

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

No. 26

Read This!

Having Purchased the entire stock of Pennock & Lowe at less than 50c. on the dollar, we intend running for one week, beginning Saturday, March 28th.

The Greatest Cut-Price Sale

Of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, etc., ever held in the province. We can and will sell these Goods at much less than the original manufacturers' cost. These Goods must all go at the public's own price, as we do not intend putting any of this stock in our own store. This sale will not have any connection with our present business, or be held in our store. The sale begins Saturday, in the store adjoining ours, No. 49 Government Street, 2 doors south of Fort Street.

Do Not Forget the Time or Place.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

Selvyt, The New Polishing Cloth.

To Cyclists and their Friends:



We are pleased to be able to call Cyclists' attention to this wonderful new polishing cloth and duster, which completely supersedes chamolis and wash leather. It is strongly recommended by such well known cycle riders as:
J. H. COCKER, the well known long distance rider of Sheffield.
R. H. CARLISE, the holder of the Landis and the title of Grandis record.
T. W. MURPHY, the Irish 12 hour road record holder.
W. H. WILSON, 100 mile champion of the North.
J. GREEN, 5, 25, and 50 mile bicycle champion of England, who writes: "Gentlemen—I have had the Selvyt Cloth thoroughly tested on my bicycles, and found it far superior to anything I have ever used before for keeping them clean and giving a high polish."
Yours truly, J. GREEN.



The Bicycle News says:—Selvyt is a novelty of sterling merit.
The Wheeler says:—"We certainly advise cyclists to give this a trial."
The Cycle says:—"We are immensely pleased with them."
Whedding says:—"It is a necessary part of the cyclist's equipment."
These polishing dusters are made of pure unbleached cloth, with a soft pile surface, and will polish without scratching the finest surface, leave no dust or lint, will outwear any chamolis or wash leather, remain as good as new when washed, are soft and pliant and very pleasant in the hands, and never become greasy.
Each duster is marked Selvyt, and is made in squares hemmed and ready for use, and sold at THE WESTSIDE at the following prices:
Size A.....10 in. x 11 in.10c.
B.....14 in. x 14 in.25c.
C.....15 in. x 17 in.25c.
D.....17 in. x 20 in.35c.
E.....22 in. x 22 in.50c.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

March 27th, 1896.

Medical Skill

Is not hampered in its operation when your prescriptions are accurately prepared from the purest materials. Prescriptions prepared by us represent the perfection of pharmacy.

John Cochrane, Chemist.
N. W. Cor Yates and Douglas S streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MEN ONLY—Bicycle suits made to order for \$7.00, at Thomas Bros. & Grant's, next postoffice. The talk of the province.

WANTED—General servant. Apply at 30 1/2 Douglas street. Wages \$12. m28-2

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A Bungalow, No. 103 Carr St., 7 rooms and bathroom; lot 50 by 112; close to Beacon Hill park, and convenient to electric cars. Price reduced to \$1,575, on easy terms. A. W. More & Co., real estate agents, 70 Douglas street.

WANTED—A good second-hand carpet, cheap for cash. Address "Carpet," Times office.

FISHERMEN visiting that popular resort, Prospect Lake, can obtain boats by applying at Stevens' Hotel, or to H. Short Son.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Diard.

WANTED—A young woman to assist with light housework and the care of children. Apply Mrs. Brown, 12 Seabury street. m28-11

CRIBSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

FOR LADIES ONLY—Cloth for Cycling Costumes sold by the yard, from 20c. We are direct importers, Thomas Bros. & Grant, next postoffice.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Diard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

Citizens of Ye Towne of Victoria

TAKE NOTICE

That a Greats Sigmæ Mee ynge

YE OLDE FOLKES

In Ye Hall of Ye Temperance People.

On ye nights of ye first day of ye fourth month

Anno Domini MDCCCXCVI.

Ye costs of ye posse is six groats and five farthings, or 95 cents of the money of the innovators.

Ye singers will be in tune by VIII. of ye clock.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Spring Opening.

Pattern Hats

Bonnets.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st

And following days.

A large variety of Childrens Coats, Goggles, Dresses, Aprons, Jerseys and Silk Capes.

All goods personally selected by Mrs. W. Bickford,

61 and 63 Fort Street.

MEN FOLLOWED THE WOMEN.

The Color Line Wiped Out in the Hamilton Club, Chicago.

Chicago, March 28.—The Hamilton club has added the name of a colored man to the list of its members. It is the first of the leading men's organizations in Chicago to abolish the color line. The special honor was conferred upon Adelbert H. Roberts, a lawyer. The name passed the test of posting and the directors were unanimous in his favor. There was no animosity over the admission, such as came within an inch of wrecking the women's club when the same question was being considered by its committee. It was urged during the discussion that the men were asking the women to do something they would not favor in their own clubs. This association is Republican in politics. The constitution provides that any one believing in the principles of Hamilton and of accepted mental and moral qualifications is eligible to membership. During the last campaign Mr. Roberts went into Senator Burrows' district and there made quite a reputation as an orator. It is expected that the example of the Hamilton club will establish a precedent, and the directors claim that there was no limit along this line, only so far as the constitution outlines. The Hamilton club recently held its annual banquet at the auditorium, at which were delivered addresses by Governor Bushnell and other prominent orators. There were present nearly half a thousand guests and Brooker T. Washington, the colored representative of the club, told the audience the way to solve the negro question was to give the black people a chance. The Hamilton club has followed the suggestion at its first election of members.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

DARK BLUES VICTORIOUS.

For the Seventh Successive Year Oxford Wins the Historic Boat Race.

A Most Magnificent Exhibition of Strength, Skill, Manliness and Pluck.

Both Sides Evenly Matched Make Up the Prettiest Race Witnessed.

Putney, March 28.—The Oxford crew, to the surprise of almost everybody on shore and afloat, today won the 53rd boat race between Oxford and Cambridge by about a third of a mile, after a most exciting finish. This Oxford has won thirty races of the series to twenty-two won by Cambridge, the dead heat in 1877 making up the total number of races—55. This is the seventh year in succession that Oxford has defeated Cambridge. The time was 23:04, and the course was the usual one from Putney bridge to the winning post above the Ship Inn, at Mortlake, distance about four miles and a quarter. The morning opened cold and cheerless, with prospects of a poor attendance. In the early hours a heavy downpour of rain drenched the gathering sightseers and caused thousands to remain at home. The shower was followed at intervals by heavy rainfalls, accompanied by a cold, biting wind, and as a result, the crowds along the banks of old Father Thames were much thinner than usual.

Cambridge was a hot favorite at 6 to 4, and few takers at that. In fact the light blues were looked upon previous to the start as almost certain winners. Cambridge embarked first, won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river, which was a decided advantage as half a gale blowing from that shore, or about southwest, raised lumpy water everywhere, and quite a little sea at the head places. The crews embarked at 12:58 p.m., and were cheered as warmly as possible under the circumstances. At the pistol shot, 1:02, both boats got away sharply, Cambridge pulling a pretty 26 to Oxford's slightly more powerful sweep of 24. There was little to choose between them until Casper's boat house was reached, approaching the first half mile, when the Cambridge boat's nose shoved itself slightly in front, the two crews pulling with great determination, and splashing somewhat on account of the rough water. At the half mile, Oxford settled down to its fine shape, drew up and shoved ahead at Weldon's, and grand cheering. It was apparent that a splendid race was to be rowed. Gold, of Margalen, Oxford, stroke, evidently had his men well in hand, and it was easily to be seen that he could call on them for some good spurring work without any danger of the distress signal being displayed. But, Fernie, the Cambridge stroke, whose training on board the Worcester, stood him in good stead, quickly called his crew together, and pulling a long, powerful, clean, telling stroke with a high feather characteristic of this year's Cambridge crew, just the stroke for such weather and water, regained the lead at Crab Tree wharf, bearing the one and a half mile post, at the soap works, a little higher up river. Gold, in the meantime sticking to his work more greedily, and calling upon the dark blues to hit her up, again the Oxford lapped up and passed the Cambridge boat at the soap works, amid a storm of terrific cheering from both shores. Up to that point the race had been as pretty a one as was ever pulled, nip and tuck, with little or nothing to choose between the two crews, both down to it in grand style, with plenty of reserve force in either boat. After passing the soap works, Oxford kept up the pace and led by nearly a length at one time. Fernie thereupon called to the Light Blues for a spurt, and they responded with such vim that the Cambridge boat shot under Hammersmith bridge a short length ahead of Oxford, and, according to traditions, should have won the race. Gold, however, was as fit as a fiddle and game to the backbone. Down the Dark Blues settled to it and the manner in which they drove the boat through the water soon lashed the jubilant cheering of the partisans of Cambridge who till then looked upon the Light Blues as certain winners. Slowly, but perceptibly, the Dark Blues gained, in spite of the magnificent work of the Cambridge men. At the lead mill, on the upper side of Hammersmith bridge, both crews were pulling a powerful 32, and the prospects who declared that Oxford would go to pieces, after the first two miles, looked grim and uncomformable. There were no signs of a collapse among Gold's sturdy youngsters, who only gripped the water more powerfully as they sped by the doves. In fact, the strength of the Oxford men seemed to increase instead of diminish as the struggle wore on, and there was as much dash in their stroke at two miles as at the start. Under the influence of this telling work the Dark Blues cut out great work for the Cambridge crew, but the latter were quite equal to the emergency, and, rowing with a beautifully sustained effort, they drew away again, making a hurricane of cheers to rise from the crowds on shore.

A more exciting race could hardly be imagined and the enthusiasm was in-

tense. Cambridge at Thornycroft's had a lead of three-quarters of a length, and both crews were banking down to their work in a grand manner. From there to the three-mile post, about half way between the swick church and Barnesbridge, the race was most pushing, both from the pace set and the lumpy water. Cambridge, who succeeded in holding a slight lead, shot under the bridge ahead of Oxford, whereupon there was another storm of applause and encouragement. As sightseers thought the race was over, that the Light Blues had won beyond doubt, "Cambridge wins" was the cry which rang from Barnes to Putney. This, however, was without reckoning upon the reserve of Gold's gallant men. The cheering only served them to still another beautiful effort, and down they went to it as if their lives depended upon the result. They almost lifted their craft over the seas and drove her along in a manner which will long be remembered on the Thames. The long slender racing boat fairly tore through the water and there was a mighty shout when, with the increased power put into the Oxford stroke, she was seen steadily shooting up to her rivals. Fernie replied with another supreme effort and his plucky Light Blues backed him up to the utmost. Gold, however, was not to be deterred. Frantic excitement reigned on both banks of the river. For a time, off Mortlake church, Cambridge seemed likely to be able to hold her lead across the finish line, but this was not to be the case. As the church was passed, Oxford put out a final effort, there was a spurt from the Dark Blues which will be recorded in the history of rowing. It was simply magnificent. The men pulled as if they had just started; there was no resisting it. The Dark Blues overtook the Cantabs, and for a moment or so it was "nose and nose," with the winning point in sight; then, putting still more steam into their stroke, the Dark Blues passed the Cambridge boat and finished winners by a short three-quarters of a length, in 20:04, splendid time when the weather and rough water are taken into consideration.

This time has only been beaten over this course upon three previous occasions. Cambridge in 1873 did it in 19:35; Oxford in 1892 did it in 19:21, and Oxford in 1893 won in 18:47. Last year Oxford won in 20:50.

London, March 28.—The fact that Yale this year is to compete at Henley has given boating men plenty to talk about. The Leander club, at whose house the Cambridge crew has been staying, is especially interested in the coming of the American crew. One of the prominent members has stated to a reporter of the Associated Press: "We had such an unfortunate experience with Cornell last season, we hope to meet the Yale men, of whose sportsmanlike dealing we have always heard, and try conclusions over again. At any rate, Yale at Henley, we should like to arrange a match with them before their return."

Decision of Appeals re the Northwest Central Railway Construction.

Mr. Charlebois and the Banks Interest Get Judgment, but Without Any Costs.

Ottawa, March 28.—In the Supreme court today judgment was given in the case of Charlebois vs. Delap, which originated out of the building of the Northwest Central Railway. The appeals of Charlebois and the banks interested were allowed today, excepting the sum of \$130,000 included in the judgment of J. A. Gidd. There were no costs allowed in this court or the court below. The cross appeal of Delap was dismissed with costs. The judgment which was given in the High Court of Justice in favor of Charlebois in 1891 was for \$622,226 and to-day this was upheld. Justices Taschereau and Gwynne dissented. The judgment of Mr. Justice Gwynne was a varied one. He held that both the appeal of Charlebois and the cross appeal should be dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Taschereau, on the other hand, would allow the principal appeal of Charlebois with costs and dismiss the cross appeal on the banks with costs. This judgment will allow banks and other creditors in Manitoba to get their accounts paid. There were eighteen counsel at the trial. Mr. Nugent represented the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

FRENCH CRISIS.

Cabinet Dissatisfied with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 28.—Le Paris says there was a bitter discussion between M. Berthelot and M. Bourgeois at a cabinet council held this morning. Dispatches of the gravest character were received and M. Bourgeois, it appears, reproached M. Berthelot with having mismanaged the Anglo-Egyptian question, hence the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs.

La Libre alleges that the cabinet got rid of M. Berthelot because his handling of foreign affairs was distasteful to the majority of the chamber and concluded by pointing out that M. Bourgeois identified himself with M. Berthelot's policy and was equally responsible. The cabinet charges caused a great deal of comment here, and there was considerable excitement in the halls of the chamber of deputies this evening.

WINNIPEG IS WRATHY

Citizens of the Prairie Provinces Capital Show Disapproval of Coercion

By Burning the Remedial Bill in Effigy—Popular Demonstration Last Night.

Trouble Narrowly Averted, Thankful More Subordinated Part of the People.

Winnipeg, March 28.—Despite a heavy downpour of rain a monster outdoor demonstration was held here last night, as a protest against the remedial school bill now before the Dominion house. An immense procession, headed by a band, and accompanied by torch-lights, marched through the principal streets to the parliament buildings, where a transparency labelled "The Remedial Bill," was burnt amid the wildest enthusiasm. The crowd dispersed after giving three cheers for the Queen, Mr. Laurier, the Greenway government, Hon. Joseph Martin and Mr. Dalton McCarthy. The gathering was not initiated by the attorney-general, as all the civil servants had been notified by the attorney-general that they must take no part in the affair, but it proved conclusively that Manitoba will not be coerced without a struggle. The Tribune, referring to the matter last night, said: "However orderly it might be, at the present juncture, the time may come when it might not only be desirable but necessary to take strong ground in this attempt to deprive our province of its autonomy; but we rather think that the hour for forbearance is not yet past, and that we can afford to wait a short time longer. There is no doubt that the conduct of the federal government has been most exasperating and we are not surprised at the popular anger and indignation that exists, but we would dislike to see any act committed or words uttered which would tend to complicate matters at the present time. Neither would we like to see language used which would be personally offensive to the federal delegates now here. If anything is done it is to be earnestly hoped that moderation and good sense will characterize it. It appears to us that a mistake would be made in going further than to let the Dominion government know exactly how we feel on its conduct toward this province."

Trouble was narrowly averted as the crowd reached the parliament building, Dr. Orton, formerly member of parliament for Centre Wellington, stood in the gateway of the grounds with a rifle in his hand, declaring he would shoot the first man who entered. His friends interfered and the crowd dispersed after cheers had been given. There was no attempt made at speech making.

Winnipeg, March 28.—The conference of the Dominion and Manitoba commissioners to effect a settlement, if possible, of the Manitoba school dispute, opened at the Hotel Manitoba yesterday morning. The commissioners were in session from 10:30 until the noon hour, when an adjournment was made till 5 o'clock. On reassembling at that hour, the commissioners remained in session but ten minutes and then adjourned till to-day. At ten o'clock no reporters or even secretaries were admitted to the conference room, which was guarded by a private from the cavalry school. It is understood that a proposal was submitted by the Dominion commissioners to Manitoba at the morning session, as immediately upon adjournment a meeting of the Manitoba ministers was held. Owing to Premier Greenway's absence a reply was not given, hence the brief session in the afternoon. Being interviewed after the cabinet meeting, Attorney-General Sifton said: "The meeting was a very pleasant one, but as to what was done I am not in a position to say. Some progress was made, but the real business of the conference will probably be entered into at a later session."

Many opinions in reference to the conference are given. Some held that the short morning session had settled the matter, while others were of the opinion that the meetings will be continued for a week. The majority seem to think the matter will be settled in a few sessions. It is unlikely that anything of an official nature will be given by the commissioners before they report to the government at Ottawa.

Archbishop Langevin attended the dinner given last night to the Manitoba and Dominion commissioners at Government House.

ANOTHER CABINET CHANGE.

In the French Ministry—M. Berthelot Resigns His Portfolio.

Paris, March 28.—M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned in protest of ill health and family reasons. Premier Bourgeois has succeeded M. Berthelot as foreign minister, and M. Doumer, minister of finance, acts in the interim, taking the portfolio of the minister of the interior, previously held by M. Bourgeois.

A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-D-O-O-M-A.

It's a Fortun--ate



Chance for buyers which we offer in our stock of Groceries. You'll never see a better practical definition of Golden Opportunity. Neither makers nor spendthrifts get the proper good of money. That luck is reserved for wise buyers, and we're giving a picnic for their benefit. Only rain regrets await those who stay away. Saying "I wish I were you," to lucky buyers won't help the matter. Jump in!

California Rolled Oats are rolling at 10 lbs. for 25c.
New California Creamery Butter, 25c. per lb.
Snow Flake Flour, \$1.10 per sack.
Our Blend Tea, 20c. per lb.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

TUPPER'S TREACHERY

The Great Stretcher Gets Another Overhaul in His Garbling.

An Illustration of the Deceitful Tactics Pursued by the Government.

Mr. McCarthy's Motion to Submit the Remedial Bill to the Supreme Court.

Ottawa, March 20.—A jaded and tired house met at three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Foster gave notice that he would move a resolution the effect of which was that the government would advance about a million dollars to the harbor commissioners of Montreal, taking their interest-bearing debentures in return. He promised a full explanation when he moved the resolution.

Sir Charles Tupper moved to take Mondays and Tuesdays for the remainder of the session. This extraordinary motion aroused determined opposition.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that it was in direct violation of an express arrangement made between Mr. Foster when he was leader of the house and Mr. Laurier.

Messrs. Charlton and Lavergne offered to support the motion if the government would say that the house could not legally sit beyond April 24 but otherwise there was no case made out for such a motion.

Mr. McMullen was indignant that having the opposition leader tired out and indisposed, and therefore absent from his place, the government should seek to take unfair advantage of that fact. He characterized it as "a rascally piece of business."

After an hour and a half had been consumed by the motion and debate Sir Charles Tupper said he would ask permission to withdraw the motion until Monday, when he hoped to be able to state to the house what decision the government had reached with regard to the duration of parliament.

Mr. Choquette moved an amendment to the motion substituting for the words "government orders" the words "the remedial act." The effect of this was to give the remedial bill precedence over everything else. Considerable cross-billing followed. The Speaker declaring the main motion could not be withdrawn so long as there was an amendment to it before the chair. Mr. Choquette did not wish to withdraw the amendment but to move the adjournment of the debate until Tuesday and allow both the motion and the amendment to stand.

Mr. McNeill objected to taking up Monday for the discussion of this matter. It would shut off his important motion regarding preferential trade, which would come up on Monday.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies were willing to allow the matter to stand over until Monday; but Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal whip, came to Mr. McNeill's assistance and claimed that the members generally felt that they were being deprived of their rights by having these private members' days taken up with government business.

Mr. McCarthy protested and said he would object. Then Sir Charles Tupper said he would press the motion and fight, in which there would be considerable bad blood shown. The house was in no mood for anything else than a fight.

Mr. Sutherland protested against the leader of the house concerning his fellow-members and also entered a protest against the all night proceedings of the last few days.

Speaking to Mr. Choquette's amendment Sir Charles Tupper said that the principal reason for asking additional time was to press the remedial bill to a speedy conclusion. The government attached the greatest importance to the passing of that bill and having it completed.

Mr. Mills interjected the following question: "Then the government have abandoned all idea of negotiation?" to which Sir Charles replied: "The government have not abandoned, on the contrary, the government propose to proceed with these negotiations immediately but while they are proceeding it is absolutely necessary that this legislation should be abandoned that the measure should be steadily and as rapidly as possible put in a position to become law in case it is required."

In response to another appeal from Mr. Sutherland Sir Charles Tupper agreed to allow the matter to stand until Tuesday. This was rather a back-down by the baronet and it began to look as if it would be as well if Mr. Laurier's suggestion had been adopted and Friday's sitting of the house abandoned altogether. At five o'clock the orders of the day were to go into committee on the remedial bill.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

Sir Richard Cartwright rose and brought up a very important matter, the connection of the governor-general with Sir Donald Smith's visit to Winnipeg and the remedial bill. He read certain questions put by Mr. McCarthy to the government and the reply of Sir Charles Tupper. The effect of the reply was that Sir Donald Smith was going to Winnipeg wholly apart from the government. Sir Richard Cartwright added that he was informed on the highest authority possible that when Sir Donald Smith proceeded to Winnipeg he proceeded there having had communication with and virtually being authorized by the Governor-General of Canada. He concluded that the Governor-General had acted on the advice of his advisers, who had therefore authorized or consented to or agreed with Sir Donald Smith to proceed with the negotiations. He found it impossible to reconcile the facts with Sir Charles Tupper's answer to Mr. McCarthy that Sir Donald Smith's mission had no official character.

ter. They could draw no distinction between this Excellency and the Governor-General officially, otherwise responsible government in Canada would be a farce. Sir Richard Cartwright plainly stated that the information given by Sir Charles Tupper in reply to Mr. McCarthy was misleading in the very highest degree and the matter was so important that he would move that the house would now adjourn.

Sir Charles Tupper said: "The hon. gentleman had correctly stated the questions and the answer given. That answer was strictly accurate. I was asked if Sir Donald Smith's visit to Winnipeg was of an official character, in fact, whether he was acting at the instance of the government. I stated in the frankest and fullest manner that he was not, that the government were not consulted in any shape or form with reference to his visit to Winnipeg, and so far as we are concerned he acted in his personal capacity. I understand that anything which passed between him and the Governor-General was a matter of personal feeling and personal opinion. I am not aware, nor are the government aware of any communication between Sir Donald Smith and the Governor-General. Any communication which took place was not at the instance of or in connection with or known to the members of the government. The first occasion on which Sir Donald Smith acted in an official capacity was the message he sent at the instance of the prime minister, the answer to which—"

Mr. Martin—Part of the answer. Sir Charles Tupper—The attempt to make it appear that there was any interference—

Here the Opposition called out "Garbling."

"Well," Sir Charles added, "any garbling of that answer can be disposed of by saying that the statement which I made in the house was telegraphed to the hon. gentleman to be placed before Mr. Greenway."

Mr. Martin interrupted again to say that Mr. Greenway's view was that there had been an improper mutilation of that telegram.

Sir Charles Tupper said he regretted it. He was sure no gentleman would try to prevent the Governor-General from privately and personally expressing his opinion to a private member of the house on any question of public importance in which he took great interest. He did not understand that Sir Donald Smith went to Winnipeg at the request of His Excellency.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked for permission to read what Sir Donald had said in his speech in the house at a previous sitting and read it.

Sir Charles Tupper say nothing inconsistent with his statement but Sir Richard Cartwright thought it was evident from the statement that there was something to explain. Mr. Mills, of Bethwell, asked the leader of the house if he meant to say that on a question of practical politics of prime importance to the government the representative of the Crown might have a policy of his own in the face of that derived from his advisers.

Sir Charles Tupper retorted that construction on his attitude, but did not define what his attitude was definitely.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Edgar—Since the days of the early Georges such extraordinary ideas on responsible government have never been propounded in any free assembly. Does the first minister wish to persuade the house that the advisors of the Governor-General can shirk their responsibility on a question of great public importance?

Sir Charles Tupper—Order! This question is a most improper one. Here is the hon. gentleman charging the Governor-General with having a policy different from his advisers. That is a grave charge which can reflect only on the Governor-General. Sir Charles invoked the rule of the house which limits the mention of the Governor-General's name.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The position is not that Mr. Edgar reflects upon the Governor-General in the slightest degree; but that the advisors of His Excellency are responsible for all His Excellency does. They must accept that and if they accept they cannot under any condition of things screen themselves by throwing on His Excellency the responsibility which should rest on them.

The discussion on the point of order lasted a couple of hours. Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Oimet, Mr. Davies, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Martin and others taking part in it. Mr. Mills asked whether His Excellency recommended or approved of Sir Donald going to Winnipeg to discuss this question for the purpose of securing a settlement. Was not that an important fact and how could that be ascertained if the mention of the name of the Governor-General were excluded from the discussion? Mr. Davies held that the house was precluded from assuming that the Governor-General had any policy distinct or apart from his advisers for any action he takes in connection with any matter of public policy his advisers must assume the entire responsibility or retire. In the course of his remarks Mr. Martin asked "How did Sir Donald Smith go to Winnipeg?" And the answer came back from the other side "he walked." "No," replied Mr. Martin, laughing, "he went in a private car."

first time that the government had anything approaching official knowledge of his going to Winnipeg, or that the interview with Mr. Greenway could be assumed to have an official character. During the course of his remarks, he said, in illustration of his statement, that the government knew nothing about his visit, that half an hour before he took the train for Winnipeg he had an interview with the premier in which, although he did not remark to Sir Macleod that he proposed going to Winnipeg instead of taking his usual winter trip to Florida. The opposition laughed and Mr. Fraser interjected "for the health of the government."

"And they would see," Sir Donald proceeded to say, "how much the premier knew of his going, when he asked him (Sir Donald) to take luncheon with him although the train left in half an hour."

MR. MARTIN. Mr. Martin, rising, said that as the speaker ruled against the point of order raised by Sir Charles Tupper he would return to the question raised by Sir Richard Cartwright, namely, whether Sir Charles Tupper had given the house a truthful reply to the question asked by Mr. McCarthy. It was now clear, he hoped, that the government had assumed the responsibility for the Governor-General sending Sir Donald Smith to Winnipeg. This statement of the government's admission caused a loud protest from the government side. Mr. Martin read Sir Donald's remarks made yesterday, from which responsibility had just been assumed. He argued that the language went further than the government side or Sir Donald himself were at the present time prepared to agree to.

After several passages Mr. Martin settled down to his basis, that Sir Donald had discussed the Manitoba school question with His Excellency and had been impressed with His Excellency's desire that the matter should be settled out of parliament. Sir Donald had himself also been impressed with this idea and as he told the house "I consequently determined to go to Manitoba with the view of seeing Mr. Greenway and some of his colleagues and endeavoring to settle the matter in a formal some satisfactory way out of the difficulty." What was important to this house was the ignorance which Sir Charles Tupper had shown in his answer to Mr. McCarthy on March 2 of the principles of truth and responsible government, when he said that the government knew nothing of Sir Donald's mission, whereas now he had been compelled to assume responsibility for a statement that the Governor-General-in-council had sent him to Winnipeg.

There was a storm of ministerial dissent at the word "sent," Sir Donald denied that he had said he was sent up. Mr. Martin replied that the government had assumed responsibility for the mission and so it was fair to say that he was the government's ambassador.

Sir Donald reminded Mr. Martin that he had said that he had held an incidental conversation with His Excellency. What was the meaning of "incidental?" Mr. Martin replied, smilingly, that he was not addressing the house in the capacity of a dictionary, but it made no difference whether he had been sent for by His Excellency or how he got there, the fact was now admitted that he had gone to Manitoba as the representative of the government although it did seem strange that His Excellency should have called in an outsider to settle this when he had seventeen ministers in his council.

Dr. Landerkin—They were not competent for this job. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin added that of course no one would deny Sir Donald's experience not to mention his acquaintance with early facts connected with the question. Sir Donald had to-night remarked that he was sure that His Excellency would not object to having the inference drawn that he wished him to go to Winnipeg.

Sir Donald, rising, said he had not said he was sure but only that he thought His Excellency would not object to that inference being drawn.

In reply to an interruption from Mr. Davin Mr. Martin said he had expressly refrained from alluding to the aspect whether the Governor-General would have acted contrary to the wishes of his ministers. (Hear, hear.) Then he referred to the fact that Sir Donald upon his return from Winnipeg had an interview with Sir Mackenzie Bowell in which he had told him the result of his mission and had submitted to him the telegram which he had sent Mr. Greenway, which contained a hundred words, the answer to which Sir Charles Tupper had read in part to the house. That telegram was sent on March 2 and yet that day Sir Charles Tupper had told Mr. McCarthy that the government had no knowledge of Sir Donald's negotiations.

In this text Mr. Martin was going on to speak of the want of truthfulness of Sir Charles Tupper and his omission of the properties in garbling Mr. Greenway's private telegram when Mr. Oimet interrupted, taking the point of order that it was irrelevant for Mr. Martin to refer to the telegram and that it was irregular to refer to the announcement by the leader of the house some days ago.

SIR CHARLES'S OFFENCE.

Mr. Speaker ruled with Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin, continuing, emphasized the gravity of Sir Charles Tupper's offence in suppressing a portion of the telegram that Mr. Greenway had sent to Sir Donald Smith. It was necessary that the house should be in a position to believe implicitly in every word that dropped from the leader of the house. Where would the house be when any document was read to it, if it did not know whether the real document was being read or only a portion of it. The object of the secretary of state in garbling this telegram was to keep his followers in line by creating the inference that Mr. Greenway's position had undergone a change and that a settlement with Manitoba was possible. In order to prevent such an inference Mr. Greenway had inserted in his telegram to Sir Donald Smith the words "We do not consider ourselves in any way to blame for the situation as it is to-day," which words were omitted by Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Greenway did not receive the announcement that the telegram had been read to the house from the government, as Sir Charles had said, but through the public press. Sir Charles, in addition to mutilating the telegram, had obtained it in confidence from Sir Donald Smith and used it improperly. He referred to the fact that Mr. Greenway had refused to consent to the introduction of Sir Donald Smith's telegram, probably feeling that it would not be a fair presentation of the position of affairs to disclose that document without the whole of the negotiation—if that inference were correct how great was the magnitude of the offence which Sir Charles Tupper had committed? Could anyone imagine Mr. Balfour or Mr. Gladstone obtaining a private communication in confidence, disclosing it in violation of confidence, and deliberately misrepresenting its contents to serve a political end? If they did such a thing their immediate departure from public life would be demanded. Such conduct would not be tolerated in the British house of commons. If an officer of the house of commons in England it would not be pardoned by the guilty person getting down on his knees and asking pardon for his offence as Sir Charles Tupper had done.

Mr. Casey said it was interesting for the house to know what were Sir Charles Tupper's ideas of honorable conduct. Mr. Davies pointed out that the secretary of state had told the house on March 2 Sir Donald Smith had had an interview with the premier and had reported his plans to him. Then the premier adopted Sir Donald's proposal and at his instance Sir Donald had sent a telegram of a hundred words. It was a private telegram, but none the less official. Now, while the leader of the house had given the reply to the house he had treated Sir Donald's dispatch as a private document. The fact was that all through there had been deception on the attitude of the government toward the house which deserved the censure which had been directed toward it.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Dickie said that whatever importance the question had was due to a set of circumstances which could be twisted and turned for the purposes of the speeches which the opposition thought their duty to the country forced them to deliver. The points of attack against the government were two: (1) the secretary of state had betrayed confidence by publishing a private telegram and (2) because he would not divulge another telegram which was of the same character. It might be that the leader of the house was wrong in giving the telegram to the house at the time, but if the opposition contended that the telegram sent to Manitoba should be given they could not say anything against what the secretary of state had done. He denied that the government had done anything worthy of censure.

Dr. Weldon came to the defence of the government in so far as an effort had been made to obtain a local solution of the almost insoluble difficulty. He thought that it was the action of a patriotic government to avail themselves of any opportunity to obtain a local solution. After listening to the speeches which the opposition had delivered he doubted the sincerity of their professions that they wished the school question might be settled.

Mr. McCarthy pointed out that Sir Charles Tupper had stated that the first official communication was the message sent by Sir Donald Smith by authority of the prime minister. Why was this communication kept back when the answer to it, or a mutilated answer, was communicated to the house? His question received an answer that the visit of Sir Donald Smith was of a purely personal nature.

In the afternoon the leader of the house made a statement which shows that at the time this answer was given an official communication had been sent through Sir Donald Smith at the instance of the prime minister. The government had no right to mislead the house in this manner by making statements contrary to the facts. The house was entitled to a truthful answer. This was not the first time. Last year on the same subject an evasive answer was given. This time the misleading answer was concocted in council and written out. Therefore it was no statement made on the spur of the moment. Mr. McCarthy spoke warmly and denoted that the confidence of Mr. Greenway had been abused and a mutilated telegram read to the house. Now that they had the one they should have the other.

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house and proceeded to move in amendment that the bill be referred to the Supreme court for its opinion on seven constitutional points mentioned in the amendment involving as many different clauses. Mr. McCarthy spoke for two hours making a purely legal argument to show that certain powers conferred by the bill were beyond the authority of parliament to grant. He was interrupted several times by Sir Hilbert Tupper, who took a point of order finally designed to prevent Mr. McCarthy discussing the bill.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the point was not well taken.

The question, amongst others, raised by Mr. McCarthy's amendment, was that the bill is unconstitutional inasmuch as it is not an exact literal compliance with the remedial order and inasmuch as it in some cases exceeds the remedial order purporting to reserve in this parliament the power to legislate again on the matter, and inasmuch as it purports to interfere with the provincial power as to direct taxation by excluding Roman Catholics from the authority of the provincial laws. Also as to whether the bill is irrevocable, irrevocable and not amendable. Mr. McCarthy proceeded to discuss his amendment. In making his argument he was obliged to state to the house wherein the bill differed from the remedial order and wherein the new school law in Manitoba differed from the old one.

Sir Hilbert Tupper took the point of order that except in committee the section could not be referred to. Over this point there was a long discussion. The speaker ruled with Mr. McCarthy.

With regard to the point as to taxation he argued that the power enjoyed by municipalities was a delegated power—delegated by the province. The province enjoyed the power exclusively to pass laws for purposes of taxation under the ninety-second clause of the Manitoba act. By what right, therefore, did this parliament propose to interfere with that power. The present bill was based on another section. He did not ask the house to adopt his contention, but he asked whether it was prudent and wise for the house to go ahead when these grave doubts arose. If it was prudent to refer the question of the rights of the minority to an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council in section 22 surely it was very much more prudent to refer these doubts to the supreme court.

Passing on he attached much importance to the conference with the executive power of the province. This bill assumed that this law would be disapproved by the lieutenant-governor and then the power of the lieutenant-governor was transferred to the governor-general. Was it wise to tear up the British North America Act and to introduce this menace to harmony? Again he argued that this parliament had no power to enforce the execution of this law and for that purpose to interfere with the educational system of the province. He thought execution under the clause of the Manitoba act was carried out by the passing of the bill which would be to execute it. Then as to the repeal of the bill once it becomes law. This was the execution of the Governor-General's order. The Governor could not legislate and so parliament was given the power to pass the Governor's order into law. But where was the power to appeal or amend? To Mr. Atlock he said he was not certain whether the province had the power to appeal it.

Mr. Mills—It would be a provincial law.

Mr. McCarthy—Yes, it will have no application outside of Manitoba. To Mr. Powell he said that if the clauses were beyond the power of the house the only effect would be that they would be a nullity.

Mr. Grandbois asked whether the remedial order might not be repealed.

Mr. McCarthy replied that of course it could and that the government could begin all over again. He added that he was not going outside of the legal points, and he submitted to the house whether, when all the doubts existed it would not be madness to go ahead in the law and involve the province in a maze of litigation, when an easy procedure was at hand which had already been used for the purpose of getting an opinion of the courts.

Mr. Dickie opposed the amendment on the following grounds. The bill should not be referred in an incomplete state to the supreme court, and it might be altered in committee. Mr. McCarthy could not consistently ask for such a reference because he would not be bound by a decision of the court. The reference would have to go from the supreme court to the judicial committee, and the judicial committee having already pronounced on the matter would be displaced at our lack of respect for their decision.

It was now three o'clock and Sir Richard Cartwright moved that the debate be adjourned. He condemned the attempt to compel the house to sit all night and intimated that if such tactics were persisted in proposals would be in order. A more impudent proposal that the proposition to treat with Manitoba while going on with the details of this bill he never heard of; the government should suspend the bill until such time as they thought they had secured ground for a settlement. He had not the faintest idea that the government had any hope of a reasonable treaty. Their past course proved it.

Sir Charles Tupper—We have now recovered the time wasted in needless obstruction to-day.

Mr. Martin took the point of order and Mr. Speaker ruled that the leader of the house by charging obstruction had violated the rules of order.

AMENDMENT BY MR. MCCARTHY. Mr. McCarthy protested against such conduct on the part of the leader of the

WORK OF A SINGLE DAY. Some Startling Facts Concerning the Action of the Heart.

Do people recognise the immense work transacted by the heart in a single day? It equals that of lifting one hundred and fifty pounds to a height of thirty-three hundred feet. And yet, knowingly, or through ignorance, nine out of ten people abuse this hardest worked organ of the body. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that heart failure and anæmia are among the most prevalent diseases of the day. Happily a remedy is found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which gives relief instantly. This medicine should be kept in every house, so that on the slightest indication of heart trouble it may be taken. It has saved, by its prompt and efficient work, the lives of thousands of Canadians. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lester Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolle Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 11 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

—We have just received a nice line of Tapestry Stair Carpets. We advise an early selection by our patrons who have been waiting for these goods. Weller Bros.

—There will be no doubt be a rush of boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next week.

—Spring consignments of Crossley's carpets at Weller Bros.

—Patient—I am so much better to-day, doctor. I really feel as if I could stand almost anything.

—Doctor—Ah, glad to hear it. Permit me to present you my bill. (Patient has a relapse.)

"77" FOR COLDS

- "77" Breaks up a Hard Cold.
 - "77" Knocks out the Grip.
 - "77" Works Wonders in Catarrh.
 - "77" Stops Cold in the Head.
 - "77" Conquers Coughs.
 - "77" Annihilates Hoarseness.
- TESTIMONIALS mailed free. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c., or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 & 113 William Street, New York.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—in your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 & 113 William Street, New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blood or Hemorrhoidal Pains in Anus; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is instantaneous—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CENTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS VICTORIA THEATRE.

Engagement Extraordinary! TWO NIGHTS, BEGINNING TUESDAY, MARCH 31st.

The English-American Actor Mr. Frederick WARDE

In two superb Shakespearean productions. Tuesday, "King Lear." Wednesday, "Julius Caesar."

"The foremost company of America." Every play produced with special scenery carried by the company.

Prices, \$1.50 and \$1. Gallery, 50c. Sale of seats opens Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Jamieson's.

Christie's Biscuits Peas Meal. R. H. Jameson, 33 FORT STREET.

MARCH.

Table with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows 1-31.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER.

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building, The Daily Times.

THE BUDGET.

Premier Turner's budget speech yesterday practically amounted to a confession that the provincial finances are not in a very satisfactory condition...

at the rate of 19.3 per cent. It is easily seen by these figures that the foreign trade has shown a remarkable stride in the right direction.

Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P., announces that he will retire from politics at the close of the present session.

We direct attention to the article in today's issue dealing with the matter of special liquor privileges granted by the Dominion government to certain American companies.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Our contribution towards co-operation. Messrs. Prior, Earle, Mara, Barnard, Corbould and Haslam: a noble collection of statesmen, truly!—The Province.

The Victoria Times states that the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company is going to ask the people of that city to guarantee the interest on \$2,000,000 in order to enable the railway to extend its line to Comox...

DR. WALKER A CANDIDATE.

He Will Run for the Dominion House as an Independent.

Nanaimo, March 28.—For some time past Dr. Walker has been intimating his intention to run for the Dominion house on the Independent ticket.

Quite a number of miners have left the city during the past few weeks and still many more would hardly be missed, as for a long time there has been a surplus of labor in the city.

—As will be seen from our advertising columns the ladies and gentlemen composing the Old Folks Concert Company will give their unique and interesting entertainment in Temperance Hall next Wednesday evening.

An intimate friend of Alfred Austin, the English writer of verse, says that although he was originally a Catholic, he is now an agnostic.

—Rattan and Wicker Furniture in the very latest novelties at Weiler Bros. These goods have just been unpacked.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VERNON.

Work has been commenced on the elevator at the Armstrong flour mills. Cattlemen are busy with the spring roundup and are engaged in branding calves.

The Armstrong Shippers' Union is now in working condition and will probably begin shipments in April. The organization consists of: President, H. Treasurer, W. Daniels, and a board of directors.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The C. P. N. Co's steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, which returned from the north this morning was loading tin at the outer wharf to-day for the Inverness, Balmoral, Royal Canadian, Mill Bay and Naas Harbor canneries.

The British bark Wythop, from Westminster, arrived at San Francisco on March 22nd. She spoke the British ship Drumrock, from London, consigned to R. P. Bisset & Co. in latitude 48 north and long 8 west.

The American brig Tanner, 276 tons register, Capt. Brown, which sailed from San Pedro, California, in ballast, on February 22nd, has arrived at Vancouver. She will load from Cassidy's mill for California. Mr. A. L. Russell is local agent for the vessel.

Steamship Alki sailed from Seattle for Alaska this morning. She took up an immense amount of lumber besides a general cargo. She also carried a large number of passengers.

The steamer Quadra is expected from Soke this evening and on Monday will proceed with Capt. Gaudin, agent of maritime, who will inspect all the light-houses of the Gulf.

American bark Empire sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday for Vancouver. She is under charter to load lumber at Moodyville.

R. M. S. Warrimoo sails on Monday for Honolulu, Suva and Sydney and the Empress of India leaves the same day for the Orient.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A New Cure Discovered—Not Connected with the X Rays.

San Francisco, March 28.—The medical fraternity of this city is very much interested in Dr. J. O. Hirschfelder's experiments with his new cure for consumption. Dr. Hirschfelder has been hard at work on his treatment for tuberculosis for several months.

Dr. Hirschfelder has all along considered that he was not yet ready to give his new cure to the public. Of late, however, the pressure from other physicians to do so has been strong.

Catarah and Hay Fever Relieved in the Sixty Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, neuralgia, sciatica, pain in the side, constipation, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

An intimate friend of Alfred Austin, the English writer of verse, says that although he was originally a Catholic, he is now an agnostic.

—"Odorama" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

—Rattan and Wicker Furniture in the very latest novelties at Weiler Bros. These goods have just been unpacked.

—The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air.

WE announce further startling reductions in Furniture and Furnishing Goods in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive. B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL, Manager. Government Street.

THE GREAT MORTGAGE SALE AT MANCHESTER HOUSE. Will be continued for a short time longer, but the mortgagees, to effect a speedy clearance of the stock, have decided to make a further reduction in the already Low Prices. J. H. WARK, Manager.

IT IS DISASTROUS TO HOPS.

Alleged High Class Quality Article at a Ridiculously Low Price.

San Francisco, March 28.—Hopgrowers and hoppers have been very much disturbed by the contents of a circular sent out from London to English brewers, copies of which have been received here within the last few days.

The firm sending the circular agrees to furnish choice Sonoma hops at 22 shillings per hundredweight, and offers to furnish samples.

MINERS MUST CARRY GUNS.

American Customs Officers Prevent Firearms Being Taken to Alaska.

Tacoma, March 28.—Deputy Collector Drum, who has been having some trouble with persons who wished to take guns to Alaska.

AN OCEAN TELEPHONE.

C. D. Vaughn Will Try it on the Western Union Cable.

Chicago, March 28.—A special to the Times Herald from New York says: Mr. D. Vaughn, manager of the Western Union telegraph company station at the foot of West Fifty-fifth street, says he has about completed an invention by the use of which it will be possible to telephone across the ocean.

—Success is the reward of merit.

not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood purifier most in favor with the public.

FOR SALE.

THE RURAL HOUSE, SAANICHTON. Large new house—cost about \$3,000—an acre and three-quarters of ground, barn, stables, plageries, etc.

God furniture, cost new about \$1,500. This home would make a good hotel. Store can be added if required. Station against the premises.

Price so low that we do not care to put it in print. A. H. HARMAN & CO., 20 Broad Street.

NOTICE. Campbell & Co., Consignment. Cor. Truncoe Ave., and Broad St.

Handsome Rattan Furniture. Rocking Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Arm Chairs, Settees, Couches and Tables.

The Feeling Among our Townspeople. In Anticipation of Coming Events. To Your Requirements.

Phil. R. Smith, Printer, Book Binder, Paper Ruler and Manufacturing Stationer, 32 Langley street.

Br. Bq. "HOWTH." CAPT. E. A. MARTIN. 2,105 Tons Register. From Liverpool.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Consignors, Temple Building, Fort Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Br. Bq. "HOWTH." CAPT. E. A. MARTIN, FROM LIVERPOOL.

TO THE PUBLIC. Our Best DOUBLE SCREENED New Wellington Coal. Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of per ton \$5.00 per ton.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents, Temple Building, Fort Street.

Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia, LIMITED LIABILITY.

Commencing at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 15th, proximo, this Board will call Stocks daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

FOR SALE. The Rural House, Saanichton. Large new house—cost about \$3,000—an acre and three-quarters of ground, barn, stables, plageries, etc.

Pendray's Electric. Fills the Bill. Don't be put off with any substitute offered as better Soap. Pendray's is the best, and the best is the cheapest.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FORTIETH DAY.

Friday, March 27, 1896. Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Mr. Hunter, chairman of the private bills committee, presented a report recommending that the petitions re Antler Creek and Lightning Creek companies bills be received.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Turner, in moving that the house go into committee of supply, delivered his budget speech. He said: In introducing the estimate I will probably be as well as at the risk of being tedious to follow the customary plan and refer first to the public accounts to the 30th of June last, being the last financial year. The total revenue to that date was \$886,025, being \$74,365 over the revenue of the previous year, but \$262,000 less than was calculated on when the estimates were made in the session of 1894.

This shortage from the estimates was caused by the fall of land sales, \$125,000; timber royalties, \$24,000; real estate tax, \$12,000; personal property tax, \$11,000; wild land tax, \$16,000; registry fees, \$11,000; Chinese tax, \$5,000; and of the sum of \$130,000 from the sinking fund account, which was not transferred as expected. These amounts account for \$72,000 more than the actual shortage. We have, however, on the other hand, several lines of revenue which exceed the estimates, such as mining receipts by \$16,000, revenue tax, \$5,000, premium on Slovan bonds, \$25,000, interest \$12,000, miscellaneous and other being also considerably over the estimates. I need hardly allude to the decline under land sales. It is well known that the estimate was based on the expectation of getting in arrears, but owing to the general depression in the province this was not accomplished. I am happy, however, to say that they are being paid in the present year. The same explanation applies to the timber royalties and also to the direct taxes, the estimate on these having also included the arrears. I wish, however, to point out in connection with taxes on real and personal property that though they are below the estimate made of them, still they show a considerable increase over the actual receipts of the previous year; the real property to the extent of \$12,000; personal property, \$10,000, and revenue tax \$7,000. This indicates that in spite of bad times the revenue producing power is increasing, and this is still more emphatically shown by the rapid rise under the head of mining receipts. These have gone up during the last five years as follows: 1892, \$32,000; 1893, \$55,000; 1894, \$49,000; 1895, \$72,000, and I may say that in the present year this will be exceeded. The amount expected from the sinking fund to which I have referred and which it was expected would be transferred to the revenue of the province was not paid owing to the fact that the act passed last session to provide for this transfer was found not to cover the case; this act is being amended this session.

Turning to the expenditure for the same year we find the total vote was \$1,542,340 whilst the amount actually expended was \$1,972,336, an excess of \$429,997. The greater part of this over-expenditure was, however, provided for by statute which covered expenditure on the parliamentary buildings and in connection with the new loan, these two amounting to \$415,626 of it. There was also an over-expenditure on "Administration of Justice—salaries" of some \$350 caused by the vote to sheriffs having been omitted. The income asylum required \$401 over the vote and the administration of justice other than salaries nearly \$23,000 over, owing largely to the increased cost of jurors and witnesses and transporting prisoners. Public works, such as schools, jails, asylums, took \$43,000 over; miscellaneous, \$27,000, the greater part of this last arising from the payment of the Nakuap & Slovan railway bonds—\$18,000 which had not been provided for in the estimates. On the other side of the account the expenditure for civil government salaries was \$15,000 less than the sum voted; education, \$80,000 less and some other small lines also less. It will thus be seen that the vote of the house was very closely kept to. In so far as that part of the expenditure before referred to which is provided for by statute is concerned, that portion of it in connection with the loan is to a great extent not expenditure at all. I refer to the discount, which amounts to \$101,850; that is, the difference between the par value and the rate at which we sold, viz. 95. The total result of the year owing to the decline on receipts from our estimates and the increase of expenditure beyond them as already explained, left us on the 30th of June last with an overdraft of \$840,000 to be provided for from the new loan. We now turn to the current year, that is up to the 30th of June next. I think I shall be safe in saying that there are indications of very marked improvements. The revenue is estimated to amount to \$1,035,989. I may with confidence say that it will come very close to that figure, while the expenditure will be approximately as estimated. We will now consider what more immediately interests us, that is the estimates now in your hands for the coming year, commencing July 1 next. The total revenue is placed at \$1,163,780, which is, I think, a conservative estimate, being only 123,800 over the estimate for the current year; to this has to be added the amount on hand, about \$300,000. The increase arises as follows: An increase in timber royalties, 10,000; mining receipts, \$39,000; licenses, \$15,000; real property tax, \$10,000; personal property tax, \$15,000; income tax, \$22,000; revenue tax, \$15,000; new mineral tax, \$75,000; interest and other minor increases, making in all \$217,000 increase. But from this we have to allow for some sources of revenue which are expected to produce less than the estimate for the current year. These are land sales, \$80,000; registry fees, \$2,000; miscellaneous, \$2,000 and other small amounts, making in all \$84,000. I think the increases of revenue hardly need much explanation. The mining receipts are based on the revenue that is now coming in so rapidly, owing to the

increased mining developments and the large influx of population arising therefrom. The increase under the head of taxes results partly from the normal increase that has been going on for some years, and added to this is the increased rate of taxation under the new assessment. The mineral tax speaks for itself. I admit that I am somewhat in the dark as to this. But I have consulted some of the most eminent mining men in the province and have got their views about it; I have placed it at \$75,000, though many expect it will reach \$100,000. The largest estimate is that there will be \$13,000,000 of ore at market price turned out, whilst the lowest places the production at \$6,000,000. I have valued it close to the lowest limit. Taking the general outlook for mining, timber and other industries of the province, I believe that our estimate of revenue is under rather than over the mark.

We now take up the expenditure for the same year, we find it placed at \$1,372,078 about \$600,000 less than the gross expenditure to the 30th June last and \$90,000 over the vote for the current year. For public debt there is an increase over the current year of \$70,475, being caused by the interest and sinking fund on the last loan of \$2,000,000. Civil government salaries are reduced by about \$10,000, caused by reductions all round. Administration of justice salaries show an apparent increase of about \$3,000, but this arises from the necessity of adding to the police force, the vote now providing for several additional constables. There is also added the votes for sheriffs, which was inadvertently left out last year, though it had to be paid. As a fact the salaries have been reduced in this department about \$7,000. There is a reduction under maintenance of public institutions of about \$7,000, caused by the smaller requirements for printing office and the provincial house; and for works and buildings \$37,000 less are asked, the large expenditure during the current year being principally on the public buildings in Nanaimo.

Under miscellaneous, the decrease is about \$9,000, caused by the reduction in the votes for the London office, the board of health and the revision of the statutes. These accounts are much more, but on the other hand there are increased votes for fire departments and agricultural societies. Administration of justice shows an increase of \$7,000. This is a subject of expenditure which it is almost impossible to reduce. The administration of justice must be effectively kept up for the advantage of the province. I may say that I believe that this expenditure does a great deal of good, as the effective administration of justice in our province is the admiration of strangers coming in. Influential American mining men who have recently visited us assure me that it was a great satisfaction to them to invest in British Columbia. They said not only were we lightly taxed here, but we had perfect laws. The government supplied not only security for life and property but gave also roads, public works, schools, hospitals, all for the light tax enforced. Under education we see an increase of \$20,000, although most of the salaries in this department have been reduced. The increase arises solely on the large addition of children to our population. There are now, I believe, over 13,400 enrolled. The expenditure on roads, streets and bridges it will be seen is \$45,000 more than for the current year. I think that you have only to look at the detailed votes for this to see that this large amount has been carefully adjusted so as to cover as far as possible the wants of the province and to aid in its development.

It will be noticed that a reduction has been made in salaries, not only under civil government and administration of justice, but also of the teachers' salaries. I think that there is still another reduction that it will be well to make in committee; I refer to the ministers' salaries. These might in fairness be reduced 10 per cent, as in the case of the highest salaries in the various departments. I know that the supporters of the government in this house do not all agree with me in this, as they consider that the position of a minister is different from that of an employe, in that it is so much more precarious; for however able a minister may be, however industrious, there is no certainty of his keeping his position, yet I think the reduction might well be made in the committee.

Reverting to the new mineral tax, I may say that the feeling on both sides of the house is, that in view of the very large expenditure that has been made of late years with the object of assisting the mining population and of encouraging the development of the mineral resources, that the province is entitled to a return in the form of increased revenue from the districts that have been so benefited by this great expenditure. The utmost care has been exercised in the adjustment of the new tax in order to make it fair and not oppressive, and many of the principal mining owners and those who are interested in mining have expressed their opinion that the tax as proposed is eminently liberal and just. I am inclined to believe that if anything it errs in being rather too low.

I have referred to the loan which was raised under the authority of the act passed at last session. This successful issue points to the fact that the good credit of the province has been fairly well established. In 1891 we had difficulty in getting \$4 for the issue of that year; in fact, then we virtually had no credit in the London market, whilst last year we obtained 95, and but for the intense opposition of some of our own people, who used every effort by correspondence with the London papers and in other ways to decry our credit, we certainly should have sold at 96, which would have given us \$21,000 more than we received. That is the cost to the province of the efforts of the enemies of our credit. The actual result of the issue was that we got, after paying all charges, rather over 91.53, and the cost to the province for the net cash received is just over 3.14 per cent. I have to-day referred to the discount of 5 per cent, on the issue, which is treated in our accounts as if it was so much expenditure, and on previous occasions I have referred to the same subject. This discount, which amounts to \$101,850, is not expenditure. As a fact, though nominally we borrow \$2,037,000, we in reality only borrow \$1,935,150; but for that amount we make an agree-

ment to pay in 50 years \$2,037,000 and the rate of interest on the nominal amount is 3 per cent, which is equal to 3.14 on the sum actually borrowed. The sinking fund of 1 per cent, per annum pays off the whole at maturity. As a proof of the established credit of the province and of its recovery from the attacks made on it, I have only to say that to-day our 3 per cent, interest of stock is worth 98 to 99. I remember that during the discussions on the loan at last session, gentlemen opposite said that our quotation at that time of 95, was a fiction, that our credit was simply patched up. Well, sir, it seems to have been patched up so effectively as to give us 12 1/2 per cent, more in 1935 than we got in 1891.

Complaint has been made that in connection with the conversion of our old loans we are offering too high a price. I think this is proved not to be the case as if we offered too high the owners of our old loans would rapidly take our offer. But it is quite the other way and virtually none is now being converted, so that at any rate we had not lost at the high rate offered. The trustees of the sinking fund may be relied on to look well into the development of the public accounts for the present year and the estimates for revenue and expenditure for the coming year, considering these subjects and referring more particularly to the salient points of each, which indicates important increases or decreases in receipts or expenditure and the causes of these. I think that taking them as a whole they show that the province is making good and steady progress, and that—owing no doubt, largely to the development of our mining districts now going on—our revenue will from this time increase in greater proportion than it has hitherto done, and that the improvement in our mining prospects is likely to have a more beneficial effect in our agricultural sections.

Mr. Scallin followed the finance minister, who, he said, would be disappointed if he thought the opposition were going to speak at any length on this debate; wisely they always spoke in questions of public importance. The opposition had been accused of being too apt to criticize the affairs of the country, but what was really the fact that the opposition believed that the government took too sanguine a view of the future of this province. The government called themselves the party of progress, the party who were always anxious and determined to advance the interests of the country and were prepared to carry that policy to such an extent that they incurred the present large obligations. In some particulars that party had been successful to a certain extent, for credit must be given them for the work they had accomplished in the direction of opening up the province. What the opposition had insisted upon particularly however, was that the province was not in a position to bear the cost of the expensive civil service system which the government carried on. Mr. Scallin would like to see the effort at retrenchment which had been made and congratulated the premier on his proposal to reduce the ministers' salaries with the other branches of the service. He had spoken on and opposed this subject when the increase was made, but as it was pointing in this direction now, it was better late than never. It was to be noticed that the minister of finance announced a discrepancy of \$275,000 between the revenue and the expenditure. The error which had been in the house for a number of years had been the desirability of having a finance minister whose judgment is close on these matters. It is just as much an error to estimate the revenue too high as too low, but the fact was that the hon. finance minister was always making that error. Last year it was estimated that the government would receive \$150,000 from the sale of land, but the amount actually received was only some \$25,000. How the finance minister could make a mistake of that kind is beyond imagination. The sanguine expectations of the government had been pointed out and commented upon, and here was the proof. In fact, Mr. Scallin was surprised that even as much as \$25,000 had been obtained under the circumstances. The leader of the government had referred to the depressed condition of the country. There could be no denying that fact; everyone knew that the paying ability of the people is very much restricted through causes over which they have no control. But under such circumstances it would have been the duty of the government to have found some method of relieving the people of taxation, but, on the contrary, it is found that it is proposed to increase taxation, to which the people must submit, in some instances amounting from ten to fifty per cent. Had the government accepted the advice of members of the opposition side of the house, this state of things might have been avoided, and the assessment bill would probably not have been heard of. The government had, however, through their own sanguine estimates and extravagant conduct, brought this country into a state which is not pleasant for anyone to contemplate. Mr. Scallin had heard that the attorney-general had stated that owing to the unreasonable practices of the opposition the finance minister had been unable to conclude a satisfactory terms on the last loan as he should.

Hon. Mr. Eberts protested, and asked for the production of the paper in which the statement appeared. Mr. Scallin said he would not be particular as to the exact words, but that was the drift of it. Hon. Mr. Turner disclaimed having imputed the acts complained of to any member of the opposition. What he did say was that owing to the opposition of some people in British Columbia as good terms as might have been obtained on the loan were not obtained. Mr. Scallin proceeded that these letters which were supposed to have done so much damage emanated from no one who could speak authoritatively for the people of British Columbia, therefore the transactions of the finance minister must have been very weak to have been so influenced by the remarks of an obscure person. Where was the finance minister, and what was he doing that he did not come forward and dispute these criticisms? Coming to the question of the agent.

Continued on page 7.

AN OTTAWA MECHANIC.

MAKES A SWORN STATEMENT THAT HE HAS GAINED 27 POUNDS.

And This, Too, After Having Been Consigned to Bed for Two Months With Rheumatism—Wet Weather Effects Knocked Out by "Kootenay Cure." County of Carleton, to Wit: I, Martin Watson, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, do solemnly declare that I live at 112 Cathcart street, in the City of Ottawa, that I am 30 years of age and an "in-smith by trade. I was severely afflicted with rheumatism, and so bad was my case that I was confined to my bed for two months. In June, 1895, I began taking "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure." I used two bottles and am now entirely cured and free from rheumatism. I have since been exposed to wet weather, which has had no bad effect on me. I consider "Kootenay" a great cure for rheumatism. I have also gained 27 pounds in weight. It is a grand tonic and a wonderful blood purifier. I attribute my cure solely to the use of "Kootenay Cure," and make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act. (Signed.) MARTIN WATSON. Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 19th day of February 1896. (Signed.) DANIEL O'CONNOR, A Commissioner.

—Have you seen our chafing dish? It is the latest acquisition to our stock of fine cooking utensils. You may see it at Weller Bros.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 75 Government street.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so "Odorama" conduces to good appearance.

—Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

Advertisement for American Rattan Co. featuring a bicycle. Text: "The Best Bicycle is None too Good For You. RIDE A STEARNS. WHEREVER ONE TURNS HE FINDS A STEARNS. AMERICAN RATTAN CO. TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS."

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tax on Dogs. Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due. The provisions of the Pound By-law and for Revenue By-law, 1895, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date. Mr. W. P. Winship is authorized to collect the above tax. CHAS. KENT, Collector. City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 27th, 1896.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY. Str. JOAN, L. P. LOCKE, Master. Calls as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer. Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m. For freight or storehouses apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

Best Trains

from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago are those via "the North-Western Line." "Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis every morning in the year, 7:30, St. Paul 8:10, arriving Chicago, 9:45 p.m. "Atlantic & Southern Express" leaves Minneapolis every week day 5:45 p.m., St. Paul 6:25 p.m., arriving Chicago 8:00 a.m. "North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis every night in the year, 7:30, St. Paul, 8:10, arriving Chicago 9:30 a.m. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and illustrated folder, free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

TRANSPORTATION. ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS. At Lowest Rates. Saloon fares from \$40 to \$90, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$24.50. SPECIAL RATE. Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, Cor. Fort and Government streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields. Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Rossland, Trail Creek, Kaslo. AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS. For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.) TIME TABLE NO. 27, Taking effect June 21st, 1896. VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock. Victoria to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train. NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 7 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday. For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Fenwick Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Sound. BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sandon ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice. JOHN IRVING, Manager, G. A. Cleton, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26, To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time. GOING NORTH. Daily and Sunday. A. M. P. M. Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt, 8:00 4:00. Ar. Nanaimo, 11:35 7:35. Ar. Wellington, 12:01 7:45. GOING SOUTH. Daily and Sunday. A. M. P. M. Lv. Wellington for Victoria, 8:20 1:15. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, 8:25 4:23. Ar. Victoria, 12:29 8:00. For rates and information apply at the Company's offices. A. DUNSMUIR, JOSEPH HUNTER, President, Gen. Supt. H. R. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C. The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slovan Points. THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY. Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus. T. A. M. Lv. SPOKANE, Ar. 5:30 P.M. Commencing January 25th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays travel will be through, arriving at Nelson at 9:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m., same days.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer Every 5 days for San Francisco. Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OUBRE WHARF AT 3 P.M. CITY OF PUEBLA - MARCH 28. R. F. RITHEE & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION. Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN. S. S. MOUNT LEBANON, 3000 tons dead weight, due April 5th. CHITTAGONG, 2900 tons dead weight, due May 5th. PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. CO'Y. S. S. TRANSIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents. Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF Japanese Rice, Silk and General W-ware. Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows: Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m. SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE" Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday. Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m. Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays. For tickets and information call on J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 75 Government Street.

Advertisement for Oceanic Steamship Company. Text: "The Oceanic Steamship Company. Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Pilsen at San Francisco. For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change. The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, April 2, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mail. FOR HONOLULU ONLY. S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at 10 a.m. For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St. J. D. SHERKEL'S & BROS. CO., General Agents, R. P. RITHEE & CO., Agents, Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. RUNS THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C. W. H. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER "City of Kingston" Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147. 8:30 a.m. Lv. Victoria, Ar. 4:15 p.m. 11:45 a.m. Lv. Seattle, Ar. 12:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m. Lv. Seattle, Ar. 9:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m. Ar. Seattle, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from Portland and south. *Daily except Monday. **Daily except Sunday. E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MURDERING MATABELES

The White Settlers in Matabeleland Driven From Their Homes by the Natives.

The Native Police Take Up Arms Against the Whites and Join Rebels.

Explorer Selous Meets and Defeats a Band of Rebel Matabeles.

Cape Town, March 28.—Dispatches received here from Bulawayo to-day announce that Frederick Selous, the explorer, who left that town yesterday at the head of a strong detachment of volunteers and police, has met and engaged the enemy, killing a large number. Five troopers were killed. The prompt action of the authorities has had a good effect upon the rebellious Matabeles, who did not expect to be attacked for some time to come. The Matabeles burned a large store about 40 miles from Bulawayo and executed a medicine dance around the flames. Men are arming for the defence and active operations against the rebels.

Many Dervish murders have been reported and the settlers are terror-stricken. In nearly all cases they have abandoned their homes and are encamped in laagers while awaiting to be rescued by the mounted police and volunteers. Others have placed their homes in a state of defence and have determined to fight it out until assistance reaches them. The gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated, although it is still hoped that the promptness of the authorities in commencing hostilities against the Matabeles may result in checking the spread of the rebellion. Fears are entertained for the safety of a party of about 1000 settlers, mainly women and children, who are in a laager in the vicinity of which a strong force of Matabeles has been reported.

The settlers have only provisions sufficient to last them a short time. Capt. Spreckley, on Thursday, it is announced, met and repulsed a strong body of Matabeles, and inflicted great loss upon them. Spreckley's troopers escaped, only a few men being wounded. One of the gravest features of the uprising is now admitted to be the action of the native police, who have been induced not only to take part in the rebellion, but have included various tribes which they were supposed to control, to take up arms against the whites. It is estimated that in this manner seven hundred fighting men armed with rifles and well supplied with ammunition have gone over to the enemy. This naturally will most likely result in some severe fighting before the rebellion is suppressed. For obvious reasons the authorities are withholding many facts connected with the uprising which no doubt are of a much more serious nature.

The military and civil authorities in the town of Salisbury which are capable of sustaining a long siege, are taking every measure of precaution that it is possible to adopt. A Maxim battery has been placed in a commanding position and ammunition has been served out to the volunteers. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive at Umtata to-day and will assume direction of the repressive measures. Business throughout Matabeleland is completely paralyzed, and will so remain until the revolution is crushed. Reinforcements of mounted police are being drafted to Bulawayo and Salisbury, and additional Maxim guns are being forwarded to both these points.

London, March 28.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, telegraphs confirming the report that Explorer Selous has been engaged with the Matabeles, who were driving away many looted cattle towards the Molang-nami hills, where the natives are believed to be mustering in force. The cattle were re-captured. Sir Hercules Robinson also confirms the report that the native police have deserted, and adds one of the inspectors has been murdered. Eighty men and a few women have arrived at Gwelo, which is considered to be safe from attack. The Tule road, the governor reports, is still open and Bulawayo has been placed in a state of defence. More rifles and ammunition are needed there. Finally the governor of Cape Colony confirms the report that Lobengula's son has placed himself at the head of the Matabele rebels.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best potent plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plaster the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.
Disastrous Explosion of a Magazine at Kiang, China.

San Francisco, March 28.—Three hundred Chinese were blown to atoms by the explosion of a magazine attached to the fort at Kiang in China on February 24th. The disaster, according to mail advices received by steamer, was the work of murderous soldiers who were preparing to join a secret society of rebels in an attack on an adjacent town, whether through carelessness or intention is not known.

If you would be always healthy, keep your blood pure with Fild's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

MGR. KLOPF HERE.

The League Baseball Games Will be Played on the Caledonia Grounds.

California Jockeys in a Scheme to Defraud the Betting Men.

THE FUTURE.
TRACK TALENT NIPPED.

San Francisco, March 28.—The Examiner says: One of the most successful plots to defraud the racing public has just been unearthed by the board of stewards of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club. It is known positively that three jockeys at least entered into a conspiracy to defraud the public, and their agent was "Little Pete," the famous Chinese plunger. The premier of the jockeys who have riding at Ingleside and the Bay District tracks is implicated. He is Jerry Chorn, the colored boy who has been riding for the past year for the well known book-maker, Barney Schneider. The other jockey is young Chevalier. The board of stewards will not divulge the names of the other jockeys and persons involved, but when it is known that they have in their possession an affidavit of one of the parties confessing not only to his own guilt, but exposing that of others, the significance of the investigation can be appreciated.

President Williams and the board of stewards have been suspicious of certain jockeys and parties for the past three weeks. When racing several days ago at the Bay District they watched the actions of the parties they had under suspicion—in fact, they had detectives employed to shadow them. The detectives watched the jockeys night and day and discovered that several of them were in the habit of visiting Little Pete's shoe factory on Washington street. On Wednesday night, March 18, they paid a visit to the headquarters of the heathen plunger. The next day the judges, stewards and detectives were on the lookout. Everything satisfied them until the betting opened on the fourth race, a seven and a half furlong dash over the inside course. This course is an up and down hill affair, and just the thing to make "raw work" rather easy. Nephew, with Shaw up, opened up as a 2 to 1 favorite; Jack Richelieu, with Jerry Chorn up, opened up as a 5 to 2 second choice. Chevalier's mount, opened up 3 to 1. These were the first, second and third choices, while Shaw, with R. Isom up, opened at 4 to 1. Strange to say, Little Pete started to bet heavily on Seaspay. He bet hundreds on him in every book and soon Seaspay receded to 13 to 5. The race was run and Seaspay won, upsetting the judgment of the "form" players, or talent. All Smoke, Chevalier's mount, was a bad fourth, while Chorn's mount was a bad sixth, being beaten 2 1/2 lengths. President Williams and the board of stewards were then convinced that a job had been perpetrated, but decided to continue their investigations. Other things occurred to confirm their suspicions. Chorn, Chevalier, and other jockeys rode exceptionally bad races on horses that were favorites or second choices. On all such occasions the detectives reported that these jockeys who rode so peculiarly had made visits the previous nights to Little Pete's Chinatown shoe factory. They also noted the fact that the next day on some horse not ridden by Chorn, Chevalier or some other jockey implicated in the scandal, and that the ung invariably won. As far as President Williams and the stewards were concerned, the evidence they had was enough, but they decided if possible to secure more. They went after one of the jockeys and demanded that he make a confession. He agreed to do so, and in that way the board of stewards secured evidence against several others, which has been strongly corroborated. "Little Pete" is said to have won over \$100,000 since the conspiracy was hatched during the recent Ingleside meeting. President Williams denies that it is any such amount. It may be that the scheme has been in working order for some months, for "Little Pete" has been winning thousands of dollars, while trainers and clever form players like Riley Gramman were losing bushels of money.

"Little Pete" is known to the police as Fong Ching. He has made a big fortune since he was released from San Quentin, in which institution he was sent to serve a term for jury-bribing.

BASEBALL.
MANAGER KLOPF HERE.
Ges Klopf, the manager of the Victoria professional baseball team arrived in the city on the Schome this morning, to make final arrangements for the Caledonia grounds where the league games will be played this season. Mr. Klopf has secured what he considers a "best line" team and one that will give a good account of itself in all the games. The members of the team will arrive here on April 15th and hard practice will at once begin as Manager Klopf is anxious to win, if possible, the first game, which is to be played at Portland on May 1st. The Victoria team plays against Portland on the Caledonia grounds on May 20-21-22-23. Klopf will play chief base and the remainder of the team is as follows: Pitchers, Darby, Devereaux and Pitt; catcher, Fred Kossneck; first base, Whaling; second base, Tip O'Neil; shortstop, Babbitt; left field, Downey; centre field, Pegginey; right field, Owey Patton.

Darby is the pitched that caused so much trouble in the east several seasons ago. Pitt is a pitcher that has been recommended by Billy Lange, Tip

O'Neil is the celebrated Oakland player and good people used to call him Col. Robinson's Tip O'Neil. He knows the game from A to Z and is fine field general. Babbitt, the shortstop, is a fine player, and has the ability to climb high. Downey is a Toronto man, Pegginey is from Oakland and Owey is a well known Seattle player.

CANOEING.
There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Canoe Club last evening. The financial statement for the past year showed a balance on the right side. The officers for the current year were elected as follows: W. S. Gore, commodore (re-elected); J. H. McGregor, vice-commodore; W. J. H. Holmes, secretary-treasurer; E. J. Thain, H. B. Rogers, A. S. Gore, C. A. Godson, H. A. E. Robertson, F. Higgins, Wm. Allan, T. S. Gore and A. C. Martin were chosen as committee men. F. G. White, the retiring secretary-treasurer, was tendered a vote of thanks.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.
When and Where Victorians Will Worship on Sunday.

Reformed Episcopal church—Morning sermon on "Covetousness" evening sermon, "It is Finished." Services during the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings; Good Friday, 11 a.m.

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, Rev. D. McInnes, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

St. Saviour's church—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rev. C. E. Sharp, Holy week services at 5 p.m. Good Friday, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

St. Barnabas church, corner of Cook st. and Caledonia Avenue—March 29th, Palm Sunday next before Easter—Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; administration of the apostolic rite of Confirmation, with address to conferees by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, 1:30 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; Festival Evensong with sermon and Litany, 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. J. B. Haslam.

Centennial Methodist church, Rev. J. E. Bette, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Church and God." Evening sermon, second sermon on that subject. Evening song service, with short address upon Christ's public entry into Jerusalem. Services at 7 p.m.

Calvary Baptist church, Herald street, Rev. R. W. Trotter, B. Th., pastor.—The pastor will preach morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. The usual weekly services.

St. James' church—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer. Anticipated services: Morning, evening prayer and sermon.—The subject of the evening sermon will be "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

St. Andrews Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor.—Morning and evening services. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist church—The pastor will conduct the services both morning and evening.

James Bay Methodist church—The pastor, Rev. T. J. McCrossan, B. D., will conduct both morning and evening services. "David and Goliath." This will be a special sermon for children. Evening subject, "Paul at Corinth."

Emmanuel Baptist church.—The pastor, Rev. H. McEwen, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Kingdom Come;" evening subject, "The Harvest." Evangelistic meetings will be held during the week, when Rev. R. W. Trotter will assist the pastor. Meeting every evening at 8 o'clock, except Saturday.

Victoria West Methodist church—Morning services by Mr. Lew. Evening services by Rev. J. P. Hicks. Subject, "Seeing God." Sunday school and Bible class as usual.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street, Williams Block.—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m. Subject, "The Devil."

PERSONAL.
J. D. McIntosh, Soda Creek, is at the Oriental.
J. C. MacIure came down from Vancouver last evening.
John Collins, returned last evening from the Mainland.
A. B. Gray returned from the Sound by the Schome, spent yesterday in the city.
H. N. Short returned from San Francisco by the Walla Walla last evening.
Postmaster Shanks and David Spencer returned from the Mainland last evening.
Rev. Canon Good was a passenger on the Walla Walla from San Francisco last evening.
J. Q. Adams, W. L. Bender, J. L. Hewitt, of Iowa, are registered at the New England.
Russell, of the Russell Shipbuilding Company, of Port Glasgow, Scotland, is again a guest at the Driford having returned last evening from the Mainland.
Edward G. Parker, superintendent of the agency department for Canada and the United States of the Provident Saving Life Association, spent yesterday in the city.
Dr. R. F. and Mrs. Verrinder arrived on the Walla Walla from San Francisco last evening. The doctor will engage in practice with his brother, Dr. A. E. Verrinder.
R. Ames, of the Ames, Holden Co., Ltd., the shoe manufacturers of Montreal and Victoria, is in the city with several members of his family. They leave by the Empress of India on Monday for the Orient.

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The shot will be counted at our store on Saturday night, May 23rd, at 10 o'clock sharp by three reliable parties. When you purchase a boy's suit for cash, see that you get a ticket. Write plainly the date, your name and address and the number of shot. In case of a tie by two or more parties, the date on the ticket will decide the winner; the guess first deposited takes the wheel.

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