mones by a majority vote mildly express

the popular heart against this corruption

thought there must be thousands of Con-

servatives as well as Liberals who de-

sired to see in public life the prevalence

of honest principles which obtained in

private life. At any rate it was the

duty of every man who wished well to

S OF THE SEALERS

Questions to be Asked in House of Commons on Tuesday Next.

ent Cleveland Makes Some ggestions Regarding a Conference.

, April 6.-The government will on Tuesday next in the house it will refuse the joint conferposed by the United States to the seal fisheries question in h Pacific, unless the conference ucted on the lines suggested by tribunal to deal with the whole

Also whether an assent to conference involves interference decision of the Paris tribunai. vernment will be further asked ouse if it will advance as a loan anadian sealers, a portion of the arded as indemnity at the Paris pending the final settlement of d by the United States. igton, April 6.-The notice giver louse of Commons in England garding the new conference on fisheries, has reference to a dis om Gresham to Pauncefote in former stated that the pelagic of seals has convinced the that the regulations of the Paral were inadequate and the Preiggested that England, Russian a appoint a commission to visit rican and Asiatic shores of the and report proper measures to eals in the meantime. The Prerther suggested that the regulav in force regarding sealing be along the line of the 35th de orth latitude from the American siatic shore, and that sealing in ity mentioned and in Behring rohibited for the season. Russia in have intimated their willing-

ing the query to be made in ons about the Canadian indemstated that no sum was award-Paris tribunal, which simply at damages were due. Greshis finding made a proposition to tain sum which Pauncefote ac-

NANAIMO NEWS

hibald to Take Charge of the Telegraph Office.

no, April 6 .- The affairs of the on appear to have become quite judging from the numerous ofbe appointed. A city clerk, auor, collector, police court solicitors are required. It is, anticipated that the present will receive the appointment f not two of the remaining offiensed with. W. K. Leighton appointed auditor. w Vancouver Coal Company pleted arrangements for the re-

the present supreme court operations are expected to asorighter aspect in the course of ree weeks. It is expected that

on of the new government build-

be started. Nothing definite

done in regard to the new Archibald will shortly take the Mr. Dee as local manager of R. telegraph office. Mr. Dee ancouver to fill a more import-

THE SUICIDE PLACE."

Which Three men Have Committed Surine.

rt, N. Y.April 6.—The farm of owell on a lonely road near ville has been named " The Place." In 1875, Wm. Nellest, ed the farm cut his throat. s later his son Thomas was nging from a tree near where died. Willie Carpentar, a rteen went to work for Rufus tho had bought the farm three Thursday morning he was nging from the hay fork rope rn, dead.

DERED BY A MANIAC.

er Torn to Pieces by a Mad Man.

ity, April 6.-C. E. Converse, a ancher living near Jefferson, a on in this vicinity, met a horth last night at the hands of a who imagined himself to be a and attacking his victim, literured him alive. The lunatic erse as he was returning home late last night. Instantly he nim, dragged him to the mountore him to pieces with his nails. Nothing was known of till next morning when the man at Jefferson covered with blood to boast of his exploit. The supposed to have escaped from

To Nake Pure Blood

no medicine before the people Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the spring medicine and blood puri possesses peculiar merit which in vain to reach. It really makes ong. Do not neglect to purify this spring. Take Hood's Sarsa

PILLS become the favorite ca th every one who tries them. 25c.

Livingston Thompson has been a dyking commissioner for

The Steamer City of Topeka Arrives From Alaska With Late News.

Provisions Are Very Scarce in the Mining Camps of the Far North.

The City of Topeka arrived this morning in Port Townsend from Alaska. She will sail on the 8th inst., from Seattle and calls at Victoria. The rates from Victoria to the north are: Wrangel \$10 rabin and \$5 steerage; Juneau, \$12 and \$6, and Sitka, \$15 and \$7.50.

The Juneau Mining Record publishes a number of letters from the Yukon, ineluding one from a woman, several of whom accompanied their husbands to the mines. They all say that although the thermometer registered 50 and even more below zero, they did not feel the cold as much as they did on the coast, Provisions have been very scarce, flour selling for \$24 a hundred pounds. Many men are going in with poor outfits and the traders have been cleaned out, several having to go from Pelly river to Sixty-Mile Creek for provisions for themselves. Dr. Tam, in a letter to the Record says: "The majority of the prospectors last summer went to Circle City, and reports from there are very favorable. At least 150 men are now burning off moss and thawing out ground on different claims in different gulches in this district. There has been some sickness here this winter, and I have treated several persons who were badly frozen, having to amputate a portion of one's foot and a hand for another patient. Robert Insley has made a stake and is now one of the first saloon men of the place. He has invested largely in town property and bought a claim on Birch Locky McKinnon started to Circle City late and got frozen up 100 miles below here. There is room here for another trading post as the country is fast increasing in population and there is a shortage of provisions this winter. I will establish a drug store and hospital here this year.

Another letter says: "The mines in the Yukon valley are slowly but surely coming to the front. New and rich discoveries have been made on Birch creek, but their richness is as yet unknown. Good diggings, however, were struck there, but too late in the fall to work them to any extent. The seasons here are very short. Seventy-five per cent of iners are flat broke, but live on the bright anticipation of the future. The two trading companies here are supposed to supply the miners with supplies, but so far have not half supplied them, this winter they have come nearer starvation than was comfortable to the inner man and one's peace of mind, and onehalf of the miners have harely enough grub to last them until spring, and not any to work on during the first half of the summer, and many will have to hunt nights and days of labor I became resteadily grew weightier. In 1884, for inin the hills to obtain food to live on instead of working on their claims. If the the fall of 1894 I was obliged to take fund, after deducting all on the credit Alaska Commercial Company had shipped in more grub and less whiskey last fall the miners would now be better off. Their shipments here last summer were half whiskey and half grub, and I suppose this summer it will be all whiskey and no grub."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Four Seamen Washed Overboard and Back to the Ship Again.

San Francisco, April 4.—The coal-laden ship Wachusett arrived yesterday, 22 days from Nanaimo, B. C., after having The officers and crew of the Wachusett times told, and almost as many times vessel labored through a succession of cross seas running. The ship was submerged most of the time, rolling fearwas done to her rails and stanchions. During the height of the gale occurred still talking. A terrific wave came down full length, and carried four seamen overfour men were carried some distance off, deck. The fourth man was washed within reach of the foresheet, which nad oupped to the rolling of the craft. He grabed it and held fast, and was hauled on board in safety.

A BUCKET OF COALS.

Sergeant Haywood Did not Use City Light and Had a Right to Coal

Sergeant Haywood, of the Vancouver city pelice, has come out on top of the heap. He has been exonerated by the police committee of the Terminal City. lt was charged that he had electric ...ght h his cabin and the city paid for it and that he used the city coal. Evidence was given that the city did not pay for health. the light, and that he had been promise the coal as it was a convenience to the city that he should be in his cabi and always on hand. Ald. Gallagher, chairman of the committee, said he had heard of charges but would leave it for the persons making them to commit them to

the accusations against him not being UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE money so raised went to pay the election found sufficient to warrant further investigation.

MURDEROUS INDIAN.

An Official on the Blackfoot Reserve

Shot. Winnipeg, April 4.-A Gleichen, Al-

berta, dispatch to the Free Press says: Frank Skyner, Dominion government issuer of rations on the Blackfoot Indian reserve, was shot and killed by an Indian named Atchawan. A posse of mounted police went upon the trail of the assassin, who had escaped. The Indians on the reserve say that Atchawan is crazy.

for whose death he blames the whites, expense of the people, until now there The burying ground is on the top of the hill and the Indian had a commanding position.

At midnight a dispatch from Gleichen stated that the Indian had been shot dead by the police. He made a determired fight before his death. An inquest or both bodies will be held to-morrow.

A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO HAS beton county, and to vote with him in SUFFERED DEEP AFFLICTION.

Intense Mental Strain and Sleepless Verge of the Grave-Help Came When | #1 some show of a desire for reciprocity, Hope Had Almost Fled.

Mrs. Sarah Wood, widow of the late

falls to the lot of human beings, and it mast four years. If that policy had done is no wonder that, under the intense good for Canada it ought to show itself mental strain, she was completely prostrated, and her friends are rejoicing our foreign trade; (3) by a steady inwith her that she has again been re-stored to health. To a reporter she our population had not increased as reptold the following story:-"Until about three years ago I had always been in good health, except for the occasional and grown something, but it had not for some years. I am now sixty-three years of age, and my troubles came as acilities; and whatever might be the nuch by mental anguish and sleepless nights as by overtaxing my physical other parts of New Brunswick the value system. Two years ago last August of landed property had steadily declined. nangled body was brought home. Six weeks later my sister, Luckey, of Kit- debt. The gross debt of Canada which ley, was foully murdered. During these in 1878 was \$174,957,000, was now days I was taking care of my youngest \$317,996,874. The net debt in 1874 was ville, who was ill with consumption and increase since the present government who died four months later. Few same in of \$108,907,000. The result was people have been called upon to undergo that the annual burden of the debt restso much affliction, and with sleepless ing upon the shoulders of the people duced to almost a living skeleton. In terest, expenses of management, sinking my bed, where I lay for several weeks hovering between life and death. Dur- 1894 it had grown to \$11,156,000. It ing this time I was under the care of a took forty cents of every dollar we raisdoctor, but his treatment did not help me much. My head now continually troubled me and a severe pain in my back, just above my left hip, caused me great agony. I had neard a great deal about Dr. Williams Fink Pills and de-about Dr. Williams Fink Pills and de-had overspent \$770,937 more than in termined to give them a trial. Before the second box was entirely gone my headache disappeared and I found mysen growing stronger, and after taking the pills for a time longer, the pain in my back disar peared also. I then felt so well that I decided to visit another encountered unusually rough weather. daughter who lives near Merrickville, determining to take the Pink Pills until tell a tale of the sea that has been many theroughly restored. In passing through Smith's Falls, I procured more doubted. On March 19, 20 and 21 the pills, but found afterwards they were a counterfeit, as I did not then know strong southwestern gales, with high that they were not sold in bulk. The result was that my old infirmities began to return and I began to mistrust that fully, and her cargo shifted until she had the pills were not genuine, and sent into a bad list to starboard. Much damage Merrickville for more. A comparision soon showed that, while both pills were colored Pink, the ones I had got in an incident about which the sailors are | Smith's Falls were spurious, for they were not exactly the same shape and upon the vessel, sweeping her for her did not look the same when the two were compared. As soon as I began the The others of the crew quailed use of the genuine Pink Pills I began to fore the frightful sight, and despaired grow better, and after the use of a few of ever seeing their shipmates alive. The | more boxes, found myself entirely cured, and I am now enjoying as good health only to be swept back to the vessel again as I ever did in my life I believe that by a tremendous cross sea. Three of if it had not been for Dr. Williams' them were thrown violently upon the Pink Pills I would have been in my grave, and I am glad to give my testimony, hoping that some poor sufferer may be made well as I was.

interest.

year he added \$4,500,000 to the debt.

The present year would make a worse

many hungry men behind the minister

that he could not keep his pledges. The

fact that two months after he had made

a strong promise of retrenchment and

economy his government came down with

a proposal to pledge considerably over

\$3,000,000 to six new lines of railway

seemed to be good evidence of insincerity.

The Tay canal was another evidence of

extravagance. This canal was little

more than a ditch, cost \$476,000. Its

revenue was but \$135, but it cost \$2,600

was estimated to cost \$44,000; the actual

amount expended at the last report was

Trent Valley canal cost \$712,000 and its

annual income was \$800. The Galop

Rapids channel, on the St. Lawrence,

cost \$568,000. There was no receipts and

no traffic, for after the work was finish-

ed the river pilots would not use it. On

000 contract-after \$125,000 had been

spent the contract was cancelled and the

work was stopped. One of the worst of

the jobs was the Soulanges canal which

was actually built to parallel an already

existing and much used canal, the Beau-

harnois canal. This work was estimated

to cost \$4,750,000, but already there had

original estimate. These were speci-

Curran bridge, upon which the country

struction. More perhaps than all, though

the Sheik Island dam there was a \$350,-

\$260,000 and \$90,000 was unpaid. The

Mrs. Wood's unfortunate experience with imitation Pink Pills make it necessary to again impress upon the public that Dr. Williams' Pink l'ills are never sold in bulk, by the lozen, hundred, or cunce, or in any shape except in the company's boxes, every one of which is enclosed in a wrapper printed in red ink, bearing the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If these pills are offered in any other form, even pink in color, they are imitations and should be promptly refused. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. Imitations are worthless and may be dangerous

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFICERS. C. P. Huntington Again Elected

President of the Company. San Francisco, April 5.-The new

The Way in Which Canada's Af- Thus we had gone on, living extravagant. The Annual Meeting Held at the fairs Have Been Mismanaged for Years.

Squandered Funds, Increased Debt. a Reign of Jobbery and corruption.

Canada to endeavor to raise her out of At Woodstock, N.B., lately Mr. J. V. the slough into which she had fallen. The Conservatives boasted much of Ellis, editor of the St. John Globe, adwhat they had done for Canada in the dressed a political gathering on the ques-A later dispatch reported the murder- sons of the day. Mr. Ellis said that construction of public works, but it was er entrenched behind the graves of since the general election there had been well to remember that they had borrow-Crowfoot and Three Bulls. Several many ministerial changes. Sir John Mac- ed the money, and proceeded not by the shots have been exchanged. He was denald met the house elected in 1891 development of the country, but by the near the grave of his child, whom he with thirteen ministers. His successors amount of her loans. Our borrowing lost by illness several weeks ago, and had gone on enlarging the number, at the pensities were tremendous. Since 1878 between Dominion, Provincial, Municiwere eighteen members of administra- pal and railway loans we had become ton, doing the work done in Sir John debtor to England to nearly \$400,000,-Macdonald's time by thirteen. It was an 000, our interest upon which, if we paid evidence of the extravagance of the it at all, would be a heavy burden. One effect of our high taxation was to drive house and of the efforts to conciliate interests among men who thought more of people out of the country. But the but throughout the civilized world. One their own interests than those of the country. At the last general election the present tariff was not all the burden seldom now asserted that bi-metallism the Liberals had urged unrestricted reciprocity. This policy was promulgated by them in 1888 in the house and was voted on in that year and in 1889. On both coal oil \$430,000 to the treasury and \$750,000 to the owners of the wells; the occasions he was glad to sit by the side of Mr. Hale, who then represented Carury, \$2,500,000 to the cotton lords; the sugar duties \$125,000 to the treasury, movor of this policy. But the people at the polls, alarmed by the cries which had and \$2,500,000 to the refineries. It, protection, did not always protect. Look at been raised of handing over the country to the United States, had voted against the duty upon iron. The duty on raw Some persons admitted that mono-metal-Nights Brought Her Almost to the they could not bring on an election, units value, while many manufactures of iron come in for 35 per cent. Consequently there was an adverse tax of fifteen pretended to have an arrangement with per cent against the worker here. When he United States for negotiations on Sir Charles Tupper brought in these his matter. They deceived the people, iron duties, in 1887, he declared that for they did nothing, and we were now, their results would be to give employagain face to face with an election with Alex. Wood of North Elmsley, Lanark all the evils of the national policy ment to 20,000 men, but so far not 2,000 Co., has had more sorrow than usually strengthened by the operations of the were employed. As regards the sugar duties Mr. Ellis showed that he whole sugar refining industry of Canada was three ways: (1) by a great increase not as important to the country as the in population; (2) by a great increase of saw mills of New Brunswick. Here in the saw mills 6,700 men and boys were employed, against 2.000 in the refineries. They paid out more wages and the profit on value of the product was greater by ally in the past ten years as it had in \$7000,000. Then working capital was he ten years before, our foreign trade larger, but the tariff was not so arranged spasmodic headaches which bothered me grown in comparison with even the small as to give either the millowners or the growth of population and our increased position in Woodstock, in St. John and son, W. J. Wood was killed on the But there was one thing the national protection. Let trade be free and you C. P. R. in a collision, and his lifeless, policy had done; it favored extravagance give facilities for its enlargement. Let basis. and corruption and enlarged our public every man, without government interference, he permitted to enjoy to the full the benefit of his industry. let every man have the opportunity to sell in the markdaughter, Mrs. O. Bissell, near Merrick- \$140,362,000, was now \$247,269,000—an et which suits him best and the result will be that he will get the fullest returns for his industry while commerce would increase and expand to benefit us all.

MR. BOSTOCK'S CHANCES. Personal Attack on Him Not Appreciaside of the ledger it was \$8,294,837. In ted in New Denver. ed out of customs and excise to pay the The New Denver correspondent of the Nelson Miner says: Mr. H. Bostock The finance minister, in 1849, in his passed through New Denver last week budget speech declared that the time had and was introduced to several of the come for economy, yet in that year he voters. On his return from Nelson he is to address the electors. The very perthe previous year, while his revenue fell sonal article in the Ledge on Mr. Bosoff \$1,793,000. His deficit was \$1,210,tock and his views was not favorably

900 on ordinary expenditure and in that received, and has caused considerable

Bostock.

hard for Mr. Bostock and it is expected showing. His alleged desire to save, that he will command the larger number seemed to be insincere or there were so of votes here. The Kaslo correspondent of the same paper says; Mr. Hewitt Bostock, the Liberal standard bearer for this constituency, spent five days in Kaslo this. week. Mr. Bostock has left a good impression. His chances for a large ma-

Cutcheon of Kamloops accompanied Mr.

omment. Mr. R. B. Ker is working

RHEUMATSM SUBDUED.

to collect; and the Little Rapids Lock Mr. William A. Kelsey, Local Manage

of the Bell Telephone Company, at every practical business man. When the Burk's Falls, Ont., is one of the most country depended for its very bread on popular citizens of that town. Mr. Kel- off could not live a day, and would have sev has been a great sufferer from rheu ruin staring it in the face, it was the matism, and relates as follows how he height of folly to practice isolation refound a cure. He says:-"In 1892 I specting the currency medium. He did was attacked and used rheumatic remedies, which were highly recommended, but were without avail. In connection ing Germany, America and France, and bing process but never obtained more been a \$3,500,000 contract let, which did | than temporary relief, and I began to not include bridges, toll gates, sluices, so fcar that I would not find a cure. In that there was every likelihood that it January or February, 1894, Dr. Williams' would cost much more, particularly as | Pink Pills were recommended to me and | the engineer had lately reported that the I decided to give them a trial. I soon land damages would greatly exceed the began to experience relief and could easily raise my hand to my head, something mens, without going into the Langevin or I had not been able to do without great Caron scandals, or even touching the pair fer many months. From this out I improved rapidly, and for more than paid for labor that was not employed, seven months past have not had a pang and high wages to men who were not of the trouble. I know Dr. Williams' wanted, and for lumber which disappear. Pink Pills to be very effective and can ed as fast as it came to the place of con- highly recommend them.

These pills are a specific for all troubnot so great amount was the transaction les due to bad or impoverished blood or in the East Northumbeland riding, rep. weakened nerves, and as a spring mediresented by Mr. Edward Cochran. In cine have no equal, as they rapidly cure tives here, this place a committee of the Conserva- the blood of all impurities, give it rewriting. Ald. McPhadden accused the board of directors of the Sauthern Pa- tive party was formed to dispose of the newed richness and ward off disease. At chairman of wrongfully impeaching Serchairman of the Sauthern Pachairman of wrongfully impeaching Serchairman of wrongfully impeaching Serchairman of the Sauthern Pachairman of the Sauth

ed regret at the sale of public offices. ly and even corruptly. Men sometimes Mansion House, London, said that it was no use to try and arouse Wednesday. He (the speaker) did not believe this. He

> Hon. A. J. Balfour Makes a Speech in Favor of the Double Standard.

> London, April 4.—The annual meeting of the bi-metallic league was held yesterday at the Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor of London. Among those present were Lord George Hamilton, the Duke of Fife and Sir D. Macfillane and Charles H. Vincent, members of the house of commons.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader of the house of commons, made a strong speech in favor of the double standard. He said that the belief in be-metallism was growing, not only in London and elsewhere in Great Britain, taxes derived by the government from great change was noticeable. It was of the tariff. It had been stated that the is intrinsically impossible. Formerly a taxes on nails gave the treasury \$13,000 | wi-metallist was regarded as a dangerous and \$225,000 to the manufacturers; on faddist. Economists who placed value on the lessons of experience had before them the irrefutable fact that while the taxes on cotton \$1,250,000 to the treas- Latin nations maintained a bi-metallic system the par of execution of gold and silver was preserved for the whole world, despite wars, industrial revolutions and the discovery of the precious metals. hism in a large portion of the world had depreciated prices and put a bond on imperts. Thus, for instance, Great Britain bought from India and other countries wheat at prices below its legitimate value and these persons figured that this was an advantage to the consumers, and therefore benefited the mass of the community Mr. Balfour declared, however, that he was convinced that nobody in the city was so foolish as to suppose that the interests of Great Britain were benefited generally by an unlimited fall in rrices. Not any large body of city men were so unscrupulous as to desire that the debts owned by foreign nations should be artificially augmented by a change in the vahae of the currency in which they were paid. (Cheers.)

Another argument was that the banking supremacy of London would be workers any particular advantage. In bareatened by a currency change, but no the one county of Carleton, he said mills | mono-metallist was ever able to explain employed more men than the sugar re- how. He contended that London, as fineries of the Maritime Provinces. All the financial centre of the world, would the facts, said Mr. Ellis, made against gain rather than lose by anything placing the currency of the world upon a sounder

> The third argument was very absurd. This was that a change would depreciate gold and, therefore, persons having deposits in banks payable in gold would withdraw them instantly. The change threatened thus to cause such a commercial crisis as the world had never seen This argument was supported by Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Though a panic was probably unreasonable, there appeared to him no grounds to suppose that the people would do anything so inordinately silly as to withdraw their deposits because the world's currency was going to be put on a stable basis, which, except in particular international transactions, would never differ. and, except for its slow effects on the great movement, of course, this would have no effect on private individual convenience.

The fourth and strongest argument was let well enough alone." But bi-metallists asked, was it well enough? People talked of the excellence of the British system but they find, although the gold standard obtained in Great Britain, that silver is the currency of Hong Koug and the Straits Settlement, while in India debts are paid in something which is peither silver nor gold, but the strongest product of mono-metallic ingenuity the world has ever seen, and as arbitrary as any forced paper currency, and as exjority in Kaslo are assured. Mr. Mc. pensive as any metallic currency the world has ever heard of-a standard varying according to the arbitrary will of the finance minister of India. This triple system was manifestly ridiculous. Some alteration of this ystem was imperatively required. If Britons would turn to the world at large they would find the of the Bell Telephone Co., Burk's ease much stronger. To consider home Falls Tells How He Obtained a interests alone in framing a currency, while Great Britain was connected with foreign countries by every commercial tie Mr William A. Kelsey, local manager was a violation of the common sense of not believe that the common sense of the nation would long tolerate such a state even in Great Britain, he was convinced that men of all classes would soon combine to end the reproach to our civiliza-

The meeting adopted a report of progress. The league has decided to raise a guarantee fund of £100,000 to be devoted to the propagation of the bi-metallic movement. Fifty thousand pounds has already been privately subscribed.

-Geo. Thomas, a Greek fisherman well known along the Fraser river, died here yesterday. He died of consumption, for which he had been suffering for months, and to obtain some treatment for which he came here a few weeks ago. He was 45 years old and had no rela-

WEAK-MAN