By the amendments to' the Provincial Elections Act, under the bill introduced by Mr. Forster, the number formerly placed on the ballot paper is no longer used. By that number it was possible to find out how any elector voted. The ballot was not a secret one, since at a trial of a contested election case, or at a scriting, or through the inquisitiveness of a partisan returning officer who had no regard for his oath of office, the number on the ballot paper could be compared with the number on the register. We do not suggest for a moment that the latter was ever done; but the knowledge that it was possible deterred many electors, especially workingmen employed by companies and others who took an active part in the election, from voting as they wished. Now that is all changed. No number can be placed on the ballot paper and consequently it is impossible to find out how any man voted. Every elling free library system; there are so hallet will be alike, and unless the voter himself places some recognizable mark thereon, it will be absolutely impossible to distinguish between the ballot paper marked by John Smith and the thousands marked by other electors. Thanks to Mr. Forster and the opposition the ballot is now an absolutely secret cone. Even the electors at Wellington carrivote against Mr. Bryden without the least danger of detection

Among the other safeguards, it is provided that every officer, clerk, and agent at polling stations shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; shall not communicate, before the poll closes, to any person any information as to name or number on voters' register of any elector who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that election or as to the official mark; neither are such officers, clerks or agents to interfere in any way with voters or attempt to gain any information as to the candidate for whom the voter is about to vote, or communicate to any person any information obtained in a polling station; and no person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper after marking the same. If the voter places any mark on his paper whereby he may be afterwards identified his ballot paper will he void and not counted. The penalty for infractions of the act are very severe. These explanations ought to make it clear that it will be impossible to trace a wote cast under the new system.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Last October, when the proposals of Messrs. Peterson, Ttate & Co., to establish a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain were being considered by the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, the Times ventured the opinion that the contract as then outlined would not be carried out, and quoted in support the views of experienced mariners. The announcement that the negotiations have failed proves that we were correct. The contract called for a twenty-knot service from port to port, all the year round. As we pointed out, the condition of the Straits of Belle Isle and of the neighborhood of the Newfoundland coast during at least six months of the year, makes that speed an impossibility, and recognition of that fact has doubtless influenced the capitalists who were invited to back the enterprise. The scheme, in short, was too ambitious and would require to be greatly modified voting against candidates favored by the before it would be passed as feasible by employers, etc. At the meeting to-morpractical men like Atlantic commanders row night six or seven slips will be markon the northern run, who know best. It ed as in voting, and anyone who doubts may be taken for granted, however, that the system will have an opportunity to the matter is only scotched, not killed, trace any of the votes cast. and that the Dominion government will not be content to shelve the problem altogether. A Canadian fast Atlantic service, and a Canadian transatlantic cable are two great projects that are likely to occupy a good deal of attention from this date forward.

TURNER FINANCING.

Mr. J. C. Brown, the opposition candidate in New Westminster city, delivered an excellent address to the electors last Saturday evening, and in the course. of it gave a summary of the financial -condition of the province resulting from the Turner government's manipulations. The Columbian truly remarks that every elector should carefully study this capital synopsis of the Turner government's financial folly, and to aid in that good work we reproduce the interesting table: Present cost of debt and guarantees,

\$336,000 a year.
Proposed addition to debt charges, say, \$225,000 a year.

Average over-expenditure for the past five years, \$645,000 a year. Estimated rate of increase of revenue. \$35,000 a year. Estimated rate of increase of salaries.

Rate of increase of debt, from Confederation to 1891, under \$100,000 a year. Rate of increase of debt from 1891 to

1897, over \$700,000 a year. Those who doubt the accuracy of Mr. Brown's summary may, by the expenditure of a little time, patience and energy in going over the "blue books" satisfy themselves that these figures are correct. We can scarcely imagine any reasonable man, after so satisfying himself, having any further use for a government that could be guilty on with a thiclous financial bungling. Electors should carefully note when members of the government are speaking on financial subjects at the meetings during the present campaign how they deal with the quoted items. They will be certain to evade the issue in some manner, for the very best of reasons. A suggestion that may prove of value to electors at meetings where the finance minister and his colleagues may be speaking is that some one in the audience should be chosen to ask, on be-Thalf of the audience, whether the amounts quoted by Mr. Brown are correct, and if the finalice minister or his colleagues say that they are not correct. to insist upon a full and satisfactory explanation as to where the figures are into consider it due to the people of this correct and demand that the correct figures be given in such a manner that all applogy?

(10) What induced you to take action may understand clearly where and how

cited by Mr. Brown any meeting of intelligent electors who have studied the figures and realise what they mean, will what course to adopt. It is only a matter of the people realising that Tur nerism is a mighty expensive of most government that will decide the present contest-the more people realise it the better the prospect of getting a government in that will not squander, nor company-monger, nor favor monopolies and popolists, nor erush the settlers, nor drive away immigration, nor cause the province to be held up to the ridicule and seorn of the world, nor make the titles of its ministers the by-words and synonyms of questionable conduct.

TRAVELLING FREE LIBRARIES. Within a few days the initial experiment in British Columbia with the travelling libraries will be made. British Columbia is a province peculiarly adapted for the successful operation of the trav-

many isolated settlements which possess nothing in the form of a library or even a book store; outlying mining camps and sequestered villages, forming, however, the centres of extensive though sparselysettled areas. Those who have been cut off for any length of time from the enjoyment of books, through being unable, owing to residence in localities remote from populous centres, to procure them except at great inconvenience and exense, can readily understand the delight with which the intelligent settler will welcome this innovation. It may be interesting, as it is timely, to note that the originator of the plan for affording the outlying districts the same facilities for enjoying the pleasures of intellectual recreation and improvement possessed by the dwellers in cities and towns, was Mr. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York State Library. For years he advocated the scheme, and at length suceeded in enlisting the sympathies of the legislature. The success of the idea is shown in the increase which took place during the five years the scheme has been in operation. The first year 46 libraries were sent out; the second year 139; the third year 212; the fourth year 371; and the fifth year (1897) 447. To supply the constantly increasing demand the State of New York has had to purchase stead ily until there are now nearly 36,000 volumes. A curious point that may be Cassiar noted in the case of New York state is the enormous demand for works on scientific subjects, and also upon economics

markable as it was in the Empire State. SECRET VOTING

and art, as against the small and de-

creasing demand for religious and theo-

logical works, which have, until recently,

enjoyed a fair share of the public's at-

tention. The good that these travelling

free libraries will do is quite incalculable

and there can be little doubt that the in-

crease will, in proportion, be fully as re-

A practical demonstration of the workink of the secret ballot will be given at the meeting in the opposition committee rooms. Broad street, to-morrow evening. The removal of the numbers from the voting slips renders it impossible to tell how a man voted, thus making the vote ecret. The object of the secret ballot it to prevent employers of labor, landlords, corporations and other persons and bodies exercising undue influence over workmen, laborers, tenants and others who may be under their control, or who QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED.

Audiences at election meetings in any part of the province will be well within their rights if they demand that the premier shall give there and then definite replies to the following questions which have already been asked, but have never been answered or attempted to be answered by the premier or any member of his government. We shall suppose a member asking the questions on behalf of the audience:

luced you to accept the position of director upon the board of a specular ve Klondike company (
(2) Have you at any time since your appointment as such director expressed your disapproval of the phrase used in the prospectuses in regard to yourself and n. C. E. Pooley that your presence on the directorate would give the company

nique advantages?
(3) Did you thoroughly investigate the aims, objects and general character of the company before permitting your name and official titles to be used as men-(4) Did you protest against your con

paries' advertisements which appeared in the London Daily Times and the weekly edition of the London Times in April and May, 1898, in which the merchants of this province were described as dishonest and called "hacks," and in which statements appeared which you must have known were false and misleading, and which advertisements were published with the avowed intention of inducing Klondikers to avoid the outfitters of the coast and paries' advertisements which appeared to avoid the outfitters of the coast and to outfit in London?

(5) Is it true that you have severed your connection with the company o which Mr. Morris Catton is chairman And did you do so because you found after due investigation that that comafter due investigation that pany was open to the severest criticism?

(6) If so, why did you not make the fact widely known, and why did you not make due investigation before May,

1898?
(7) Have the companies with which you and Hon. C. E. Pooley, are or have been connected in the unique manner alluded to derived any special pecuniary advantage from the presence of your names and official titles upon the list of directors? Have you or Hon. C. E.

Pooley done so?
(8) The fact of your withdrawal from Mr. Morris Catton's company being a direct admission that you considered it incompatible with your reputation for integrity and derogatory to your dignity province to offer some explanation or

Mr. Brown is mistaken! If, on the con-trury, the ministers have the hardihood to admit that the figures are correct as

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fendants to remount their egs.lative duties at a time when, in the Dominion perliament, matters concerning this province had reached a critical stage, and then after wantonly putting the nerendants to a great deal of trouble and expense, abandon the cases ?
(11) Do you really believe the news

papers mentioned committed criminal libel? Do you believe that any body of men in Canada could be found who would consider the statements made to be criminal libel? Was it the tardy resays: alization of the unpleasant fact that to go on was to be builled, and that there milder alternative of throwing up the tempt of the public with as much resig-

(12) Are you still connected with any culative Klondike company or com-ties? If so, have you carefully and with due diligence investigated its or their character? Are you perfectly sure that any speculative company in the di-rectorate of which your name and official titles appear, is not the least like the company over which Mr. Morris Catten presides? If you are connected with such speculative company as a director is it or are you deriving any special pecuniary advantages from the fact of your name and official titles appearing on list of directors ?

(13) Do you consider it fair or honorable to take advantage of your public stice and files in this manner. Do you believe that the people of British Columbia, when they elected you, understood or intended that you should make use of the titles premier, finance minister, president of the council, etc., for

(14) In face of the evidence submitted. will you say that you have not derived pecuniary advantages from your unique onnection with speculative companies? (15) Why did you at first vehemently assert that the province had nothing to do with repairing the river bank at Revelstoke, then admit it; then deny, in the house, that you had admitted it? (16) Do you admit that your negli-

gence as finance minister, your ignorance of the law on the subject of riparian rights as between province and D and your discourtesy to Hon. Mr. Tarte are responsible for losing to this province grant of \$10,500 ? (17) How many grants from the same source have you lost to the province

through the same causes?
(18) Why was the clause regarding assiar placed in the new redistribution ill, and why withdrawn because of the vigorous protests of the opposition? Why was Kootenay, treated so shabbily in that bill as roomeen and are the contract of the (19) What was the real reason for you

government passing a resolution against the granting of the Corbin charter to run a railroad free of cost to the country through the Kettle River district? Why did you not accept the offer the Dominion government, made ough Mr. J. J. McKenna, to settle the Songhees Indian reserve matter free of all cost and without prejudice to the pro-

(21) What steps have your government taken to remedy the gross injustice done to the settlers on the Vancouver Island railway lands as shown by the commission of investigation held by Mr. Both-well, who declared: 'I consider it the duty of the government of British Col-umbia . . . to take such action as umbia . . . to take such action as will promptly and satisfactorily remove the injustice which has been done to those settlers

pushing forward the much-heralded kon railway? Why were not proper precautions taken to guard against a ridiculous fiasco? What was the basis of your assertion that it was tacity understood that the Dominion government would assist the province in the project, when the Dominion government have emphatically denied the existence of such facit understanding? tacit understanding?

(23) Why do you persistently deny that there is a deficit in the provincial revenue when your statement is flatly contradictyour own printed reports?
Why is the per capita debt of British Columbia so much greaten than that of any other province in the Do-

(25) Why do your government invariably throw their influence in favor of Chinese labor? (26) Why do you reiterate the statements which you must know now to be erroneous about New Zealand railways efore audiences who have no means of disproving them ? (27) Why do you retain Hon, George

Bohun Martin as a member of your cabinet? Is it the fact that he is problem beyond your solution, and that e cannot be dismissed with safety?
(28) Is there one newspaper in British Columbia that speaks favorably of your government that does not receive a quid

These are only a few of the chief ques-



They fail to take proper care of their health. When they suffer from indigestion or a slight bilious attack they "wear it out." After a while these disorders wear out the reckless man or woman and the result is consumption, malaria, rheumatism, or some blood or skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells all about these diseases. It is free to all. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all the maladies named. It cures the cause. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. Don't let a druggist impose on you with a more profitable substi-

tute.

"I had a very severe pain in the small of my back, where my hips join on to my body, and it hurt so that I thought I was going to come apart," writes Wm. Z. Powers, Esq., of Erin Shades, Henrico Co., Va. "My doctor came and pronounced it rheumatism. He gave me a prescription, but I got no better, but worse. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery from my druggist and commenced to use it. I began to improve at once and g well. Now I am in perfect health,—no pain, no rheumatism." Nearly every disease known to doctors and the treatment is described in Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.
One thousand and eight pages and over three hundred illustrations. FREE. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. V. for paper covered conv. French cloth binding, fifty stamps. This book is a veritable medical tibrary in the volume.

for trial at the assizes, compel the de- tions that might be asked, but they do not by any means exhaust the list. Sat-isfactory answers to these questions or to any one of them would be welcome.

"HOLE AND CORNER. The Nanaimo Review characteri the Turner meeting at the Wellington opera house on Saturday evening as "a hole and corner" affair. The Review

"The government, consisting of James Dansmuir, J. H. Turner, and J. Bryden, held a meeting at the Wellington opera house on Tuesday night, at which were present Dunsmuir's petty bosses—i.e., a few intermediate miners. For fear the position in Naunimo should hear of it was kept quiet—so quiet, in fact, that the majority of the Wellingtonians did not know of such a meeting until it was over. Handbills were distributed to chosen few attendants just before Mr. Turner is afraid to face the mass of the people, but has to conduct the meetings of his few supporters quietly as possible, in case they should hear the truth regarding his actions, and so give his supporters what they will eventually get-i.e., the grand bounce. lic meeting in Nanaimo? We would be glad to see him. Is he afraid? Let him come and bring Jimmy with him."

Messrs. Turner and Pooley's organ says that Messrs, Bostock and Templeman could have "arranged to stay at Ottawa" instead of coming to Victoria to answer to the charge of criminal libel. No doubt the two ministers would have been better pleased if the onus for a postponement of the trial, or its dismissal, could be put on Mesars. Bestock and Templeman. The accused knew what they could do very well, but they were anxious to proceed to trial. It was in the interest of their constituents -it was in the interests of the provincethat Messrs. Turner and Pooley should be given an opportunity to clear themselves or be found guilty, and that not one day should be lost in their doing so. It was no part of the duty of Messrs. Bostock and Templeman to ask for a nostponement even if they wanted one. They were ready to answer a criminal charge, but they found that the culprits, ment the action in the particular case in were afraid of the investigation before a point by the local house in Quebec. judge and jury. All

From the evidence now forward it vould appear as though the death of the two workmen employed on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the case now being at \$1,000 to Mr. Justice Taschereau, to investigated by the Dominion governnent, was due to the alarm of their fellow-workmen at the diphtheria, from which the men were suffering. Medical men and medical journals have lately inveighed severely upon this kind of cowardice, which has led to sufferers from contagious diseases being left to perish as much from want of food and drink as from the disease itself. It is perhaps rather much to expect heroism-if attending to a man dying of diphtheria can be called heroism-from the average person.

Nearly all the "independent" government candidates say the government with an average of twenty to thirty cases should be reconstructed. Mr. Hender- a year for other districts. Mr. Casgrain son, of New Westminster, who does not admitted that there was one argument that son, of New Westminster, who does not seem to be very sure "where he is at," said he was not in accord with the government in all its measures and that like Mahomet going to the mountain the government party had to go to him when it was looking for a candidate—that is, if there had been any sacrifice that is, if there had been any sacrifice of principle or any inconsistency it was on the government side and not on his. Mr. Henderson is a very good man gone slightly wrong, but for a short time

Workingmen will please remember that the ballot is now secret. The government would have preferred it otherwise but they dared not oppose the reform. Every man who wants to vote for the poposition candidates and whose employer is "pulling" for the government, can vote conscientiously and feel quite certain that no person save himself will ever know how he voted. The ballot is a sacred privilege which no man or railway company, or coal company, has any right to interfere with.

The Toronto Mail and Empire (Cons.). commenting upon Premier Turner's and Hon. C. E. Pooley's connection with "If we tolerate ministers as mining directors, how long before we telefate gamble ing Senators and bosses?" The Teronto Globe (Liberal), on the same subject says: "The status of British Columbia," and, in fact, the whole Dominion, must have suffered through that most questionable method of selling mining shares."

Nanaimo Review: "At the political meeting held last Saturday night the following resolution was unanimously adopted "That this meeting endorses the arrangement made between Dr. McKechnie and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, providing that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes declares himself against the present government."

The Boundary Creek Times refers to the Hon. C. E. Pooley as "the salaried machine of the Dunsmuirs."

JEWISH CONFERENCE. An Important Meeting to Consider Arti-New York, June 9.—An important con-

ference of members of the Jewish faith of this country and Canada which may effect important and radical changes in that religion is sitting in the Spanish and Portuguese synagogues here.

The conference is the outcome of a great deal of discussion among the orthodox Jews, who have felt for some time that too many of the younger element of

that too many of the younger element of the faith were slipping away from it, and they began to talk of methods for remedying the defections. Among the leaders were Revs. Drs. Piermendez, of the Spanish and Portu-guese synagogue, and M. Desota, of Montreal. Upon their recommendations 5,000 invitations were sent to all the prominent ministers and lawren of the prominent ministers and laymen of the Jewish faith in this country and Canada

The questions under discussion have resolved themselves under three heads. as follows:
The Sabbath, Zionism and Orthodox congregations.

The conference, it was said, may result

Senate's Action on the Franchise Bill Will Considerably Affect the Plebiscite.

Reform of the Judiciary of Quebec Said to Require a Constitutional Reform.

More Discussion on the mileged Fraudulent Practices at the Manitoba E.ect.ous.

Ostawa, June 3 .- A discussion on the salaries of the judges consumed a large share of the time of the house, yes, erday, and what time was left was monopolized by Mr. Davin, who was severely rebuked by the prime minister, for taking notes in shorthand of a private con sation with the minister of justice, and retailing it in the house.

When the house re-assembled at three

o'clock a number of government bills got a third reading, including the bill to pro-vide for bounties on iron and stees the Yukon colonization bill and the coud-storage bill. Mr. Sifton introduced a bill to ratify an agreement as to the northwestern boundary of the province of Quebec.

Additional Judges. consideration of the Solicitor General's bill, providing for the salaries of judges, was resumed. Sir Hibbert Tupper argued that although the Quethere should be a second judge for the district of St. Francis, the governmen was not bound to apoint a judge and provide for his salary, unless it saw fit, and he quoted cases in which there had been a long delay, between the action of the local assemblies and the appointment

Sir Louis Davies pointed out that the British North America Act, imposed mutual duties on the Federal and provincial egislatures, in respect to the administration of justice, and that it was Mr. Casgrain's Confession.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain declared outfor an increased number of judges in the Superior court of Quebec. He agreed however, with the gaving of an addition place him on an equality with the other Montreal judges, and the appointment of a third judge of the Montreal circuit. The system in the Superior court was wrong, Mr. Casgrain declared, and the government should do something in conjunction with the local government to bring about a thorough reform. Having told how his bill in the local house, to reorganize the judiciary of Quebec came to be defeated, Mr. Casgrain read some of the statistics he had prepared at that time, showing what a small number of cases there were in some districts. The average in 1877-89 in a few cases was: Gaspe, two; Saguenay, three; Ottawa, twenty-three; Beauharnois, eighteen; Montreal nine hundred; St. Francis, one hundred and twenty-six; etc., etc., it. A crisis could not be brought on every time a minister disagreed with his colleagues. This was a case of political exigency and nothing else. This candid confession was received with laughter and derisive cheers by the governmen

henches.

Mr. Casgrain admitted the heavy work of the St. Francis district, but suggested that instead of appointing a new judge, Mr. Justice Lynch, who had a light district, in Bedford, might go over to Sherbrooks, to help Mr. Justice White

Constitutional Remedy Required.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the remarks of the member for Montmorenci showed the difficulties the government had to contend with. An ex-provincial attorney-general told the house it should not mind a local act because it was put on the strutte book for political purposes. mind a local act because it was put on the statute book for political purposes. Was the government to be blamed because it did not know Mr. Casgrain was not serious in asking for a new judge? Sir Wilfrid admitted that there were districts where the judges had little to do, but unless the geography of the province could be altered this must always be, as in Gaspe, for instance. There were fewer judges, all told, in Quebec than in Ontario—Torty as compared with seventy-nine and they had more to do. seventy-nine and they had more to do Room for resorm remained. With a reform government in Ottawa and Quebe reforms for both province and Dominio might be expected. Speaking of the Quebec judicial system in general, he said that the present constitution in this, as in other matters, was not only imperfect but dangerous, and some day the parlia-ment of Canada would have to ask for a ment of canada would have to ask for a remedying of the constitution.

Mr. Bergeron complained that the Montreal judges did not work hard enough. One of the most respected and best judges in Montreal was the present lieutenant-governor of the province, who at the same time had been a profession of the province. sor of law in Laval University, and engaged in other matters. He did not do this for the paltry salary it brought, but for pure love of teaching law, but the time so spent was taken from the study of his records. When he was appointed lieutenant-governor there were eighty records before his "en delibere," and in all these the delibere had to be disall these the delibere had to be the charged and the cases argued over again, One case was pleaded in 1886, and twelve years after the record was still before the judge. This, Mr. Justice Gill disposed of this week, and yet, added Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Justice Jette had been one of the best judges on the bench.

The bill was read a second time, and The bill was read a second time, and the house went into committee upon it. There is in the bill a provision that county court judges shall not sit on the bench after they have reached the age of seventy-five. This was attacked by Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Casgrain as a vicious principle because it was contended, it would interfere with the independence of the indiciary. The ex-ective in undertaking to shorten the term of a judge after he is appointed was interfering with the independence of the judge. Sir Hibbert Tunper moved to strike out the clause which makes the provision compelling the retirement of ecunty judges at the age of seventy-five retroactive. He claimed that it was an in-

terference with vested rights to compel

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An Age Limit.

the retirement of judges alr the solicitor-general said are now only two county would be ammediately remprovision, one or whom is and the other over eighty, and

solutely untit to discharge th The solicitor-general intimated question of superannuation would require very careful consid and he would be prepared to r don Newspapers Thin unnouncement later. Case is Hopeless and Sir Hibbert's amendment was l division by twenty-eight to forty-form. The bill was reported, and stand Submission.

a third reading. Superanuation Bill Britain Willing to Mr. Mulock announced some i Initiative to Bring .

Peace.

onlon. June 10 .- The St.

this afternoon published

further resistence by

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amendments in his superannuat after the suggestion, and he had to strike out the clause making apply to those civil servants cen in the service for less years, so that it now hase heremafter appointed its have been in the years, and who elect to come He also V.SAMS. the rate of interest allowed rom five per cent, to four per McMullen suggested three per it was not agreed to.

Ottawa, June 4.-The hous three o'clock yesterday a Mr. Blair introduced a bil the government in certain make payments on progres present railway subsidies of ten-mil The CPR. applied for pays spect of nous section on its it was found it could not cause some work on the seconsinsignificant cost had not been and that would block the pa the full section. Mr. Foster thought this portant bill, but the premie volved no new prin seen when the bill was distributed bill, which is intended to deal culties on the Crow's Nest Pas construction and the Victoria brid sidy, was read the first time.

A long discussion then took planted he Montreal harbor impear harbor Mr. Tarte made an scheme. of his position, pointing has not a dollar of interes cheme. IN THE SENATE

indling, it is because judg esent conduct of the forei In the Senate Senator Landry ave ground for fearing t as to the authenticity of a letter said to olicy may be wrecked by have been written by Sir Wilfrid to Cardinal Rampolla in October om and perseverance. I suggesting that Mgr. Merry del r candid caution in deal stationed in Canada to promote nited States it is because and hermony among Roman Cath ous to save the cause fro Canada. Mr. Mills replied that the ess of the present government was not aware of such letter have been written, but even if the letter genuine, he would refuse to answer In the house of common Balfour, first lord of and government leader, nestions concerning it unless estion whether, "In view Landry stated how the letter can his possession. Some days ag tion of the population of Landry quoted the text of a letter Mr. Charles Russell, of London, fferings and evils arising ispano-American war, H Papal secretary of state concern Manitoba school matter. To-d ernment or any of th Scott, secretary of state, said he wers had any intention een a cablegram from Rome that secure a cessation of had been stelen from the Vatican. In the debate which followed the o secure a cessarion of the noncorrection of the negotiate for terms of per He said: "Her Majesty' world gladly take any fav eral leaders contended that the dignitary of the church was income with the dignity of the senate, unity of promoting a cessilities and negotiations for Conservatives contended these matter mny action upon our part lose can only be undertak reasonable prospect that well received by both part vere of a public character. Landry resented the imputation that had used stolen letters and wanted committee of enquiry or a retraction but his motion was ruled out of order. ween them. Unfortunatel On the motion for concurrence in the ifficient ground for belie amendments to the franchise bill the Hon. R. W. Scott contended that the ition exists." The Second Manila amendments made to the bill were not of sufficient importance to warrant the San Francisco, June 10 ate in inviting friction with the house senate in inviting friction with the house of commons on a matter which apper-tained to the lower chamber. of the second Man

enator Miller moved co Colon 800 Zeale or, 800; Morgan City, 700 Para, 800, it being annour his amendment, providing for an appear from the final revision of the lists in the provinces of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and hat the Morgan City and New Brunswick to the judiciary. The Hon. David Mills called a division, which resulted in the amendment being ably go with the exoncurred in by a vote of thirty-one to

The minister of justice gave that on the third reading of the bill he would propose an amendment conferring power on the governor-general-in-cou o prepare oaths to be used in applying the law to the provincial franchise sys

Senator Boulton gave notice that on the that the amendments referring to alteration of the provincial law be a considered, the same being ultra vires. The bill was reported and stands for a third reading on Monday. At the evening session bills to further amend the land titles act, to further amend the Indian act, to further amen the acts respecting the Northwest Te ritories and to amend the companies a were passed through committee and rea

Severe Bronchitis Yields Promptly Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lin seen and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctor bills have annually come to a consider able sum. I believe a bottle of D Chase's Syrup occasionally will aid in reducing them very materially

W. R. ALGER. Halifax, N.S. Insurance Agent.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Cha P. Johnson, a well known attorney Louisville, Ky., had a very severe atta of summer complaint. Quite a nu of different remedies were tried failed to afford any relief. who knew what was needed p him a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, quickly cured him and, he thinks his life. He says that there has I a day since that time that he had this remedy in his household speaks of it in the highest praitakes much pleasure in recommen whenever an opportunity is offered, sale by Langley & Henderson wholesale agents, Victoria and

"Yes, I was there when they launched Kentucky in the James"—
"What James? The James Jams?"
clansti Enquirer.

The Sultan of Turkey is very music. His son, Prince Burhanned di, is reputed to be an accomplished and has already composed some very pleces.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

d to the shins. One gun o Shelled a Railway New York, June 10 .- 2

United States despatch bo Monday shelled and stru rain on the coast. The of Spanish troops. Many ere killed. Situation at Ma New York, June 10.—A of World from Madrid says: d at the news of the wa loreover, popular irritation ssuming dangerous phy thinks that the Sagas ral party-will soon

way for Campos, Silvela atives, who will take or a defence of the dynamitter rage of the nation, hetic appeal to the pope a cowers of Europe.
A startling telegram freneral Augusti caused hat Manila had either seady or was on the eve of the latest augustical and the seady or was on the eve of the latest augustical and the seady or was on the eve of the latest augustical and the seady or was on the even of the latest augustical and the seady or was on the even of the latest augustical and the seady or was on the even of the latest augustical and the seady of the sea the latest rumor is that G n a fit of desperation tr uicide, but was prevente imself by Admiral Mont The cabinet regards it is so insecure that it has he cortes to know a smart he about the Philippin

as begun and the native of Spaniards, having no r sex, and are display ary toward priests and fr Admiral Dewey is said o oblige the rebel chief spect for the property only answer that t vouchsafed to Gener irect him to continue extremity. ate of resistance

he fact that the whole

uzon is in arms; that a

bombardment of S become known cre ent among all class awakening to the og run they are p The phantom squantiago harbor, threatened with then the second with the secon

Cart Thickers

Hobson Still a P With the blockading fleune 8, 10 p.m. (via Mo

des in bele and the Americans