EXTENDING THE WARFARE.

United States Will Effect Junction With and Equip the Cuban Insurgents.

Philippine Port Will Be Occupied as Base of Supplies for American Fleet.

War Formally Declared by Congress---Belligerents' Privileges in British Ports.

Washington, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain. It passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of the sea arm of the federal fighting service. The Hull army reorganization bill has passed the Senate and now goes to conference. Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Day and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law; and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the most important of the day's events.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect. The secretary has abandoned his original idea of leaving at once and it is thought he will remain until Judge Day has been confirmed as his successor. The selection of Judge Moore, who is now professor of law at the Columbia university, New York, to succeed the latter is warmly welcomed by all of the state department employees. Appointed originally from Delaware in the state department of Mr. Bayard, when the latter was secretary, Mr. Moore displayed merit and ability and worked his way up to the place of second assistant secretary, and in that capacity served under several administrations without political consideration. He resigned to accept the position at Columbia university three years ago and it is believed his present appointment is only temporary.

Officials of the navy have been preparing a proclamation which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of and defining the conditions under which seizures of vessels of a hostile nation may be made. It is believed that the protests and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations here have led the department to define once for all its position in this matter.

There was talk of establishing a supply depot in the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet there now has no home, and under the neutrality laws the stay of ships at any port is limited to a few hours. This is unpleasant besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for Commodore Dewey to seize a port in the Philippines and fortify it as a base of supplies.

The focus of interest in the war department was the dispatch to the governors of the states and territories of circulars notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they should be apportioned among the three arms of the service and where they should rendezvous as a United States army.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government free his splendid yacht Norma, and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted. Although the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men, as the President's authority as to volunteers is only to enlist three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the states, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots.

JUNCTION WITH INSURGENTS.

Washington, April 25.—The strategic board of the army and navy are being urged to supplement the pacific blockade by the taking of one port on the north coast of Cuba and one on the south coast for the purpose of establishing a junction with General Gomez's insurgent troops at Sancti Spiritus and with General Garcia's forces in Santiago de Cuba. The secretary of the Cuban legation said to-day that movements of this character would be extremely valuable in opening up connection with the forces, and he felt that the small forts could be taken practically without opposition. Cienfuegos on the south coast and Sagua la Grande on the north coast, he said, are probably the best fitted in point of locality and lack of coast defences as the bases of supplies. Cienfuegos on the south coast is the point most accessible to the commands of both Gomez and Garcia, while Sagua is within easy reach of Gomez. Having two bases, one on the south and one on the north, avoids danger of interruption of communication from one to the other, and it is thought through communication between the two could be effected.

It is said Cienfuegos and Sagua could not offer the resistance that Matanzas and other large ports are liable to present. The large Cuban ports have fairly good batteries and it would take a considerable naval force and the delays incident to giving the non-combatants time for departure before they could be captured. On the other hand the smaller ports could make little more than a formal defence if indeed, they did not surrender at the outset, knowing that opposition would be useless.

With two bases of operation secured the Cuban authorities feel that the Cuban forces in the field and ready to take the field could be specially and effectively equipped with arms and ammunition and supplies. It is said that Gomez and Garcia have the men and the enthusiasm capable of striging an effective blow and that the only reason for their present inaction is their failure to have adequate ammunition for a strong forward movement on the Spanish forces.

Recent conferences between the Cuban military officials here and General Miles leave little doubt that the war department will equip the Cuban forces in every way practicable in view of the heavy demands for arms and ammunition by the calling into action of the full force of the army and 120,000 volunteers. But it will be necessary to effect a junction with the Cuban forces and to this end the suggestion is being made that points on the north and south coasts of Cuba be taken. Action is likely to follow as soon as the war department feels that it is ready to place adequate supplies of arms and ammunition in the hands of the Cubans.

THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, April 25.—A special to the World from Hongkong says: The Asiatic squadron will sail early on Monday morning, without fail. All preparations have been perfected by Commodore Dewey, of the flagship Baltimore, and both officers and men are enthusiastic. The fleet will sail direct to Manila and will promptly invest the islands. Some of the vessels will be detached and will go to Illilo, 200 miles distant, on the island of Samay.

It is stated that the Spanish fleet in these waters, which has been stationed at different points, has received orders to concentrate and intercept Commodore Dewey's squadron. An engagement is considered certain within ten days.

The Spanishare looting the Philippine islands. Two treasure ships will leave Manila this week. The United States squadron will watch them in case war is declared.

Washington, April 25.—From the fact that the state department has not been called upon so far to prepare any proclamation giving notice of a blockade of either Porto Rico or the Philippines it may be set down as a fact that the naval forces are not yet ready to move in that direction. It is the practice, as was shown in the proclamation relative to the blockade of Cuban ports, to give due notice to foreign powers by proclamation of an intention to blockade and although it is not absolutely necessary to follow this course, it is believed the state department will observe the usual rule.

CUBA'S DESTINY.

Madrid, April 25.—A new point has been raised relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. The view now taken is that its non-delivery leaves the United States unpledged to the resolutions in regard to Cuban independence. Thus it is pointed out that while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

QUIET OFF HAVANA.

Matanzas, April 25, (via Key West), 7:45 a.m.—The Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, steamed to the blockading squadron of Matanzas yesterday, being the first dispatch boat to visit the vessels cruising off this port. The Dauntless left the squadron at Havana just after the New York sailed, presumably for Key West. She followed the flagship for an hour and then gave up the chase as the destination of the New York was apparently clear. She was alongside the Indiana for a while. The Wilmington, Detroit and several other vessels were further inshore. The Iowa, following the orders of Rear Admiral Sampson, was far enough off Havana to escape any firing from the shore batteries.

There has been no incident worth noting since the capture of the Spanish steamer Catalina and the schooners in the early morning. The Nashville and Castine are doubtless still off Cienfuegos. On her way from Havana to Matanzas the Dauntless passed the torpedo boat Winslow.

Havana, April 25.—As the government of the United States will not permit Madrid and New York telegrams to come to Havana for the press, the Spanish censor will not allow correspondents to telegraph to the New York press.

AT A SAFE DISTANCE.

On board flagship New York, off Havana, April 24—(Noon)—During the early morning the Morro Castle batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no casualties among our forces up to the hour of writing and not a single shot has been fired against the batteries.

About nine o'clock this morning the New York proceeded several miles closer to the shore. Not a breath of wind stirred the sea and the heat was terrible. Chaplain Royce held regular Sunday service and the band rendered music, playing, among other sacred airs, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

RULES FOR BRITISH PORTS.

London, April 25.—Officials of the British foreign office expect that the Gazette will publish this evening a formal notice governing the stay of warships of the belligerents, Spain and the United States, in British ports. The colonial authorities have already been notified that the order is about to be published.

Ottawa, April 25.—To-day an extra of the Canada Gazette will be issued containing a proclamation signed by the Governor-General from the colonial office as to the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects in the present war and the laws of neutrality. Besides the ordinary illegal enlistment act prohibiting British subjects from enlisting on the side of either Spain or the United States, the following special rules are transmitted:

"(a.) No ships of war of either belligerents may use British waters as a place of resort for warlike purposes or equipment, or may leave British waters until 24 hours after a ship of the other belligerent.

"(b.) Every ship of war shall be required to put to sea within 24 hours after entrance, except in event of stress of weather or time necessary for repairs or for provisions, in which cases such vessels must leave as soon as possible, and certainly within 24 hours of the completion of repairs."

Rule "B" is subject to rule "A," and time may be extended accordingly. No supplies will be allowed beyond subsistence for the crew for immediate use, and coal beyond what will take her to the nearest port of her own country, or nearest destination. No coal is to be supplied to the same ship in any British port within three months. No prizes are to be brought to any British waters. If a ship of either of the belligerents takes in coal in Canada, under the rules of the government of such colony, she must report by telegraph, in order that the British government may notify other ports. If any exceptional or doubtful case arises under the rules, the Canadian government must telegraph to London for instructions.

Astoria, Ore., April 25.—The tug Oklahoma arrived down to-day with mines and torpedoes for the mouth of the Columbia river's protections. Portions of the cargo were discharged at Fort Stevens and Scarborough Head.

SPAIN TO THE POWERS.

London, April 25.—The Times this morning publishes Spain's memorandum to the powers dated April 18, and signed by Senor Gullom, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States" in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and persistent denials to the allegations of cruelty towards the Cubans and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of October 17, 1896, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave a sufficient autonomy to Cuba. The memorandum contends that in the face of the new liberal constitution granted Cuba, "which has already borne fruit," it is difficult to see why President McKinley in his message to General Woodford in December, 1897 still doubts Spain's loyalty.

The document then speaks at some length of the Maine accident and asserts that the Americans under pretext of the extra-territoriality of the vessel never allowed Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for purposes of investigation, and it most solemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spain's officials and of Spanish subjects generally.

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then shown by a reference to the equitable treatment which American filibusters, more especially those of the Competitor, have received at the hands of Spain, and in order to show more fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish government the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. These are:

1. An offer to submit all questions arising from the Maine affair to arbitration.

2. An order to Governor Blanco to retire to the western provinces and apply 3,000,000 pesetas for the relief of the agricultural population with an acceptance by the Spanish government of relief of Cuban sufferers by the United States provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels.

3. The co-operation of the Cuban parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to be reserved for the central government.

4. In view of the Cuban parliament not meeting before May the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

AN ILLEGAL CAPTURE.

Madrid, April 24.—El Epocha (Conservative) characterizes the capture of the Buena Ventura as "an act of piracy befitting a nation which has carried on for three years filibustering against a friendly power," and says that Spain will appeal to the nations of Europe against the act, adding: "The rumored intention of the United States to supplement their inefficient blockade by means of submarine mines would be illegal."

London, April 24.—It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid to the Evening News, dated last evening, that at a cabinet council presided over by the Queen Regent, on Saturday, to consider the capture of the Buena Ventura by the cruiser Nashville, it was decided to claim that the vessel was unlawfully captured, and the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullom, was instructed to seek the support of representatives of the foreign powers at Madrid.

Madrid, April 24.—There was a slight demonstration here early this morning and again this evening, but they have been dispersed. The one subject of conversation through the day has been the capture of the Buena Ventura prior to a formal declaration of hostilities or the lapse of the time limit in the American ultimatum. The papers describe it as an act of piracy.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

Madrid, April 24, (11 a.m.)—It is said that at the meeting of the cabinet just held, instructions were issued to effect the capture of the American liner City of Paris.

The Imparcial prints a list of the American ships in the Mediterranean, pointing out that they would be easy prey for the Spanish war ships.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

The St. Petersburg correspodent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Emperor Nicholas granted an audience to the Spanish ambassador on Saturday and they discussed the Cuban question at great length. A conference of the ambassadors of the powers on the subject has been held at the foreign office. Well informed persons declare that Russia supports Spain.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, declares that the Vatican will observe the strictest neutrality. The Pope desires prayers only for a speedy conclusion of peace. He classes the singing of "Te Deums" as an utterly incongruous proceeding.

Secretary Sherman says that the present insurgent army will do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. There is no intention of taking militiamen and new recruits into Cuba until they are thoroughly inured to the hardships of military life. Probably the regulars will also be withheld until later in the season. Admiral Sampson's fleet will take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army.

It has been discovered that the cruiser Charleston was injured in the recent earthquake at San Francisco. The condensing tubes are injured, and it may be necessary to get new ones from the East.

At the auction sale at New Orleans of the mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse intended for General Blanco was purchased by R. A. McGinnis, a wealthy manufacturer, who intends to present him to Fitzhugh Lee if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

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Are you enjoying God's best blessings this spring weather? You know not anything of them if you are a martyr to rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, nervousness, and diseases of the blood.

It is now an imperative duty to get back sound health and strength by a complete restoring of the broken-down, tired and agonized system with Paine's Celery Compound.

Your chief aim at this season should be to furnish the body with fresh nervous energy, and supply every artery and vein with rich, pure blood, thus expelling the seeds of disease and death. There is nothing known to physicians that can for a moment approach Paine's Celery Compound for casting off disease, purifying the blood and making strong and healthy nerves.

Do not procrastinate if you are in danger; to-morrow may be too late. Bear in mind that your case is not too difficult for the curing virtues of such a medicine as Paine's Celery Compound.

A glorious victory was secured to Mr. Morisette, of Roxton Pond, P.Q., at the eleventh hour! His doctors failed, but Paine's Celery Compound was his true salvation. It will give the same marvellous results to all users; it is the world's only disease banisher; it is the only true life-giver. Mr. Morisette says: "Having been given up to die some time ago by some of the best doctors of the United States, I came back to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies from inflammatory rheumatism, I was strongly urged to use Paine's Celery Compound. I gave it a trial as recommended and the first bottle did me so much good I continued with the medicine until I had used seven bottles, when I found myself perfectly cured; indeed, I never felt better in all my life than at present. I use every possible means to tell others of Paine's Celery Compound, and will always recommend it to those troubled with rheumatism."

LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Opposition Delays the Progress of Redistribution Through the House Committee.

Nanaimoites Petition for a Yukon Railway Connection—Questoins Answered.

MONDAY, April 25.

The session of the legislature this afternoon was rather livelier than usual, but was not productive of much practical result. At the commencement the opposition members were very inquisitive, and shortly afterwards when the house went into committee to consider the Redistribution bill, they exhibited an inclination to tear that measure to pieces. Owing to their determination in this direction onl ythe first clause of the bill, which gives it its name, was passed by six o'clock the committee then rising to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The house opened at two o'clock.

Mr. McGregor presented a petition from 300 citizens of his constituency, praying the government to take into consideration during the present session the construction of a railway from Glenora to Teslin lake, to connect with some British Clumbia seaport. The petition set forth the necessity of the proposed road, and urged immediate action.

Mr. Semlin, on a point of order, objected to the reception of the petition. He observed that it had been very carefully worded, but it nevertheless contemplated an expenditure of public funds.

This was denied by Mr. McGregor, who stated that no reference to an expenditure was made, the petition simply asking that consideration be given to such an enterprise as that dealt with.

The petition was received and ordered to be printed.

NEW BILLS CONSIDERED.

The following bills were introduced and received their first reading:

Hon. Mr. Eberts—To amend the Small Debts act.

Mr. Graham—To amend the Medical act.

On motion of Mr. Williams, unopposed, an order of the house was granted for a return of all orders-in-council and correspondence relating in any way to the land grant under the Cassiar Central Railway Aid act of last session.

On Mr. Helmcken's motion, a return was ordered of the number of Chinese who are tenants of the Crown; particulars of the property occupied, with its area, and the nature of tenure, and the amount of rent and when paid.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Forster asked the Chief Commissioner: "Upon whose recommendation was T. S. Gore paid $600 for drawing a map of Vancouver and the adjacent islands; for what purpose is the map required?"

Hon. Mr. Martin: "1. Upon the recommendation of the Surveyor-General.

"2. To replace the old worn-out map."

Mr. Macpherson asked:

"1. Has the government any application from the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway company, or any one on its behalf for any part of the $4,000 per mile subsidy, provided for in the Public Works act of 1897?

"2. What guarantees have this company or any one on its behalf offered, to secure the reserving of this subsidy for it?

"3. Upon what conditions has it or anyone on its behalf offered to construct the line?

"4. Do the government consider their conditions and guarantees reasonable?

"5. Will they name this company as the company to receive this subsidy?"

Hon. Mr. Turner declined to answer this series of questions on the ground that as the matter was under negotiation it would not be in the public interest to do so.

Mr. Kellie asked the minister of finance if he considered the question of reduction of lead and copper ores in British Columbia, and what aid he was willing to give.

The question was objected to, as being out of order.

Mr. Kennedy asked the Premier what had been the result of the government consideration of a measure for the better care of explosives as per the answer to his question of February 22 of last year.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that he was not yet prepared to answer.

Mr. Higgins asked the Attorney-General if it was the government's intention to bring down a message during the present session providing for the taking of a plebiscite on the occasion of the approaching general elections to ascertain the sentiment "aye" or "nay" of the electors on the proposition to confer the franchise on women?

In was answered that the question had not yet been considered.

Mr. Forster asked the Premier what services D. R. Harris had rendered the provincial government in connection with the Songhees Indians for the sum of $250 paid to him as per public accounts reports for the year ending June 30, 1897?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that he would answer the question later on.

Mr. Forster asked the Premier the following questions:

"1. What is the total amount of taxed costs allowed to the province in the several suits between the province and the E. & N. railway company?

"2. What is the amount allowed for government solicitors' fees, and to whom paid?

"3. What is the amount allowed for government counsel fees and to whom paid?

"4. Has the full amount of costs allowed been paid by the N. & N. Railway company?"

Hon. Mr. Turner informed the questioner that the province had never had a suit with the E. & N. Railway company.

ALIEN LABOR CLAUSE.

Mr. Braden moved as an amendment to the report on the Placer Act Amendment bill, to incorporate his familiar alien labor clause, which, however, was ruled out of order by the Chair, on the ground that it was in interference with the revenues of the Crown.

Mr. Forster objected to the ruling and appealed against the decision of Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Semlin was afraid the ruling of the chair restricted the liberties of the members of the house and the interests of the people as well.

The Chair was sustained on a vote of 16 to 11.

The report on the bill was then adopted, and the measure received its third reading.

On the resumption of committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill,

Mr. Braden again brought forward his amendment, with the same result.

speech made any such statement as charged, and said that if Mr. Williams would read the bill correctly he would find there was nothing of the sort contained in it.

Mr. Forster read copies of resolutions passed at meetings of the electors of Greenwood and Boundary Creek on Tuesday, the 19th inst., wherein the bill was severely denounced as an "infamous gerrymander."

Hon. Col. Baker remarked that he would like to put the members of the opposition on oath, to ascertain which one of them had sent the resolutions up to these meetings to be passed. There was a ring about them that was decidedly familiar.

Mr. Semlin said that so far as he knew, the resolutions emanated from the people of the places where the meetings had been held. A similar resolution had been passed at Revelstoke and at other places, and had the government given the opposition time on the Redistribution bill no doubt protests would have come in from all sections of the province. The government had, however, figured wisely on the time in which the constituencies could be heard from, and had rushed on the second reading of the bill.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 17 to 12.

Mr. Kellie them moved an amendment to have the measure called "The Political Monstrosity Act."

Mr. Hunter held that the member for North West Kootenay was going beyond the limit of reasonable opposition. The Chair should maintain the dignity of the house, and refuse to consider any such amendment.

Mr. Speaker asked Mr. Kellie to define the word "monstrosity," and Mr. Kellie being unable to do so and give a definition which would allow it any place in the question, his amendment was dropped.

Section 2, which provides for an increase in the number of representatives was also opposed.

Mr. Forster was the first opposition speaker, and repeated many of the arguments advanced while the bill was up

Other amendments being presented for consideration, the committee rose reporting, and were authorized to sit again.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The house then went into committee, with Mr. McGregor as chairman, on the Redistribution bill. Messrs. Kennedy and Sword having declined to act in that capacity, the member for Comox rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. Hunter commented on the fact that two members of the house had refused to take the chair when called upon by Mr. Speaker. This, he considered, not only discourteous to the Speaker, but to the house.

Mr. Williams said that with all due respect to the Speaker, it was discourteous of him to ask a member on the opposition side of the house to fill the chair.

Mr. Kellie moved that the first section of the bill, which gives it its name, stand over.

Mr. Sword moved in amendment that instead of being called the Redistribution bill, the measure be called the Gerrymandering act.

Mr. Semlin asked for a definition of gerrymandering. He had heard it defined in Ontario as "a change of boundaries by the government in its own interests," but he would like to get the views of the leader of the British Columbia government upon it.

Hon. Mr. Turner defined "gerrymander" as a word used by the opposition when a little disappointed.

Mr. Williams said the member for South Nanaimo had provided a good definition in his speech, explaining the reason for a part of South Nanaimo being clipped off and given to North Nanaimo.

Dr. Walkem denied having in his for second reading. In so doing he made a reference to the member for South Nanaimo, telling how he had been elected to the house. Dr. Welkem, he claimed, had not been elected on the policy which he maintained in the house, but merely because he was a good fellow, and while practising his profession was sometimes very liberal in the charges he imposed on his patients.

Dr. Walkem replied that he had never heard of a more gratuitous piece of impertinence, and wanted to know by what right Mr. Forster had stuck his nose into his private business. He could tell the member for Delta that when he (Mr. Forster) was elected in South Nanaimo he did not come back again. He had got his election by brow-beating and bullying, and not by any display of intelligence. If the people had said that he (Dr. Walkem) was a good fellow in the medical profession, he was proud of it.

Mr. Forster essayed a reply, but the Chair ruled that enough had already been said.

Dr. Walkem was willing that a reply should be heard, if he be given opportunity to speak again also. In that event he said he "would dress down the hon. member for Delta.

The incident terminated, however, the Chair declining to continue a profitless discussion.

Mr. Williams objected to more than thirty-three representatives for the province and said it would have been better had the government gone into a readjustment of constituencies. He would take away a member from Victoria city, from Esquimalt, from Lillooet and from Victoria district, and put them in a so-called thinly settled district, giving the increased representation to other places.

Hon. Col. Baker was glad the opposition had at last announced its policy—that policy being to disfranchise the citizens of Lillooet, Victoria city, Victoria district and Esquimalt. He defended the putting of an extra representative into Cassiar as reasonable in view of the rapid development of that enormous mineral district.

Hon. Mr. Turner, referring to some of the arguments on the opposition side of the house, said it had been claimed that Cowichan-Alberni had no right to an extra representative, pointing out that while Cowichan-Alberni was nominally one constituency they were virtually two different counties separated by a range of mountains, and impossible of being connected. Their interests were also dissimilar, and one representative could not do the entire constituency justice. He did not think, as some members of the opposition had declared, that the policy of increasing the representation was unbusiness-like. The enormous increase in the business of the country demanded increased representation. The business of the house had indeed increased to such an extent that difficulty was experienced in the formation of committees. He asked the members of the opposition to compare the business of the British Columbia legislature with that of the Manitoba assembly, assuring them that they would find that not one-quarter of the business done here was accomplished in the Prairie Province, and also that the business done here was of a more diversified nature. Redistribution in New Zealand had been quoted by the opposition, but New Zealand was one of the easiest countries in the world

(Continued on Page Four.)

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