

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Col. Walker Powell Likely to Be the Recipient of Queen's Birthday Honors.

Royal Society at Rideau Hall—The Long Looked For World's Fair Medals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 20.—The Gananoque and Kingston field batteries cannot send members to England as representatives on the Shoburness team.

The Royal Society put in another busy day, some valuable papers being read in the different sections. This afternoon Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave a garden party in honor of the visitors.

To-night there was a large assemblage in the Normal school hall to hear original papers and essays by members of the French literary section.

William Smith, late deputy minister of marine, has returned from England. He says the report of the imperial committee upon the meaning of ships will be considered a ship will be undermanned.

The members of the Bisley team will this year practice for a week on arriving in England in the ranges of the Metropolitan Rifle Club near Windsor, in place of Cambridge, as in previous years.

It is currently reported that the name of Col. Walker Powell, late adjutant-general of militia and father of the Canadian militia force, will be found among the recipients of Queen's Birthday honors.

The Governor-General will attend the review in Montreal on the Queen's Birthday.

The department of agriculture has been notified from Washington that the medals and awards gained at the World's Fair will be sent out this week.

John McEwen, commissioner of customs, has arrived here and will commence his duties in a few days.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

SEATTLE, May 19.—The question of jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals on cases from the district court of Alaska, in admiralty, and those arising under the revenue and shipping laws, was decided yesterday by the United States supreme court in the famous Coquilum case, in which it was decided that the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit has jurisdiction over that case.

The news was received by E. C. Hughes, of the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, and was sent by Calderon Carlisle, solicitor for the British embassy at Washington City, by telegram, as follows:

"E. C. Hughes: Supreme court today decided the circuit court of appeals, Ninth circuit, has jurisdiction in Coquilum case. Mandate directed to issue immediately."

The case involved a question of international law having arisen during the period when the United States and Great Britain were involved in the Behring sea controversy and when the modus vivendi was pending. The case was argued by Mr. Hughes for the cargo owners and by Mr. Carlisle for the revenue cutter Corwin in August, 1892, and turned over to the government.

The cargo owners, who reside in Victoria, at once began an action in the district court of Alaska, and engaged Mr. Hughes to represent them. The case was tried and decided against them in September, 1893.

An appeal was then taken to the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth district, sitting in San Francisco, Hon. Charles A. Garter, U.S. attorney for the Northern California district, appearing for the government and Mr. Hughes for the cargo owners. The case was argued and submitted, but before any decision could be reached the U.S. district attorney raised the question of jurisdiction of the court of appeals for the Ninth circuit on this question. This necessitated more briefs on this question to the United States supreme court, and about two weeks ago it was submitted, with the above result.

A decision will probably be had on the case within a short time and the question settled one way or another. If it is decided in favor of the cargo owners litigation will cease, but if against them an appeal will then be taken to the supreme court.

GOING UP THE NILE.

LONDON, May 16.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile is proceeding without the slightest hitch. The derisives appear to be temporarily demoralized, though they may be simply biding their time, and preparing to strike a powerful blow when the right moment arrives.

The despatch of Indian troops to garrison Suakin has given great satisfaction and confidence to the inhabitants. The Egyptian troops from Suakin will be sent to the Nile campaign to assist in the operations which will be commenced in earnest after the great heat of the summer passes away.

When the advance begins in the autumn everything is possible to do to ensure the success of the expedition will be the Emir of Dongola has appealed to the Khalifa for reinforcements, declaring that he is unable to oppose the Egyptian troops with the present force at his disposal.

The Khalifa, it is added, has sent reinforcements to Dongola from Berber, but he is said to be afraid to dispatch troops from Omdurman and to be anxiously awaiting the Bairan festival. Upon that occasion he expects to pour into Omdurman and proposes to take advantage of this to reinforce the frontier posts of his ranks. Finally, it is rumored that the Khalifa is prepared on the first serious reverse to bolt for the Central Soudan.

PRETORIA, May 19.—The sentences of the reform prisoners have not yet been finally decided upon.

SOCIALISTS PUNISHED.

BERLIN, May 18.—The trial which commenced on Friday last was concluded to-day of the forty-seven socialists, including the president and members of the executive committee of the party, who were charged with a violation of the law of association during 1893, 1894 and 1895, by combining various political societies through committees and delegations, the interchange of letters and financial support. As a result of the trial Herr Bebel has been fined seventy-five marks, Herren Auer and Pfannkuch fifty marks, and Herren Singer, Gerisch and others. Most of the others were fined thirty marks. The rest, including two women, were acquitted. The court upheld the lower court in dissolving the connection between the central socialist committee and the various local committees of the party.

IN AND AROUND NELSON

Splendid Record of the Smelter—Shipments Over the Kaslo and Slokan Railway.

A Well Known Victorian on His Travels—Fears of a Flood.

(From the Nelson Tribune.) The Nelson smelter was blown in last January, and although two stops have been made, has smelted over 8,000 tons of silver King ore up to date and made a record that cannot be equalled. One day this week 340 charges were run through, or a total of 306,000 pounds of silver King ore, 34,000 pounds of lime rock, 34,000 pounds of slag, and 51,000 pounds of coke. This was 153 tons of ore were smelted by using 69 1/2 tons of fluxes and fuel. The day before, 150 tons of ore were smelted, and the day before that, 143 tons. The average tonnage for the week was 145 tons of silver King ore.

Very little ore has come over the Kaslo & Slokan railway during the week, but passenger traffic continues satisfactory. The Slokan Star has shipped 120,000 pounds to Great Falls, Montana, and the Lucky Boy has sent 32,000 to the same point, while 35,000 pounds have gone from the Antoine to Everett, Washington. The shipment from the Slokan Star was sent to Montana because the Omaha & Grant smelter was not ready to begin working ore from this district. The following properties have shipped ore by way of Kaslo during the season: Slokan Star, E. E. Lee, American Boy, Kambler, Goodenough, Washington, Slokan Boy, Reco, Dardanelles, Northern Belle, Lost Chance, Wellington, Antelope, Eureka, Antelope Surprise, Lucky Jim, Ruby Silver, Madison, Blue Bird, Black Fox, Gibson, Deadman, Iron Hand, Lucky Boy, Payne group, Noble Five group, Chambers group, Ruth, and Whitewater.

Tom Collins and his associates have bonded a group of claims on Champlain creek for \$50,000, or \$12,500 cash.

John A. Finch and "Patsy" Clark have a bond on a mine on Springer creek, Slokan district, that is producing native silver. One specimen is as large as the palm of a man's hand, and in another the gangue is held together with silver. The mine is the Arlington.

It is reported that the Hall Mines, Limited, has secured some kind of a bond on the Iroquois, one of the most promising of the undeveloped properties on Toad mountain.

The force at the Silver King mine is getting out about 125 tons of ore a day. (From the Nelson Miner.)

Charley Fass is a work with four men opening up the Crusader.

An eighth interest in the Chambers group has been sold by J. Thompson to C. Kent for \$1,000.

Fifteen men are at work on the Two Friends. Eighteen tons of ore have been hauled on the Arlington trail.

The lower tunnel on the Mountain Chief has forty more feet to go before it will tap the ledge.

A specimen of quartz with grey copper has been taken from the Nelson Claim, situated within a quarter of a mile of the smelter. A sample has been sent to Pilot Bay for analysis.

S. Race has rebounded the Hera Heba and Apollo claims to Messrs. Kingsmill and H. C. Chewett, of Toronto.

George Alexander has bought the Northern Belle, Kootenay Star, Dublin Queen and other claims from Robert Jackson for \$60,000.

The continued cold weather is causing some little apprehension of a repetition of the flood of 1894.

KASLO.

(From the Kootenaiian.) H. Smith, of the firm of M. R. Smith & Co., biscuit manufacturers, Victoria, is seeing Kootenay, partly on business, more for the purpose of investigating the various stories of the country's wealth and commercial importance. His firm, one of the oldest and most substantial on the coast, is enterprising and does not stand back when an opportunity to extend trade presents. Though its goods are used here to a considerable extent, this is the firm's first bid for our trade.

Dr. Wilbur B. Hendryx, who came to Kootenay several years ago and built the Pilot Bay Smelter, now operated by his brother, A. B. Hendryx, returned recently from Southern California, where, since leaving here three years ago, he has been engaged in mining. Though he was successful in California, it is probable that he will stop in Kootenay for a considerable time. He was surprised at the wonderful progress made since he went away, but says that the next three years will witness much greater advancement. In California, mining men and capitalists are deeply interested in British Columbia.

Pride of the Island and Alexandra lodges, Sons of England, meet in Sir William Wallace hall on Sunday morning. They will then march in procession to St. John's church, headed by the Fifth Regiment band, where the anniversary services will be conducted by Rev. Percival Jenks.

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HONORS FOR CANADIANS

Imperial Considerations for Donald A. Smith—Governor Chapeau and Justice Meredith.

Italy's Campaign in Africa Considered—Over-Cholera Among Egyptian Troops.

LONDON, May 19.—Among the Canadian names upon whom the Queen will confer birthday honors are: Sir Donald Alexander Smith, of Montreal, resident governor and chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, who is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Hon. Joseph A. Chapeau, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, who is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and Right Hon. Edward Henegay, formerly chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are elevated to the peerage, and Chief Justice Meredith, of the court of common pleas of Ontario, is knighted.

A meeting of the Peace Society was held last evening in London for the promotion of a plan for the arbitration of differences between the United States and Great Britain. A letter was read from U. S. Ambassador Bayard, declining to attend on the ground that although he sympathized with the movement it was not in his province to actively assist it until the voice of both nations had been heard.

A Cairo despatch to the Standard says that a death from cholera was reported among the Egyptian troops at Tourah to-day. "A regular cholera miasma," says the despatch, "is brooding over Cairo and the Nile valley. The influence of the disease is almost unparalleled at such an early stage of the visitation, the percentage of deaths being 90."

The extreme left in the Italian chamber, the extreme left and extreme left are the Italian forces in Abyssinia, is alone answerable for the purely military acts in connection with the campaign in Africa. It is decided to propose to the chamber that the members of the late Crispi ministry be brought before the high court to answer for the general policy of the campaign. The left and extreme left are the dominant group in the chamber. A committee of nine deputies has been appointed to formulate charges and specifications against the late cabinet. The government has advised General Baldissera which states that the Italians who were taken prisoners by the Abyssinians in the province of the Tigre have been surrendered by their captors, and that General Baldissera now considers the campaign ended. The troops have been disbanded and abandoned, and the troops which occupied that place will return to-day to a position behind the frontier of Erythraea.

U. S. Ambassador Bayard is a guest tonight at the banquet of the foreign consuls at the Hotel Cecil. The hall was elaborately decorated with United States and British flag entwined. Mr. Alfred Rothchild presided at the banquet, which was increased by the uniforms of the several ambassadors present.

Oswald Seminario has telegraphed to President Pierola's government and that the movement at Iquitos is simply in favor of federation. The government here is nevertheless taking active measures to suppress the revolt and the people of all shades of politics are sustaining the Constantino correspondent of the Daily News says: "The colony made a point of being present at the departure of the British steamer, the Phyllis Currie, for London, to testify their appreciation of his support of American diplomacy in behalf of the missionaries in Turkey."

THE PRETORIA PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch to the Times from Pretoria, dated May 18, decided that the punishment of Col. Frances Rhodes, Lionel H. Phillips, George Farrar and John Hayes Hammond, shall be fifteen years' imprisonment. The hope is entertained that these sentences will be modified. In fact, the sentences of the other reformers is still awaited.

The Times also has a despatch from Capetown which says the motion of Mr. Merriman in the Cape house of assembly to repeal the charter of the British South Africa Company, is certain to be defeated.

The Times explains in an editorial that there is a bare possibility that in the Pretoria despatch fifteen years means the period of banishment instead of imprisonment. "If it means imprisonment," says the Times, "it is almost equivalent to a death sentence, and will produce a painful impression of surprise, as being severe beyond all expectations, and the end will be to perpetuate political strife."

The Daily Telegraph has a despatch from Pretoria, dated May 18, which says the executive council after a heated discussion of three hours, postponed final decision on the punishment for the reform leaders until the next day (Tuesday). A difficulty has arisen, says the despatch, "from the fact that fifty-two of the prisoners, including the leaders, have signed a petition asking for a commutation of their sentences to fines while ten of them have refused to sign."

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any suffer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Loss of Manhood, and all the other ailments, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone who writes to me, to do it to the best of my power. I do not wish to give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp, and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

ENDORSED AND RATIFIED.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—(Special)—At a mass meeting of members of the Conservative Association to-night G. H. Cowan was endorsed and ratified as the nominee of the Conservative party.

The resolution was put by Mayor Oppenheimer and Mayor Collins. Mr. Cowan was received with prolonged cheers as he got upon the platform. He made an earnest speech, urging the party to organize and work until he was elected on June 23. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Cotton followed in a rousing speech, in which he illustrated the good the Conservative party had done for British Columbia. At the conclusion of the speeches, organized work was commenced and a largely signed membership roll was opened for more signatures. The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Japanese Forces Still Excite the Enmity of Korea's Inhabitants.

Cannibalism Revived in "Fair Forest"—Japan's Orders for Warships.

An illustration of the unfriendly relations still existing between Japan and Korea is shown in the following extract from an exchange brought by the just arrived Empress of India: "It having been reported that insurgents were assembling at Kim-hai-fu, a detachment of Japanese troops stationed not far distant from that place proceeded on April 21 to ascertain if there was any truth in the report. At sight of the Japanese the rebels, about eighty strong, opened fire and it seemed as if the little party of the heroic deced of the party of ed. Fortunately one of the soldiers escaped and informed Capt. Tanako's detachment at Kih, on which 30 soldiers were sent to relieve their comrades. The arrival of the reinforcements the rebels dispersed, leaving 30 dead behind them. It is still dangerous for Japanese to approach the coast of Kang-wai-do, and 115 fishing boats have assembled at the harbor, at various places in Chang-Chong-do have now dispersed and peace has been restored.

Very much like the Spanish reports of each successive battle fought in Cuba, are these essentially Japanese reports of the heroic deeds of the Mikado's soldiers against fearful odds.

The Japan Advertiser, of April 22, says that news was received the other day by the foreign office in Tokyo of the result of an expedition despatched by the German government at the request of Japan, to punish certain natives on the island of Capin, New Ireland, who about a year ago murdered a Japanese.

Redress was demanded by the Japanese authorities and the German government sent a war vessel to the spot which arrived on October 26, and drove the natives into the neighboring marshes, burning their houses and attacking the natives on the 20th, with the same result. This time four of the natives were killed and various losses inflicted on them. The Japanese government is reported to be satisfied with the action of the German government.

An instance of the practice of cannibalism is reported to have occurred at Koshirin, a village in Formosa, recently. On the morning of March 27 a band of a hundred savages attacked the village and were driven off. Three of the attacking party were shot down, their heads cut off and erected upon bamboo poles, round which the villagers began to dance. They soon dismembered the corpses and boiled and ate the flesh. On inquiries being made it was found that the natives wanted revenge for the death of their relatives and friends who had been murdered by the British.

The Japanese government has ordered the British cruiser Undaunted last month the British cruiser Undaunted, a pinna- cle rock, hitherto undiscovered, at a point where the lead gave eight fathoms on each side of the ship. The material appears to have been coral and the top of the pinnacle has been crushed off, doing little damage to the Undaunted's bottom save opening out a seam between her plates and letting into one of the double bottom compartments some 12 tons of water.

The Japan Advertiser says: "The commission recently appointed to visit England, Germany and France to place the Japanese in the same business who visit America on the same business will set out about May 15." The same paper announces that the war office of Japan proposes to change the uniforms of the officers and privates in the Korean army, substituting a hat of felt similar to the former Kuiseo's hat but with a narrow brim and a crown large enough to come down over the head like a for- gic hat. Infantry, artillery and cavalry will be distinguished by different colored hats. Officers will have gold lace on the colored band distinguishing their rank. On the front of the band will be the emblem of the 13 Wha or plum blossom with a wreath below of Rhododendron leaves.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE COMPLETELY CURED.

Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Did It.

The idea that disease of the kidneys cannot be cured is a mistake. True many so-called kidney cures do not cure, but in this great discovery, South American Kidney Cure, there is found an infallible remedy.

David Hogg, of Dundee, writes: "I was greatly afflicted with severe kidney trouble, suffering the many annoyances and pains which follow. There is hardly any remedy that I did not use, in hopes of securing relief, but it was not until I bought a bottle of South American Kidney Cure that relief came. The one bottle immediately relieved me, and two bottles produced a complete cure. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and all druggists."

Work on the Law claim is progressing rapidly. The shaft is down 259 feet, and then a drift of 200 feet is to be driven into the mountain before the profit depth will be reached. The drift is already in 90 feet, with excellent prospect. Sixteen or eighteen men are doing the work, which is not stopped day or night.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

The retail markets show little change from last week, though the general tendency with the coming of the warm weather seems to be a slight drop in butter and one or two other items.

Rhubarb has fallen from five cents last week to three this, and oatmeal is slightly lowering. An important feature in flour is the appearance on the market of the product of the new Okanagan Flour Mills Co., of Armstrong, B.C., the patent Hungarian selling at \$1.25 a sack of 49 lbs. Lake of the Woods Hungarian has dropped thirty cents a barrel.

The following are the retail market prices: FLOUR—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl \$5.50 Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.25 Ontario XXX 4.75 Lion 4.75 Portland roller 5.00 Salem 5.00 Rainier 5.25 Snowflake 5.00 Olympic 5.25 Premier 5.50 Three Star 5.00 Two Star 4.00 Superfine 4.00 Wheat per ton 35.00@37.50 Oats per ton 25.00 Barley per ton 25.00@26.00 Middlings per ton 22.00@25.00 Bran per ton 18.00@20.00 Ground feed per ton 22.00@25.00 Corn, whole per ton 40.00@45.00 Rained, per 100 lbs 45.00@50.00 Cornmeal, per 10 lbs 45.00 Oatmeal, per 10 lbs 35.00@40.00 Suet, per lb 3 1/2 Potatoes, per sack 50@65 (new) per lb 3 Cabbages, per lb 2 Hay, baled, per ton \$9@12 Straw, per bale 75 Onions, per lb 10 Lettuce, three bunches 10 Asparagus, per lb 10 Eggs, Island, per doz 20 Imported, per doz 20 Butter, fresh, per lb 20 Creamery, per lb 20 Dairy per lb 20 California per lb 20 California per square 40 Hams, American, per lb 14@16 Canadian, 14@16 Boneless, 14@16 Bacon, American, per lb 14@16 Rolled, 14@16 Long clear, 14@16 Canadian, 14@16 Shoulders, per lb 12 1/2 Lard, per lb 15 Golden Cotleone, per lb 50@125 Turkey, Eastern, per lb 50@125 Veal, 10@15 Mutton, 9@12 Pork, fresh, per lb 9@12 Chickens, each 65@75 Pigeons, per brace 25@30 Turkeys, Eastern, per lb 17 Geese 15@18 Fruits—Australian apples per lb. 10 Chilean apples, per basket 1.75 Oranges, (River-side) per doz 25@30 Lemons, (California) per doz 25 Bananas, per doz 20 Strawberries, per doz 20 Cherries, per lb 25 Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb. 10@12 Smoked, 10@12 Haddock, 10@12 Cod, 8 Flour, 8 Kipper Herring, 15

TO THE ELECTORS

WAGNER DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN—The Dominion Elections are at hand, and it will be your privilege and duty to elect a member to represent you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be chosen by a large portion of the electors from all parts of the district to become a candidate for the office that must be filled.

The most important subject before the public at the present time I think is the Tariff question. In reviewing the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, we find that the Liberal Conservatives were returned to power with a large majority in 1878 and the general protection of Canada was established. This policy has been carried out since that time and has been endorsed by the electors in 1882, 1887 and 1891, and the policy in the future is to be that of the most reasonable protection of Canadian interests. The great aim of the Liberal Conservatives has been to encourage home industries and we are all well aware that this could not be done without moderate protection, and on this particular question the electors from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pronounce their verdict in June. We find that this is the great question that the Liberal party expect to centre their arguments on. The country is flooded with the literature of the party, which will deceive the wayward if possible, and make them believe that the Liberal Conservatives are the most corrupt government on the face of the earth. Since 1894 we find that the government has been gradually reducing the tariff on all articles that are in general use by the working classes in the country. We see in the Finance Minister's Budget speech (page 10, Foster) that the articles such as tea, coffee and tin were entered free of duty, which means that the government were considering the interests of the masses, and we find right along, year by year, duties struck off articles which were a great burden to the people; and we are promised that the same policy will be continued.

We have every article in general use reduced so that we will have just enough protection to keep our neighbors across the border or any other country, from getting any undue advantage over us. We are all aware that the policy of the United States is a high protective one. They are not in favor of reciprocity, preferential trade they care nothing about it is to their advantage. They will give no preference to us, and what are the Liberal party advocating free trade, a tariff? In fact, when we find the Liberals at their best their policy is nothing more than that the Liberal Conservatives are carried out at present. Hear what we have from one of our local Liberal papers:

"A tariff readjustment does not mean the wanton destruction of the industries for the mere sake of carrying out a revenue programme. The object is to help the industries of the country."

And yet on the other hand we hear them crying from one end of the country to the other, the policy of the Liberal Conservatives in protecting our natural industries is unjust to the manufacturers all the benefits—that they are the only ones reaping the rich harvest.

Impossible for any government to become perfect in a year, or even 20 years. They are finding out daily what a great mass of the people, and I am glad to see that there are some promising signs that they will be returned to power by us. On this question I desire to give my humble judgment, so that those who are unable to read the newspapers may see that British fair play will prevail at last. When Manitoba received her Constitution in 1870, the rights of Manitoba were protected by law. The minority at that time were the French, and the number of time were the French schools did not give justice to all. They were found to be a great burden to the poor farmers, and it became heavier on one portion of the people than the other. The schools were below the standard, a spirit of dissatisfaction reigned, and the majority who had by this time become Protestants, and the Manitoba Legislature passed the Act which did not give the minority that consideration that the Maritime and Eastern provinces had. It was not until 1890 that the question should have been settled. After six years litigation we find that it has become a national question, and legislation as brought in by the government has not been divided on the question. The Liberal party have been divided on the question as well as the Conservatives, and the country have come to see that the Manitoba Legislature will have to settle the matter in an honorable manner to all concerned. I could not support Remedial Legislation as brought in by the government, but I do support any measure that will give justice to all concerned, so long as the public school system is kept intact. Let me say here that I have no objection to the while here that we had the best school system in the country, but I am glad to see that it is highly on its advanced school system. Having such testimony (and I believe he meant all he said) I have no hesitation in saying that it is about as perfect a school system as there is in any country.

In coming to provincial matters I believe we are on the threshold of a prosperous future. Arctic Ocean, indicates that we have untold wealth within our reach. Being alive to those facts, I am glad to advise our government to encourage English capital to come and develop our mines of precious metals. The federal party also, and it will be the duty of the members elected to Ottawa to see that justice is done.

I am in favor of the subsidizing of the C.W.R. to a reasonable extent, and endorse the action of the B.C. government on this question.

The extension of the E. & N.R. should be carried out at once, and the necessary appropriation should have been granted at the last session of our Dominion Parliament.

The attention of our district will require the earnest attention of the local member considering the wretched condition in which they are placed along our coast, and on this island.

Markets require to be established in all our principal cities, facilities for getting to those markets, and reasonable rates by railway and steamers should be given. As the government have to assist in this line, it is only reasonable to expect that they will grant every facility in their power, and which I shall feel it my duty to urge, should I have the honor to be elected.

Our Postal system requires investigation. The growing needs of our parts of our district by railways and steamers are not what we require. The member for the district will be held responsible in future for attention to our various needs. Considering our geographical conditions, and the Dominion government can give, by making necessary appropriations for public buildings, and for improving our coasts and harbors.

Having been 17 years amongst you, I consider I have a practical knowledge of the various wants of our district. If elected I will devote my whole time to working for the best interests of all to unite and strengthen all classes, and capital and labor in all its branches, and will not commit any party to any party, but will bring before parliament, without consulting the electors of the district. In conclusion, I ask for the support of all who desire the prosperity of our country.

Yours respectfully,

WELLINGTON, B. C. May 4, 1896. my30-d-w

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The case of the alleged filibustering members of the steamer Horsa expedition, Messrs. Willborg, Pearson and Joabson, are submitted to the Supreme court of the United States on briefs without argument. The principal points on which the charterers of the Horsa rest their case is that the expedition was organized merely to carry munitions of war to Cuba, not an expedition to wage war.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a special jury the trial of King and Carmody v. the assignees of the Hught & McIntyre estate opened yesterday. Plaintiffs claim a commission on the sale of the timber limits of the estate on the Cowichan river to M. M. Boyd, of Bob-caygon, Ontario, for \$77,500. Plaintiffs allege that they made an arrangement by which they were to act as agents in the sale for the Hught & McIntyre estate, the commission to be 10 per cent. provided the purchase money exceeded \$100,000, or 5 per cent. if under \$100,000. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs had the selling of the property or that the sale was made through their efforts. Mr. A. E. McPhillips and Mr. L. F. Duff for plaintiffs; Messrs. E. V. Boyd for defendants. The trial goes on again to-day.

THE LATEST COLONIST—30 cents per week.

Advertisement for 'Brand' products including Milk, Cream, Coffee, Cocoa, Tennis Flannels, Bicycle Hose, and various household items. Includes 'K FOR Brand MILK, CREAM, COFFEE, COCOA.' and 'TENNIS FLANNELS, BICYCLE HOSE, ETC.' and 'BERG'S' at the bottom.