From The Daily Colonist, May 16.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Junior Lacrosse Matches for the Victoria Lacrosse Club Championship Trophy.

"Dr. Rice" Wins the Brooklyn Handicap—Vancouver Oarsmen to Compete.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 15.—(Special)—The following schedule of junior lacrosse matches has been arranged for the trophy offered by the Victoria Lacrosse Club, and will be ratified at a convention of the clubs interested:

June 9.—Westminster juniors vs. Vancouver juniors, at Vancouver.
June 23.—Moonlighters vs. Vancouver juniors, at Westminster.
June 30.—Moonlighters vs. Westminster juniors, at Westminster.
July 14.—Westminster juniors vs. Vancouver juniors, at Westminster.
July 21.—Moonlighters vs. Vancouver juniors, at Vancouver.
Aug 11.—Moonlighters vs. Westminster juniors, at Westminster.

The champion team in the above series will play the champion junior team of the island at Victoria on August 25, for the Provincial junior championship.

THE GUESTS OF THE VICTORIAS.

VANCOUVER, May 15.—(Special)—The Vancouver lacrosse team will be the guests of the Victoria club for Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th, so that they may be enabled to take in the celebration. The kindness of the Victoria club is very much appreciated by the Terminal City team.

THE OAR.

VANCOUVER TO BE REPRESENTED.

VANCOUVER, May 15.—(Special.)—Burrard Inlet and Vancouver boating clubs will both be represented by crews at the Victoria regatta on the 24th of May. The Burrard Inlet crew will take their shell over, and the Vancouver boating club boys their paper practice boat. The latter crew will be composed of the following oarsmen: Fred Alexander (stroke), Harry Alexander (3), Harry Senkler (2), and A. D. Baker (bow). The Vancouver boating club crew have had little practice, while the Burrard Inlet have got in two or three good pulls.

THE AUSTIN REGATTA.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 15.—The town is crowded with patrons of aquatic sports attracted here by the opening day of the international regatta, which continues till Friday evening. The prizes aggregate $32,000, and nearly all the great professional oarsmen of the world are on deck. One thousand dollars is the first prize for the single scull race, and John Teemer, Edward Durnan, Henry Peterson and Charles Stephenson will make a dash for it. George Hosmer will meet John Teemer in doubles, and Plaisted will also row double with Stephenson, the Australian. There will be scull races for amateurs. Since the last regatta the river has been dammed by a granite wall 1,200 feet long and 60 feet wide, which so backs up the water as to form the largest artificial lake in the world. There are no currents and the water is protected from the wind by the mountains.

THE OAR.

VANCOUVER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

VANCOUVER, May 16.—(Special)—The crews from the Burrard Inlet rowing club and Vancouver boating club who are to take part in the Victoria Queen's Birthday regatta, are both senior crews. The Burrard Inlet club will send A. E. Henderson, (stroke), H. W. Kent, (3), H. Watson (2), and F. R. McD. Russell (bow). The Vancouver club would like to take their lap-streak, but they have not one in good condition, and the Burrard club say that in their present mind they will take their lapstreak, with a view of being on equal terms with Victoria. If Vancouver wins, they will have it out with them later, on the Inlet.

THE TURF.

DR. RICE TAKES THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Forty thousand people yelled themselves hoarse this afternoon when the 4-year old Dr. Rice placed the Brooklyn handicap to the credit of his owner after a sharp tussle with Henry of Navarre and Sir Walter. Coming into the stretch the 3 year old seemed to have a bit the best of it, but Dr. Rice wore him down at the finish, and he won somewhat easily by half a length. Betting was very heavy, Clifford starting favorite at 5 to 2, Sir Walter being backed for loads of money at 3 to 1. The winner was much fancied by his connections, his final price being 8 to 1. The favorite Clifford ran rather disappointingly, under his heavy weight, and at no time in the race was he really prominent. The time 2 7¼ was very fast, and the owner of Sir Walter who ran third had declared publicly that his colt could not win if 2.08 was beaten in the race.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—Chant won the Kentucky Derby, with Pearl Long second and Sigurd third.

THE INAUGURATION PLATE.

LONDON, May 16.—At Lingfield spring meeting to-day the Inauguration Plate, one thousand sovereigns, was won by Braw Lass, Chasseur second, Hamilkrude and Smallmint ran a dead heat for third place.

YACHTING.

A CHANGE IN THE RULES.

To meet the views of yachtsmen who will visit Victoria to take in the celebration races, the Victoria yacht club have decided to adopt for the occasion the load water line measurement for rating, instead of adhering to their own rule. Notice of the change has been sent to the Sound clubs.

QUEEN'S CUP COMPETITORS.

LONDON, May 15.—In a letter to the Field, Tankerville Chamberlaine proposes to limit the contest for the Queen's cup, won by the Arrow in 1851, to vessels built in Southampton, so far as England is concerned. Chamberlaine also stipulates that the crews of the American yachts competing must be entirely American, and the English yachts entirely English. He believes that the Sansitunx is the only eligible yacht.

THE "VIGILANT'S" PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, May 16.—George Gould and family sailed on the Paris to-day for Southampton. He says the Vigilant will leave for the other side as near the first of June as possible, and she would be raced for all she was worth.

THE RIFLE.

ONE HUNDRED MEN ENTERED.

Ten teams will represent the B.C.G.A. in the matches of the Canadian rifle league for this season. The entries were forwarded yesterday by Lieut. M. G. Blanchard. The Westminster company supplies two teams, and the other eight are from Victoria, No. 1 and No. 3 company each making up three and No. 2 company two teams. Last year the battalion with seven teams or ten men each, had the largest number of any corps in the Dominion. Of those just entered five will compete in the Martini and five in the Snider matches. The first match will be fired on May 28.

WRESTLING.

HARRY DUNN INJURED.

NANAIMO, May 15.—(Special)—Word was received here to-day that Harry Dunn, the Australian champion wrestler, had been seriously injured at Union, whilst at work in the mine, by a fall of rock. Dunn was badly crushed, five ribs being broken.

CHESS.

A GAME FOR LASKER.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Lasker won the fifteenth game of the chess match. Steinitz resigned at the forty-fourth move.

ATHLETICS.

A POPULAR PERIODICAL.

The Northwestern Athlete, published in Tacoma by Mr. A. N. Brown, is doing good work for clean, legitimate sport. Its pages are filled with interesting gossip of field and water games, and everything contained in the fourteen columns of reading matter found in the last issue bears the impress of honest love of sport for sport's sake.

THE CITY.

THE divorce case of Curto v. Curto and Clovis has been changed to Nanaimo for trial.

THE Exchequer court case of the Queen v. John Weir and George Webb was decided yesterday by Mr. Justice Burbidge against the defendants, the price of $3,000 offered them for land expropriated by the Dominion being upheld.

THE interim injunction granted by Mr. Justice Drake in the matter of Parsons v. the Victoria & Sidney railway, was yesterday extended by Mr. Justice Walkem till the 21st inst., pending the return of Mr. Justice Drake.

IN accordance with the announcement of a contract between the Great Northern railroad and the Northwestern steamship company, it is stated that all freight for Victoria will, after May 23 be brought to Seattle, and carried to this city on the Northwestern steamship company's boats. This arrangement has been made to give the people of Victoria a better service.

JUDGMENT has been rendered by Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight in the Divisional court, granting a new trial in the case of the B C. Iron Works v. Buse. This was an application made on April 27 by Mr. McColl, Q C., on behalf of Rosa Mueller, one of the defendants, for a new trial, the grounds taken being that she was not a partner. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, contra.

THE president and committee of the British Columbia Benevolent Society return their very sincere thanks to the ladies who have so kindly canvassed for subscriptions for the society, and also thankfully acknowledge the generosity of the subscribers. To date the treasurer has received the following: Collected by Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. S. Leiser, $322 75; by Mrs. B. Madigan, $16 00; by Miss White, $1.00 and by Mrs. James Anderson, $35 50.

REV. D. MACRAE returned home by last evening's steamer from Regina, where, with the Rev. Dr. Robertson, he went after the close of the meeting of the Synod at Calgary, to support before the Presbytery of Regina, the call from St. Andrew's church. From Mr. MacRae it is learned that Mr. Clay's induction to the pastorate of St. Andrew's will take place on the evening of Tuesday the 12th of June, this being the earliest date that Mr. Clay could arrange to reach here.

AN entertainment will be given in Victoria West hall this evening under the auspices of Victoria West lodge, No. 29, I O G.T., the programme including songs by Messrs. Etherton and Moody, duets by Miss Andrews and Mr. Etherton, and the Messrs. Cave, and recitations by Miss Banfield and Mr. A. W. Semple. There will also be two tableaux, "The Bachelor's Christmas Eve" and "Three Graces," and a couple of laughable farces—"We're all Teetotalers" and "The Haunted Room."

FOUR railway mail clerks and four post office clerks appeared at the City Hall yesterday to write for promotion in the civil service. The subjects taken up during the first day were penmanship, orthography, arithmetic and composition; duties and geography being reserved for to-day. The examiner has received circular instructions from Ottawa, requesting that special care be taken to prevent impersonation, this offence having grown unfortunately common at civil service examinations. The punishment provided by law is imprisonment and permanent disqualification from the service.

IN graphic and interesting style Mr. R. B. McMicking last evening lectured at St. Andrew's Presbyterian schoolroom on the hazardous trip he and some 150 other gold seekers made in 1862 across Canada on their way to the mines of Cariboo. The party started from Queenston, Ont., and worked their way up through the Selkirk settlement in Manitoba, and from there, with their belongings packed on the old Red river carts, moved across the plains to Edmonton, which they reached in July. This was as far as Mr. McMicking took his audience last night, but he will give the remainder of the trip on some future occasion. Incidents by the way and much interesting information were given by the lecturer in a thoroughly entertaining manner. A very nice musical programme was an additional attraction that helped to make the evening pass pleasantly. During the evening Rev. Mr. Brown, of Glasgow, also gave a short address, and an excellent musical programme was a second supplementary attraction. Mr. J. B. McKilligan occupied the chair.

HEARTILY ENDORSED.

Each of the three loan by-laws submitted to the ratepayers yesterday for their endorsation was carried with a good safe majority. Details of the vote appear below:

SEWERAGE LOAN BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	317	131
Central ward	144	53
South ward	232	74
Total	693	258

Majority for—435.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	252	182
Central ward	132	66
South ward	225	85
Total	609	333

Majority for—276.

EXHIBITION GROUNDS BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	276	124
Central ward	137	83
South ward	219	91
Total	632	338

Majority for—294.

AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS.

Hon. Robert Reid, of Victoria, Australia, Addresses a Large Meeting in Vancouver.

Strong Advocacy of Reciprocal Trade Relations Between All the British Colonies.

VANCOUVER, May 15.—Hon. Robert Reid, Minister of Defence, of Victoria, Australia, delivered this p m., a very interesting address to a large and representative audience of merchants and others. The subject of trade relations between Canada and Australia is a very interesting one and was handled in a masterly and eloquent manner by the speaker, whose facts were presented in a most pleasant and at the same time cogent manner, evoking considerable applause. It may be remarked that Mr. Reid is on his way home from England, where he had gone in order to impress on the Imperial authorities the advisability and necessity of such changes in the constitutions of the respective colonies as would encourage trade between them as well as with the Dominion of Canada and Cape Colony.

Hon. Mr. Reid, who was received with hearty applause, explained the cause of his late appearance in Canada. He was appointed by the colony he had the honor to represent as early as December last, and he sailed from home on the 20th of that month with the object of attending a conference to be held in February. While he was en route, however, it was found necessary to postpone the conference until June, and as illustrating the time it took some other Governments to be apprised of the facts, it was not until last week one of the leading colonies notified Hon. Mackenzie Bowell that they were sending their Minister of Education to the conference. Proceeding, Mr. Reid said: Well now gentlemen, that is sufficient explanation for the lateness of my arrival. I need not tell you that during the months that have elapsed I have been busily engaged in working up the business for this very conference that is to take place, and one of the very first things that required my attention

WAS A DISABILITY

under which the Australian colonies labor in dealing freely or preferentially with any other portion of the world. Our constitution acts conferring responsible government upon Australia do not permit us to deal preferentially with any state whatever. For example, if we wished to take the duty off Canadian lumber and leave it stand against foreign countries, our constitution will not permit us to do any such thing. If we remove the duty from an article for any country or colony, we must take it off for all the world. That is the constitution that we inherit from the British Government; but we feel that the time has come in the history of our empire when, with all the world against us, it is necessary for the various children dwelling under the British flag to get a knowledge of each other, and discover, if possible, if there are any branches of trade undiscovered or undeveloped, and for us to shake each other by the hand, look into each other's faces and endeavor to stimulate and increase that traffic if possible. (Applause.) It is therefore, with that object I was laboring in London to obtain the sanction of the central Government to some slight alterations in our Constitution Act, so that when you come to read it after the words occuring in a certain section of the Act "The Australian colonies, any two of them, or the colony of New Zealand may do so and so," you might find there "the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa, may enter into trade treaties." (Applause.) Now you know that it takes some time

TO WORK UP A MOVEMENT,

and therefore I say I have interviewed the majority of the British Cabinet and impressed our views as forcibly as I was capable of doing; and in my efforts I was ably supported, helped and assisted by your eminent representative in London, the High Commissioner of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper (applause), a gentleman of no ordinary ability; and I owe him a certain amount of the apparent success that has attended my mission, for the cordiality with which he entered upon everything that it was necessary to do. In order to push this matter I endeavored to bring into line all the agents general of Australia, together with those of South Africa, and, with the assistance of your High Commissioner, we, in one large joint deputation, saw Lord Rosebery, the Premier, and Lord Ripon, the Colonial Secretary, and placed our views regarding this matter before them, requesting their consent to certain alterations in our constitution, so that in the near future the Dominion of Canada with Australia, South Africa, or any island possessions of Her Majesty, may have with perfect freedom

AN INTERCHANGE OF TRADE,

as if York was dealing with Surrey, or Kent with Middlesex. (Applause.) We believe that no government calling itself Liberal can continue to look with indifference upon an international movement like this, where the various children of the British empire, stretching out their hands to each other, are desirous of increasing and developing the trade that ought to exist between them. (Applause.) Now, for one important movement, we must give the statesmen of your country the greatest credit. May I liken it, sir, to the strands of a rope; the first strand I have already given you, that is the removal of these obstacles to trade. The second strand I would call the increased facilities for steamship and mail services between Australia and the Mother Country, through the great Dominion of Canada. (Loud applause.) It is only fair, before proceeding further, to at once admit, that we in Australia recognize the statesmanship and forethought of the proposition of your Government in sending, as they did last year, one of your ministers, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to hold out to us the right hand of fellowship, and to express a desire to enter into this new ideal—

BUILDING UP OF BRITISH TRADE

from within. (Applause.) I need not tell you that we heartily welcomed, on your account, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's visit to our Australian colonies, and I am sure that the heartiness with which I have been received so far is ample recompense for any trouble that either government may have been put to in sending delegates to interchange opinions regarding this most important matter. Well, with reference to this mail service, it may not strike you all at the first blush, but it is of great importance in the future welfare of the British Empire. In the past we have spent enormous sums of money in developing a mail service from the East, subsidizing French and Italian railways and steamships every week to a very large sum. The governments of Australia and New Zealand contributed £170,000 per annum in subsidies for a weekly service. Now your Government proposes to create a new service, which deserves to be supported by a Britisher, wherever he may live, for the following reasons. (Applause.) This service from Liverpool, say to Halifax in winter or to Quebec in summer, would reduce the distance, I am assured, for all the mails throughout the United States, in some cities like Chicago, by nearly two days, and in New York by many hours, then being a fast—or the fastest—service, promising to bring letters to Australasia in 28 days. They say 25 days, but supposing we allow 28 days, which is on a more liberal scale, that is exactly one week earlier than the present mail contract service with the Australian colonies. (Applause.) Now, we will assume that this is established. Then, throughout this great continent, from end to end, will begin

A STREAM OF TRAFFIC

and of new ideas, great and all as has been the changes since you pierced the continent with this great line of railway, and all the travellers of the East will be decoyed through the Dominion of Canada. (Loud applause.) Knowing what the travelling in connection with other mail services is, I say that this idea deserves the support of every intelligent commercial man, leading as it will do to the spending of enormous sums of money by all of the travellers, who, throughout the world, are increasing with rapidity from year to year. (Applause.) That is a practical aspect of the question I would like to bring before a commercial community like that of the Board of Trade. But the commercial aspect, is not the only one, for should any trouble come—may it long be deferred—to our native land, and should there be a

COMBINATION OF THE POWERS

of Europe against us our present service to the East, through the Suez canal, and the steamers sailing down the Mediterranean from week to week with ever increasing cargoes, would have pointed at them the guns of the navies of every state in Europe, the watch dogs that in time of war would be a menace to our mail service and the conduct of our trade. But looking at this new route to the East, by the far West, what a different service? A passage of great rapidity across the Atlantic, then 3,000 miles through our own territory, amidst our own kith and kin, out to the smooth waters of the Pacific, with no foreign power to intervene, no one to hinder us in our continued progress; therefore, I say, more than commercially, strategetically, this is one of the grandest combinations that may be credited to any British statesman. (Loud cheers.) Now, the third strand of our rope is of no less importance, and is running along with this Pacific service, a cable beneath the Pacific ocean via Fiji and New Zealand to Australia, from the great Dominion of Canada. Gentlemen, it is of essential importance to the growth and

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE

between two such countries as ours that rapidity of communication up to date should be obtainable. It has been calculated that it will cost £1,800,000, and we requested the British Government in our interview to guarantee one-third of the loss, if any, or one-third of the interest upon this money, Canada to contribute one-third and Australasia the remaining third. (Applause.) Who gains the bulk of the profit from business through a cable service? Is it not the great Mother Country, with all these orders and exchange pouring in from the branches of the British trade, and commerce spread to all the ends of the earth?

COMMERCE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Mr. Reid then proceeded to give figures showing the amount of commerce of the Australasian colonies. The trade of the whole of the Australian colonies amounted to £130,000,000 sterling. There was a large portion of that that would be called in this country inter-state trade, but the amount of trade with the outside world, altogether, including England, was £86,000,000 sterling, out of which £69,000,000 sterling was done with the mother country; thus showing that with all the nations of the world fighting and striving for a share of the trade of the Australian colonies they could only manage to secure £17,000,000 out of £86,000,000 (Applause.) That was one of the strongest proofs that trade followed the flag and long might it do so. (Loud cheers.) The revenues of the Australian colonies were £31,000,000 sterling. Deducting £12,000,000, the earnings of railways owned by the state, the revenue of united Australia would be £19,000,000 sterling. The output of Australia was increasing, and he noticed by the Canadian press that they were coming into competition with Canada, but the good resulting from competition was to stimulate and develop the resources of the country. There were, however, many things produced in Australia that were not in keeping with Canadian products. For instance, there was wool, the annual receipts from which were about £25,000,000, and which, if the prices had held as they were some years ago, would have brought in last year £50,000,000. Since 1851, when gold was first discovered in Australia, there had been taken from the soil £329,000,000 worth, sterling. That surely was a contribution to the

WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE.

(Applause.) They had silver mines and copper mines in Australia. History repeated itself. They had it on record in a very old Book that silver was counted for nothing in the days of King Solomon. (Laughter.) It had come to this pass with them in Australia: they might almost be said to be throwing silver about the streets instead of stones. (Laughter.) The ever increasing demands of labor and the high price it cost to work silver prevented its profitable mining, and the same causes had operated for many a long year in regard to copper. A profitable trade in frozen mutton was being conducted with Great Britain, and it was now proposed to feed the troops in India with this meat, instead of an animal which was called a goat, but which, when hung up, resembled a lantern more than anything else. (Laughter.) By means of refrigerating appliances this trade was being extended throughout the world. Three pence a pound was really the wholesale price the Australian sheep owner got after paying all costs of transit to the city of London. The Australian colonies were beginning also to turn their attention to the

EXPORTATION OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

Four years ago there was not a pound shipped from that country. They used to get butter from Cork or Limerick, which brought 5 shillings a pound by auction, which, would be found to contain lard or some other ingredient. Last month he received a cablegram from his Government to arrange for refrigerating conveyance in steamers for next winter's season for his colony alone over 10,000 tons of butter, amounting to a sum £1,000,000 sterling in one season. Last season the butter sent out amounted to over £700,000 in sterling money value. Victoria was only a small colony, and there were six others, so the butter producers in Canada had better look out.

The cheese exported was also receiving a bonus at six much a hundred weight, until the trade was established. Then it would have to stand alone the same as butter. It seemed to him a great anomaly that a country like Canada and a country such as Australia should in the year 1894, discover that they had been dealing for years through another neighbor, without even knowing that the purchase was British grown, and that they were giving away their profit to another power. (Cheers.) Continuing, he said: When you understand the people that we are and the country that we have got, and when this conference takes place and when the intelligent, clever men that are coming from our country will meet your statesmen here, I think it will say very little for them if they cannot discover some basis of agreement whereby we may, with mutual advantage to both countries, trade with each other and unite from within in building up the trade of the mighty British empire. (Cheers.) At the risk of trespassing on your time I cannot help remarking that if we are true to ourselves we will begin to read more, and to study more, about each other. In every port,

WHEREVER YOU MAY GO

you will find Union Jacks flying at the mast in three to one of the ports of the globe. When we touch at the great colony of Ceylon, an island with three or four million people, what do we find there? That under British management and governance, it is more prosperous than any other on the face of the earth to-day. The governor informed me that they exported last year 90,000,000 pounds of tea, or 14,000,000 more than the whole United States consumed altogether. (Hear, hear.) If we are true to each other, there is before us a continuous upward movement, in grandeur and magnificence, outstripping the development that all the empires in the world have ever seen. We have been stimulated by your statesmen sending to us, and I think they have touched a sort of electric wire that causes us, wherever we are Britishers, to answer it, and so we are anxious to trade more freely with you and to know a little more about you. Look at the mighty empire of India, with all its possibilities. On the other side of the Suez canal is the country from which I come, where we have 38,500 fighting men who are

TAUGHT WITH ALL THE SKILL

the best British officers can bring, the science of war. In South Africa one is growing up with powers and forces in every respect equal with this. Suppose a combination from the North and from the West was to set in to attack this Empire of India. Fourteen days' steaming, and every year increases our power for help, brings assistance of British blood and British pluck from South Africa and Australia into this Central India Empire. (Cheers.) As for you far away in the Western country, I do not doubt that you would like to have a chip in, if there was anything going on. (Applause and laughter.) I have no doubt you could strike a pretty good blow for our old fatherland with all its glories, traditions, history and literature. Therefore I say, seeing that we are likely to know the more of each other, let us tell these things to our children that they may live after us with the same grand traditions. We may become a

UNITED, GRAND AND GLORIOUS PEOPLE,

unlike any other that ever has flourished on the surface of the globe, with the idea that we shall lift business up into a noble profession, desirous of giving every man his due; in fact, insisting upon it, with the highest intelligent view of business that mortal man can attain for a commercial empire. Then, with good government, good guidance and intelligent statesmanship, there is nothing that can shorten the period of the grand procession from the ages that are yet to come,

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mr. Reid in conclusion said he desired the Boards of Trade of Victoria and Vancouver to set about finding out what Canada wanted from Australia and Australia wanted from Canada, for by the steamer Arawa half a dozen of Australia's representative statesmen will be here and they would have to converse knowingly on such matters. It was a most vital question that was before the people of Canada. The future of the empire could not be measured by any man alive, its possibilities were tremendous. The speaker at times rose to eloquence in speaking of the brotherhood of the British Empire the enthusiasm of the audience finding vent in constant and continued applause.

The exhaustive handling of the cable, fast Atlantic service and differential tariff rates was listened to with the greatest attention, new light being thrown on many subjects. The Australian trade statistics were presented in a particularly attractive manner, and the wonderful resources of the country explained. Now South Africa wants to join in the conference at Ottawa and would bring its gold and diamonds in exchange for the products of Australia and Canada. In June, through their representatives, the brothers of the British empire the world over would clasp hands and look into each other's eyes in fraternal welcome to discuss matters of mutual benefit. He thought when he saw the Rocky mountains on his trip to the coast of the vast wealth hidden beneath them. "Your government should do as ours," he said, "have diamond drills at convenient stations, and allow the owners of mines to use them, simply by paying the expense of working."

Many prominent citizens followed Mr. Reid delivering short speeches. In answer to a vote of thanks tendered by Mayor Anderson, Mr. Reid said he left the last place in Canada with the kindest feelings for her people and his heart warmed to them as he remembered they were all of the same grand old stock.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—F. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

B.B.B.

CURES

CONSTIPATION

AND

SICK HEADACHE.

MRS. FISHER.

A Splendid Remedy.

SIRS.—I think it my duty to make known the great benefit I received from B. B. B. I was troubled with constipation and debility, and used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which relieved me from suffering. I esteem this splendid remedy above all others and recommend it to all suffering from constipation.

MRS. E. FISHER, Brantford, Ont.

Take B. B. B.

Registration of Voters

COWICHAN-ALBERNI ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

"Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894."

LIST OF PERSONS DROPPED FROM THE COWICHAN-ALBERNI ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Abbott, James; Adamson, Robert James; Anderson, Joseph; Ashby, Hugh Gibson.
Baker, Henry Moss; Barnes, Thomas W.; Batty, George; Bingie, Joseph; Brown, Robert; Burke, John R.; Burns, William C.
Campbell, John Arthur; Cathcart, David; Clark, Frank; Comar, Edward; Craig, Robert; Crate, Adolphus.
Dwyer James.
Eastwood, James.
Farnsworth, Thomas; Field, Jerome E.
Good, Arthur Cecil; Graff, Johannes Wiel; Grieves, Thomas.
Hannah, James; Hassall, Harry; Hodgson, John; Holmes, David; Horan Robert.
Jackson, James T.; Johns one, Haliburton; Jones, James.
Kemp, James; Kemp, James Alexander; Kemp, William Thursby; Kinney, David; King, Michael; Kitchen, William; Knudson, Christian; Kribbs, Henry Rose.
Mackay, Alexander Eric; Mackay, Isaac B.; Mackay, John W.; Magee, Patrick; Mehan, John David; Mercer, William Henry; Merrifield, William John; Miller, John; Mitchell, Hugh; Moffatt, John Waldo; Monk, Alfred Richard; Morrison, John Watson; Morrison, Peter; Mottashed, Alfred E; Mowbray, Thomas; McCoskrie Edward; McCormack, Alexander Arthur; McCreig, William; McCraney, Hiram P.; McDonald, Allen; McDonald, Archibald; McDonald, Daniel P.; McDonald, Donald; McDonald, John Alex; McGill, William; McKinnon, Peter; McLean Peter W; McLellan, Frederick B.; McMahon, Dennis; McMahon, John; McMickin, John; McNeil, James; Mcpherson, William.
Nicholson, Frederick; Nickson, John James; Norton, Michael.
Oberg, Charles; Oldfield, James.
Paffard, Frederick William; Parks, Adam; Paterson, Thomas Wilson; Phipps, Herbert; Pike, Simon; Pinkerton, John Henry.
Radford, William Aldridge; Reading, Edmund; Reeves, Albert Edward; Riley, George; Riley, Thomas; Rivers, Charles; Rivers, Frank Edward; Rivers, Henry; Robertson, James Roderick; Robertson, William; Robinson, Robert R; Roundey, Samuel
Salt, John Astbury; Shaw, Thomas Benjamin; Smythe, James; Spink, Thomas; Stableford, George H. W; Steadman, William; Sterling, Edward; Stewardson, John; Sullivan, John L; Sutherland, Wellington; Sutton, Richard Keyworth.
Thomas, John; Tinkip, J. D.
Voutraite, Baptiste; Voutrait, Francis Xavier.
White, John Henry; Whitehouse, Louis Henry; Whitworth, Edwin; Wilson, James; Woodruff, George.

List of Persons Transferred From Cowichan-Alberni Electoral District to Other Districts.

TRANSFERRED TO VICTORIA CITY.

Aspland, Sydney; Beaumont, William; Barber, George Whitfield; Cavin, John M.; Croft, Henry; Daley, James; Gray, Patrick; Green, Charles; Guns, Thomas Salter; Hand, Samuel Westley; Hirsch, John; Mable, Samuel Arthur; Mark, John James; McKay, Eric Barclay; McLoughlin, William Furrows; Nixon, Henry; Nixon, James; Northcote, R. C. G.; Phipps, George Jabez; Phipps, Marcus George; Porter, Walter Harris; Price, Francis Henry; Reynolds, William King, Jr.; Swinarton, William.

TRANSFERRED TO VANCOUVER CITY.

Adams, Edward.

TRANSFERRED TO VICTORIA NORTH.

Barnardiston, Geoffry; Dougan, James, Jr.; Green, Abraham; Green, Francis Jacob; Hopson, Evan.

TRANSFERRED TO VICTORIA SOUTH.

Davie, Theodore.

TRANSFERRED TO NANAIMO SOUTH.

Blaynev, Chads; Crocker, Samuel; Curran, Frederick Johnson; Donckele, Gustavus Theophilus; Walker, James; Warnock, James.

TRANSFERRED TO NANAIMO CITY.

Galbraith, Daniel; Galbraith, James; Good, Henry Leslie; Johnson, Ira Edmund; Michael, John; Wood, William Alfred.

TRANSFERRED TO NANAIMO (NORTH).

Jones, George; Norcross, James Edwa d.

TRANSFERRED TO ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

Harris, Edward Heane; McCarthy, Florence Holland; Simpson, Henry Hardey; Street, John.

TRANSFERRED TO YALE DISTRICT (NORTH RIDING).

Macdonald, Joe; Pottinger, David Reid.

H. O. WELLBURN,
Collector of Voters.

my10-w 1t

BISHOP LEMME

Some of the Incident Months' Tri Europe.

His Visit to Rome Audience With Pope.

When the Premier tied u wharf last evening quite a congregation of St. Andrew on hand to welcome hom Bishop Lemmens, who for months had been absent in Eastern part of this co Fathers Van Nevel and Nic present to meet their Bis hearty handshaking and cong his safe return the Bishop Fathers drove to the Palace

Later in the evening Bi gave a very interesting travels. The chief purpose to Europe was, he explained, count of this diocese, and as he took the opportunity to vi who still live at his native tow in Holland.

"It was in October," sa "when I reached Rome, a time of the year to see it years the bishops have to r While there I had the pleasu audience with the Holy Fathe present at a public audience. I may state that the Pope sai for the press of Victoria. It he asked me whether we suffe tions from the non-Catholic community. I explained to fullest religious toleration exis Columbia, and that the secul with respect of religious matt the Roman Catholic faith. I that not unfrequently the Pop ances were referred to with mentioned, especially the Labor. This pleased the Hol much.

"'You are' he said, 'more we are here in Italy, where religion reviled in the pages of

"The Pope has an immens vitality yet and may still live years," continued the Bishop. first saw him, sitting in his ch very old and frail, his flesh almost transparent look. talked, his eyes flashed, his ges animated, and he looked a diffe We conversed in French and he take a great deal of inter work in this part of the w our audience was con asked if I could speak when I replied that I could no it, but understood it, he ins being present at a public audie gave in the Vatican to 600 I and gentlemen.

"It was a splendid sight hall. The ladies were gowne custom at such audiences, while men wore evening dress. I w bishop present, but there were cardinals, including Cardinal you may remember was sent on Ireland some years ago. The entered the room borne in his se by young Italian noblemen and to a seat which stood on a plat end of the room. He then gave those assembled. I might add private audience with the Holy spoke of the late Archbishop Seg he remembered very well.

"While in Rome I was invite by Cardinal Ledochowski, head gregation of the Propaganda, met Bishop Pascal of Alberta. prised at finding the Cardinal much information of the Pacif was really astonishing.

"My visit to Rome extended t weeks, and my time was well o had travelled there by easy stage land, visiting Bologna, Venice, other interesting places, and taking an interest in the churches. But after all there is compare with St. Peter's, with ful mosaics that have the appeara cate paintings and keep a fre could not otherwise be obtained.

"I saw the scenery of Switz passed through the wonderful S and Mount Cenis tunnels. Wh to scenery, however, we have British Columbia much grander of Switzerland. I went from Ro Limburg, where I left my paren health when I started on my retu to Canada. From Holland two yo Miss Eyck and Miss Weimer, ca der my guidance to begin their n the convent here.

"After spending some time i ern States visiting friends, I wen real, where I officiated at mass mense St. Peter's cathedral there. a couple of days in Ottawa and on nipeg on my way to the Coast."

The reception to be tendered Bi mens by the congregation of the is arranged for Thursday evening a in Institute hall.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The London (Whit Monday) and th election at the local stock exch tailed trading in stock circles, a only 80,325 shares were traded this total 57,200 were in four sto Sugar, 29,100; Chicago Gas, 17,4 eral Electric, 6,100, and St. Pa shares. The sensational stories fr ington giving the alleged inside hi origin of the sugar paragraph in th tariff bill had a tendency to m marginal holders sell. Besides feeling is more bearish in the stoc of an impression that the insider approve of the recent sharp rise. mon rumor that the pool now fi loaded up with the certificates f there is but little market.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 14.—The Sea fleet, which has been rendezvou since the middle of April, sails to The flagship "Mohican" and the troes" take the inside passage, others go out to sea. The orders were received last ni companied by a copy of the Britis on the arrival of which the d has been hinging. The fleet inclu warships Mohican, Adams and Alert Yorktown, cutters Rush and A The route is hence to Sitka, th Gunalaska, which will be the notrhe quarters of the fleet. The British fleet includes H.M.S. Nymph Pheasant.

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