Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR CANADIAN BUDGET.

NOMINATIONS GOING BRISKLY ON IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Laurier Speaks to Five Thousand People in the Queen City, and Says it is for the Administration To Deal With the School Question.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier arrived here to-day to attend the Young Liberal convention, which meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates from all parts of the Province are here. The convention promises to be a big success. Laurier is looking well and in good spirits. He is hopeful of the result in the event of a general election.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—There is a strong feeling here against interference in Winnipeg with the school question, and the Catholics demand a session, so as to find what each party proposes. Le Monde declares the Federal Government will find itself obliged to enact remedial legislation and render justice to the Manitoba minority. It has had it from a Conservative member of Parliament that unless there is a session before the elections the Government must necessarily fall. Le Monde says that several other influential Conservatives, on being consulted, declared that there would certainly be a short session, and it adds that the present Government will then draft remedial legislation and go before the people with this trump in its hand.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Judgment was given in the Exchequer court to-day in favor of the Dominion Jute Co. in their case against the Queen and the Dominion Consumers' Co. vs. the Queen, both of Montreal, releasing their goods. The particulars of the case are well known. In the Dominion Bag Company's case a reference was made to the court here to see if any of these goods were imported after the 27th of March, 1894, on this point the registrar has not made his report, but all their goods prior to that date are released. In each case the Government has lost.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, being interviewed by your correspondent in regard to the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway bonds issued in London, says that what the Government has agreed to do is to give 6 per cent. interest on such money as the company might deposit in the Government's hands to pay the interest on the bonds. The Government could use the money the same as a loan. For instance, it would be necessary to deposit $12,000,000 with the Government to pay for $20,000,000, which Armstrong issued at 3 per cent., payable in 20 years.

Hon. T. M. Daly has gone to Orillia to join the Ministerial party and take part in the political discussions in Western Ontario. Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. W. B. Ives left for the eastern townships today to speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow. This is another evidence of early general election. Hon. Mr. Foster will speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow.

The clerk of the crown in chancery has received the list of voters finally revised for all the polling divisions of West Bruce, East Bruce, Carleton, West Lambton, East Lambton, South Lanark, North Middlesex, North Renfrew and North Simcoe in Ontario; Berthier, Hochelaga, Laval, L'Islet, Maskinonge, St. James division of the City of Montreal, and Nicolet, in Quebec; Victoria, in Nova Scotia; Carleton and Kings, in New Brunswick; Kings, in Prince Edward Island, and Selkirk in Manitoba.

Everything portends elections the first week in April.

Thomas J. Watters, of the Customs department, has retained B. B. Osler, Q. C., and will endeavor to make a strong defence against the charges against him.

Port Arthur, Feb. 4.—Complete returns give Conmee 113 at Rainy River, against 83 last June. He is therefore elected by 279 majority. Mr. King is expected back from the river to-morrow.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 4.—A report is current in the city to-day that private telegrams have been received from Ottawa announcing that the writs have been issued for a general election. The rumor has caused considerable excitement, especially in Dominion Government circles.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4.—Among the passengers on the steamer Mongolian from Liverpool yesterday booked to Vancouver were John Brown, aged 50, and Gertrude Bentley, aged 18, registered as man and wife. They were arrested here on instructions from the girl's father, a wealthy Liverpool manufacturer. Brown, who is a graduate of Oxford, and Miss Bentley's tutor, left a wife and five children behind. He was subsequently liberated and engaged counsel in an endeavor to obtain the girl's release.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—W. H. Daubney, editor of the Deloraine Times, is dead.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways, gives an absolute denial to the statement that C. N. Armstrong has a guarantee of the Canadian Government in placing on the London market the securities of his company to build a railroad from Gasapé to the Pacific coast parallel with the C. P. R. The Minister considers it improbable that Armstrong will be able to float his enterprise on the London market or anywhere else.

The Empire staff are said to be making arrangements to continue the publication of a morning paper with Louis P. Kribs at the helm.

W. A. Bell, a city hall clerk suspended during the municipal investigation, was dismissed by vote of the council last night after 21 years' service.

Hamilton, Feb. 5.—F. E. Kilvert, collector of customs for the port of Hamilton, has gone to Ottawa to assume the duties of Thos. J. Watters, acting commissioner of customs, who has been suspended pending his trial for alleged defalcation. If Kilvert's appointment becomes permanent Alex. McKay, M. P., will probably get the collectorship.

Rev. Mr. McGill, an aged Congregational preacher, died here yesterday. His son is assistant chief analyst for the Government.

Kingston, Feb. 5.—The Howes Island school case has been settled in Gillespie's favor, therefore the school in section 2 remains public. If a Separate school is wanted its supporters will have to build it in the ordinary way.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 5.—The people of Linwood village are excited over a crime believed to have been committed on Saturday afternoon. Two strangers, a man and a woman, were seen going to the woods near there with a child. They lighted a fire, and when they departed no child was with them. What is supposed were human bones were found in the ashes afterward. Acting on this circumstantial evidence a constable is now looking for the two people.

Galt, Feb. 5.—South Waterloo Liberals offered Jas. Livingston, M. P., a unanimous nomination for the Commons, which he accepted.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 5.—Hon. W. B. Ives has been chosen by the Conservative committee to contest the constituency for the Commons.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—A farmer named Allen, aged 60, was found frozen to death near Potrage la Prairie yesterday.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—The Victoria hockey team of Winnipeg defeated the Montrealers last night by five goals to one.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Clarke Wallace will attend the opening of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club in Toronto on Thursday. The Premier will during the day meet a delegation from the Canadian Copyright Association, which will urge the continuation of a firm stand by the Government on the copyright question.

An order-in-council has been passed placing soap grease on the free list, as on the old tariff.

O. Hingman, electrical expert attached to the Inland Revenue department, is making good progress instructing the gas inspectors in their new duties of inspectors of electric light meters, which work they will commence at the beginning of April.

An evening paper sent a reporter around to the banks before the closing hour yesterday and obtained reports from them regarding the manner in which the paper which fell due was being met. All the banks give encouraging reports.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—The Liberals of Lisgar have nominated J. B. McLaren, barrister, of Morden, as their candidate for the Commons. Brandon Liberals will hold a convention on Feb. 28th.

On account of so many public complaints against the recent advance in the price of bread the city bakers have restored the old rate, 20 loaves for $1.

At the Board of Trade's annual meeting yesterday R. T. Riley was elected president and C. N. Bell secretary.

Kingston, Feb. 6.—The rumor that Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick will contest Kingston in the interest of the Conservative cause for the Federal House is looked upon by leading Conservatives as improbable.

Beaverton, Feb. 6.—The Patrons of Ontario and Muskoka nominated Henry Glendinning for the Commons.

Wiarton, Feb. 6.—North Bruce Reformers nominated Dr. A. H. Bonner of Chesley to represent the constituency at Ottawa.

Picton, Feb. 6.—Prince Edward Patrons confirmed the candidacy of W. V. Pettit for the Commons.

Mitchell, Feb. 6.—South Perth Patrons have determined to stand by John McNeill, whose seat in the Local House is now being attacked in the courts. A meeting will be held at Sebringville on Feb. 14th to select a candidate for the Federal House.

Ailsa Craig, Feb. 6.—North Middlesex Reformers nominated Ratz, of Stephen, for the Commons.

Galt, Feb. 6.—South Waterloo Patrons nominated Wm. Slater, of North Dumfries, as their candidate for the Commons.

Leamington, Feb. 6.—Fire yesterday destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Kingsville, eight miles from here. The loss aggregates $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Fire yesterday damaged the Holland block at the corner of Notre Dame and St. John streets to the extent of $50,000.

Fire in the Horse Exchange stables at Point St. Charles last night, cost the life of No Trouble, a valuable trotting horse owned by J. Burke, of Ottawa. No Trouble was valued at $4,000. Money Maid, also owned by J. Burke, was fatally burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove. In the stable there were horses the combined value of which estimated $100,000.

Sudbury, Feb. 6.—Moise Dubay died in the Montreal House yesterday from injuries which he received while employed by Geo. Shannon, John Gibson and another man at Gaudet's Camp, near Wyrthington, about 40 miles from here. They struck him with heavy axe handles, and threatened to tear his black heart out.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The convention of Young Liberals of Toronto was held yesterday and the federation of all the clubs and associations in the Province was consummated, with Toronto as headquarters. Stewart Lyon was elected president and James Day secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier addressed 5,000 people in Massey Hall last night. He predicted Liberal success at the general elections, whether they came a week or a year hence. He said the Government had created troubles, some questions to courts and commissions and he suggested that they appoint a commission to enquire into the question of dissolution or a session. He had nothing to say on the Manitoba school question. The courts had decided the Government could and should act; let them do so.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—A new edition of the Militia List of Canada, compiled by Maj. Bliss, of the Militia Department, has been issued. It is a vast improvement on its predecessors, both in the arrangement of the matter and typographically.

The report that Collector Kilvert, of Hamilton, will succeed T. J. Watters as commissioner of customs is erroneous. Mr. Kilvert receives a greater salary than he could as commissioner.

On the return of Sir Donald Smith to Canada a definite announcement is expected in reference to the appointment of a principal of McGill University in succession to Sir J. W. Dawson. By the last English mail letters have been received intimating that the friends of Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, of this city, urge his selection as principal of McGill. Although comparatively speaking a young man, Mr. Prince's scientific attainments are such as to justify confidence in him.

Farnham, Que., Feb. 6.—Hibbard's saw mill, Smith's furniture shop and the electric light plant were burned yesterday; loss $60,000.

THE ELBE AFFAIR.

Fishing Smacks Witnessed the Disaster —The Company Protests.

Lowestoft, Eng., Feb. 5.—Several more fishing smacks have returned, and all brought news in regard to the terrible Elbe disaster. The Tara reports having been in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and having seen rockets from the Elbe and blue lights from a steamer, which departed afterwards. She bore down on the Elbe, but lost sight of the steamer and signals when 700 yards distant. The Industry crew report having seen the body of a sailor, evidently a foreigner, with a life belt attached, about 35 miles off Lowestoft. They did not secure it, as the remains would have to be buried at their expense. The Delta also passed the body of a man and a small boat. Other smacks saw wrecks.

London, Feb. 5.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says that the three Guttmann Bros. of Kaschau, Hungary, who absconded with 300,000 florins, obtained false passports and sailed on the steamer Elbe as Moritz, Frank and Eduard Moscowitz. The sister, who fled with them, he says, gave her name as Esther Goldner.

New York, Feb. 5.—The North German Lloyd agents here have sent the following statement to the press relative to the charges made against the officers and crew of the Elbe by three of the surviving passengers: The charges that have been made are unfounded, according to our investigations. Nobody saw Hofman's child in boat No. 3. When the port side boat, No. 5, which contained Miss Buecked, besides other passengers, was filled by the waves in lowering, the order was heard that women and children should be taken to boats on the starboard side, where they found protection against the strong wind, the starboard side being the lee side. The assistant purser, steward Kobe and third officer Stollberg drew Miss Buecker into boat No. 3.

Miss Buecker writes as follows: Kobe is one of the men who saved me. Order prevailed on deck. There were very few cries heard. I got hold of a piece of lumber and cried for help when the lifeboat was in my neighborhood. We are observed and an oar was stretched out to me. My dress was so heavy from the water that men did not succeed until after a considerable time in drawing me into the boat. Capable seamen were in the boat, who fought courageously against the storm and waves."

Keller, Wallis & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Company in London, telegraph: Three passengers received from us £3 each to pay their fares from London to Liverpool and little extras, all their expenses up to leaving London for Liverpool being also paid by us and clothing supplied them at Lowestoft. They were second class on the Elbe, but we forwarded them in first cabin on the Umbria. The United States consul-general tells us that passengers applied to him for advice as to accepting our offer of passage on the Umbria. He says they expressed no desire to make any official statement, nor made none, nor any complaints.

LILIUOKALANI GIVES UP.

SHE FORESWEARS ALL RIGHTS TO THE HAWAIIAN THRONE.

Trial of the Conspirators Proceeding —Damaging Evidence Against the Queen—The Government Now Solid.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—The following correspondence of the United Press has been received dated Honolulu, Jan. 30th, by the steamer Australia:

Quiet is substantially restored in Honolulu and business resumed. Military operations ended on the 16th after nine days of activity. All the leading rebels have been captured and are in prison. A military commission is at present trying them. On the 5th inst. John S. Walker, Maj. Seward and C. T. Gulick were arrested for complicity in the purchase and landing of arms for the rebels. Seward was one of the Queen's commissioners to Washington last summer. Gulick, who is deeply implicated, was Minister of the Interior with Gibson. These arrests were made in consequence of disclosures made by leaders Nowlein, Wilcox and other prisoners, who have been vying with each other in their revelations. On the morning of the 16th the Queen was arrested at her residence by Brown and Baker and confined in a former royal bedroom in the south corner of the former palace, where she now is. She has renounced all her sovereign rights. That afternoon the volunteer troops and sharp-shooters were called in and dismissed to their homes.

On the 22nd the ex-Queen in her chamber of imprisonment above the court room signed a document of submission and renunciation. It was addressed to President Dole and was substantially as follows:

After full and free consultation with her personal friends and legal advisers, and with her own free volition, and for the best interests of the people of Hawaii, and for the sake of the misguided Hawaiians in rebellion to restore her, and without making any claim to become entitled by this act to any special treatment or consideration, she now makes known to President Dole, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands and to all the foreign and diplomatic representatives: First—She unequivocally admits and declares the Government of the Republic of Hawaii to be the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended, and no longer of any force or validity on the islands, and she forever absolves all persons from allegiance or obligations to her and her heirs and successors, and declares all persons in the Hawaiian Islands to be loyal citizens under the Government of the Republic of Hawaii. Second, for herself and her heirs and successors, she forever and irrevocably abdicates to this Government and its legitimate successors all claims and pretensions whatsoever to the late throne or monarchy of Hawaii, and all rights, privileges and emoluments whatsoever, except those common to all private citizens or residents of the public. Third—She respectfully implores for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion such executive clemency as may be consistent with duty and treaties for violated law. Fourth—She desires henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all concern in public affairs, further than to express her earnest hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people. Fifth—She presents her certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii. Sixth—She has made and signed this document without the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the Republic and upon its protection. I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sgd) LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

She declares this to be her free act and deed, in presence of six of her friends, who sign as witnesses: W. G. Irwin, H. A. Widemann, Samuel Parker, Kalua Kahootiano, C. B. Wilson and Paul Neumann. Her oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii in the ordinary form is also appended.

The President appoint of the following military commission: Col. Whiting, president; Capt. Kinney, judge advocate; Lieut.-Col. Fither, Capts. Ziegler, Pratt, Camara and Wilder and Lieut. Jones, day on Friday and impending hanging. There was no celebration of abrogation The military commission opened court in the morning, 13 prisoners appearing before it: Messrs. Gulick, Seward, T. Walker, Wilcox, Gerig, Berdsman, Wilcox, Nowlein, the two Lanes, Greig, Weidemann and Marshall. The prisoners were allowed time to confer with counsel and the court adjourned.

Charles Clark, a chief attendant of the Queen, gave damaging information which led to the discovery at her residence of 40 rifles, 11 pistols, five swords, 38 full belts and 1,000 cartridges, also 21 bombs of different patterns. This last, the Bulletin, lately a Royalist paper, terms a frightful find. White and Ritson were arrested for casting a number of bombs found. They were employed by Berdsman to make 20 as ornaments for fence posts, as they say. A skilled native scout was sent up the mountains to search for Lot Lane. Lane came down in the morning, starved out, and surrendered himself. He is the only rebel leader still out. The bag is now complete of all important rebels in and of most of their white accomplices and instigators. Up to the 19th 310 persons were held prisoners by the Government on account of the rebellion. Of the rebels taken from the field four were foreigners and 12 natives. Of accomplices 39 were foreigners and 111 natives. Only half-whites are included with natives.

The court opened on the 18th, with the last eight prisoners named above, who were charged with treason and levying war on the Republic. Paul Neumann appeared as counsel for Wilcox, Greig, Widemann and Marshall. Colons Stone was counsel for James and Wm. Lane. Nowlein and Berdsmann refused counsel. Evidence began to be given in the afternoon, Wilcox and Nowlein pleading guilty. The testimony was completed for the prosecution early on the afternoon of the 19th. Wilcox, James Lane, Greig, Widemann and Marshall testified for the defense, mainly proving the extremely weak and incapable conduct of the whole affair. Nuemann pleaded for light sentences, urging banishment.

On the 28th of January, by order of executive council, Attorney-General Smith replied to the ex-Queen's letter of abdication and renunciation. In it he stated that the execution of the document could not be taken to exempt her from personal and individual liability for such conspiracy as may be shown she had in the recent conspiracy.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Beardslee, arrived last evening in nine days from San Francisco. She has been absent five months and a half, during which time no American naval vessel has tarried here. The opinion is expressed here by those most competent to judge that there will now appear extensive manifestations by the natives of confidence in the Government. It is also believed that among those who feel opposed to the Government there will arise a strong desire for annexation, in the belief that their rights would be more secure under American protection. It is thought probable that the Queen's published submission will exercise a strong influence upon the native mind in favor of the Government. It is expected that the work of the military court will last at least two weeks longer. No decisions of the court have yet been made known.

UNPRECEDENTED COLD.

New York, Feb. 6.—To-day is the coldest in 14 years. At 7 o'clock this morning the temperature was three degrees below zero. Despatches from points throughout the state report extremely cold weather, the thermometer ranging from three degrees below zero to 30 below, the latter in Watertown.

The ferry slips of both the North and East rivers were jammed with ice this morning. Some boats had to ram their way into the slips.

St. Paul, Feb. 6.—The thermometer is at zero; heavy snow falling.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 6.—It is bitterly cold here. A driving snow prevails.

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—A blizzard is raging here with the thermometer at zero. The ground is covered with several inches of snow.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Despatches from a number of points throughout New England report extreme cold, the thermometer indicating from zero to 27 below, the latter at Greenville, Conn.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A snow storm which nearly reaches the proportions of a blizzard prevails here to-day. Reports from all over Illinois and Indiana are similar. Snow storms are prevalent. Railway travel is considerably impeded.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—The temperature at 8 o'clock this moring was one degree above zero. This is the coldest February in 21 years.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—The weather today is the coldest Philadelphia ever experienced in February The temperature at 7 o'clock was three degrees below zero. In Reading at the same hour the thermometer was five below. Severe cold weather is reported throughout the state and Maryland. Snow is falling at Pittsburg.

London, Feb. 6.—The weather throughout the United Kingdom is the coldest for years. The thermometer in the Midlands average six degrees below zero. Protracted snow storms and gales have prevailed all over the United Kingdom. The Scottish and Welsh railways are blocked with snow

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The weather bureau reports the cold wave quite general and very severe. Emergency warning indicating violent gales and snow have been sent to States in the upper and middle Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys.

ARREST OF THE QUEEN.

Believed She Will be Deported—Efforts to Secure Her Release.

London, Feb. 5.—The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Lliuokalani, created a sensation. The facts were telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Osborne and to Theophilus Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, heiress presumptive to the throne. Mr. Davies is also agent in England of ex-Queen Lliuokalani. He, it appears, has also received a telegram via Auckland, announcing the arrest of the ex-Queen. It is expected that the latter's friends here and elsewhere will make diplomatic representations to Great Britain and the United States in order to secure her release. The Hawaiian consul in this city has received no news regarding the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives asking President Cleveland to submit to Congress any correspondence in the possession of the State department regarding reports that British subjects incited the Hawaiians to rebellion and supplied them with arms, and that the British Minister intervened to prevent the application of martial law to British subjects engaged in the rebellion.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The latest news received here from Hawaii was agreeable news to Minister Thurston. He said the information he had had regarding the ex-Queen was that she had gone out to the residence of Sam Nowlein, on Pearl river, about 7 miles from Honolulu. "Now that the Queen has been arrested for conspiracy in the rebellion, will she be banished?" asked the reporter. "That is a matter I do not care to discuss," replied Mr. Thurston.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—"It is my opinion, if the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands is to be deported," said W. H. Cornwell, late Minister of Finance of the defunct Royal Hawaiian Government, "that she will not be deported to the United States. If she is deported at all by the existing Government she will go to the Tahiti Islands. I have reasons for believing such a course will be pursued."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

McCarthy Again Chairman—Redmond to Move an Amendment—The Princess Cheered.

London, Feb. 5.—The Daily News says to-day: (Sir John Thompson's death broke off the negotiations with Premier Cecil Rhodes by which Canadian timber and Cape wines were to be mutually admitted under specially favored tariff, but more will be heard of the plan upon Mr. Rhodes' resumption of his duties at Cape Town.

Over 12,000 bales of wool were on the market yesterday. There was no demand except for choice.

It is announced that a London syndicate has agreed to take 50,000,000 of the new American bonds.

The coroners inquest on the body of Ernest, one of the Elbe victims, was began at Lowestoft yesterday and adjourned for three weeks.

The Princess of Wales returned to London yesterday having been absent in Russia and Denmark since a short time prior to the death of the Czar. She was heartily cheered at the railroad station by the crowd.

Replying to a deputation of shipowners who object to the new rules of the road at sea, the President of the Board of Trade said to-day that the only unfavorable commentary received regarding the rules, was from the United States. Germany and Holland adhered to them.

The anti-Parnellite members of Parliament to-day received Justin McCarthy chairman for the session. Mr. Redmond, Parnellite, will move an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech demanding an immediate appeal to the country on the ground of the Government's failure to carry Home Rule.

Fourteen thousand bales of wool were offered to-day. For best grades there is a good demand and crossbreds are firm.

OPENING OF PARLIAMEIT.

The Speech From the Throne—The Powers at Peace.

London, Feb. 5.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. The session was opened by the reading of the Queen's speech. It said:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with the foreign powers are friendly. An agreement has been concluded for the settlement of the frontier between the English and French possessions in Africa. I regret to say that war between China and Japan continues. I shall lose no favorable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest. In compliance with a representation of the powers to the Porte the Sultan has declared his intention of punishing the persons guilty of the Armenian outrages.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the year will be laid before you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am happy to observe that in Ireland offences against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level on record. Proposals will be submitted remedying the defects in the law governing landlord and tenant in Ireland. Bills will be presented dealing with the church establishment in Wales. I regret that agriculture continues to be in a seriously depressed condition. Bills will be submitted for the settlement of trade disputes, for county government in Scotland and dealing with the crofters in that country.

Notice was given to-day in Parliament of the introduction of the Welch church disestablishment bill and the Irish Land and Local Veto bills.

H. S. Nailor Layland has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. He is a Conservative and represented Colchester. In 1889 he married Miss Jane Chamberlain, daughter of H. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, O.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

London, Jan. 31.—The Times' correspondent in Constantinople says the Government has informed the British embassy that no correspondents will be allowed to visit Sassoun until the commission of inquiry.

The Times' correspondent in Melbourne cables: Some jealousy has arisen on the part of certain delegates to the Australasian council, opening in Hobartstown to-morrow, towards the Premiers' conference, owing to the idea that the latter was convened to overshadow the council. The latter has adopted the proposal that whatever honor attaches to the promotion of federation shall be shared by the council. The conference ignores this jealousy and continues friendly.

The wool sales to-day were over 10,000 bales. The competition was less animated.

The colossal battleship Majestic was launched at Portsmouth today with great ceremony. The vessel was christened by the Marchioness Lorne.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

THE COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS SAID TO BE PROSPEROUS.

Addresses Delivered in the East by Finance Minister Foster and Others — Protection Still Their Watchword.

As announced in these columns, a contingent of Conservatives, comprising members of the Cabinet, has for some days during the last and previous week held political meetings in various sections of Western Ontario. These had been arranged for prior to the death of Sir John Thompson. The first was at Galt on the 28th ult., at which were present Hons. George E. Foster, Dr. Montague, John Costigan, W. B. Ives and John Haggart. The distinguished visitors were accorded a hearty welcome to the Birmingham of Canada. A densely packed gathering was addressed by these gentlemen in the town hall. An address of welcome was presented by the workingmen and a bouquet of roses given each of the visiting politicians. The Finance Minister's was the speech of the evening, and, as it is a reply, in a large measure, to the utterances of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, it may interest our readers to learn what the hon. gentleman had to say:

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER

after a brief allusion to the addresses of the Reformers in Montreal, said: We, as Liberal-Conservatives, do not come to put anything new before the people; we come as Liberal-Conservatives upon fixed principles. The policy which has been our guide since 1878 without a shadow of turning or variableness is now ours in truth and in fact, so that the man who comes here to-night, or who goes to any other Conservative meeting, or expects to hear some startling announcement, and some new policy, will be disappointed. We have been from 1878 up to the present marking out that policy steadily, and sensibly, and wisely, along its lines to the great good, the great expansion and great development of the country which we love, and we propose to say here and now that we are going to do the same just as long as this people of the country allow us to, and we think they are quite willing to allow us for a little while longer. When Mr. Laurier and the leaders of the Opposition put in their time they admitted to the Government of the country, put in their plea to give them a chance to carry out their policy, they always preface it by attempting to show the sad state of the country to be so deplorable and so bad that perforce it is necessary that they should be called upon to take hold of affairs in order to extricate the country from its perilous position and to save the country from impending ruin. The whole basis of the claim they make for a change of Government and a change of policy is that the country's condition is bad and that it needs to be improved. Now, will you allow me just for a little while to ask your attention to a few facts in the discussion of that point. Is the condition of this country bad under the policy inaugurated by the N. P. which has been in the country since 1878? Have the results been of such a nature and the outcome of such a kind as to stamp their effects upon the prosperity of the country, upon the business of this country, and upon the development of this country in a way which will tend to make us think that ruin and lack of prosperity depressing the country are impending before us? I think not. There are other ways of attempting to prove this. To prove that the National Policy has been a success Mr. Foster quoted a batch of figures to show the expansion which had taken place in production and distribution. The total foreign trade of the country, he said, had increased from $153,000,000 in 1878 to $215,000,000 in 1891, or 41 per cent. Statistics as to sea-going tonnage, inland shipping, railways, canals, bank circulation, telegraphs and post-offices were given to refute the statement that the N. P. had been a curse and a bane to the country. On the contrary I make the assertion, said Mr. Foster, without hesitation, that in no period of Canada's history and in no country in the world of a like kind has progress been made greater or more substantial in the same length of time as been made here. Bumping all agricultural and animal products together the Minister said that whereas, in 1878, there were exported by the farmers of Canada $32,000,000 worth, in 1888 there were exported $52,000,000, an increase in that time of 62 per cent., and yet they said that the N. P., the protective tariff, was the bane and curse of the agricultural community of the Dominion of Canada. Let me say, in view of these facts—in view of the facts as they are found in other countries—that agriculture in the Dominion of Canada is to-day upon a basis of stability and actual profit on the average larger than the agricultural industry is found to be in the United States or in Great Britain—these two samples, the one of a high protective tariff, the other of a low tariff, free trade, or the principle of a revenue tariff. The Minister touched briefly upon the criticism of the Government's opponents that the National Policy is responsible for some districts and filling up the cities. This is a wide question into which I am not going to-night, Mr. Foster said. I just mention it to ask the farmers' consideration to one point. Farmers, you who work just to make butter, to raise potatoes, cabbage, beef, pork, eggs and all the farmer raises, what quarrel have you because the city population is increasing? Haven't you the right that increase just so much call for what you produce, just so much larger market for what you make? Take in 1891, there are 500,000 more people living in cities than lived in them in 1881. Have that you not a market for 500,000 mouths more than you had in 1881? The more the city population is in comparison with the rural population, which farms and produces, the better is the home market for the farmer and whoever else may have a quarrel in this respect, the farmer has not. He then decanted at considerable length on the benefit to the farmer of the home market. As proof of the value of the home market was given in the fact that while the farmers of last year exported fifty-two millions dollars worth of products they had a market at home for $200,000,000 worth. Don't quarrel with your home market, was the Minister's advice, it is nearest to you and it is the most profitable. The money you have in Canada in its industries and in the cities the better is the farmers' market and the greater the demand that he has to supply. I will go a little further a little later on and argue whether we could have industries or not without the protective system. My own opinion is that under the circumstances of to-day with the U. S. on one side of us with well-developed manufactures, with an immense amount of capital, with the accumulated skill of a century, with its cheap methods and its vast makings, if it had free entry into this country of its manufactured products, they would sweep out of existence almost every great industry we have in Canada and would transfer the workers over to the United States. Then the Minister turned to the census to prove that the protective system had promoted the industrial development of the country. Among the figures that he quoted were those showing that while in 1881 the industrial capital in Canada was $210,000,000 it was in 1891 $476,000,000, an increase of 57 per cent. He also pointed to the statement of bank savings and of life insurance to show that the interval between 1878 and 1893 was a period showing remarkable progress in all branches of industrial activity in Canada. When Mr. Foster had shown what the Government had done for the country by expending its money in subsidizing railways, building canals and establishing lines of steamships to ply between Canada and Europe, the Orient, South America and the Antipodes, he went on, "Mind you, I am simply developing one idea to-night. I am answering the questions as to the deleterious effect of the National Policy during the last 16 years. But our opponents say beside all that there is a very important branch of the subject which you have not mentioned. What about the expenditures, what about the debt, what about the taxation of the country? The expenditures of Canada from 1878 to 1893 have been large. It was necessary that they should be large. It was a part of the Liberal-Conservative policy that they should be large. Why? In 1878 what was before us? A large country with what we believed to be large resources for development. Provinces spread 3,000 miles apart and no means of inter-communication, and just as the veins and arteries are necessary to carry the blood from the heart to the extremities and back again, and keep the life mechanism going, so for a country; its veins and arteries of communication must be opened to every part of the life-blood of the country, its commerce must have free course to run to and fro and vivify the whole body. We believed that this country had elements of prosperity and resources which were worthy of a strong effort. We discounted the future, we borrowed money, we built the railway, we made Canada a country fit to stand alongside of any other modern country in the race of competition. We made a country that our own country should be proud to stay in, and a country to which other people might be willing to come and cast their lot with us. The time for doing business on a back street was past in 1878. We had been doing that long enough, and if we were going to do business with other countries we must do business on the front street and put in plate glass windows. We built railways and canals and opened up steamship lines, and we mortgaged the future to a certain extent, and any other kind of policy would have kept Canada back and made her a back number amongst the countries of the world. In doing that we borrowed money, but the expenditures when made, taking into account the earnings of the country and the expenditure out of the earnings only amounted in the year to $38,000,000, and when eight years ago we came up to $38,000,000 we called a halt and for the last eight years our expenditure has been about at the even figures, $38,000,000 or $38,500,000. What has been the result of this country? It is to-day $246,000,000. We have it with canals, we have it with railways, we have it with public improvements, which make our country modern and give life to it. What has happened? As the measure the public debt is increased; you have to pay every year to carry on the debt. The interest that you pay to-day to carry the debt is $1.78 per head of the people and the interest that you paid in 1879, before you had these improvements, was $1.59 per head. The increase has been just exactly 18 cents per head in 15 years, or less than one cent a head of the population per year for these improvements, and all the facilities we have to-day. Are we paying too heavily for them? Where is the man who would take back the country as it was before put upon the country since 1878, back upon the streets of London just because he did not want to pay his cent per cent. per year for the added burden? We are sufficient reverend to carry on the affairs of the country, and when we came up to 1890 we found that our revenue was buoyant. We did not wait until 1890. We announced to take off the duties I call on account of the necessaries of life. The Liberals taxed you 5 or 6 cents for your coffee and tea. We took it off coffee and tea; your breakfast table, with the exception of sugar was made free. The Minister spoke for an hour and a half and concluded with an argument in favor of the retention of the protective system, maintaining that a lowering of the tariff would expose the industries of Canada to a competition that she could not stand.

REVOLUTIONISTS' FATE.

The Hawaiian Government Will Act Firmly—Banishing the Queen.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Hawaiian Government is seriously considering the advisability of putting to death the Royalists who were prominent in the recent revolution against the Republic. Information as to the determination of the Government will probably reach Washington by the next steamer from the islands, which will be due at San Francisco some time next week. It is already known that Queen Liliuokalani will be banished, and it is not impossible that she will arrive in the United States on the same steamer. From the same source which furnishes the information that there is a disposition on the part of the officials of the Hawaiian republic to execute the revolutionists, the names of the English conspirators are learned in advance of the publication of this point that the State department will sooner or later send to Congress. There are under arrest and imprisoned at the barracks, police station and prison in Honolulu 184 persons, including half-breeds and natives. Of these 80 were taken in the field engaged in actual hostilities against the Government, and the remainder are suspects held for investigation. Of the foreigners, a majority of whom claim the protection of the British flag, are the following: Fred Harrison, brickmason and builder; D. J. Levy, an English Jew, who carries on the business of an auctioneer; Charles Creighton, who was the attorney-general of the Nancy Hanks cabinet; Capt. Davis, who led the arms for the Royalists; F. A. Redward, another British subject who was arrested for conspiracy last year, but who was discharged because of the insufficiency of the evidence; J. A. Bowler, another mason; A. M. Hewlett, clerk in a commercial house; W. J. Blakard, who negotiated with Davis for landing the arms used in the uprising; E. B. Thomas, stone mason and builder; P. M. Rooney, formerly manager of a sugar plantation; Charles Dunwell, George Lycurgus, a Greek engaged in the opium smuggling business, although ostensibly a dealer in California fruit; Henry Juen, an Englishman and a hack driver; J. H. Smack, a citizen of Germany; Edward Norris, an Englishman, editor of the Royalist newspaper Holo Mua; A. P. Peterson, who was attorney-general when the monarchy was overthrown; H. Von Werthern, who was formerly in the German army; Fred Wendenberg, who was Blount's prime witness; C. Klemme, a German bar-keeper; J. C. Lane, who shot young Carter, and W. C. Lane, a brother, the Lane boys being white. Besides those named above there are a number of half whites in the three prisons, and an example will in all probability be made of some of them.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

London, Feb. 4.—A Tokio despatch says the Japanese admiral reports the operations of the fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei greatly hampered by intense cold, snow storms and heavy gales. The transport Yokohama, which left Yung Cheng on Feb. 3rd for Port Artaur, reports that passing Wei-Hai-Wei she observed that all the land forts were firing on the Chinese fleet. The latter were returning the fire.

A Central News despatch says that 50,000 Chinese are encamped outside New Chwang. The Chinese lost 500 men trying to recapture Kai Chow. The Japanese are within 18 miles of New Chwang. The foreign settlement is being raided by mobs. The houses of several native merchants have been plundered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The State department received the following cable from Minister Dun at Tokio: The Chinese peace envoys left yesterday. Their credentials are defective.

No confirmation of the alleged capture of some of the Concord's officers and crew by the Chinese has been received by the Government, and the authenticity of the rumor is gravely doubted.

London, Feb. 5.—A Hiroshima despatch says that despite fierce prolonged Japanese attacks upon the forts at Liu Kung Tao, the Chinese still hold the forts.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says that two Chinese colonels and two captains have been degraded for retreating from Yung Cheng.