DOMINION HOUSE.

Plebiscite Bill Likely to Follow the Close of the Lengthy Budget Debate.

Mr. Paterson Makes a Splendid Speech and Sir Charles Tupper Causes a Scene.

Fists Shaken and Defiance Hurled by Excited Members Across the Floor of the House.

Ottawa, April 14.—Before the debate was resumed Mr. Craig moved the adjournment of the house to ask the prime minister when they might expect the plebiscite bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied as follows: "I have no fault to find with the character of the fears of the honorable gentleman, who, I know, is a temperance man, both in precept and performance. I have known him for several years on this question, and I am not aware that anxieties have ever troubled him up to this moment. (Hear, hear.)

"In reference to a former answer, that the bill be introduced as soon as the decks were cleared, I consider that the decks have been considerably cleared since then, and are almost absolutely clear. As soon as we dispose of the debate now in progress, I see no reason why the bill should not be introduced almost immediately afterwards. I am happy to relieve his mind of all anxiety as to the form of the bill. He will find it altogether satisfactory, and have no hesitation in voting for it. I am not prepared to say at this moment what shape the bill will take. The honorable gentleman should not be too prone to believe newspaper accounts as to divisions in the cabinet on this question. The cabinet is a unit on this question, and will carry out the views adopted by the Liberal convention in 1893."

Sir Charles Tupper asked if the government proposed in submitting this question to the people for their decision to accompany it by a declaration that if the public express themselves in a clear and unmistakable manner in favor of prohibition the government would be prepared to give effect to that decision. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-I hope my hon. found will be the first, whenever the will of the people is expressed to abide by it and so will the government.

Fast Atlantic Service. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in compliance with his promise to make a statement with re crence to the fast Atlantic service.

been progressing favorably and with an Mr. Paterson read a list of sixteen artiearnest of his good faith and power he has made 'the necessary deposit. We have information we consider satisfactory that Mr. Peterson is progressing favorably with the organization of his company; that the capital has been underwritten and a very strong board organized. If our information is correct, we have reason to believe that by July 1 vessels will be under construction.

The Budget Debate.

Mr. Paterson resumed the debate on the motion to go into committee of ways and means. Sir Charles Tupper had said that for the first time the country had an opposition willing to help the government in all good works and willing to forward the interests of the country. They were above making party capital, in other words. "How are the honorable gentlemen doing it?" asked Mr. Paterson, "by insimilating against members of the administration charges of corruption they have not the courage to formulate. Seeking to discredit the executive in the public mind by these insinuations is not calculated to promote the interests of the country." In the list of sins charged against the government by Mr. Foster was the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the subsidy granted to it. Sir Charles Tupper had admitted that he assisted the project and supported the subsidy, and Mr. Paterson asked them to reconcile the triticism of Mr. Foster and the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper. 'Alluding to Sir Charles Tupper's expression that the Liberals were in office as the result of an accident, Mr. Paterson said it was a lucky accident for Canada. The very fact that a stable, harmonious government, loval to Canada and loval to each other, was in office, stimulated confidence throughout the Dominion, which had been destroyed by the exhibition of incapacity and strife under the late gov-

greater portion of his speech to the tariff, and he furnished what even many Liberals badly need, a demonstration of a fact that the reform of the tariff effected under this administration constifuted a real reduction in the rates of Sir Charles Tupper's assertion that the government had adopted the National Policy in its entirety. He found fault some comparisons made by Sir Charles Tupper, where he took those items which in the general tariff last session had been increased by five per, cent., and, applying the reduction of twelve and a half per cent., proved that the net result was an advance of fiveeighths of one per cent. over the National Policy tariff. The leader of the opposition knew that the reduction in that tariff was twenty-five per cent. from July 1 on imports from Great Britain, and that the nominal increase had been made for the purpose of preventing those few articles from going below an ordinary revenue rate when the full reduction, twenty-five per cent., took effect. He charged Sir Charles with suppressing the truth and garbling the facts to suit his own end. The opposition leader, out of sixty items quoted by Mr. Fielding, had picked out eight as representative of the whole tariff, which was most unfair and unworthy of the position occu-

pied by Sir Charles Tupper. A great deal had been said about the National Policy having been adopted. Last year it was asserted that when the

woollen industries of the country would be destroyed by the new tariff. This to give reason for his volti face.

The destroyed by the new tariff. This to give reason for his volti face.

The destroyed by the new tariff. This to give reason for his volti face. be destroyed by the new tariff. This was not said this year, because these predictions had been falsified. Mill after mill had been reopened, and others partially closed down were now running on full time. Mr. Paterson took the imports for the half year ending December 1, 1897, compared with the same period in 1896, and showed a reduction in duty according to the actual importation on the following articles: Bituminous coal, four per cent.; manufactures of cotton, six and two-fifths per cent.; glass, five and seven-tenths per cent.; hats and caps, five and two-thirds per cent.; iron and steel and manufactures, fourteen per cent.: manufactures of woolens, four and two-fifths per cent. In metals and woollens the importation for the six months amounted to \$11,000,000, and on these articles the reduced rate was nearly five

per cent. In alluding to agricultural implements Mr. Paterson stated that the tariff policy of the Liberal party was a tariff for revenue as formulated at the Liberal convention in 1893, and no member of the government ever gave a pledge to place agricultural implements on the free list. Mr. Davin interrupted Mr. Paterson several times at this point, and after Mr. Paterson had heard him once or twice, he desired to proceed with his speech, when Sir Charles Tupper arose and taxed Mr. Paterson with being afraid to allow Mr. Paterson with being afraid to allow Mr. Davin to contradict the assertion

that no minister had given such a pledge "I did not understand," said Mr. Pater son, "that Mr. Davin was undertaking to quote such a pledge from a minister." Mr. Davin—"That is precisely what I ropose to do."
Mr. Paterson thereupon sat down and

the whole house listened to Mr. Davin reading a speech by Mr. Fisher delivered at Moosomin in 1894, in which such a pledge was given. Mr. Davin read that Mr. Foster stated that he was not satisfied with the reduction of the duty on agricultural implements; that Canada should take advantage of the offer of re-ciprocity in the United States tariff with espect to agricultural implements, and that if the farmer was able to get along without protection, so also could the Massey-Harris combination. Mr. Davin claimed, amid the laughter of the ministerialists, that this was a pledge to put agricultural implements on the free list, nd sat down. Mr. Paterson-"I declare, Mr. Speak-

er, if it is not a piece of impertinence to contradict me, and when I gave him an opportunity to prove his assertion, the honorable gentleman utterly fails to do Effect of the New Tariff.

Mr. Paterson proceeded to show that

the new tariff effected a large reduction on agricultural implements, and read the imports of reapers and mowers into Manitoba as follows: For the six months ending Dec. 31, in each year: 1894, 372; 1895, 760; 1896, 803; 1897, 1,432. In 1894 the duty was thirty-five per cent, and the reduction to twenty per cent, had resulted in the increased figures. According to the doctrine of protection as held by the Conesrvative party if they had won the last general election, and the manufacturers of agricultural imple-ments had presented those figures of largely increased importations, the Con-servative party, to be consistent, and to shut out these importations, would have had to restore the old duty on agricul-The contractor, Mr. Peterson, has met that the reduction in the rates of duties on raw materials had enabled the manufacturers of these involves. ficulties, but the enterprise has all along facturers of these implements to reduce cles used by farmers on which there had been on the new tariff a reduction in seven cases of sixteen and a half per cent., one of twenty per cent., and eight of twenty-eight and a half per cent, from the rates under the old National Policy tariff. He also gave a list of a hundred and seven articles in the general tariff, the duties upon many of which had been reduced to the world, and every one of which was imported from Great Britain under the preference of twelve and a half per cent., and the import of which from Great Britain would naturally increase under the preference of twenty-five per cent. after July 1 next. Inder this preference the reductions in ticles entering into general consumption ran from ten per cent. to sixty per cent. reduction. Forty-five of the articles showed a reduction of twenty-five per cent, four of tewenty-seven, four of thirty, nine of thirty-six, one of thirtyeight, one of forty-five, nine (agricultural implements) of forty-six, one of fifty, one of fifty-five and one of sixty per cent and seven had been taken off the dutiable list and placed on the free list, such as binder twine, barbed wire, rape seed, etc. As a sample of some of these reductions cut nails were reduced by fifty per cent., and wire nails by fifty-five per cent., pumps by thirty-seven and a half per cent., agricultural tools by forty-six and a half per cent., pronged forks by forty-six per cent., wire fencing by sixty per cent., white cotton fabrics by

twenty-five per cent., cotton thread by twenty-five per cent., horse cloth-ing by twenty-five per cent., shawle by ten per cent., woollen fabrics by twelve and a half per cent., woollen and cotton carpets by twenty-seven per cent., oil-cloth by twenty-five per cent., window shades by forty-five per cent., shirts by twenty-eight per cent., cuffs by twenty-seven per cent., collars by forty-three per cent. curtains by twelve and a half per cent., sheets by thirty per cent., cutlery cent., sheets by thirty per cent., cuttery by thirty-six per cent., saws by thirty per cent., hammers by twenty-six per cent., seythes by forty-six per cent, hoes by forty-six per cent., and locks and hinges by thirty per cent.
As a matter of actual returns the

abatement of duty on goods imported for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1897, under the reduction of twelve and a half Naturally, Mr. Paterson devoted the per cent., amounted to \$521,451 culd for one year amount to \$1,042,900. When the reduction of twenty-five cent. came into operation he estimated the relief not at double one million, but at over three million dollars in the year, duty on imports. He took as his text which was equivalent to taking twelve million dollars worth of imports at thirty

per cent. and transferring them absolutely to the free list. Dealing with Sir Charles Tupper's statements as to the preferential policy Mr. Paterson asserted that Sir Charles Supper knew that we could not stipulate return concessions on the part of Great Britain and maintain the tariff for revenue which we do now. Such a proposal involved a reduction of the Canadian tariff to such an extent that our in-dustries could not live.

An Unseemly Scene A scene occurred over a challenge of Mr. Paterson to Sir Charles Tupper to rise in his place and to say that a state ment he made the night before regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been made in the heat of debate and that he would not stand by it. That statement was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pledged and bound when he went to England to

and bound when he went to England to oppose, in the interests of the United States, preferential trade with the Mother Country.

Sir Charles Tupper rose and said that the action of the prime minister in England was at variance with his pledge to the electors that he would send a commission to England to propriate prefermission to England to propriate prefermission to England to negotiate prefer ential trade, and in connection with the fact that in the general election Sir Wilfried Laurier had the United States, at his back, hoping and praying for his success, he could arrive at no other conpreference came into operation the great clusion; and in view also of the fact that

a question and he has not answered it."
Sir Charles Tupper rose to his feet again and commenced to speak and imagain and commenced to speak and immediately there was an uproar on the ministerial benches, and Mr. Paterson was heard to say: "No, I will not let you make a speech." Sir Charles Tupper continued on his feet and raising his clenched hand above his head gesticulated and explained vehemently that Mr. lated and explained vehemently that Mr. Paterson was afraid to let him speak. At the same moment Mr. Paterson was shaling his fist in the air and raising his powerful voice, but what he said was drowned in the uproar, each side of the house making as much din as it could. All this time the deputy speaker, who was in the chair, was endeavoring to make Sir Charles Tupper subside, but in this he was unsuccessful for several moments and, finally, when Sir Charles

ments and, finally, when Sir Charles sank into his seat, he glared at the de-puty speaker and shouted, "I am unfairly Mr. Paterson-The hon, gentleman makes a serious statement about the prime minister and when he is asked to state his authority for that he sought to give a series of reasons for leading up to a certain inference.

Sir Charles Tupper-Yes, I am preparjustify it. Mr. Paterson-The hon. gentleman said that the prime minister was bound in some way to parties in the United States. I thought he had said more than he meant to say, and I merely wished to give him an opportunity to withdraw it, and in endeavoring to make a long speech while I have the floor he is abus-

ing my courtesy.
Sir Charles Tupper—No, you asked me Mr. Paterson—I asked the hon, gentleman a direct question. He says now he reached a conclusion by a certain process of reasoning. He should have stated so last night, instead of making the bold statement he did. However, he did not intend to go into the question as to whether Great Britain could possibly

extend concessions in return for a pre-ference in the Canadian market. Sir Charles Tupper—No, you had better not.

Mr. Clark Wallace, the ex-comptroller of customs, replied to Mr. Paterson, whose utterances he described as reckless and void of accuracy, as they were loud and bombastic. In short his statements were a fissue of misrepresentaments were a tissue of misrepresenta-tions. Mr. Wallace pleaded guilty to the charge that the Conservatives had pre-dicted all sorts of calamities if the Lib-erals came into power. He declared that there would have been disorder if the government had carried out its ante-elec-tion programme. The Liberals, he said, had come into power and not satisfied with the protection that a protectionist government had given the manufacturers of agricultural implements they had in-creased it. When in opposition the Liberals gave utterance to principles that they either did not believe in or were afraid to implement when they attained office. Mr. Paterson's statement of the result of the reduction of duties he characterized as misleading and untrue. The reduction of one quarter the amount

The reduction of one quarter the amount of duty on articles such as agricultural implements and other things used by the farmers which were manufactured in Canada and the United States and exported to Great Britain, not imported from Great Britain, would, he claimed not reduce the price to any degree. Mr. Wallace challenged the assertion that a reduction in duty means a reduction in price to the consumer. He here cited the case of anthracite coal. It formerly had a duty of fifty cents a ton, but after the removal of the impost the price, instead of decreasing had post the price, instead of decreasing had increased. The same thing had occurred in regard to binder twine. Last year sisal twine could be bought for 5.25 cents a pound, standard at 5.50 and manilla at 6.25. Since the removal of the duty sisal cost the farmers 5.75 cents a pound; standard 6.25 and manilla 6.87. The reason for this increase was that as soon

as the American combine get possession of the Canadian market they put the Coming to the budget speech itself, he found fault with it for its omissions, principal amongst which was the failure of the government to announce whether or not to proceed to avail itself of its power to impose an export duty on logs. The minister of finance had made no statement in regard to the question of a lumber duty, which was a matter about which the house was anxious to obtain information. He also wanted to know why the minister had said nothing upon the proposal to increase the provincial subsidies. The government, he said, had claimed credit for the prosperity of the country, yet it had done nothing to promote the lumber, mining or fishing interests. On the other hand, its process. terests. On the other hand, its pol

had been detrimental to the lumber busi Mr. Wallace discussed the preferential rade question and made the assertion that there never was a greater injury done to Canadian interests than when the prime minister refused Mr. Chamber-

The prime minister rerused Mr. Chamber-lain's invitation.

The proposed expenditure of \$396,000 for the administration of the Yukon country, he said, was totally indefensible and excessive. Mr. Wallace condemned the Liberal tariff. Free corn, he said, would displace six million dollars' worth of the coarse grains of this country worth. of the coarse grains of this country annually. Protection was the proper policy

The debate was continued by Dr. Mc-Donald, Liberal, and will be resumed by Mr. Craig. Questions Answered. Among answers to questions Mr. Sifton stated that his department had sent Mrs. Livingstone to the Old Country in order

to facilitate the immigration of women ervants to Canada.

The minister of finance stated that The minister of finance stated that the rate of compensation to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for transacting government banking business in Yukon has not yet been decided upon, and that the Bank of British North America made enquiries as to the conditions under which they might do business in that country. They and all other banks were assured. They and all other banks were assured of police protection and any facilities the government could afford.

ments for sending geological surveyors or mining experts to Yukon this year had not yet been concluded.

Mr. Paterson stated that no action had yet been taken on the charges made against the assistant collector of customs for the province of Quebec. The C.P.R. is still making an active lobby against the Kettle River Valley Railway bill to kill it on the motion for the third reading. The bill came up last night when there was only an hour al-

Mr. Sifton stated that the arrange-

lowed for the consideration of private Rev. Chas. Fish, Methodist Minister, 192 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Cured of Eczema.

About ten years ago I felt the beginnings of what is commonly known as gable for vessels suitable for commercial Eczema. The disease commenced in my ears and spread entirely over both sides of my head and also developed on my hands. During those ten years I was a great sufferer. Specialists on skin diseases treated me. As I write this I am just commencing on the fifth box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and, judging Dr. Chase's Ointment, and, judging those asking for incorporation. from the rapid improvements effected I am certain that before the box is used I

shall be completely cured. CHAS, FISH, Methodist Minister.

AT VANCOUVER

New England Fish Cannery Company, the C. P. R. and Mackenzie & Mann the Sufferers.

Loss Will Run Into Thousands of Dol lars - Dynamite Explosion Narrowly Averted.

Vancouver, B. C. April 21. (Special)-The city and inlet were illumined between the hours of twelve and two this morning by the flames of a big fire on the water front. The buildings on Stimson's wharf got alight, and the fire exended to a part of the New England Fish Company's premises adjoining. Four C.P.k. cars, filled with valuable freight, were destroyed. Some dynamite and cartridges exploded. Two hundred tons of hay, a large quantity of tin and cannery supplies and also Mackenzie & Mann's outfit were destroyed. When the fire broke out 20 C.P.R. cars filled with freight were standing on the wharf. The engine quickly got to work and saved 16. The loss will run into thousands of dollars. It is impossible to say the exact amount at this moment Careful inquiries made this morning fail to locate the cause of the fire. It is

supposed that two men, who were seen to enter the warehouse where the hay ay, dropped sparks from lighted tobacco n that highly combustible material.

The dynamite scare kept the people at a distance from the fire. It was sup-posed that a carload of dynamite was in the midst of the flames, but that the C.P.R. engine took this danger-

ous car out with the others.
The New England Fish Company place their loss at \$1,500. The hay was valued at \$4,000. The contents of the cars may be placed at a low estimate of \$3,000. Stimson's loss may be \$10,000. The firemen kept the flames well under control once they got water well on the fire. The burning mass of wharves, however, covered 250 feet 70 feet. The Union Steamship Co.'s

wharf narrowly escaped destruction. Vancouver, April 22.—(Special)—The fire yesterday has a ludicrous side. Sensational correspondents wired to the far corners of the earth that the whole city was endangered from a possible explo-sion of dynamite. It now turns out that the dynamite supposed to have been stored in the burning sheds only arrived on the inlet by the steamer Robert Dunsmuir at 6 o'clock in the morning, two hours after the fire had been subdued. On Thursday afternoon it was transferred to the steamer Card. The numerous reports that work beauty ous reports that were heard were the exploding of a number of cartridges kept in Stimson's office. The fullest and most results of the damage is as follows: New buildings and Stimson's wharf, \$600; old building, \$1,000; damage to wharf, \$300; Mackenzie & Mann's loss is stated as follows: 90 tons of hay, \$1,620; sleighs and wagons, \$1,000; three cars grain, \$1,800; total, \$4,420; Kilgour Bross, Toronto half carload paper, \$200. Bros., Toronto, half carload paper, \$800; St. Lawrence Starch Co., half car starch, \$700; Bell-Irving Co., 600 cases tin, \$1-800; 100 kegs nails, \$400; 8 tons pig iron, damaged, total, \$2,400; New England Fish Co., bait and tackle, \$1,500; Union-Steamship Co., damaged building, \$200; McLennan, McFeely & Co., damaged ron and galvanized sheet iron, value not known; Klondike outfit owned by Mr. Oubin, \$250; Foreman & Hardy, 27 tons Outin, \$250; Foreman & Hardy, 27 tons hay, \$400; Pioneer Trading Corporation, London, provisions, \$2,500; damage to a steel section steamer, \$5,500. Bell Telephone Co., Pillow & Hersey, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were also sufferers by the fire,

The total estimated damage amounts of the steamer \$20,000.

o about \$22,000. The damage covered y insurance, as far as could be ascerained, does not amount to one quarter f the total The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Jnion Steamship Co., Messrs. Bell-rving, and Kilgour Bros. are believed to be the only ones whose goods are cov-

FROM THE CAPITAL. Mr. Fisher Introduces the Plebiscite Bill This Afternoon

Ottawa, April 21.-Mr. Fisher introduced his plebiscite bill in the house this afternoon. The bill is short and simple, and the provisions are the same as already stated in this correspondence. The house was engaged all day con-

Ministers were severely criticized for Cuba have taken. Those complications repudiating the civil service act and not were brought about by a section of the granting statutory increases,
The Nakusp & Slocan bill passed the commons last night. Mr. Bostock did not move his amendment, as he said he had been assured it would work a hardthe Canadian Pacific company

which he had no desire to impose.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the govmade regarding the issue of miners' certificates.

The senate resumed yesterday after the Easter holidays. amend the militia act, which provides hitherto been able to guard with indif-that the usual allowances, in addition to ference—for they were not an expression salary, shall be made to the major gen of the sentiments of the true American eral commanding the militia of Canada, as granted to Imperial officers on duty outside of England. This action is being taken at the request of the home govern-

St. John, N. B., April 21.—Edward States. Sears was elected Mayor to-day. "In t The senate restored to the order paper Hamilton Smith's Dalton Trail railway incorporation bill, which, by accident, had been dropped. Hon David Mills said

Cape Mudge Consideration of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway bill has been to control the evil passions excited fixed for Thursday next. It was yester- against Spain. Lest this moment arrive day referred to a special committee to report on the provisions of the charter. The official report of the Hudson Bay

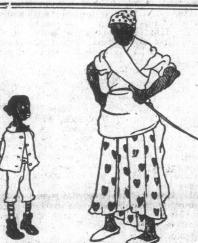
expedition presented to parliament yesentail. terday states that the straits are navipurposes from the 1st to the 10th of July to the 15th to the 20th of October. The general trend of the report is unfavor-

those asking for incorporation. at before the box is used 1 letely cured.

SH, Methodist Minister, 192 Dunn Ave., Toronto.

Derangement of the liver with constipation, injures the complexion induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a





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Flour advanced and likely to go higher,

3-LB. TIN OF PEACHES, 20C.
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R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

THE SPANISH CORTES

Opened by the Queen Regent on the Throne-Insults Must Be Resisted.

She Said in Her Speech: "Our Rights Must Be Defended, Whatever Sacrifice May Be Entailed."

Madrid, April 20.-The opening of the parliament will doubtless sanction the Spanish cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of the city gathered in the senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the hand-Premier Sagasta declared the cortes somely uniformed blue dragoens and the the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress. A wild cheer at 2:30 announced the arrival of the queen regent, who was driven to the cortes palace in a state coach, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The cheering was taken up within the building as the queen regent entered, this being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Vive La Reina," "Vive Alfonso," "Vive Espana," a really tumultuously patriotic demonstration. The queen regent read the speech from the throne while seated with little King Alfonso on her right and the premier, Senor Sagasta, standing near the king. Her majesty's words were inaudable to all but those in the immedate vicinity, being punctuated throughout with cries of "Vive Espana." A wonderful picture was presented by the queen's entourage, consisting of most of the highest persons in Spain, in bril- | at 8:10 this morning. He died proclaimliant court, military or naval or palace ing his innocence. He said his conviction uniforms. Her majesty's speech was as | was circumstantial, and that a great in-

follows: "The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased, and are heightened by public uneasiness conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications ring the civil government estimates, as a result of the turn which events in people of the United States, which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force. foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its chamber, would frustrate for ever the scheme against the Spanish sovereignty, which ernment did not propose to take up the have been plotted by those who with re-It is said that no change has been have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island.

"Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, the Dr. Borden gives notice of a bill to menaces and insults which we have nation-would beeme intolerable, which would compel my government, in defence of the national dignity to sever relations with the government of the United

"In this critical crisis the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace. and prudence, to which my government he was still opposed to the bill on its had not difficulty in hearkening. Strong merits. Not only would the passage of in the consciousness of its representing had not difficulty in hearkening. Strong merits. Not only would the passage of in the consciousness of the strict per-the bill strike at the interests of Can-its rights and calm in the strict per-adian trade with the Yukon, but it formance of its duties, Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope and also to the great in its efforts to secure an all-Canadian is due to the Pope and also to the great railway into the Yukon. The marine department has decided to conviction that Spain's cause deserves erect lighthouses on Egg Island and universal sympathy."

Continuing, her majesty said: "Pos sibly, however, the peace efforts may fail I have summoned the cortes to defend our rights, whatever sacrifices this may "Thus identifying myself with the na-

tion I not only fulfil the oath I swore to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well | Toronto, Ontario, as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of their nation." The queen regent then referred to the

trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said: "Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, with our glorious army, navy and a nation united before foreign

aggression, we trust in God that

we shall overcome, without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks

"It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that neither the sanctity of our rights, the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cupban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the fatherland.

"In anticipation of this critical moment, when reason and justice will have for their support only Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembling of the cortes, and the supreme decision of unalterable resolution of this government to defend our rights, no matter what sacrifices may be imposed upon us in accomplishing this task"

At the close of her majesty's speech there was renewed cheering, after which open, and the queen regent and the boy king, accompanied by the court, left the building amid a wild burst of enthus-

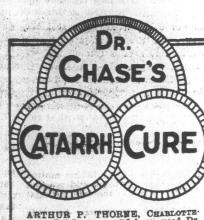
iasm. The Best Liniment.-"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every hold, this liniment has no equal. it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MURDERER DAVIS HANGED

Slayer of Dennis Connors Pays the Penalty This Morning.

Nelson, B. C., April 22.-Davis, the murderer of Dennis Connors, was hanged justice was being done. The hanging was perfect in every detail.

The collier Titania on her way up from San Francisco to Nanaimo, sprung a leak and loosened several of her rivets. She went into the dry dock at Esquimalt this afternoon for repairs.



ARTHUR P. THORNE, CHARLOTTE-rown, P.E.I., says: "I have used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and it not only gave relief but made a permanent cure." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smell, and Catarrh in all its forms. Is Contains no Consine. Price, 25 cents, complete with blower. Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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PROVINCIAL H

Alien Clause to the Min Again Side Tracked on of Order.

Committee Appointed to formatory Makes a The Youthful Offer

Victoria, Apr The speaker took the chair Mr. Sword introduced a the Industrial Communities ceived its first reading. Mr. Semlin moved that an house be granted for a ret the number of names upon

ber of applications to be the same up to date. T was agreed to.

Col. Baker in response t presented the following retithe number of voters upon the applications to be plac same up till April 9th, 1898 ber of applications to be

lists in the several districts

Comox....Alberni. Nanaimo South...
Victoria City...
Victoria North...
Victoria South...

ariboo.
assiar—Skeena Division
assiar—Stikine, no returns
ootenay, East—Donald
ootenay, East—Fort Steel
ootenay, W.—Revelstoke
ootenay, W.—Trail Creek W.—Revelstoke W.—Trail Creek W.—South Ridir Kootenay, w.—South la. Lillooet, East...... Lillooet, West... New Westminster City. Vancouver City: Westminster—Delta. Westminster—Chilliwack minster-Dewdney

Yale, North Riding... Yale, East....... Yale, West... Mr. Braden said that as the speaker the Braden re ruled out of order on the g interfered with the revenu not therefore be introduced member of the house. Mr. Graham asked the sp

it would be in order to the house the recommen mining committee with rerights of aliens to take out mineral claims.

The speaker replied tha ourse would be for some give notice in the usual war templated amendment to the On the motion to adopt and Cassiar railway bill, moved an amendment requ pany to complete the said in five years. The amer agreed to and the report of

agreed to and the report of adopted.

The Skeena River Railw tion and Exploration Compa adopted on report.

The Downie Creek Railv further considered in con Mr. Adams in the chair.

Mr. Kellie, who had the secured an amendment to making it optional with the

build either a standard gauge road.

Premier Turner and A Eberts objected to such an ceeding, and it is likely amendments will be made on report, to make its of harmonize with the n mendment The bill was reported mendments.

The house went into coroutheast Kootenay Rail Mr. Huff in the chair. Mr. Hume, who had cha offered an amendment so could build within half a ernational boundary. Dr. Walkem opposed de said that the bill connection being made be vince and the United St t was not in the intere He moved that the chair

> Mr. Hume demanded from Dr. Walkem why tempt to kill the bill by r chairman leave the chair Mr. Cotton said that t just as well be taken a cople of Kootenay made privileges they would enjoy. He reminded the session very similar rails to the Southeast Kootena had been passed by the holf the house intended at that the people of Koote be allowed to have any ra-to the international bou government intended to wall around Kootenay people of Kootenay were ed with the change the that Dr. Walkem dare defend his action. The defend his action. The etion made by Dr. Walke people of Kootenay shou railway connection unles ie coast and certain ouse were willing that

Dr. Walkem then with and moved that the road closer than five miles to t Mr. Cotton took exce mendment on the groun The chairman sustain

rder and the committ ported progress.
The house went into bill to amend the M Walkem in the chair Mr. Braden moved the Every person over, ighteen years of age, stock company, shall be erights and privileges of a taking out a free min Provided, however, that permitted to record a maless he has previously, an with the provisions of the same, declared his come a British subject; grant shall be issued it claim recorded after the act, to any person other subject. A minor who free miner shall, as reg property and liabilities property and liabilities cornection therewith, b full age. A free mine sued to a joint stock or be transferable." Dr. Walkem ruled the

of order on the ground proceed from a private The committee rose The bill to amend th act was considered in conported complete with at Hon. Mr. Turner pres

a bill respecting the co-ing works. The bill v The bill amending the