

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Benefits of Confederation and of the National Policy to the Dominion.

Improved Mail and Steamship Service—Canada's Australian and Oriental Connections.

The Pacific Cable—Government Shamefully Misrepresented on the School Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 5.—Before his departure for Winnipeg to-day the Premier handed us his electoral manifesto. It reads as follows:

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN.—With a deep consciousness of the gravity of the issues before me, I feel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow-Canadians at this important juncture in the history of our common country. It is not my purpose to present at length reasons which should guide you to a hearty support of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see without persuasion that the best interests of the Dominion are identified with the

TRUMPET OF CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES in the coming struggle. You will see that the policy of the party I have been called upon to lead has been marked by an abounding faith in Canada and by a spirit of aggressive progress; we have pushed great enterprises to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government. We have steadfastly striven to make Canada a united and prosperous country. I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you, and with all the facts in view, dispassionately to declare which is the better entitled to your confidence.

The Conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of government as being the best adapted to the needs of the country; while the course of the Liberal party has been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to fiscal matters or the general development of the Dominion. Our policy has many times had your endorsement and I trust may still command your hearty approbation. I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the National Policy as a measure essential to the

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

In doing this, it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of that proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue, with clear understanding. On the one hand the Conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuance of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion, involving an equal measure of protection to the labor represented in those industries. On the other hand, the Liberal party has declared for "Free trade as it is in England, and for the free trade as it is in the vestige of protection." The issue is therefore sharply defined and you are once again judges between the parties. With your verdict in favor of the government, the country in 1878, the industrial progress of Canada is assured, whereas a declaration in favor of the Liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in the industrial business of the country. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this momentous issue directly and steadily in view. It is with pride that I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada to-day and measure the causes which have combined to bring about the happy conditions everywhere apparent. When first entered public life Canada was represented by a few scattered provinces having little of cohesion and feeble in national strength. We are now

A STRONG CONFEDERATION,

stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and commanding the admiration of the world for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union, however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress. Something was wanted to give effective and general stimulation to the life of the Dominion, and that something was found in the National Policy. It was my privilege to be directly associated with its introduction and development, and in the light of the result so self-evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact. At the colonial conference which met in Ottawa in 1884, a series of resolutions was adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone

GREAT EXPANSION,

and particularly in the produce of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from \$67,288,848 in 1879 to an average of \$181,011,304 during the past five years; while the annual exports of farm products alone has increased from \$32,028,611 to \$50,108,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on mutual concessions it is reasonable to expect a still greater development of trade in that market, and we should at the same time be rendering material assistance towards the unity and strengthening of the empire, without involving the lessening of protection to our industries. On patriotic and commercial grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy of your cordial support.

You have been kept well advised of the positive steps taken by the government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic, between Canada and Great Britain. At the present time we are at serious disadvantage in this respect, much of our business in freight and passenger traffic being done by way of American ports, involving heavy loss to Canadian

interests and Canadian prestige. We are now engaged in concert with the British government in establishing a service that shall be capable of competing in speed, comfort and general facilities with the best fleet of steamers now plying on that ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in a position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by reason of our geographical position, and the speed of the proposed service it may fairly be assumed that we shall also receive a share of the traffic of the Dominion states, with all the advantages attached thereto. The boards of trade of Canada without exception have declared strongly in favor of an improved

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE

between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co-operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classes, the farmers whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible condition, quite as much as the man of general affairs. In a word, Canada cannot afford any longer to occupy an inferior position in the matter of steamship service on the Atlantic. Closely associated with improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australasia and between Great Britain and the East. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and with the assistance of the Canadian people at this juncture, success is assured. At the present time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain the best and quickest means of reaching the Pacific. From that point on our Western coast two lines of steamers ply, one to China and Japan, and the other to Australia. Each has established the best and speediest line of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The Imperial government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its desire to make the plan effective by affording direct financial aid to the Atlantic link of the chain, as well as to the service

BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND THE ORIENT. Among the things which, however, remain to be done is the laying of a cable in the Pacific as an essential complement to transportation facilities, and at this time Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald A. Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, aided by Mr. Sandford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian government to meet representatives of the Imperial and Australasian governments in London, England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this Imperial scheme would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt to review the scope of a paragraph in relation to the MANTOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of this question, the fact is recognized that the government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believed to be right in taking up the duty laid on our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a very serious turn, which obtain among the Republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the Monarchists are picking up courage and openly threatening to restore monarchy. They made a considerable demonstration at Rio and San Paula in favor of restoration.

Gen. Thomas Pompey, professor in the military school, invited his pupils and colleagues to join the Monarchists. The Republic Journal of Paris recently demanded that the soldiers and sailors should stand by their faithfulness to the republic. Very few army officers have responded and many are suspected of sympathy with the conspirators.

A dispute over the Amapa territory is not as well settled as it is sought to make it seem. There is a Bolivian question concerning the Bolivian frontier which has been almost forgotten when a Bolivian government asking the Brazilian government to name its commissioners to act with those of Bolivia in ascertaining the true boundary. President Morales is to begin work on the frontier on May 15.

PROTECTED THE HOME MARKET

for agricultural products and encouraged export trade, an important fact which can be easily proved. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the Dominion so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this the government has undertaken during the past year to establish perishable goods centres in which goods intended for export may be kept in the best condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to the producer. Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing undone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making the most out of their labor and skill, and this course it is proposed to follow in the future.

You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the empire, proposes to strengthen the national defences. For this purpose a substantial vote was asked from parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves a spirit of self-reliance and a readiness to make sacrifices for the common good. I propose, therefore, with the means at our disposal to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that when it is called upon to do its duty, it may have all the advantages that proper

TRAINING, ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT can give. This step, I trust, may have your hearty approbation. The government fully appreciates the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the West, and proposes to take all practicable steps within our means to induce a large and desirable immigration.

We contemplate resumption at an

early day of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, which we regard as a desirable and important Canadian confederation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions. In conclusion, I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada has won in the great money markets of the world. Our securities stand at the highest premium as the direct result of prudent methods of administration and confidence in the measure of the Liberal party. Our credit is the measure of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the Liberal party. Our credit is the measure of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the Liberal party.

OUR GREAT RESOURCES.

It has been charged as a reproach to me that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often to the bright side of things. I do not regret this, for I have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great confederation, and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes. I return to you with the belief that you will help me carry on the work of making Canada a great, a prosperous and a happy people.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

NANAIMO SPRING ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, May 5.—(Special)—The spring assizes opened here to-day, Judge Drake presiding. There were only four cases on the docket, viz: Regina vs. Planta—Fraudulent conversion of \$2000 to \$3670 from the Hardy and Blakeway estates respectively, in the capacity of official administrator. Regina vs. Drabble—Obtaining money under false pretences. Regina vs. Fleetloosh—Unlawfully

Regina vs. Ballo—Concealment of birth. The grand jury returned no bill in Regina vs. Drabble, and true bills in Regina vs. Ballo, and Regina vs. Fleetloosh. Both prisoners pleaded guilty. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow. The grand jury has not yet made any return in Regina vs. Planta.

An indictment was not preferred in Regina vs. Graham, the prisoner being at large this afternoon. Graham, it will be remembered, was arrested at Wellington three years ago, and found on investigation to be a prisoner. The prisoner's statements were pure fabrications, since several of the parties implicated have proved conclusively that at the time of the explosion he was innocent of the crime.

The only explanation of Graham's conduct seems to be a morbid desire for notoriety on his part, or more probably still a well developed taste for intoxication, the result of which he divulged his sensational story by instalments to a credulous though conscientious detective.

BRAZIL'S MONARCHIAL MOVEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, dated April 9, says: The monarchical movement in Brazil is beginning to take a very serious turn, which obtain among the Republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the Monarchists are picking up courage and openly threatening to restore monarchy. They made a considerable demonstration at Rio and San Paula in favor of restoration.

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DESPERATE FIGHTING.

General Inclan's Forces Have a Severe Encounter With Those of Insurgent Maceo.

Rebel Incendiaries Shot—Reported Outrages Perpetrated by Government Troops.

HAVANA, May 4.—All Havana is anxiously discussing the battle in the mountains of Pinar del Rio province. It is believed that the insurgents, who persistently attacked Gen. Inclan's troops far back from Cacarajara to the sea were led by Maceo in person. The stronghold stormed by Inclan's forces was not properly speaking a fort. There is an old ranch on the top of the stony hill at Cacarajara, whose sides form a precipitous descent to the road, which winds through bold rocks and are not wide enough for a column to spread out to advantage. There is little timber or brush around there. The insurgents fortified the road in two places with barbed wire, and prevented the Spanish troops from reaching the hills where the main rebel camp is located. The officials say the insurgents fought desperately, and that every advantage of the situation. They poured down shot from above upon the troops, who were practically shut in a cut in the ravine. It is supposed that the rebels sent a messenger to Maceo, who hurried forward to attack Inclan. The official report says that he was repeatedly repulsed.

Pedro Casanova, a Cuban, was driven from his plantation near San Miguel de Jaruco by Spanish soldiers. Casanova's family consists of his wife, three children, the oldest a girl five, the youngest a babe in arms, and a nephew, Julio Vidal, a young man of a noble-born American. Casanova's story is as follows: "I have suffered great outrages at the hands of the Spanish soldiers. Soldiers recently passed on the road and my wife and I were obliged to take refuge in a hut which had broken into a vacant house where valuable property was stored, and were pulling things to pieces. Just then I saw two officers coming toward the house. I went to the door and invited them to enter and refresh themselves. They accepted and said they liked coffee. While they were drinking one or more soldiers came and spoke to the captain, who asked: 'Who are the men in the house?' 'My employees,' I replied, 'including one engineer. They are engaged in repairs.' The captain said: 'I hear that rebels are hidden there. I must take the men before the major for examination. The major himself will be here to-morrow.'

"After he left I found the door of the house on the hill broken open. A quantity of bottled beer had been taken, and my saddles and bridles and many other things. I went to the station. The drugstore looked as if it had been visited by a mad bull. All the shelves and drawers were thrown open and smashed. An empty store opposite was the same condition. A counter was thrown down and the door posts hacked by machetes. A large coffee mill was broken, and all was in disorder. An accident happened to the captain. The officer had remarked to me with a sneer: 'The insurgents are very kind to you, as no harm has been done here.'

I was surprised, and the following morning to hear of the death of several volleys of musketry. About 300 soldiers, infantry and cavalry, had surrounded my house. Soon an officer appeared, and, under command of Capt. Gomez, ordered all the men in the house to go outside. The soldiers rushed in and dragged me out by the collar. My wife, with her baby, was taken out, a rifle being pointed at her breast. A negro servant, who was badly frightened, tried to hide. He was pulled to the front, and before my eyes a soldier struck him a heavy blow with a machete, cutting the point of his head and pouring a pool of blood on the floor. An order was then given to take into custody all the men on the estate. Near a tree beyond a hill a hundred yards from the house I stopped about forty paces from the house to talk to the captain who had been at the house the week before.

"At that moment a young negro, Manuel Febets, made a dash to escape. He was surrounded by soldiers and they fired. He fell, and they mutilated his body, taking out his eyes. The officers, enraged at the negro's flight, pulled out his sabre and shouted to others to do the same. 'Get down on your knees,' they obeyed, and he had them bound and kept them in that position a quarter of an hour. While I was talking to the captain my wife and 5-year-old child were begging for mercy for me. The officers helped themselves to corn for their horses, and finally started. The officers told me that my nephew's life and my own were spared only because we were Americans, and they did not want to get into trouble with the United States. They ordered me to San Miguel without waiting a moment. Their explanation of the raid was that the rebels had fired upon the troops, and that they saw one man run as he fired, into my house, and that under the major's instructions the whole family should have been killed. My wife and children were in agony while I was

"My employees were all taken by the troops. Their names were Thomas Linars, Ceriano Linars, Elutrie Zanabria, Felix Cardenas, Juan Duarte and Elmer. An officer of high rank in the Spanish army passed my place after I left and came to me here and said: 'I know what happened. The man in command is unfit to be an officer. He reports that my men had been taken to the Spanish camp and shot while eating breakfast.'

Key West, May 5.—A passenger recently arrived from Cuba reports that Gen. Maceo, lieutenant-colonel of the local guerrilla of Cruces, Cienfuegos, has been shot by order of Capt. Albra, of the Spanish forces. The passenger alleges that he was in Cruces and saw the dead body. He reports that there were some appalling stories in circulation as to the cruelties of Mastro. He

is alleged to have killed over 150 peaceful peasants. This, it is said, came to the knowledge of the government through his killing of the cousin of the uncle of Gen. Suarez Valdez. The people of the Cruces are reported to be terrified at the presence of Mastro and Albra. Albra is said to be the same man who insulted the German charge in the Caroline islands affair. The Spanish government offered to shoot him in order to make reparation to the German government, but it is said it did not do so.

PHYSIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

LONDON, May 2.—A topic now freely discussed by certain Sunday papers is "Should girls learn physiology?" Every phase of the question has been discussed, even expressions akin to that set forth in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

Of course there have been aired a great many views of those who think that all the fair sex needs to make it what it perhaps be the knowledge of itself, but should be the most womanly virtue, published in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

"Yet," she says, "I find in 1896 all these wise lessons have been absolutely thrown away, the waste is still the type to which feminine beauty aspires, and it is also one which the masculine mind (which knows quite well the deadly and disagreeable mischief involved) persistently admires."

The strongest argument Mrs. Cobb makes is as follows: "The physiological knowledge which might possibly save mothers from dying in child-birth, or causing the death of their infants by unskillful management by the mother, is also one which the masculine mind (which knows quite well the deadly and disagreeable mischief involved) persistently admires."

PHYSIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

At least we are yet unprepared to see lectures on obstetrics and gynecology delivered by board school masters or mistresses. It is assumed that physiological lore may save many a young girl from being ruined by unscrupulous man. Again, I fail to apprehend how such knowledge could with the slightest regard to common decency be communicated to girls in public schools instead of by their mothers in private; and, further, I am convinced that all the physiology in the world will be of small avail as a protection unless backed by moral principles and by the modesty and delicacy which this school instruction seems intended to break down. When lovely woman stoops to folly it is not physiology, but piety, purity, and a sense of duty which should be her safeguards."

BANKRUPTCY IN THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The house on Saturday, after five days of debate, passed the Henderson bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, by a vote of 157 to 81. The majority in favor of the bill was greater than its advocates anticipated, owing largely to the fact that quite a number of members who desired only a voluntary bankruptcy bill, after being defeated voted for the measure as reported. There were but two amendments, the non-payment of a note for thirty days an act of bankruptcy. The bill as passed is based upon the Torrey bankruptcy bill, which has been urged before congress for several years. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. Under its terms there are eight acts for which a debtor can be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, as follows:—

First—If a person has concealed himself with intent to defeat his creditors for forty-eight hours.

Second—Failed for thirty days while insolvent to secure the release of any process levied upon for \$500 or over.

Third—Made a transfer of any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Fourth—Made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Fifth—Made while insolvent a transfer of any of his property for the purpose of giving a preference.

Sixth—Procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against himself with the intent to defeat his creditors, and suffered the same to remain unpaid ten days.

Seventh—Secreted any of his property to avoid its being levied on under legal process against himself.

Eighth—Suffered while insolvent an execution for \$500 or over to be returned, "no property found."

On motion of Spaulding, Rep. Mich. the bill, was struck out, as follows: "Suspended and not resumed for thirty days."

BEAVERTON, May 5.—Major McGillivray has been nominated by the Conservatives of North Ontario at a convention held here yesterday. He protested indisposition to remain in public life, but being so warmly urged consented to accept the nomination.

DIED.

JOSES—At his official residence on the Quarantine Grounds, Williams Head, on the 3rd inst., William Macnaughton Jones, M.D., a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 62 years.

BIRTH.

MILES—At No. 16 Stanley avenue on the 2nd inst., the wife of Geo. W. Miles, of a daughter.

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair

Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP

it is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dandruff and thus puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely.

25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

DR. J. DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

VEGETABLE

It is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Sore Gums, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

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