

VOL. 13.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1896.

NO 30.

RELEASED ON PAROLE

Johannesburg Reform Leaders Reported at Last Free, but Must Pay a Heavy Fine.

Britain and Madagascar—Balfour Shows Great Indecision in the Commons.

Mrs. Maybrick Said to be Victim of a Conspiracy to Keep Her Imprisoned.

London, June 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette, late this afternoon, says it learns that a dispatch has been received from Pretoria saying that the Johannesburg reform leaders had been released on parole.

The under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, in the house of commons to-day, replying to a question as to whether Great Britain and the United States would assert, in view of the island's conversion into a French colony, to end their engagements with Madagascar, said the matter was receiving the consideration of the government, and that the latter expected shortly to receive the views of the United States government on the subject.

Upon the authority of a leading member of the government it may be stated that Mr. Balfour's splenetic outburst in the house of commons last night against the Italian government, which was made after consultation with his colleagues at a cabinet meeting held in the morning.

The fact that the ministry feels bitter against the Italians for the revelations made in the green book, which completely unmasked the English plot to help Italy in Abyssinia, Mr. Balfour's assertion that no confidential communication can go on between two powers unless greater discretion is observed than that shown by the Italian government, is likely to disturb the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

The debate of which this was the most important passage was provoked by Mr. Labouchere's charge that the dispatches between the two governments had been unduly withheld. The task of replying was left first to Mr. Curzon, who lost his temper and made the worst of a bad case, thus indirectly leading Mr. Balfour's attack on a friendly government.

The Figaro again devotes much space to the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, printing letters from her mother, Baroness De Roques, and her lawyer. The last named says that proceedings have been instituted in America to recover on the ground of fraud, a large tract of land, the deed to which Mrs. Maybrick signed while in the prisoner's dock. The purchasers of this property are said to be interested in keeping Mrs. Maybrick in prison until the action is over, and her lawyer further intimates that they are at the bottom of the home office opposition to the release of the prisoner. The most virulent articles which appeared against Mrs. Maybrick, according to the same authority, written by the American portion of the British press, and her countrymen are said to be assailing her violently, and even at the United States legation hostile influences are said to be at work.

The Birmingham Post asserts that Lord Rosebery's present tour abroad is the prelude to his resigning the leadership of the Liberal party, owing to ill-health.

Paris, June 6.—L'Ecclaire asserts positively that 2,837 persons perished, and 4,000 persons were injured in the crush on the Kijinskaja plain, outside of Moscow, on Saturday morning last.

The condition of Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman, his son and former premier, is considered hopeless. He was born in 1813, is a member of the Academy, and is the author of a number of historical works.

Buda Pesth, June 6.—The weather was splendid to-day when Emperor Francis Joseph laid the foundation stones of the new wing of the Buda Hotel. The cabinet, all high officers of state, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the diet and all prominent court officials were present.

Toronto, June 6.—The committee of the Anglican diocese synod, which is referred against Rev. G. Nesbitt, of Sutton, has acquitted him of that charge, but found him guilty of indiscretion, and decided to suspend him for one year.

Montreal, June 6.—Hon. A. W. Arva, writer, the new provincial treasurer who had to seek election on accepting office, was returned by acclamation to-day for the St. Lawrence division.

Toronto, June 6.—The committee of the Anglican diocese synod, which is referred against Rev. G. Nesbitt, of Sutton, has acquitted him of that charge, but found him guilty of indiscretion, and decided to suspend him for one year.

Further cowardly work.

Milwaukee, June 6.—At midnight several shots were fired into an electric car. There was but one passenger in the car, E. H. Thomas, a Philadelphia business man, who received a bad wound in the leg. The shots were continued as long as the car was in sight, and were evidently intended for the car crew. Mr. Thomas was on the front platform when shot.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

NEW ORIENTAL LINE.

Japanese Steamship Co. to Cut Freight and Passenger Rates.

San Francisco, June 6.—S. S. Asam, of Tokyo, head of the Japanese syndicate with \$5,000,000 capital, to start a line of steamers between the principal ports of Japan and Portland, arrived here to-day. Under a law lately passed by the Japanese diet, a subsidy is to be paid by the government for all vessels over 6,000 tons burden. The idea of the company is to have all its vessels about 9,000 tons. The vessels will therefore be of enormous size. Mr. Asam is here to see what terms American shipbuilders can offer for building the vessels. The subsidies granted by the government go far toward footing the cost of the vessels. The idea of the syndicate is to do a very large business and cut freight and passenger rates to a low point. They have in view furnishing passenger rates as low as \$6 between Japan and this coast.

FIND THE SURPLUS

Promised by the Finance Minister of the Dominion, Mr. Foster, for this Year.

Just a Few Figures Which Tell their Own Tale—Six Million Dollars Deficit.

Ottawa, June 6.—From to-day's financial statement it is seen that the deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, will be about \$2,250,000, and that over three and a half million will be added to the public debt. This will make about eleven millions added to the public debt in about two years.

Hon. Mr. Foster promised a surplus this year.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Political Campaign—Texada Mining Excitement.

Nanaimo, June 6.—The Tory "heelers" have become wonderfully inventive of late in the way of lying, but their inventive powers will be wasted upon the electorate of this constituency. Neither of the Conservative candidates have accepted Mr. McInnes' invitation to be present at a series of meetings to be held throughout the electoral district, possibly because they fear their names will not bear investigation and criticism from a speaker like the Liberal candidate, and so they prefer to sneak around and spring their meetings on the electors when only those of their own party are present.

The Liberal candidate returned from Comox yesterday, where he held a large and successful meeting.

Quite a number of men have left the city during the present week on a prospecting trip to Texada Island, where there is every indication of another gold excitement.

The condition of the new brick block owned by Rev. A. E. Green, is to be examined by an expert, acting under advice of the council, to report thereon.

The early closing fever has taken hold of some of the storekeepers and will probably last about two months and then be abandoned, as in days gone by.

The Liberal candidate returned from Comox yesterday, where he held a large and successful meeting.

Three Men Drowned—Other Matters Done in the Dominion.

St. John's, Nfld., June 6.—Last night while a large fleet of vessels was trying to reach this port to procure supplies for the summer's fishery, five of them drove ashore at different points. Three men were drowned. The remainder, numbering about 80 altogether, escaped in boats.

St. Hilaire, June 6.—An explosion at the Hamilton powder works here destroyed what is known as the old powder mill. Nobody was killed or hurt by the explosion, all the employees being at dinner at the time.

Montreal, June 6.—Hon. A. W. Arva, writer, the new provincial treasurer who had to seek election on accepting office, was returned by acclamation to-day for the St. Lawrence division.

Toronto, June 6.—The committee of the Anglican diocese synod, which is referred against Rev. G. Nesbitt, of Sutton, has acquitted him of that charge, but found him guilty of indiscretion, and decided to suspend him for one year.

Further cowardly work.

Milwaukee, June 6.—At midnight several shots were fired into an electric car. There was but one passenger in the car, E. H. Thomas, a Philadelphia business man, who received a bad wound in the leg. The shots were continued as long as the car was in sight, and were evidently intended for the car crew. Mr. Thomas was on the front platform when shot.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Strong Resolution Introduced into the Methodist Conference by Mr. Turk.

Charley Chamberlain Trying to Get Even With the Liberals of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 5.—At the general conference of the Methodist church of Manitoba and the Territories, now in session, at last night's sitting, Rev. G. B. Turk gave notice of the following resolution upon the school question.

"That this conference reaffirms its former expression on this matter and again endorses the deliverance of the general conference in June, 1885. We protest against any interference with our present system of public schools by the Dominion authorities and against any legislation by the federal parliament affecting our school system as now established.

"That we call on our brethren throughout the Dominion to come to our assistance in this critical hour in the history of our province in resisting to the utmost, by all constitutional and proper means, the enactment of legislation by the federal parliament for the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba.

"That we are opposed to any legislation by our provincial legislature which would have the effect of impairing in any way the efficiency of our existing system of public schools, or the re-establishment of a system of separate denominational schools within the province.

"That while we deprecate any enactments by our provincial legislature, or any act by any provincial authorities entrusted with the administration of our educational affairs, which would mean the establishment of separate schools, we are in favor of such amendment of our present school law by our provincial authorities as will remove any grievance, if such exists, which may rest upon our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, to whom we are most willing to accord every right and privilege in relation to education which we ourselves enjoy, but whose claim to special privileges in regard thereto we utterly deny."

Rev. Dr. Curman, the chairman, made remarks of a similar character to the effect of the resolution.

J. Atkins succeeded in having the discussion of the motion postponed till tomorrow, when a lively time is expected.

Charley Chamberlain, of Toronto, who got himself into trouble and also into jail through injudicious acts at the last Dominion election here, has since his release from jail, been engaged as contractor. He has received a contract for the new exhibition buildings, and it is alleged will not give employment to any Liberal workmen, engaging only those of the Conservative persuasion.

There was a row over this at a meeting of the exhibition directors yesterday. Chamberlain to-day, however, says that these charges against him are false. The discussion among the exhibition directors yesterday served to show how bitter is the Winnipeg election contest.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald leaves Saturday for Edmonton to deliver a series of addresses in the far west in the interests of the Conservative candidates. Hugh John, to-day, after a thorough personal canvass, has no doubt of his election for Winnipeg; so he says in the interview. However, Mr. Martin is equally confident.

THE GRAND LODGE

Declaration of the Orange Representative Body on Manitoba School Question.

The Remedial Bill Supporters in Parliament Rather Severely Sat Upon.

Collingwood, May 28.—The Grand Lodge proceedings came to a close at 6 a.m.; the final session lasting for eleven hours. It is encouraging to notice that the Orange Association have at last determined to break the shackles that have hitherto bound it to Toryism; notwithstanding the fact that all the resolutions of the government were brought into play to keep the Grand Lodge in line. Free transportation had been furnished to all the old "heelers" who would be relied on to vote against the hostile resolutions which were expected to be submitted. About seventy-five of these were secured from the different government departments from Halifax to Vancouver. There were about four hundred and fifty genuine representatives, free and independent. The balance were subsidized, and were of the "vote for the government" type. A struggle was expected on the Grand Master's address and the condemnatory resolution. The machine avowed its determination to strenuously oppose the adoption of either, but despite the contemptible methods resorted to, both were carried without amendment, amidst the wildest cheering. Major Hughes, Mr. Geo. Taylor, Mr. Edward Cochrane, Mr. Chas. Fairbairn, and Mr. Alex. McKay, M.P.'s, were present, but all remained as mute as Egyptian mummies, except the irrepressible Major

and Mr. Geo. Taylor, who attempted to justify their action. The latter was the subject of pity, but whenever the Major arose, he was met with derisive cheers and hisses.

The ball was opened by Grand Master Pigg, M.P., of New Brunswick, who introduced the resolutions and in a scathing speech asked the "traitors to get up, and get out." Major Hughes was on his feet with an amendment, but it was voted down. Ex-Mayor Essey, of London, Ont., followed, and secured the non-alignment of the Grand Master, Mr. McPherson and one of the Ontario trimmers defied the culprit, but were actually hooted off the floor. Two of the Manitoba delegates then followed, declaring that while Manitoba was willing to mete out even-handed justice to all classes and to rectify any grievance that might be found after investigation to exist, the province would never consent to coercion.

"Why," asked one of the speakers, "if, as is alleged, Mr. Laurier is prepared to give them a moral measure, is the hierarchy denouncing him in their mandements?" Mr. Galbraith, Grand Master of Quebec, and Major Sam Hughes, had a somewhat amusing altercation in the course of which the former said to the Major: "You were one of the political trio who made themselves supremely ridiculous by voting first against the six months' hoist, and then against the second reading, in order to throw dust in the eyes of your brethren, but it won't do, Sam."

Mr. Hughes could stand it no longer. "It's a lie," he exclaimed, and appealed to Mr. Wallace to prove that he did not act as government whip to bring on the relays.

Mr. Wallace in the chair came down with the usual ordering. Hughes to take his seat and his medicine, as Mr. Galbraith's statements were absolutely true.

Dr. Sproule, Dr. McNeill, ex-M.P.'s, and Mr. E. F. Clarke, of the Sentinel, were cheered to the echo in support of Mr. Wallace's course.

Tremendous efforts were made by the machine to bring out a candidate against Mr. Wallace for the grand mastership; but they were as futile as are his attempts to oppose him in West York.

The only regrettable feature of the proceedings was the re-election of Mr. Birmingham as grand secretary, but it is considered that out of the hundred delegates present he was elected by only a majority of thirteen, notwithstanding seventy-five subsidized voting machines, it is evident that he has got his notice to quit.

Once or twice during the proceedings when obliquity was attempted to be thrown upon Mr. Laurier by designing politicians, he was gallantly defended by some of his political foes.

The report of the special committee re the Manitoba school question was adopted, with only one dissenting voice.

That we most heartily and fully approve of Mr. Laurier's position on the W. Grand Master, the Hon. N. C. Wallace, in resigning from his position under the government, when it became evident that the government had adopted as a part of their policy the coercion of Manitoba, by interfering with the provincial autonomy of the province in educational matters. We have viewed with satisfaction the almost unanimous expression of concurrence on the part of the order through primary, district and country lodges, with our honored Grand Master, in the course he has pursued, and as a Grand Lodge convened, we reaffirm our unalterable determination to stand by the principles of a non-sectarian school system, and our unwavering fidelity to Bro. Wallace, and those who stand with him in support of those principles.

"While commending those who fought for these principles as emphatically expressed by resolutions at former sessions of this Grand Lodge our position would be inconsistent were we not to most strongly disapprove of and express our disappointment and dissatisfaction with the conduct of those members of parliament who deserted our Grand Master at what we consider one of the most critical periods in the movement, and who have ignored the expressed will of the Grand Lodge, while continuing in membership in the Order, and who still manifest their determination to support remedial legislation.

"We have noticed with intense interest the efforts of the Roman Catholic priesthood to push remedial legislation through parliament, and it has been a matter of great satisfaction that their efforts have been frustrated, and that our M. W. Grand Master, with the hand of true patriots, who stood with him, were able to so obstruct the measure as to defeat its enactment, and to thus afford the electorate an opportunity of expressing an opinion.

"We again commend the conduct of those members of parliament who are opposing federal interference. We believe it to be the duty of every loyal Canadian to use every constitutional means to have those opposed to remedial legislation elected to parliament, and to oppose the election of all candidates who will not openly declare their determination to oppose any legislation that will impose separate school system upon Manitoba.

"Respectfully submitted, W. M. Lockhart, D. H. Watson, A. Bradley, W. Galbraith, J. C. Gass, H. H. Pitts."

—Mrs. Amelia Reinhart, of No. 15 King's road, died after a short illness last evening. She leaves two sons in this city and a daughter, whose home is in Spokane. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Judge Spinks arrived in the city by the Charming last evening.

HERE IS A HARD NUT

For Tory Manitoba M'lers to Masticate on the Separate School Question.

Rev. Mr. Turk's Resolution for Justice and Equal Rights Passed Unanimously.

Miss Anna E. Fay (ker), Driven From Coast, Changes Her Property in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 6.—The Methodist conference resumed its sittings this morning. Rev. Mr. Turk asked permission to withdraw his original resolutions and to substitute them by others more modified.

The following is the substituted motion:

"That this Manitoba and Northwest conference of the Methodist church reaffirms its former expressions touching the school question, and again endorses the deliverance of the general conference touching the question of civil and religious liberty.

"That we desire to place on record our belief that the interest of the citizens of this province will be best served by the maintenance in our midst of a universal system of nondenominational public schools.

"That while we deprecate any legislation by this province, or the Dominion, which will have the effect of restoring any such denominational school system as existed before the passing of the public schools act, we are in favor of such amendment of our present school law, by which our provisional authorities, as will remove any just cause of complaint on the part of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, to whom we are most willing to accord every right and privilege in relation to education which we now, or may from time to time enjoy, but whose claim to any special privileges beyond those we, as Protestants, are entitled to possess, we distinctly deny."

Rev. Mr. Turk asked that the motion be carried without discussion, whereupon J. A. M. Aikens arose and asked the privilege of speaking upon it, which was not allowed by the conference, and on a vote being put Rev. Mr. Turk's motion to withdraw the original resolution was carried by 70 to 48. His new motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Aikens then arose and left the conference for not being allowed to speak.

Miss Anna E. Fay is here and has been drawing crowded houses. Her appearance here was rather sudden, as she was not at all billed or advertised in advance, but her fame as shown up by a young lady of the Pacific slope had preceded her and the general body of the community was ready for her.

Of course she was asked while in her "trance," the prospects of the election contest, and she prophesied Hugh John's return by 500 majority.

(Miss Fay, it will be remembered, when here, "prophesied" that Hon. Jos. Martin would surely be elected.)

A DIFFERENT COURSE.

The Quebec Bishops in 1872 and in 1896.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Evening Journal (Independent Conservative) is publishing a series of articles on the mandement. The Journal asks if the action of the bishops is consistent now with the course they pursued in the New Brunswick school case. The mandement points to one definite line of political action; it limits the Quebec Catholic voter to the line, and it so limits him by a positive assertion of the spiritual authority of the church. Is this consistent with the record of the Quebec hierarchy? Or is it consistent merely with the uniform leaning of the Quebec hierarchy to the Conservative party? Are the Quebec bishops good shepherds of their flocks? Or are they, rather, good Conservatives? In 1872 the Dominion was disturbed by the New Brunswick school act, which deprived the Catholics of that province of their separate schools. Then, as now, the question was transferred to the Dominion parliament. Mr. Costigan moved a resolution that the Dominion government should interfere by vetoing the New Brunswick act. Mr. Chauveau moved an amendment that the imperial government be asked to interfere; Mr. Colby moved a second amendment that the legislature of New Brunswick should simply be asked to do justice.

What position did the Quebec hierarchy take then? Did they demand that the Dominion act be repealed? Or did they demand that the empire should act? They did not. Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, who were at the head of the Conservative government, did not want to interfere with New Brunswick, and the Quebec hierarchy refused to advocate interference. Bishop Langevin of Rimouski wrote a letter to his clergy under date of July 1, 1872, of which the following is an extract. "As to the New Brunswick school act, you should consider that it does not in any way interfere with the principle of that act, as well as to apply a remedy to this state of affairs, according to his position and the extent of his power, which refused to advocate interference. Bishop Langevin is nevertheless free to select, to attain such an end, the means

that to the best of his conscience he believes to be the most appropriate for that purpose, with the least risk possible of disturbing the religious peace of the country. That the constitutionality of the said act, and the appropriateness of involving intervention of the imperial parliament, or that of the federal government, are amongst those questions which, from the standpoint of conscience are free questions, and that therefore our Catholic legislators could, without wounding their religious principles, vote either in one sense or the other. These, gentlemen, is what should guide you in the direction of the souls committed to you in the circumstances in which we find ourselves." This view received the approval of the archbishop of Quebec, who, in a circular to the clergy, dated July, 1872, said: "I subscribe cheerfully to the principle so wisely and so clearly enunciated by Mr. de Rimouski in his circular of the 1st of July." Thus, in 1872, the Quebec bishops declined to make it a matter of conscience with Catholic voters that the Dominion should be required to interfere with one of the provinces. In 1896 the Quebec bishops do make it a matter of conscience. Therefore the difference? The grievance is the same. If the Quebec bishops were wrong in 1872 they are wrong now. And the trouble is that in both cases they have allied themselves to the Conservative leaders.

M'GOWAN GETS MARRIED

To the Famous Mrs. J. A. Barnes, Formerly of Toronto.

Chicago, June 5.—The Times-Herald says: Rumor has it that Frank McGowan and Mrs. J. A. Barnes, of Toronto, N. Y., were married yesterday.

If the story is true it is the finale of the second act of a domestic drama that has caused lively interest in Toronto, Cleveland, Trenton and New York. The groom is widely known in the east as a politician and extensive manufacturer of rubber goods. About three years ago J. A. Barnes, who was the manager of a Cleveland rubber concern, and his wife spent the summer at the Eastern Canadian summer resorts. At one of these resorts appeared Frank McGowan, who at that time was mayor of Trenton and the owner of a large rubber goods plant. To Mr. Barnes McGowan offered a salary said to be twice that given by the Cleveland concern and a house in Trenton next to the McGowan residence. These offers resulted in the transfer of the Barnes goods and chattels from Ohio to New Jersey. Then came the famous Barnes-McGowan scandal. Following it was McGowan's failure to be made a senator from New Jersey. Then came his business collapse, which was quickly followed by three damage suits against him aggregating \$100,000, all brought by Barnes.

Following this McGowan, who had been a senator from New Jersey, then came his divorce from his wife.

THE LONGEST SHOT.

The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's well-known "monster" 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2000 pounds. The 100-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1800 pounds, and requiring 900 pounds of powder. These guns, however, proved too expensive, being unable to stand firing a hundred times, and their manufacture has practically been abandoned. The 90-ton Armstrong gun hurls a shot for a distance of twelve miles, and the discharge of the gun cannot be heard at the place where the ball strikes. From twelve to thirteen miles is the computed range of the most powerful guns now made, and to obtain that range an elevation of nearly 45 degrees is found to be necessary.

M. Sweetman, chief postoffice inspector for the Dominion, is in the city for the purpose of supervising the arrangement of the interior fitting of the new postoffice building.

The provincial government have stationed a man at the Gorge bridge to prevent heavy loads passing over it until new iron work, ordered by an engineer who examined the bridge, can be put in place.

THOMAS A. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were either recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. AYER, Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, including a testimonial and product information.