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Attempting to Revive a Dead Issue.

Senator Landry favors coercing Manitoba into giving up her school system. That is the programme of the Conservative party for Quebec. But in British Columbia we have Sir Charles Tupper washing his hands of the whole affair, and announcing that it is "a dead issue," and we have him declaring, in effect, that he is no longer "ready to die" to secure coercion, as he declared in the House, his reason being that the policy of coercion did not bring him votes enough! "I find," says the Conservative leader, "that I attached much greater importance to this question than the result of experience has shown to belong to it."

In this view, Sir Charles Tupper is not alone, for in a speech delivered some time ago at Owen Sound, Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, said: "The Conservative party is now through with remedial legislation." Mr. Taylor then said that, despite the antecession protestations of Sir Charles Tupper, the remedial bill, and what it implied, was no longer a part of the Conservative party. Hon. Clarke Wallace also put in an appearance, and said that "the erroneous policy of forcing separate schools on Manitoba—which the Government of which he was a member undertook to carry out—had been abandoned. And Mr. MacLean, Conservative M. P. for East York, in the same bye-election, declared that Sir Charles Tupper had personally said to him: "We have got rid of the question of the remedial bill forever."

These declarations of representative members of the Conservative Opposition in this Province were made for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of Hon. Wm. Paterson, who was seeking election in the contest necessitated by the death of the sitting member.

It was stated by Senator Landry, as representing the Opposition in Quebec Province, that the attitude taken by Messrs. Taylor, Clark, Wallace and MacLean was of no moment, because they had turned against their leader in 1896. But what says the Quebec Opposition Senator to the subsequent declaration of Sir Charles Tupper in Vancouver, B. C., to the effect that remedial legislation was now a dead issue—that as it did not pay him politically, he was not prepared to die for it, as he had promised, or even to live for it?

Let it not be forgotten that in this North Grey contest—the last in which the school question was made an issue in this Province—the attempt was made by Conservative leaders to make the electors believe that the present Dominion Government intended to coerce the people of Manitoba. But the electors disbelieved the story told by Messrs. Taylor, MacLean and Clarke Wallace, in so far as it denied the conciliatory nature of the policy of the present Administration. And the nature of the Manitoba act of 1897, which they were instrumental in getting the Legislature of Manitoba to pass, further disproved the allegation.

It will be observed that it is only in the Senate that the Opposition dares to attempt to revive the issue of the coercion of Manitoba. Senator Landry is permitted to loudly declaim, in that body, in favor of coercion, and both he and his Opposition confederates from Quebec will, in certain constituencies, denounce the present Government for not coercing Manitoba, and will tell the electors that the policy of the Opposition is coercion, and not conciliation.

Is it? What say the Opposition in the House of Commons? Sir Charles Tupper says it is a dead issue. He washes his hands clear of it. It was not a proper vote-getter. Four brief years ago, when he thought it was, he was ready to be a martyr, to die, to secure coercion. Now he dare not call for a division on the subject, because he knows that a revival of the question would show that his followers in every part of the Dominion outside Quebec are hopelessly divided on the question.

It is believed, of course, that Senator Landry's attacks on the present Administration will gain some votes in Quebec, though we doubt it, therefore, we are to have a campaign in that Province against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his fellow-ministers, because they have not adopted a coercive policy, and we are to have Clarke Wallace, Mr. Taylor and other members of one wing of the Conservative party, touting for votes because Sir Charles Tupper has declared coercion to be a dead issue, and has washed his hands clean of it because it did not get him enough votes.

He is no friend of the minority of Manitoba, as Hon. David Mills said, in the Senate, when dealing with Senator Landry's attempt to galvanize into life the issue that Sir Charles Tupper has declared to be "dead," who attempts at this stage to condemn Sir Wilfrid Laurier for not coercing Manitoba. Every lawyer of eminence knows that the so-called remedial order, issued by the late Government, was not worth the paper it was written on—that all it would have given to the minority, even if it had passed the House of Commons, when brought forward in the last session of the late Parliament, would have been to land them in a helpless maze of lawsuits. There has been an improved condition of affairs since the conciliatory act of 1897 was passed, and if, as the Minister of Justice points out, political firebrands keep away from the people of Manitoba, the softening influences of time will in due course secure for the minority the redress of every grievance that may arise under the new order of things. To raise an outcry in Quebec against the cap-

Government of the Dominion, because it has not coerced Manitoba, and in Ontario, to repudiate coercion and claim that the Manitoba authorities, through the influence of the Ottawa Administration, has been much too liberal to the minority, is the work of political incendiaries, and ought to be stamped out by the intelligent electorate wherever attempted.

Butter.

There has been an enormous increase in the shipments of Canadian butter to Great Britain during the past year, even though there has been a falling off in exports in the month of May. That decrease is easily explained. Our butter has sold so well this year, both at home and abroad, that it has been unusually scarce. The consequence is that its price in the markets of Canada has been high, and it has been readily bought for home consumption at a price which, in but few instances, exporters could meet. This has curtailed the foreign sales. It is no evidence of a decadence in our steady progress as a butter-exporting country.

In the last three years the increase of our butter exports has been phenomenally large, and if we continue to look to the quality, the exports will continue to increase in as great ratio in the years to come.

It is solemnly announced that no liquor or peanuts will be allowed in the Republican convention at Philadelphia to select a presidential candidate. There is no prohibition, however, of peanut politicians.

A Deserved Compliment.

[Hamilton Times.] In responding to the toast of "The Empire and Its Defenders" at the Toronto University Alumni Association's dinner, Sir Charles Tupper said "he had then ventured the opinion (at Quebec) that a parliamentary federalism of the British Empire was impracticable. For that he had been pretty severely criticised by a great organ of public opinion in Toronto. This opinion, he had since been delighted to learn, was that of so distinguished a statesman as Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, of another statesman, Mr. Edward Blake, and of as great a leader as had ever headed any party, Hon. George W. Ross. He held as these gentlemen did, that a policy of mutual interest was the one best calculated to bind the empire together."

How did Sir Charles happen to let slip so great a compliment for the Liberal Premier of Ontario? Hon. G. W. Ross, as all the people of this province know, is a man of originality and ability, who is doing great work in the development of the resources of Ontario, and he has few, if any, equals as a platform speaker. But we hardly expected the leader of the Dominion Conservatives to volunteer the opinion that Hon. G. W. Ross is as great a leader as ever headed any party. Next time, therefore, the mud-throwing Tory journals feel tempted to belittle Mr. Ross, recollection of Sir Charles Tupper's words should restrain that inclination.

CONGRATULATED BY LANSDOWNE

(Continued from Page 1.)

wide spaces far from the railways, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks. Meanwhile everything goes well for the British arms.

BOER FINANCES.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, says: "President Kruger is holding on to his gold and is issuing paper notes from a press in his executive car. The Boer Government's coin stock is exhausted and the officials are now paying out plain gold discs unstamped. Some who have declined to accept notes have taken their salaries in gold bars. The Boer Government is still paying out much gold in that way."

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE ENEMY.

Two steamers arrived at Lorenzo Marquez yesterday, bringing several thousand tons of supplies, consigned to Portuguese merchants, but destined for the Boers. One hundred Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Hollanders have arrived there by various steamers, en route for the Transvaal. Mr. Crowe, the British consul-general, has large stocks of clothing for the British prisoners, but he will not forward these until he gets assurances that the Boers will not take them for their own use. Gen. Buller had a sharp skirmish at Ficksburg on June 12. The Boers had been aggressive along the whole Ficksburg-Senekela line and menaced Ficksburg in force. The British outposts retired to the village. The general held the attention of the Boers in front with two guns, while the Yeomanry were sent round to their rear and drove them off with a loss to the British of three wounded. Two patrols were also wounded.

President Steyn is at Ulitkop. His presence there is supposed to account for the Boer activity.

BOER VICTORIES—ON PAPER.

A Boer bulletin, issued June 12, at Machadodorp, said: "Both wings of the federal forces touched the advancing enemy at 10 a.m. yesterday east of Pretoria. Fighting continued until dark. The enemy, though in overwhelming numbers, were checked along a line of 26 miles, and the burghers succeeded in driving back their right wing five miles. Two burghers were killed and ten wounded." Another Machadodorp announcement is that the first regiment of Gen. Buller's force to attack Almonds Nek was "annihilated," but as the British were in overwhelming force, the burghers were compelled to abandon the Nek.

TALK OF PEACE.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says: Among the Boer agents here there is talk of negotiations being reopened with a view of securing peace. Mr. Wolmarans, a cousin of the member of the Transvaal executive of the same name, declares that he intends to take no further part in the fighting.

BRITISH PRISONERS SUFFER.

The British prisoners at Nootgedacht are suffering terribly from cold, and arrangements are being made to provide them with shelter. Their rations are identical with the scanty fare served out to the burghers.

The London Daily Express correspondent telegraphs from Machadodorp, 140 miles east of Pretoria, under date of June 10, in connection with the cap-

ture and destruction by the Boer general, Dewet, of 2,000 sets of clothing. The British soldiers complain much of cold. There is much suffering among them, and the hospitals are full of the sick and exhausted. The sickness among the horses, too, is increasing, though the animals having succumbed at Kroonstad, on the road from Bloemfontein to Pretoria.

BUGLE BLASTS.

Mr. Schreiner appears determined to adhere to his resignation of the premiership, and it is announced from Cape Town that Milner has sent for Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier, who is understood to be trying to form a cabinet.

STRUCK BY AN EXPRESS

James D. Ward Run Over and Instantly Killed.

Accident Occurred at the Ridout Street Crossing of the G. T. R.—Unfortunate Man Was Warned of the Approach of the Train.

James D. Ward, of the corner of Bathurst and Thames streets, was struck by the 10:25 express from the west, at the Ridout street crossing this morning, and was killed instantly. A few moments before he was talking to the gatekeeper, Wm. Hall. As he moved away, the latter said, "Look out, the express is coming," and then walked to turn the gate-crank. Apparently unheeding him, Ward hastened to cross. When the train had passed, the watchman looked, expecting to see him on the other side. Not seeing him, and fearing that Ward had been struck he looked up the side-track, and Mr. Ward's motionless body. He was dead. Coroner Ferguson, who was in the neighborhood, examined the body. It was lying across the rails near a freight car, where it had been thrown by the cow-catcher. The man's neck and ankle were broken, and there was a great bruise over the left eye.

The body was left lying on the track in the open sun from the time the accident occurred until long after 11 o'clock. All this time Mrs. Ward, who had been summoned, walked about with her face strained with her terrible grief. A morbidly curious crowd gathered. An outgoing express train passed by and it was not until then, when she saw how cruel must have been her husband's death that Mrs. Ward burst into tears. The body was removed to Clark & Smith's undertaking parlors about 11:20 o'clock.

James Ward, who was about 55 years of age, was well known about the city. For several years he had been caretaker and janitor of a number of large buildings. Latterly he had been employed in this capacity at Robinson Hall. He also kept a small grocery store at the corner of Bathurst and Thames streets. For many years he had been connected with the Salvation Army. At one time he was a drummer in the band.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Premier Promises an Inquiry into the Whole Subject of Oriental Immigration—Debate on Electoral Commission.

Ottawa, June 14.—The poll-tax upon Chinese immigrants entering British Columbia will be increased from \$50 to \$100, a decision which will be pointed to inquire into the question of Japanese immigration. These were the salient features of the statement made by the premier today in introducing the proposed Chinese immigration restriction bill. Sir Wilfrid made it clear that the government consider Japanese immigration should be treated on a different basis from the Chinese, and plainly intimated that they are not prepared at this time to place any restriction upon the movement of subjects of the milkado to the country. The reason for the distinction is obvious. Events are transpiring in the Orient which may at any time involve Great Britain in hostilities, in which event Japanese co-operation with the British would be a very desirable thing. The two powers are now on very friendly terms, but hostile legislation by Canada might lead to an estrangement, and prejudicially affect imperial interests. Therefore, Chinese and Japanese coolies will not be treated as being on a par. The government have been urged to enforce the Natal act in British Columbia, but this would mean that no Asiatic would be allowed to enter the province unless he could read and write some European language. It would be prohibitory in its effect, and would practically exclude both Japanese and Chinese. Such a policy is not considered advisable at the present time, so far as the Japanese are concerned. While, however, the government have deemed it wise not to restrict Japanese immigration at this juncture, they are taking steps to make known the sentiment of British Columbia in the right quarter, and possibly pave the way for future action, as the commission will take evidence upon the nature and effects of Japanese immigration, and the views of the people of the province upon the subject will be placed before the imperial authorities.

The case is somewhat different with regard to the Chinese, and the facts are better known. They are only transient residents of the country. They come here merely to make a living, exist on a diet that would starve a European, and as soon as they accumulate what there is to be made as competent, return to the Flowery Kingdom. First, it proposed an increase in the poll-tax to \$100; but in fact, the resolution it has urged that an advance be made to \$500. This is a big jump, and the government are scarcely prepared to go that far, at all events for the present. They will regulate the question to the commission, and careful inquiry will be made as to what effect a poll-tax of \$500 would have upon Chinese immigration.

It was hardly to be expected that the premier's statement would satisfy the opposition. Nobody was surprised, therefore, when first Col. Prior, and afterwards Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, expressed disappointment. The gallant colonel, while admitting the necessity of safeguarding imperial interests, thought there would be no harm done by excluding the Japanese. The member for West York put on record his opinion that there is not much room for John Chinaman in Canada, but he was good enough to approve of the government's policy with regard to

the Japanese. The debate upon the bill will take place upon the motion for second reading.

Mr. Monk made his motion this afternoon for a committee of investigation into the contract for the supply of emergency rations, but the motion stands over until tomorrow, when Dr. Borden will present a statement in explanation of the department's course.

It would be impossible to name a more impartial or independent tribunal than that which the government has appointed to inquire into the alleged election irregularities, and the scope of the commission is just as little open to objection. In spite of this, however, the opposition are putting up the big bluff that the scope of the inquiry is too narrow, and this evening Mr. Borden, of Halifax, moved to give effect to the recommendations made the other day by Sir Charles Tupper, but which the minister of justice pronounced to be entirely unnecessary. In view of the large powers conferred upon the commissioners, the minister of Railways, Mr. Benj. Russell, and other keen reasoners of the ministerial side clearly demonstrated that the scope of the inquiry was sufficient to include every species of electoral fraud, but it had little effect upon the opposition, whose purpose seemed to be to discredit the commission in advance. Evidence of this was given by Sir Hilbert Tupper, who let drop the remark, "should the commission become a farce." This is a queer way of referring to a tribunal composed of such distinguished judges as Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Falconbridge. To suggest that the commission is likely to become a farce is to convey the idea that these eminent members of the bench are likely to lend themselves to unbecoming proceedings and to a burlesque of justice. Of course, such an absurd suggestion will not command any weight, but it indicates the desperate lengths to which the Conservatives are prepared to go upon they cast doubts upon the impartiality of an independent tribunal even before it has begun its proceedings. The debate continued until a late hour, and the motion of Mr. Borden was rejected on a division.

FATALLY POISONED

Mrs. Laughton, of Metcalf, Took Carbolic Acid and Died Shortly After—Her Mind Was Deranged.

Mrs. Laughton, aged 32 years, wife of Mr. Wm. Laughton, of Metcalf township, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid on Saturday last. She died ten minutes afterwards. She had recently returned home from this city, where she had undergone an operation. Her mind appeared to be affected, and frequently she threatened to take her life and that of one of her children. On Saturday, she accompanied her husband to Glenora, and while there she bought the carbolic acid, saying that she wished to kill insects with it. Mr. Laughton carried it for her. When they returned home she put her arm around her husband, and kissed him, at the same time taking the poison from his pocket. She went to the pantry and swallowed it. Mrs. Laughton leaves a family of several children. No inquest was deemed necessary.

MR. MARTIN RESIGNS

Mr. James Dunsmauir Sent For by the Lieut.-Governor to Form a Cabinet.

Victoria, B. C., June 14. — Premier Martin has resigned. Lieut.-Governor McInnes has sent for Mr. Jas. Dunsmauir, the millionaire wool baron and owner of the E. and N. Railway, to form a cabinet.

Mr. Dunsmauir is the largest employer of labor in the province. At the recent elections he was elected for South Nanaimo.

One of the most severe thunderstorms in years passed over the northern part of London township about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. Mr. R. Hobbs, of Birt village, lost four fine steers that were killed by lightning. Mr. S. Wilkie's house, con. 15, of the same township, was struck. The lightning passed down the chimney to the cellar, where it spent its force.

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