

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

No one can accuse Sir Charles Tupper of talking to the people in an oracular style, of saying a great deal yet leaving his meaning to be guessed at by his bewildered hearers. There is no ambiguity about the Premier's speeches and addresses. He does not slur over difficult and unpleasant subjects, neither does he wax eloquent on pointless generalities. He means business in all that he says, and it is very evident that he takes the greatest care that those who hear him and those who read what he says shall not misunderstand him. We give below one of his utterances, on a subject which the politicians of both parties consider both delicate and difficult. It is part of his reply to the address of the Selkirk, Manitoba, Conservative Association. When about to conclude his remarks, Sir Charles said: "Now there is one subject that I wish to speak of. A subject that many of you here will be delighted to hear a word upon from me—that is the school question. That is an important question; it lies at the very foundation of our national existence. I tell you it is no question of separate schools. Our opponents persistently try to make it appear that the Dominion Government are trying to force separate schools on Manitoba. That is not the fact. Sir Charles then proceeded to relate the agreements entered into at the time of confederation and explained the nature of the conditions relating to the protection of minorities in their educational privileges. He said without the compact in this respect confederation would have been impossible, and to-day Canada would be in the disintegrated and helpless condition she was in prior to confederation. Mr. Galt asked for the protection of the minority in this matter—the request came from a Protestant source in the interests of Protestants. It was granted; and now there is the compact, there is the bond. We are face to face with it. When the cry is raised that the government want to coerce Manitoba that is a perfect delusion and a misrepresentation of the facts. The province has power to deal exclusively with educational matters subject to the important restriction in the B. N. A. act and the Manitoba act protecting minorities. For instance, the moment the Quebec government interfered with the privileges of the Protestant minority then they would lose their right to act exclusively, and the duty would devolve on the federal power to defend the minority. The case is exactly the same in Manitoba. There was the decision of the privy council. In the face of that what was there to say? No matter how many members of a cabinet were opposed to separate schools they were in duty bound to carry out the law. Sir Charles deplored that the question had been brought up in Dominion politics. He hoped that the Manitoba government would restore the rights taken away from the minority; if they do so no one can have anything to say, but if they do not, the duty devolves on the Federal government to rectify the grievance in the best way possible. He did not believe that the necessity for Federal legislation would ever arise, for when the people have declared at the polls their confidence in the present government the Manitoba government will realize that it is their duty to anticipate possible action on the part of the Dominion Parliament by redressing the wrong done, and then everything will go along smoothly. "I tell you again," said Sir Charles, "that it is no question of separate schools. It is a question whether we shall tear up the constitution or bow to the supreme tribunal of the realm."

Any man of intelligence who reads this passage, whether he agrees with the Premier or not, cannot but admire his courage and his candor in thus dealing with the school question. He gave free utterance to his convictions, knowing well that what he said would be read by the inhabitants of every part of the province and would be commented upon by his opponents on the platform, and misrepresented and distorted by many of them. But this knowledge did not cause him to suppress a word of what he believed to be the truth or to utter a single qualifying remark. He made his policy on the school question known in the plainest terms and he gave his reasons for pursuing that policy clearly and without reservation. The passage is well worth the earnest study of every man who desires to form an honest and unprejudiced opinion on the Manitoba school question. It will be observed that there is not in what Sir Charles Tupper says about the school question a word of appeal either to religious prejudice or to party fidelity. It is clear that he wanted his hearers to consider the question strictly on its merits. There is an appeal running all through his exposition, to the reason of his hearers, to their sense of justice and to their loyalty to the Confederation. He may properly speak of the question as important, for in all human probability the unity of the people of Canada depends upon the way in which it is dealt with.

A TIMELY ADDRESS.

The address by Mr. Kemp, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, delivered at the twenty-first annual meeting of that body, is both instructive and interesting. The President discussed in a plain and practical manner subjects interesting not only to the manufacturers of the Dominion, but to its inhabitants of all occupations. He analyzed and commented upon the various policies which the people of the Dominion have been urged to adopt in preference to the National Policy of moderate protection in operation during

the last eighteen years, namely, free trade; free trade as they have it in England; tariff for revenue only; unrestricted reciprocity; and commercial union. This is what he said about Mr. Laurier's "ideal," free trade as they have it in England:

The term "free trade as they have it in England" was invented not only to catch the unwary voter who takes but a superficial view of the question, but also to appeal to the loyalty of British subjects and to suggest England's commercial supremacy. England is a free trade country, and the suggestions to do away with all "vexatious tariffs," and to have "freedom of trade," are mere catch phrases, but let us see how such conditions would affect us. England has a tariff for revenue only. She raises her revenue chiefly by direct taxation, inland revenue, death duties, stamps, taxation, income taxes, and duties on tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. She taxes vinegar makers, medicine vendors, keepers of refreshment houses, every person carrying a gun, male servants, carriage-makers and dealers in sweets. The total income of all classes is reduced by this free trade tax by the enormous sum of \$75,000,000 annually. The free trade tax gatherer haunts every tea-table, every candy store, dog kennel, gun rack, servants' hall, buckskin cottage, farm house, drug store, restaurant keeper, trader's desk, and every bank office. A British citizen is not free to go in or out of one of these places on his daily business without being stopped on the shoulder by an income tax gatherer; and yet by the enemies of protection "free trade as it is in England" is put forth to captivate our people. It is a system that keeps up on every business action. The phrase "free trade as it is in England" is a fraud, a delusion and a snare in so far as it may be applied to this country.

Mr. Kemp showed that the schemes to make this Dominion a mere commercial dependant on the United States had not yet been given up by leading Grit politicians. Of these schemes Mr. Kemp said: Unrestricted Reciprocity, or commercial union, is an old and exploded theory which was revived during the last session of the House of Commons. It is highly impracticable, as has often been shown. Annexation is on the face of it. It means nothing less than adopting the tariff of the United States, with such amendments as may be made from time to time, against the rest of the world. It means discrimination against Great Britain, which alone is sufficient to render it an improper subject for discussion, and of which the Hon. Edward Blake said: "Unrestricted Reciprocity, without an agreed assimilation of duties, is an unsubstantial dream." But, leaving this feature out of the question for argument's sake, do men look so lightly upon the question as to think of the very serious matter involved of adjusting ourselves to the industrial and commercial conditions of the United States, and of changing our channels of commerce entirely to fit into those of another country, only to be subjected possibly to a greater and more serious change after a few years, when the Government of that country may give notice to Canada that they desire to cancel such an arrangement. It was hoped that we had long ago heard the last of this scheme, but we find it brought to the front again in the House of Commons on January 28th last, when Sir Richard Cartwright refused to give his assent to the bill. This policy of continental free trade, or unrestricted reciprocity, the people of Canada looked for relief from the existing system of protection. Any Canadian to properly advocate this cause must be endowed with a pessimism and lack of faith in his country which should not be cultivated by the manhood of a young and vigorous nation. The idea we have no future before us, only in so far as we become absorbed in American institutions, is repulsive to every right-thinking Canadian.

Nothing would be more unpatriotic than this scheme which Sir Richard Cartwright, who will without doubt be Mr. Laurier's Finance Minister if the Liberals should be elevated to power, still advocates. It would expose Canadian interests to be twisted and turned and tossed about by the commercial bosses and the currency cranks of the United States. The tariff of the United States must under unrestricted reciprocity of necessity be the tariff of Canada, and we would then have taxation without representation with a vengeance. That Sir Richard Cartwright, who is theoretically a free trader of the Cobden school, should cherish for years a scheme of commercial union with the most rigidly protectionist country in the world shows how inconsistent and how illigible even a able man can be when he once gets an economic bee in his bonnet. Sir Richard, who is never tired of railing at the mildly protectionist tariff of the Dominion, would unite us very closely, perhaps indissolubly, with a nation whose tariff is highly protective and which aims at making it more protective still.

Mr. Kemp's address contains many facts with respect to the working of the protective tariff which those who think that it is time we ought to have a change would do well to study.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

This is what the Montreal Gazette gives as the Conservative platform, and a very good platform it is. The men of progress and the lovers of fair play could not wish for a better one or one better suited to the present circumstances of the country:

- 1. The National Policy.
2. Preferential Trade Within the Bounds of the Empire.
3. Fast Atlantic Service.
4. Pacific Cable.
5. Justice to Minorities.
6. Development of Agriculture.
7. National Defence.
8. Encouragement of Immigration.
9. Admission of Newfoundland to Confederation.
10. Maintenance of Canadian Credit.

FAIR AVERAGE CATCH.

Sealers Believed to Have Done Fairly Well on the British Columbia Coast.

Three more sealers—the Libbie, Capt. Fred. Hackett; Saucy Lass, Capt. D. Martin; and Minnie, Capt. Jacobson—have returned home after fairly successful cruises. The Libbie secured the largest catch that has yet reached Victoria, having to show for her season's operations 502 skins. The Saucy Lass met with a misfortune during her cruise. She had three of her canoes smashed in a gale, but otherwise she escaped damage and brings home a catch of 471 skins. One hundred and thirty-three skins of the Minnie's catch arrived in Victoria early in the season, but she has servants' hall, buckskin cottage, farm house, drug store, restaurant keeper, trader's desk, and every bank office. A British citizen is not free to go in or out of one of these places on his daily business without being stopped on the shoulder by an income tax gatherer; and yet by the enemies of protection "free trade as it is in England" is put forth to captivate our people. It is a system that keeps up on every business action. The phrase "free trade as it is in England" is a fraud, a delusion and a snare in so far as it may be applied to this country.

Every available wharf along the water front has been secured for the celebration of the Victoria Jubilee on the 25th inst. The last obtainable was leased yesterday and there is now considerable demand for small tugs or steamers for the day. To obtain these prices appear to be a secondary consideration, as during the last few years their number has greatly diminished, the Velos, Mary Hare, Falcon, and T. W. Carter being among those formerly engaged in the service, but are no longer available.

ORIENTAL SHIPS ENROUTE. The C. E. R. line steamer of India and a Northern Pacific steamship are en route here from the Orient, and according to schedule the former should reach Victoria on Wednesday. The steamship Victoria, of the N. P. line, is supposed to have sailed from Yokohama on the 11th inst., and the local agent, Mr. J. E. Macrae, is daily expecting advices regarding her departure. She carries the first shipment of this year's tea crop sent to America from the Orient, and according to the officers of the Tacoma—the last N. P. ship in port—will have a very large cargo. Out of a 1,000 tons of freight for Victoria. She has 140 cabin and 500 stowage passengers.

ADVICES FROM HONOLULU VIA SAN FRANCISCO announce that a number of Yokohama merchants will put on a line of steamers between Japan and Honolulu. The first steamer to arrive is the Zambezi, known as the Toyo Maru. It is owned by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 24th inst. The Warrimoo has 100 tons of Australian freight for Victoria, and carries 20 first-class and 30 second-class passengers.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Subjoined are the requisition to Mr. James Haggart inviting him to run in the Vancouver district at the forthcoming general elections and his reply accepting the candidature.

To James Haggart, Esq. Sir—We, the undersigned electors of Vancouver electoral district, approving the stand you take of a moderate protective tariff and protection of Canadian interests generally; the Manitoba school question, and other issues before the public; and believing you will to the best of your ability act in the interests of all, and that you will work faithfully to secure the necessary influence at Ottawa to have justice done to this district, hereby respectfully request that you allow your name to be placed in nomination as a candidate to contest this constituency at the forthcoming Dominion elections, and we do hereby pledge you our undivided support, and will use all honorable means to elect you, should you see fit to accept this requisition.

Andrew Bryden, Wellington. J. D. Scager. J. G. Campbell. Wm. Simpson, Northfield. R. C. Wilgress. Jno. A. Thompson, Nanooche. Jas. Knight. Wm. Roberts. Jno. Hirst, Englishman's River. Geo. Rollo, Nanaimo. And 349 others.

MR. HAGGART'S REPLY. To the Signers of the Requisition and the Electors of Vancouver Island District: GENTLEMEN,—Having received your generous invitation to contest this district in the interests of the Liberal-Conservatives, I have the honor to announce myself a candidate at the forthcoming Dominion elections. I have supported the Liberal-Conservative party for the past seventeen years, and I am thoroughly in accord with its policy—a reasonable protective tariff, a protec-

tion of Canadian interests, a tariff sliding scale which would accommodate the duties to the needs of the country. Such a policy and the gradual reduction of the tariff in the interests of the country at large, have met with the approbation of the people generally. On the Manitoba school question I consider that the Manitoba legislature in passing the public school act failed to make that measure satisfactory to the minority, who had rights embodied in the constitution of the province. The Dominion government in trying to pass the remedial bill has not been sustained by the country. After the minority had appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and they (privy council) decided that the minority had a grievance, conciliation should have been used until the Manitoba government settled the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned. On Manitoba rests the responsibility of devising a scheme that has been manifested lately. While my sympathy has been with the Dominion government (considering the position in which it has been placed), I could not support it in the Manitoba bill. I believe the British Columbia have no desire to interfere with this question. Our public school system is as near perfect as it can be; all parties feel that their rights are strictly protected by the exclusion of all religious teachings in our schools.

The Liberal-Conservative government in the past has appropriated large sums throughout the Dominion in developing her vast resources, and I believe that same policy will have to be carried out in the future. Our province has bright prospects. I consider we will require the most liberal treatment that the government can give us to meet the demand for opening out our mines of precious metals of all kinds. Our scattered population demands greater postal facilities both by land and by water; our agricultural interests call for our strictest attention; our farmers demand the most generous treatment that a wise government can give them. These and many other questions of general interest in our district will be fully discussed with the electors at an early date.

In conclusion—you are well aware that I have had a practical knowledge of the various needs of all classes in this district. I elected, I will consider it my duty to devote my time working for the best interests of our Dominion, province and district, and in the words of one of our representative men in the East—"I believe" it is of vast importance to create and maintain a public and honest opinion, one that is wise and strong, and one that will elect men of uncompromising fidelity to responsible positions, and who will make and execute righteous laws."

Your obedient servant, JAMES HAGGART.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL. Tacoma, May 13.—(Special)—Glenaville's Gladiators, by rank fielding and because of heavy hitting and occasional brilliant fielding on the part of the home team, lost to-day's game by 17 to 9. Balse, the Portland pitcher, was batted out of the box, and in the third inning Vangiesen was substituted. Pastors pitched for Tacoma.

SEATTLE, May 13.—Seattle knocked out Victoria to-day in the league baseball match by 11 runs to 7. The batteries were Butler and Frary for Seattle, Hughes and Kossuch for Victoria.

THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT. Wm. Lost. Seattle..... 4 2 Portland..... 2 2 Tacoma..... 3 4 Victoria..... 4 5

YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN THE EAST. At Toronto—Toronto, 3; Syracuse, 3. At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 14. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 4. At Pittsburg—New York-Pittsburg postponed.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREWS. ROCHESTER, May 13.—The third annual state convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews will convene here next Saturday. This is the principal laymen's organization in the Protestant Episcopal church. Its object, as stated in the constitution, is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men. It was founded in St. James church in Chicago in 1883. From a small beginning it has spread throughout this country and Canada, Scotland, England and Australia. The coming state convention in this city promises to be the largest and most interesting thus far held. Good sized delegations are coming from New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Elmira, Binghamton and the smaller cities and towns. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the convention. The convention will open in Saturday morning with a service in church. Rev. Louis C. Washburn, Archdeacon of Rochester, will deliver the address of welcome.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has approved the act making provision for the deportation of Canadian Crees Indians from Montana and their delivery to the Canadian authorities.

FOR DANDRUFF. GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT. IT CLEANSSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT. Big Cakes HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

ASKED FOR In the best recommendation any goods can have. "Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk IS IN CONSTANT DEMAND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Burglary and Safebreaking in Vancouver—Examinations for Mine Managers' Certificates. Westminster Assizes—Quarrelsome Japanese—New Paper at Quesnelle Mouth—Mining.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 13.—Vancouver is infested with tramps. Several houses were entered during the absence of the owners this week, and this morning burglars cracked the safe of Leckie & Co., Granville street. A hole was bored in the safe and a charge of powder put in which blew the safe open and set fire to the building. The flames attracted a passer-by and the fire company was called out. It was then found that the burglars had returned and taken \$30 in money out of the safe, and a drawer of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Shaw, widow of Mr. Leckie's late partner, estimated in value from \$500 to \$1,000. Bales of duck piled around the safe were burnt, and the books of the concern went up in smoke. The partitions were blown to pieces and two big holes gaped in the floor.

M. Beecher has returned from a business trip East. J. W. Bowser will remain in the field as a Conservative candidate, and has opened his committee rooms. J. B. Beinfeld has been adjusting the insurance losses at Ainsworth. He says that the total loss by the recent fire was about \$10,000.

The indications are that Victoria will have a very large home here on Saturday next. The case before Chief Justice Davie, in which the Pacific Casket Company are endeavoring to get the insurance money allowed to be due from the P. C. Scottish Assurance Company, will be continued all day. It will be remembered that the casket works were burned down in March, 1894, the loss being about \$30,000. A new electric car for Victoria goes over by the steamer Rithet to-morrow.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, May 13.—The case of Regina v. Carter, criminal libel, before the assize court has been adjourned to the Vancouver assize. In the case of Regina v. Potts, at a late hour a verdict had not been rendered. Yesterday afternoon the grand jury brought in a true bill against Lee Hoy for perjury. The case of Gong Ning, charged with stealing partnership money, was dismissed. In the case of Lee Hoy, charged with perjury alleged to have been committed at the last assize, the judge instructed the jury that there was not enough evidence to convict and they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

W. H. West and J. H. Murray are to wrestle in Westminster for \$200 a side. The match is to take place on June 20. The winner to take all. The Japs are getting quarrelsome at Steveston. In one instance a revolver was shown.

The City band, a musical combination which is a credit to the province, is to disband if the city does not pay them the sum agreed upon—\$25 a month. As there seems little prospect of this, Vancouver will probably make a bid for the best of the Royal City talent.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, May 13.—The examination for mine managers' certificates opened yesterday morning in the old court house and will probably last three or four days. The examiners are W. McGregor and A. Bryden, and the candidates are W. H. Which, Thos. Morgan, D. Wilson, W. B. Bradshaw, A. Sharp, G. Elliott.

The Liberal-Conservative meeting for the election of delegates to the convention was postponed until to-morrow evening.

QUESNELLE MOUTH. QUESNELLE MOUTH, May 7.—As already noticed in the Colonist Quesnelle Mouth will shortly have a paper of its own. Its promoters, Messrs. D. G. Philip and W. J. Harber, have already arrived and expect to have their plant here shortly. Mr. Philip was lately connected with the News-Advertiser of Vancouver, and Mr. Harber recently severed his connection with the Verdon News.

Everything seems to point to a great future for Cariboo, both in agriculture and mining. The dredgers will be working on the Fraser and Quesnelle rivers in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Law leave Quesnelle on the 10th inst. for Vancouver. Mr. Law has large mining interests in Kootenay. His mine at Quesnelle is showing well and a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 265 feet, the deepest shaft sunk in this district.

FORT STEELE. (From the Prospector.) Eight applications have been made, by different parties, for the leasing of placer ground on Palmer's bar. The applicants have applied for a half mile each of bar diggings and intend to pool their interests and form a company to work the several claims. Water will be brought to the diggings by a ditch for a distance of five miles through a low pass from the Moyea river.

The Upper Columbia Navigation Company intend running the Gwendoline as

far as Island Pond on the Kootenay river; from there a road will be opened to Canal Flat, and in this way a large proportion of the ore from the North Star mine will be carried to Golden, where it will be smelted.

The Invicta Company have had their ditches cleaned out and are getting their property in good shape. The iron piping has been shipped and will be pushed forward to Wild Horse creek without delay.

The company holding the bond on the Dibble property are engaged in running a tunnel to strike the Last Chance lead. They are in 240 feet and have cut several leads one to three feet in width that has a rich pay streak a foot wide; another is 15 feet in width.

To Elect a Bishop of Niagara. HAMILTON, May 12.—The Anglican synod of Niagara met here today to elect a successor to Bishop Hamilton. The names likely to come before the synod are: Canon Houston, Niagara Falls; Canon Dumoulin, Toronto; Dean Carmichael, Montreal; Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Toronto; ex-Provost Body, of New York; and Rev. Dr. Stow, Chicago, with the chances in favor of Canon Dumoulin or Dean Carmichael.

BIRTH. DAY—On the 9th inst. at Derssen, Rocklands Avenue, the wife of Robert S. Day, of a son.

MARRIED. MCVINEN-BUTLER—In this city, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 Kingston street, by Rev. Solomon Leaver, assisted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, J. D. McVinen, to Florence, second daughter of Robert Butler Esq., Foreman Government Printing Office.

DIED. MARTIN—At Grove Cottage, Esquimalt Road, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth, a native of London, England, aged 69 years, relict of the late Thomas Martin.

HILL—In Lake District, on the 6th inst., Katie, daughter of W. H. Hill, of Salt Sea, Marie, aged 19 years.

WARD—At the family residence, Pemberton Road, on the 18th inst., John Arthur Curtis, only child of William Arthur and Maid Ward, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BOSS—At her residence, 227 Johnson street, on the 11th inst., Rosa, relict of the late Giacomo Bossi, a native of Baden Baden, aged 69 years.

ANDERSON—At his residence, 52 Rae street, on the 12th inst., James Anderson, a native of St. John, N.B., aged 70 years. (See John, N.B., papers please copy.)

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ACHE. In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action "push" all the poisons out. In vials at 25 cents. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

BAUTENBERG'S ELECTION RETURNS Score Cards, For the Dominion of Canada, with official returns of 1891. PRICE 15c.

Hibben & Co. FOR SALE—A good general purpose brood mare, sound, works well; will foal soon by first-class steed. Pemberton & Son, 4 Fort street. apl-34-wtf

STILL THERE Cuban Insurgents definite Period to Surrender Popular Excitement Spain With R United

HAVANA, May 13. Weyler has prolonged period given to insurgents surrender and obtain offences. The mayor the north coast, pro Roy, reports that a boat abandoned in this district has landed a small marked steamer. The Shelter Island last. While cruising Point Media, Cuba, the Spanish gunboat saw a boat manned of boat got as near as possible, when an armed man was sent in pursuit. The Spanish gunboat, the supposed the alleged insurrectionists, the steamer at Colon within in Puerto Cortes in hal government has been Bogota to seize the steamer if war makes the Colombian general Cordova was Gen. Campo Serrano.

LAWRENCE, Esq., of London, England, aged 69 years, relict of the late Thomas Martin. Brother Jonathan is reported to have written to the United States this morning, says: "The report that the Cuban government intend to interfere at which do not concern will not find support."

MADRID, May 13.—The attitude of the government towards captured on board the riots and outbreaks toward the United States, the passage through the city of Havana, the Cubans as belligerents, and the sent there are but some of the Liberal declare government ought to return to Cuba in all the transatlantic newspaper asserts that the majority of insurgent committee the Florida coast pieces of artillery, quantity of munitions of the United States ply of insurgent force embarkation took place in spite of the presence of Jackson.

According to the report of the States toward the New York World is partly because the offer garded as a question according to the principle law. El Corro says that the United States are doing because it is in bustling existence in the United States, that consequently the United States would be a great time of Spain.

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Several papers besides Gen. Weyler Ahumada, who is demands the United States resign if the judicial trial is quashed. All the comment feat the deep impression public mind in favor of the rebellion would long ago. Great indignation the landing of the which has been a sensational matter here.

El Epoca, who organ, discussed more conservative manner America's