The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 16TH, 1890.

THE "WORRYING" BUSINESS.

It is not pleasant to read in our special despatch from Ottawa that Mr. "Earle has been devoting the whole week to worrying the officials of the fisheries department relative to the revision of the fishery regulations." The representatives of British Columbia in the Dominion Parliament should not be under the necessity of teaching the officials of the department their duty, or of "worrying" them in order to get the business of the department done in a common sense way. The officials of the department of fisheries in Ottawa appear to be unteachable. They evidently know nothing about the way in which the salmon fishery in this province is conducted, and they will not learn from those who do know. They appear to treat the advice and recommendations of the provincial inspector, Mr. Thomas Mowat, with contempt. He is an intelligent, painstaking and conscientious official. He is on the spot, and he knows how the fisheries ought to be regulated; but the Ottawa wise-acres are too self-sufficient to learn anything from him. A delegation of canners went to Ottawa a few months ago in order to represent their case fully to the Department and to the Government. They had several interviews with the Minister and his subordinates. They were politely treated and, as they thought, attentively heard. But after they came home they found that their recommendations were disregarded and their representations either misunderstood or disbelieved. The regulations were in almost every respect different from what they were led to expect they would be. The work of advising and enlightening the Department had all to be done over again. The Board of Trade had to send a remonstrance, and the representatives of Victoria were obliged to "worry" the officials in order that the canners might be able to go on with their work unhampered by senseless restrictions devised by men who know nothing about the salmon fishing, and who are too conceited to take advice.

Members of Parliament are not sent to Ottawa to dance attendance upon Ministers that they may obtain as favors what the different provinces have a right to receive. Neither is a part of the duty of members of Parliament to instruct ignorant or to stimulate neglectful officials.

It is too bad to see so important an industry as salmon packing in British Columbia placed at the mercy of a set of ignorant and self-opinionated officials. The Government should take measures to inform itself thoroughly as to the condition and the requirements of that industry. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries should pay British Columbia a visit during the fishing season to see how the work is done and to obtain the information he needs at first hand, on the spot, from men who know all that is known about it. If he has not time to do this a commission of intelligent men, unconnected with any Government department, should be sent to the province to collect the information which the Government requires in order to be able to deal with the Pacific Coast salmon fishery intelligently and effectively. A similar commission was, two or three years ago, appointed to enquire into the lobster fishery of the eastern Maritime provinces; and the salmon fishery of British Columbia is of much more value than the lobster fishery of the east.

If this were done the regulations for the direction of the salmon fishery would not need to be revised and re-revised, and the time of members of Parliament would not be taken up in "worrying" officials of the Fisheries Department in order to persuade them to correct the egregious and mischievous blunders they had made.

THE ORGAN, SLY.

The double game which the organ of the Opposition is playing is not, by any means, a deep one. It is endeavoring to create jealousy between the Mainland and the Island in what it, no doubt, considers a wonderfully sly way. It adopted the arguments and the figures of the organ of the Fraser river malcontents, to show that that section is entitled to nearly as many members as the whole Island of Vancouver, and to fourteen out of the seventeen members allotted to the Mainland; and now it tries to create discontent among the inland districts of the Mainland by insinuating that nearly all the members of the Cabinet, after the election, will represent Island constituencies. It says:

"And suppose that Honest John stands for an Island constituency and is elected, when and where will the mainland then be in the matter of Cabinet officers? With all five of the members of the Cabinet belonging to the Island, will there be no cause for disaffection?"

Any one can see with half an eye what the Times is driving at. It thinks it can, without telling a direct lie, make the people of the Mainland believe that they will not be represented in the Cabinet by a Mainland man. To do this, it assumes what no one has the slightest cause for supposing, that Mr. Robson will stand for an Island constituency. The Times knows well that there is not the slightest probability of Mr. Robson offering for an Island District. No one either in or out of the Government has as much as hinted that he has the remotest intention of doing anything of the kind. But it suits the little game which the Times and those who inspire it are trying to play, to make people believe that all the members of the Cabinet will after the election be Island men, and it therefore raises the report that all five members of the Cabinet will, when the elections are over, represent Island constituencies. It, no doubt, hopes and believes that those who will circulate the report will keep out of sight the fact that the whole theory is built on an assumption for which there is not the shadow of a foundation.

No one yet knows what constituency will choose the Hon. John Robson for its representative. It is not by any means sure that he will not be invited to stand for one of the Lower Fraser districts. That section of the province will, it is more than likely, wish to retain its representation in the Cabinet, and to increase it if possible. But this it cannot do if it elects members opposed to the Government. It is well known that outside the Redistribution Act the electors of the Lower Fraser approve of the policy of the Government. The election of Mr. Cunningham for New Westminster proves that at least one constituency of that section favored the general policy of the Government, and there are good reasons for believing that a few weeks ago the majority of the electors of the Westminster District were of the same mind as the majority of the electors of Westminster city.

There are indications that many of the electors of the Lower Fraser now believe that they were too hasty in condemning the Redistribution scheme and in denouncing Mr. Robson for introducing it. They see that although they did not get all that they wanted, they are in a much better position than they were at the last general election, and also in a better position than they would be if Mr. Robson allowed the Legislative Assembly to be dissolved without coming to a conclusion on the Redistribution question. It is quite possible, therefore, that there are many in the three constituencies who believe that it would not be wise in them to reject Mr. Robson because he could not get for them all that they wanted, or to oppose the Government, because they could not, with the information at their disposal, frame a faultless redistribution measure. We have seen greater wonders than that Mr. Robson would be asked by a number of the most influential men in one or other of the three constituencies to be a candidate for election. There is no question but that the opposition to Mr. Robson and his Government has of late been greatly mollified in the section of the Lower Fraser. The Times itself has observed the change, and commented upon it. It is, therefore, by no means certain that the section will not send supporters of Mr. Robson's Government to the next Legislative Assembly, or that it will not be well represented in the Robson Cabinet.

Whether this will be the case or not, the Times had no grounds, whatever, for suggesting that, in any ministry of which the Hon. John Robson is the Premier, all "five of the members will belong to the Island."

A FALLEN POLITICIAN.

Mr. Rykert receives no sympathy from the men of any party. He has brought disgrace on the Conservatives, and it is not likely that the members of that party will feel any pity for a man who has by his greed and his corrupt practices brought odium on all with whom he happened to be politically associated. No party in any country could afford to have many Rykerts within its ranks. The innocent would sooner or later be confounded with the guilty in the public mind, and men who viewed Rykert's practices with abhorrence, and who would not do what he has done to make themselves millionaires ten times over, would be looked upon as tainted with Rykertism. The Liberal-Conservative party has certainly done wisely to show their detestation of the conduct of the member for Lincoln in the most public and the most emphatic manner.

It is not to be expected that the Liberals would feel the slightest compassion for this opponent who has been driven from Parliament in disgrace. He was always one of the most bitter and the most aggravating of party men. In debate he had no regard for the feelings of an opponent, and he considered every means of party warfare legitimate. He was particularly skilful in searching into the antecedents of those who were opposed to him, to find inconsistencies and acts which he could represent as reprehensible. He was long distinguished by the title of the "scrap-book orator." It can be easily understood that a party man of this kind would be cordially hated by his opponents, and that when his day of tribulation came, brought on as it was by his own "discreditable, corrupt and scandalous conduct," they would feel for him but little sympathy. Reprobated by his friends, despised by opponents and contemned by the people of Canada generally, it is surprising that Mr. Rykert would have the audacity to ask any constituency to place him again in the position which he, in the estimation of men of both parties, has disgraced. Mr. Rykert evidently believes that he has done nothing wrong, and he seems to think that a majority of the electors of the county of Lincoln are of the same opinion. He is again before them as a candidate for their suffrages. The reception he will meet from his old constituents is foreshadowed by the way in which the newspapers of the county notice his resignation. The St. Catherine Star, which is a staunch Conservative paper in the Ontario sense of the term, "staunch," comments upon Mr. Rykert's resignation in the following terms:

"Mr. Rykert has resigned his seat in Parliament. No other outcome seemed possible after the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on Friday, in appointing a sub-committee, hostile to Mr. Rykert, to bring in a report. The nature of that report was probably known to Mr. Rykert before he decided to hand in his resignation. It found him guilty of the charge laid by Sir Richard Cartwright of 'discreditable, corrupt and scandalous conduct.'

"In resigning his seat, Mr. Rykert complained that he had not received a fair trial at the hands of the committee. He will probably be the only one that will make such a statement. The committee appears to have allowed him the utmost latitude, and certainly it has given him every opportunity to establish, by documentary and oral evidence, his innocence of the charges. He has frequently urged, in palliation of his connection with the timber limit deal, that the correspondence was scattered broadcast among his constituents previous to his last election and that he was elected in the face of it all. In considering this phase of the question it must not be forgotten that this timber limit question was only raised in the last week or ten days of the campaign, was but imperfectly understood by his constituents, and was looked upon then more as a "Grit dodge" than a substantial charge of wrong-doing. Mr. Rykert's election at that time was an endorsation of the policy of the Dominion Government, and had little, if anything, of a bearing on Mr. Rykert's transactions with Mr. Adams.

"The scandal itself, and the resignation of Mr. Rykert, are unfortunate for the County of Lincoln. Some of whatever odium there may be will stick to the constituency. Mr. Rykert has, as yet, given no intimation as to what further course he intends to pursue, and we shall await his decision on this point with a good deal of interest."

The other Conservative papers of the county of Lincoln speak of Mr. Rykert's conduct in a similar strain. It is very evident that the thinking men of Lincoln consider that their county would be disgraced if a majority can be found in it so lost to all sense of political decency as to vote for Mr. Charles Rykert.

A Boon To Mankind.

The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness, and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsey, etc., take 10 to 20 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result. w.fs

Everyone Should Try

To secure good health. The great specific for all diseases arising from disordered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, palpitation, indigestion, constipation and all blood diseases is Burdock Blood Bitters.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Rykert's Resignation the Sensation of the Session.

Charlton's Vote of Censure—The Immigration Question—The Vetoing of Provincial Acts.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, May 3.—Parliament is now fairly on the home stretch. With the warm weather here and three provincial elections on the tapis, members are exceedingly anxious to get away, so that by the end of next week it is anticipated that the work of the session will be well advanced and prorogation day definitely announced. Already members are beginning to leave for home, and by the time this letter reaches Victoria a regular stampede will have set in. The Nova Scotians are particularly desirous of leaving, as their elections come on first, but the Ontario men are not less anxious to get to the homes and give a hand in the local fight. Mr. Earle informed me this afternoon that as soon as the supplementary estimates have passed the House and he had cleared up all arrears of work, he would leave for home, as he thought his constituents would not desire him to stay for prorogation. Mr. Earle is also anxious to be home to assist in welcoming the Duke of Connaught. As things look at present there will be a slim attendance of members of parliament when His Excellency comes down to deliver the speech in English and French, and Black Rod makes his three bows at the rate of $100 a bow.

MR. RYKERT.

The talk to-day is all about Mr. Rykert's resignation. It is the reigning sensation; in fact, the sensation of the session. Mr. Rykert has announced his intention of running again in Lincoln, and the general opinion is that the electors of that county will mark their condemnation of his conduct by rejecting him.

DUAL LANGUAGE.

On two or three occasions this week the Senate has wrestled with the dual language question. Senator Bellerose, a rabid Nationalist, has constituted himself the champion of French rights, and has been loud in his complaints that the French Canadians were not being fairly dealt with, and, in fact, were not receiving justice. His proposal, however, to reject the House of Commons' compromise on the question was voted down by 46 to 7, a large number of Senators of French-Canadian extraction voting with the majority. Senator Bellerose, on the motion for the third reading, shouted out in wrathy tones, "it's a shame, a shame," and expressing the wish that he were in England, for there he would obtain that fair play which he could not get in this British colony, where his people were crushed. This gentleman is one of those who have got the idea into their heads that Canada is to become a French country and he is earnest in the belief that on the banks of the St. Lawrence there will be created a great French nationality. A brother senator from down by the sea told Mr. Bellerose, however, that the sooner he got rid of this notion the better it would be for the peace of the country as Canada was destined to be a British colony no matter what the French-Canadians might do.

MR. CHARLTON'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

About midnight on Thursday evening Mr. John Charlton looked a pretty sick man. He had started, early in the afternoon, to give the House a dissertation on the iniquity of the government for not referring the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Supreme Court. Naturally there were a good many complaints that this question should have been brought up at a such late period in the session. Mr. Charlton was well within his right to present the question, but when members are anxious to get away, and the state of public business such that every moment is required for the business of the country, it seems little more than a travesty on parliamentary procedure to waste time on thrashing a dead horse. Many suspect, however, that Mr. Charlton was not altogether animated by motives of patriotism or a desire to present a plank in the Equal Rights programme to the consideration of the country. Rather it would appear that he was simply aiding in a scheme, led by Mr. Blake, to give some of those Liberal members, who voted with the Government on this question last year, a chance to rehabilitate themselves with their constituents, and so improve the prospects of Mr. Mowat in the now pending election campaign in this province. Mr. Charlton's speech threw no fresh light on the question. Sir John Thompson took up the cudgels on behalf of the Government and made an able exposition of the grounds upon which he believed the act was constitutional. He took the position that when once the Governor-General had signified his intention of allowing the act to go into force it was entirely beyond the power of the executive to disallow it. He informed the House—what was not known before—that His Excellency, in asking the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown, had acted without consulting the ministry. Mr. Blake took the position that the legal points should have been referred to the Supreme Court, and he let the public into a secret that on the 26th April last year, when he was unable to be in Parliament, he had telegraphed to a leading member on the government side suggesting that it would be in the public interest to make provision for testing in the courts the validity of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The matter was under discussion all evening, perhaps the best speech in the whole debate being that of Nicholas Flood Davin. Mr. Davin was in great form, and although starting under disadvantageous circumstances, with the House impatient for a division, within five minutes the bald-headed orator of the Western prairies had everyone listening to him and enjoying the manner in which he "slated" Charlton. It was Mr. Davin's speech, as well as Mr. Laurier's repudiation of Mr. Charlton's course, that made that honorable gentleman take on a sickly hue. It is to be hoped that the House has at last given the Jesuits Estates Act its quietus.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Once or twice reference has been made in this column to the do-nothing policy of the government on the immigration question. In terming it a "do-nothing policy," there is no desire to cast any reflections upon the Department of Agriculture. The House of Commons has for the past two or three years made such a small appropriation that it has been impossible for Canada to do anything of a tangible character towards promomoting immigration. This has been due to a large extent to the agitation raised by a few Grit labor men in the city of Toronto, whose sole desire has been to cause the government trouble. Members of parliament, however, have not been blind to what is being done by the other colonies of the British Empire. Two or three members of the House, notably Mr. A. W. Ross, have madeit their business to work up a little interest in this question, and with such success that at the ministerial caucus yesterday, the members were unanimous that the time had arrived for the government to take up the work vigorously. With such strong backing the government can well go ahead, and there is no reason whatever why half a million dollars should not be placed in the supplementary estimate annually for eight or ten years to give us a chance to get population into our western country. Other countries are doing it, and if the Argentine Confederation, with a population of three and a half millions, can afford to appropriate $7,000,000 for this purpose, surely Canada, with a larger population ought not to be behind hand in the race.

THE VETO POWER.

An important change in government practice is about to be made with reference to the vetoing of provincial acts. The government has accepted Mr. Blake's motion that before the disallowance power is exercised, and before the appellate power in respect of educational matters is put into operation, the question of law and fact shall be referred to a judicial tribunal, which, after argument has been heard, shall give a reasoned opinion for the guidance of the executive. The adoption of this motion will relieve both political parties in respect of such cases as the Jesuits' Estates act and the Manitoba School act, the latter of which will have to be dealt with at a very early date. Under the new proposal the government is not to be the sole judge of such measures, and consequently it is expected that it will not be held responsible for its action with regard to them. There is no doubt, whatever, that the engrafting of this proposal on our statute book, as will probably be done next session, will relieve the Dominion government, no matter what party may be in power, of a good deal of the approbrium which this government has had to contend with from certain sections of the community whenever it has exercised the power of disallowance. For years the actual authority of the executive over provincial legislation has been poorly defined. Sir John Macdonald, when minister of justice, laid down three conditions under which the power could be brought into operation. First, when a local act was unconstitutional; secondly, when it conflicted with Dominion legislation; and thirdly, when it was against public policy. Until 1882 no objection was taken to the exercise of the power by either party, but when the conflict arose between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mowat over the celebrated Rivers and Streams' bill, the divergent lines between the two parties commenced to manifest themselves, until to-day, it is perhaps not too much to say that the opposition policy is for the total abolition of the veto power. The adoption of Mr. Blake's proposition will hereafter compel the executive to base its action, with regard to local laws, upon one of three possible grounds: First, unconstitutionality; second, the facts of the case; and thirdly, public policy. With this necessity imposed upon them there is little fear of the power of disallowance being misused.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Certain changes in the Franchise Act this session are deserving of note. The suspension once more of the Dominion voters' lists will relieve members and and would-be members from the expense attendant upon watching them and seeing that their friends are duly given the power to vote. There is to be no revision until 1891 and the lists revised in that year will probably be the ones upon which the next general election will be fought. A change is also to be made in the method of revising the list. After June 1st, 1891, the revising officer will take the list of 1889 and compare them with the last assessment rolls, which are to be accepted as prima facie evidence of value and qualification. He will also bring to bear upon them such declarations as are forwarded to him calling for additions to or removal from the list. With information thus at hand he will prepare two lists, one headed "Names to be added and corrections to be made," and the other "names to be removed." Declarations asking for further changes are to be received up to August 1st, after which date the supplementary lists are to be printed, and in order to overcome the difficulty which has arisen from these supplementary lists going astray on the way to Ottawa, they will hereafter, at distant points, be printed at a local printing office. When the lists are prepared they are all to be posted up in the post-offices, and in a conspicuous place in the Revisier's office, and copies are to be sold at the rate of 10 cents each for each polling district. The final revision and all necessary corrections will be made, and then the supplementary lists as amended must be forwarded to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery here before December 31st. This gentleman in turn will pass the list on to the Queen's printer to prepare the new voters' list from, and, thereafter, subject to any amendment made by judgment on appeal, the persons whose names appear on the list are the only registered voters in the electoral division to which the list belongs. By the new act the preparation of the list will cost less, and the method of procedure will not be so complicated.

WITH NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

The Premier Receives a Warm Welcome at Kamloops.

The Government Policy Endorsed and Mr. Martin's Election Looked Upon as Certain.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 13.—A public meeting of the electors of Kamloops district was held in Ravens Hall this evening. The chairman, after explaining the object of the meeting, called upon G. B. Martin, M.P.P., who addressed the meeting at some length, explaining the course he had pursued in the Assembly regarding public matters, he being frequently interrupted by applause.

Hon. John Robson, who returned to the inland capital last night from the Kootenay district, was next called upon. The premier upon taking the platform was received with loud applause, and after thanking the electors for their warm reception, he made a brilliant speech in support of the government's policy during the past, and promising that if returned to power, he would, if possible, more than ever endeavor to look after the interests of the province.

The premier was followed by Mr. James McIntosh, who moved a vote of confidence in our present representative, Mr. Martin, after which Thomas Roadley came forward, and after criticizing the policy of the government, announced himself as a candidate for Yale district. It is not, however, believed that his candidature will have any material effect on the result of the election, as it is generally conceded that the interests of the district have been well looked after by our present member, Mr. Martin, and there is little doubt but that he will be elected by a big majority.

The Premier, Mrs. Robson and their son left by the Pacific express to-night for the coast.

Lame Back Cured.

"SEVEN years ago I was troubled with lame back and could scarcely move. Several remedies failed, but on trying Hagyards Yellow Oil I found immediate relief, and two bottles effected a complete cure."

MRS. HUMBLE, Corbet P. O., Ont. w.fs

CAPITAL NOTES.

Death of Adam Hudspeth, M.P., for South Victoria.

The New Steamer to Replace the Sir James Douglas.

No Subsidy for the H. B. Railway or Grand Trunk Short Line—The Northwest Fur Scandal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 12.—In the House to-night Mr. Earle asked for information in regard to the new government steamer for British Columbia waters.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that the Government proposed to replace the Sir James Douglas without delay, as she is not fitted for the service. There would not be time to build a new vessel in British Columbia, and accordingly the government would at once purchase a steamer in the British market.

Adam Hudspeth, M. P. for South Victoria, died at Lindsay this afternoon. He was found in bed this morning struck with apoplexy.

The service term of four hundred constables of the mounted police expires shortly. Is is thought all will re-engage.

The report of the privileges on elections committee censuring Rykert has been unanimously adopted, as also the report of the special committee on the Middleton case. Mr. Blake delivered a speech in which he excoriated Gen. Middleton vigorously. He hoped the government would make Middleton pay for the furs and see that he withdrew from the Canadian service.

Sir Adolphe Caron said Gen. Middleton regretted the act, and expressed his willingness to pay for the proportion of the furs put up for him.

By a strange coincidence Middleton's condemnation comes on the fifth anniversary of Batoche.

The Premier announced to-night that negotiations for the fast Atlantic service would be resumed after the session.

The last batch of railway subsidies were brought down to-night. There is nothing for the Hudson Bay road or the Grand Trunk short line. The Manitoba members are greatly put out about the former.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, May 17.—The senate made a vigorous kick to-night against the government rushing business upon it at the fag end of the session.

The typographical union are kicking about the proposal of the government to introduce a type-setting machines in the government bureau.

The senate will sit in the mornings to facilitate business.

Mrs. Reid, mother of Senator Reid, died at the Cascades, near here, this morning, aged 81. She and her husband settled here 57 years ago.

It is reported that Gen. Middleton has resigned, but the report lacks confirmation.

There was a lively spat to-night between Blake and Hickey over the subsidy to the latter's road.

The Premier paid a graceful tribute today to the late Adam Hudspeth.

In view of the refusal of the government to grant a subsidy to the Hudson Bay railway, a bill extending the charter was introduced by consent to-day.

The McGreevy case had an airing in the Commons to-night. How Mr. Langevin said he knew nothing of them.

The bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics was passed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The H. B. Railway Subsidy.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12.—An Ottawa despatch to the Tribune says it is now recognized on all hands that the Hudson's Bay railway subsidy is in the dim and misty future. The officers of the road have practically thrown up the sponge.

In a Watery Grave.

HALIFAX, May 12.—Diver Defres, who went out on the schooner Advance the other day in search of an unknown upturned schooner, arrived home yesterday afternoon. The name of the schooner is the Laburnum, of Shelburne. The finding of the Laburnum, which sailed from Halifax last January, settles all doubts as to the fate of her crew, consisting of Capt. DeEgan and eight men.

Bank Shares.

LONDON, May 12.—The E. C. Commercial Bank of Manitoba invites subscriptions for 8,900 shares, of 100 each, at twenty-two pounds ten shillings per share.

Lucky Fellow.

WINDSOR, Ont., May 12. — Napoleon Carver, of Roscomb, has fallen heir to $80,000 by the death of a relative in England.

Ontario Politics.

TORONTO, May 12.—The North Oxford Reformers have unanimously nominated Premier Mowat for the legislature. Hon. A. S. Pardy has again been chosen as the candidate for South Grant.

Correcting Time.

MONTREAL, May 12.—McGill college observatory and Greenwich were placed in telegraph communication with each other yesterday by the outer lines of the Commercial cable and the Canadian Pacific Railway's, and the observations here showed that the time occupied in transmitting signals 3,500 miles was three-quarters of a second. Further tests are to be made between Greenwich and Vancouver, B. C., with a view of correcting time and fixing the longitude between Pacific Coast points.

The Duke's Visit to Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Sir George Stephen has called upon Mayor Grenier with reference to the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive here on the 3d of June and will only stop for one day, during which time they will be the guests of Sir George and Lady Stephen. The Duke has announced, through the Governor-General, his willingness to accept an address from the corporation, and Sir George has promised to use his best efforts to induce their royal highnesses to come to the city hall on the 4th to be presented publicly with an address.

A Big Explosion.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., May 12.—The works of the Standard and Venture Powder and Dynamite manufactories, situated near this town, exploded yesterday. Where the works stood is a hole in which a good-sized house could be placed out of sight. No one was hurt. Loss $10,000.

Perished in the Flames.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., May 12.—At five o'clock this morning fire broke out in a small dwelling occupied by a family named Wynn. A thirteen-year-old boy named William Wynn went upstairs and attempted to save his grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Soules, who was eighty years of age and helpless, when he was overtaken by the flames and both perished.

Furniture Factory Burned.

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., May 12.—The factory belonging to the Alexandria Furniture Company was burned to-day.

Lame Back Cured.

"SEVEN years ago I was troubled with lame back and could scarcely move. Several remedies failed, but on trying Hagyards Yellow Oil I found immediate relief, and two bottles effected a complete cure."

MRS. HUMBLE, Corbet P. O., Ont. w.fs

Serious Illness of Adam Hudspeth.

LINDSAY, Ont., May 12.—Adam Hudspeth, M. P. for South Victoria, returned home from Ottawa Saturday evening in apparent good health. This morning it was noticed he was sleeping longer than usual, and, after one or two ineffectual efforts to awaken him, his physician was called in and pronounced him suffering from an attack of apoplexy. His case is serious.

An Open Letter.

TORONTO, May 12.—The Globe and Mail published an open letter from Mr. Charlton to Sir Adolphe Caron, explaining Charlton's reasons for withholding his signature from the manifesto of the Equal Rights party. He expresses his dissent from some of the statements in the manifesto, but utters warm approval of Mr. Caven's letter to the press of April 29th.

Opposition to Rykert.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 12.—A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, Ont., one of the leading conservatives of the country and a very strong man, is out in opposition to Rykert. It is generally understood that the reformers will not place a candidate in the field. The equal righters have decided to take no action.

Sheriff of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., May 12.—Hon. Senator Rosaire Thibodeau to-day received official notice of his appointment as Sheriff of Montreal. It is thought he will continue to hold his position as senator.

Hon. Owen McInerney Dead.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 12.—Hon. Owen McInerney, member of the legislative council of this, Richibucto, province, died on Friday at his home in Richibucto. There are now six vacancies in the legislative council.

Equal Rights Candidates.

TORONTO, May 13.—The Equal Rights association, of Toronto, met last night, and after much discussion determined to put two men in the field for the city. They are Wm. Bell, a coal dealer, and S. Douglas Armour.

Probably a Case of Suicide.

TORONTO, May 13.—The much decomposed remains of George A. McMaster, nephew of the late Senator McMaster, were found in the bay yesterday. It is not known how long he has been missing. He was dissipated.

Fatal Fishing Trip.

TORONTO, May 13.—A county constable from Fowler was found drowned in the Humber river yesterday, where he had gone to fish.

Aid for the H. B. Railroad.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—The announcement made in the Ottawa despatches to-day that substantial aid to the Hudson Bay railway was assured, caused no little degree of excitement throughout the city. It would be difficult, indeed, to express in words the anxiety and suspense which have been felt for the past few weeks by every citizen of Winnipeg on this point, and it was only natural there should be rejoicings at the uncertainty being removed. On all sides are heard expressions of satisfaction. It is understood the government has promised sufficient aid to extend the road to Saskatchewan at least this year.

A Bigamist.

MONTREAL, May 13. — The bookkeeper Wm. Harrison Bothwell, alias Wm. Russell, pleaded guilty this afternoon of bigamy. He was married at Philadelphia four years ago, and in November last he married Eliza J. Bean at St. Johns, Que., his first wife being still living. He was employed at the school of infantry, St. Johns, but recently came to Montreal.

Smothered in Bran.

STRATFORD, Ont., May 13.—Thos. Peel, while shovelling bran in Hood & Cullen's flour mill to-day, slipped down a chute unobserved and was suffocated.

Ended His Life.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 13.—The body of Henry Byers, formerly a Methodist minister, was found in Ostarsqui Bay this morning. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 12.—In the Commons this evening, Sir J. G. S. Kinloch, member for East Perth, asked the government to allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia, which he claimed were always free from pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Chaplain, President of the Board of Agriculture, denied that Virginia cattle were always free from it, and referred to the reports of the American department of agriculture in proof of his assertion. By that showing the government could not make the exception with respect to Virginia cattle.

Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, moved the second reading of the Local Taxation bill, dealing with licenses to public houses. The purpose of the government in proposing that part of the sums allocated to local finances be used for the purchase of licenses was, he declared, to promote temperance. He appealed to the temperance party to recognize existing facts. Public opinion would not support them in trying to beggar the people who were doing a legitimate business.

Mr. W. S. Caine (Unionist) moved the bill be rejected. The temperance party, he said, could not assent to a measure providing the use of public money to buy up the liquor traffickers.

Sir George O. Trevelyan opposed the bill. If the principle of compensation were admitted, he contended it would involve the devotion to it of $250,000,000, besides killing all hope of local option.

A VICTORIAN ABROAD.

Mr. Lewis Lewis Writes from Southern California Sulphur Springs.

The following letter from Mr. Lewis Lewis, dated "El Paso de Robles, Cal., May 5th," was received last evening:

TO THE EDITOR,—Presuming you wish to know of the doings of Victorians in all parts of the world, I write to you and hope I am not encroaching on your valuable time and space. On the 25th of April there was a gathering here of Oddfellows from all parts of San Luis Obispo county, to the number of several hundred; among the entertainments was a very large barbecue on May day. Gen. Pat Murphy, one of California's richest ranchers and landowners, held his annual round-up of stock, which was composed of four thousand head of splendid stock, guarded by about a hundred Mexican cowboys. Many visitors from the Springs attended this round-up, and the General treated all in the most hospitable manner, compelling them to try the barbecued ox, coffee, tortillas, and other Spanish cakes. The place is completely full just now, four or five being in many cases in one room. This is accounted for by the San Luis Obispo county school teachers convention, members to the number of 150 or more having attended. They are all old maids, and if any Victorian wishes a wife let him come here at once. We have several Victorians here although I don't know all their names, except Mr. Turner, Jr., Mrs. and Miss Borthwick. However beautiful this place is, it is not up to Victoria, and as soon as I feel fit to move I shall be off for home.

LEWIS LEWIS.

Well Adapted

THE effective action on the glandular system and the blood, and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B., especially adapted it for the bilious, nervous, costive and scrofulous. From 3 to 6 bottles will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. w.fs

The War in Dahomey.

PARIS, May 13.—Advices from Kotonou state that during an exchange of prisoners nine soldiers of the king of Dahomey committed suicide by throwing themselves into the harbor rather than return to service. The Germans have abandoned their factory at Whydah, as the king continues his hostile attitude.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Failure of a Big Cotton Spinning Firm in England.

Burns Declines to Discuss the Labor Question With Bradlaugh.

Stanley Presented With the Freedom of the City of London—Steamship Line to South Africa.

ADDRESS TO THOS. BAYLEY POTTER.

LONDON, May 12.—There was a notable gathering of free traders at the Cobden Club to-day, the occasion being the presentation of an address to Thos Bayley Potter, Gladstonian member of parliament for Rochdale. Mr. Potter for several years occupied the position of honorable treasurer of the club, and is recognized as one of the highest authorities on tariff matters in England. The address was presented by Mr. Gladstone, who in the course of his speech referred to the Anti-Chinese legislation in the United States. Owing to the ambiguity of the legislation on the Chinese question, he said, he was not altogether clear whether the American government taxed Chinese who entered or barred them all out. Anyway, he thought that the Chinese were to be dreaded more for their virtues than their vices, which he did not believe to be nearly so extensive or flagrant as the grounds taken for their exclusion alleged. In an interview, subsequently, Mr. Potter declared it to be his conviction that the tariff question would again be the issue in the presidential campaign in 1892, when the free traders or tariff reformers would probably be successful.

STANLEY'S ILL TEMPER.

Henry M. Stanley is giving way to an exhibition of ill temper which discloses in his character an element of egotism which threatens to increase the number of his enemies if allowed to remain uncurbed. Just now he is complaining of the cowardice of the public men and press of England in not taking an aggressive position against Germany in Africa at his behest, and is inclined to belittle the intellectual qualities of those who don't agree with him. He admits there is plenty of room in Africa both for Germany and England; but thinks that an English railroad should be constructed at once to connect the lakes and places in that region beyond the possibility of occupation by other powers. Such a railway he asserts, would open the interior trade, the value of which can scarcely be estimated. He expresses admiration for Major Wissmann, but is disinclined to speak of Emin or his new expedition. Throughout the interview, in which Mr. Stanley expressed himself as above, he referred to himself as an Englishman.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has arrived in London. Her coming has aroused Mr. and Mr. De Leuville to activity. The presence of the lady in London is the signal for the marquis to begin the circulation of a report that her visit has for its object her marriage to himself. The industry he has displayed in the dissemination of the report provokes surprise and disgust.

STANLEY AGAIN HONORED.

LONDON, May 13.—The reception given to Henry M. Stanley by the corporation of the city of London in the Guildhall to-day was the grandest of all demonstrations that have been made in honor of the traveler since his arrival. Long before the time appointed for the reception, the streets in the vicinity of Guildhall were so crowded with people that traffic was entirely suspended, a state of affairs that existed for several hours. The speeches, which were delivered by several members of the municipal government welcoming Stanley to London and conferring upon him the freedom of the city, were of the most eulogistic character. A large number of ladies who were in attendance paid especial attention to the guest of the occasion. The freedom of the city was presented in the usual diminutive casket, and the explorer was the recipient of a number of pictures and maps of Africa and London, together with the arms of Great Britain and the United States.

SPINNING MILLS IN DIFFICULTIES.

The announcement is made that the firm of Robert Shaw and Sons, of Bradford, owners of one of the largest cotton spinning mills in England, has become so greatly embarrassed as to necessitate their assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are $500,000.

BURNS SURPRISES HIS FRIENDS.

The great debate on the eight hour question between Charles Bradlaugh and John Burns, the labor agitator, which was announced to take place as soon as a suitable hall could be secured, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Burns. Inasmuch as Burns was the challenging party this much surprise has been caused by his action, for which no adequate reason is given.

HEAVY SUBSIDY FOR A NEW LINE.

The German government has granted a subsidy of one million marks annually to the new steamship company which it proposes running between Germany and the South East African ports.

MAJOR WISSMAN'S COMMAND.

In the German Reichstag to-day, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, minister of foreign affairs, declared that Major Wissmann had a splendid force under his command, and that there was no fear of rebellion or of defeat.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

In the commons this evening, Sir James Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, denied that the government had informed Germany or the other governments that the sugar convention would not be observed by England.

CABLE NEWS.

Germany's Colonial Policy.

BERLIN, May 12.—The debate on the Colonial estimates was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Major Liebert, Commissioner for East Africa, defended the Colonial policy of the Government. The possessions now held by the Germans in East Africa, and their explorations in that part of the country promised extraordinary success. He spoke highly of Major Wissmann's services in forming a model force and establishing stations in the acquired territory. He regarded the appointment of Emin Pasha to a mission in the German service as of great importance. These missions, he said, were highly important in Colonial development. The military on the east coast of Africa was securely established, and German capital and enterprise which, he declared, would yield a handsome profit, would be protected.

A Dangerous Explosive.

ROME, May 13.—A quantity of balastine, the new explosive, exploded to-day at the factory for the manufacture of arms at Avigliana, fourteen miles west of Turin, and fourteen persons were instantly killed and many others injured, some of them fatally.

The Pope's Temporal Power.

VIENNA, May 13. — The Rechscorrespondinz says that in reply to circulars sent by the Pope to one hundred bishops throughout Europe, sixty-six have favored the proclamation of the dogma of the temporal power of the holy see, as opportune. All of the Italian bishops expressed themselves as apposed to it.

Stanley's Opinion.

LONDON, May 13.—The reception of Henry M. Stanley by the Lord Mayor and corporation of London in the Guildhall today, was attended by 2,000 enthusiastic guests. The Lord Mayor presented Mr. Stanley with a gold casket containing an address from the London corporation, to which Stanley responded, thanking his entertainers for the honor conferred upon him. The Congo country might have belonged to England, he said,