Victoria, Friday, April 20, 1894.

ORIENTAL PLAGUES

The city authorities, in order to guard against another invasion of smallpox, conveys all the Chinese and Japanese immigrants to Ross Bay for disinfecting treatment. This is work that should be done at the Dominion quarantine station, and not by the city. When it is known that smallpox is epidemic at light works, is still seriously ill, but now shows signs of improvement. Oriental ports the Dominion authorities against its being imported here. It seems that at present there is no detention or will be given. disinfection unless there are actual cases J. Ward Bell returned last night from antine here and the disease broke out to Victoria. immediately afterwards among her Chinese passengers at Vancouver. It is therefore quite within the range of posfrom any Oriental ship unless precautions are taken, and the city should not cautions. Reform is urgently called for

### THE TWO COMMISSIONS.

It may be that the Colonist is quite as dense as it pretends to be in regard to the Nakusp and Texada royal commissions, but we are really loth to believe it. At all events we feel quite sure that the Colonist's readers are intelligent enough to appreciate the difference between the two sets of instructions. If Messrs. Walkem and Beaven and move that the Nakusp commission be empower-that the Nakusp commission between Instead of doing so he took care that the commission should be restricted in this way: "To inquire whether the honorable the Premier, in advising the said guarantee, has worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced His Honor's in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Licu.tenant-Governor in relation to the Nawhether any of His Honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Nakusp and Slocan railway company, or in any of the contracts of the company, or in the construction company, either in furnishing material or supplies, or in any way whatsoever." He induced the house to reject Mr. Beaven's amendment, which would have secured an enquiry "into the whole the man, handled as it will be by the corks, labels and transport included) cost. matter," from which it must be concluded that he does not want any investigation of some circumstances connected

## DOMINION VOTERS' LISTS.

A question in the house of comm elicited the information that the work of revising the Dominion voters' lists in 1886, 1889 and 1891 cost \$899,453, and that the printing of the list in 1886 cost new world then just being discovered. \$416,000. The franchise act is a very costly farce, which the people would gladly dispense with. Practically only one of the three revisions, that of 1886, of the New Vancouver Coal Company yes was within a reasonable distance of a general election. The list of 1889 was used in the election of 1891, when it was two years old, and the list of 1891 has been used only in bye-elections. Therefore the net result of the franchise act has been a great expenditure of money on radically defective lists-a total cost of \$1,318,000 for worse than nothing. No wonder that even so faithful an organ of the government as the Montreal Gazette is found calling for amendments. Though insisting on the retention of the act, the Gazette suggests these reforms: "Every British subject resident of Canada, twenty-one years of age, who is neither a lunatic or a ptuper, is eligible consumption. The deceased was 19 years to be placed on the lists under one or other of the qualifications now provided, and in view of this fact, it appears to be inexpedient longer to complicate the act with a number of different qualifications all of which can be embraced under the term manhood suffrage. The work of preparing the lists would be appreciably lightened if this was done, and the labor of revision before the revising barristers the Dark Continent to read without rain would be greatly lessened." It would some of the criticisms that have recently of Hamilton, was killed in the railway certainly be a great improvement if the been published on the work of missionplain system of manhood suffrage and aries, explorers and colonists. If these one-man-one-vote were adopted, adding the respective the lists meet the list meet the lists meet the list meet the lists meet the list meet the lists meet the lists meet the list meet the lists meet the lists m the provision that the lists must be reland who might be deemed prejudiced in of long lumber, three and a half million vised when an election is to be held un- proportion to their ignorance of the sub- laths and two and a quarter million shinless revision has taken place within a ject which they ventured to discuss, one might pass them by with the slight nereasonable time. But as nearly all the provinces have already adopted this system, it would be unjustifiable to deal with Great Britain. Two cargoes of firewood why not go back to the old plan of using them in such a summary fashion, as the the provincial lists and saving the great

### expense connected with the revision? THE COMOX CONTEST.

.The friends of Mr. Hunter in Comox, including the Weekly News, are endeavoring to show that Mr. Rithet is not supporting the anti-Hunter inovement. We The extraordinary account that Dr. Johntude is likely to influence the issue of the Comox to the effect that he sent at least the present member, and that Mr. Hun- engaged in recent years as explor Whoever else may be in doubt of this cases both the French and the English

There are also very strong indications that the letter mentioned willbe followed doubt in any person's mind.

Ald. Ralph Craig has rested easily all day and is now progressing very favorably. Mr. C. Dempster's condition continues C. H. Stickles, manager of the electric

It is understood that the political meetare morally bound to take precautions ing announced for Saturday at Englishman's River, will not materialize on that date, but at a later period, when notice

of disease known to be on the vessel. a visit to the Seymour Narrows logging Only a few weeks ago the Empress of in that section. The Hastings mill camp India had two cases of smallpox when at has re-opened with u gang of 40 men. Yokohama, yet she slipped through quar The police naphtha launch has returned

George Johnston, who has been detained in custody since Monday on a charge of furious riding, resulting in the accident to Mr. C. Dempster, was admitted to sibility that infection may be landed bail in \$500 this morning on the application of his solicitor, Mr. J. H. Simpson. Dempster, consenting. E. Dudley, of be asked to bear the cost of these pre- Northfield, went security for the defend- vile condition. The most preposterous pers, endeavoring to show that some

> A desperate fight took place this morning early at Chemainus between two men employed in loading rock on to a scow. engaged in the suppression of the stave trade. While England is thus hiring the combatants used the rocks they were trade. While England is thus hiring the combatants used the rocks they were trade. While England is thus hiring the combatants used the rocks they were trade. A desperate fight took place this mornhandling as weapons of attack, with the slaves to do freemen's work, the owners the best speech that has yet been delivresult that one lost all his teeth and got simply purchase fresh supplies to labor his jaw broken whilst the other sustained on their plantations. a fracture of two ribs. Both men were was independent a great outery was rais-

ne difference was intended, why did not owned and operated by Messrs. L. Mounce may, Captain Lugard thinks, account for Premier Davie follow the example of and Grant who have been connected with this change of tone. ed to "enquire into the whole matter?" ness these gentlemen have worked them- that slaves whom they bought for cash selves up a profitable business and now or won in fair fight had been appropriation account of the scarcity of timber they ed by Christian evangelists and teachers, are not able to run any longer. The ma- who simply kept them for their own use chinery will be moved to their mill at under the pretence of instructing them Union, where they will replace the present in Christianity. To the Arabs and the machinery in use there. Lately Mr. natives this is nothing else than a breach Mounce has become connected with the, of the eighth commandment. The French Shawnigan Lake Lumbering Company, and they still continue to supply the Dunsmuirs' company with lumber and them. Captain Lugard bases his strictimber for their mines, and also building tures on what was openly told him at material for Wellington. In about a month Mr. Mounce will remove from here | tions. kusp and Slocan railway company. And and Wellington will lose one of its most enterprising citizens, and will also suf- the cause of African intemperance. If fer pecuniary loss, as Mr. Mounce employed several hands. Some of the men will still continue in their employ. Mrs. Mounce's absence will be greatly felt by the Methodist church.

> we may disagree with the subject of the fine analytical mind of Mr. Marchant will be well worth a visit to hear. In connection we may add that it has been sugreferred to in these columns vesterday morning. We would then have an opportunity of testing his powers as an actor as well as an orator, for a lecture on the first same and the coast and into the interior. With it went 62,272 guns and half the founder of the British Empire admit of much dramatic effect in dealing with the jealous envoys of opposing namines, is confined to his house by severe sickness.

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In the case of Bevilockway vs. Grieves for a debt of \$60, a committment warrant was issued out of the Nanaimo county court and defendant Grieves is now in

It is reported to be partly decided to declare the opposition candidate for the city at a meeting to be held on May 1st. Mr. Mohun, civil engineer, who made the first surveys for the corporation of Nanaimo in 1875, immediately after inorporation, was to-day engaged on behalf of the city in the long delayed lispute between Vipond and the city. George O'Dell, brother of George O'Dell, contractor of this city, died at his father's residence this afternoon of of age and came here about a month ago from Toronto, in the hope that the change of climate would check the ravages of the disease.

"CIVILIZING" AFRICA Capt. Lugard's Exposure of Scandalou

Doings in the Great Centinent. It is impossible for those who have been following the course of events on tice that they deserved. But, unhappily, most scathing of the comments in question proceed from writers who obtained to rob the postoffice at Leamington. their knowledge in the very scenes to which they relate. Not long since the whole civilized world was startled by Monck in the knee, was sentenced to ten the exposures that followed the return of the Emin Pasha relief expedition and echoes of the scandal still from time to time disturb the peace of Christendom. do not know how far Mr. Rithet's atti-and his disillusions of the hopeful dreams tude is likely to influence the issue of the contest, but it is the fact, we believe, that he is taking an active part against of missionary societies as gospel, have M. Hunter. We have reliable advices from already been noticed in our columns. No less surprising is the story told by Cap-Comox to the effect that he sent at least tain Lugard of the state of things in one letter suggesting or urging the nom- Nyassaland, Uganda and other parts of ination of a candidate in opposition to Africa in which Englishmen have been ter was supplied with a copy of this evangelists and in other capacities. His letter by one of his Comox friends, especially astonishing. He openly ac-

The Wieking Times | subject, we fancy Mr. Hunter feels | of not only practicing and encouraging the traffic, but he charges the English with dishonesty as well as hypocrisy in with dishonesty as well as hypocrisy in keeping enslaved the young men and boys The export of slaves from the ample. east coast to Madagascar has been going on unchecked, he says, on the ground that the French protectorate over that island makes it impossible for England's cruisers to interfere in Madagascar waters. He urges that the policy of Great Britain, since her own protectorate over Zanzibar was established, has been a recognition of the legal status of slavery. instead of introducing emancipation, as the native authorities had expected. But still less excusable is the extension of Mr. C. H. Barker, who appeared for Mr. nally as freemen receiving wages, but his speeches he indulges in reading scraps ant. Johnson's case will come up again example of this concession to Moslem usage and defiance of Christian standards of right and justice is the use of While Zanzibar passengers to Victoria this morning to against this form of slavery, especundergo medical treatment, but they occupied different cars.

ed against this form of slavery, especially on the clove estates, but since the protectorate began silence has been the cupied different cars.

The South Wellington saw mill has closed after a successful and steady run government being so closely associated with the prosperity of the clove harvest

missionaries did the same, though they seem to have most frequently purchased tures on what was openly told him at both French and English mission sta-

No less striking are his statements on these are true, European missionaries would have to labor long and hard to undo even a tithe of the mischief that their fellow-countrymen and fellow-believers in or professors of Christianity have caused Mr. Marchant, the talented Victorian to thousands upon thousands of Africans by the sale of intoxicating liquors operative hall on that remarkable man, So vile is the stuff sometimes foisted Oliver Cromwell, the regicide. Much as upon these ignorant savages that in one instance a whole case (wood, bottles, have been the cost of the spirit? He leaves that to the reader to compute, but of one thing he was made sure by gested that Mr. Marchant be approached qualified informant, it was absolutely to deliver the secture on Queen Elizabeth and literally poison. In a single year million pounds of powder. Is it astonhas the name of being fearlessly outspoken. In one instance, at least, Mr. Scott, the manager of the Northfield | Was convicted of exaggeration, and although this instance was one, strange to say, of excessive and unmerited praise, it is just possibly that where he blamed he occasionally crossed the bounds that terday and to-day amounted to over \$70. divide fact from fancy. But even if such transgression were brought Lome to him, he made it only too clear that in the policy of Europe, including England, towards Africa there is ample room for

## Canadian News.

improvement.

Bidding was very sharp at the auction sale of the Consolidated electric pany's property in St. John's, N.B. The operty including the street railway and the electric light plant and franchise was knocked down for \$92,000 to E. C. Jones veying Newcastle Townsite and streets of the Bank of Montreal, who is supposto represent a Montreal firm. The upper story of a large stone build-

ing in St. Peter street, Quebec, owned and occupied by Giroux & Frere druggists. was gutted by fire and considerable damage was done, especially to stock by water. Insurance was held in the Royal of England for \$16,000. Eustache Herbert, of Moncton, N. B.

while shooting wild geese on the North-

umberland Straits was knocked overboard by the recoil of his gun and drowned. He leaves a wife and family. A bag company just started in Quebec for the manufacture of paper bags, was opened the other day. The factory is

capable of turning out 100,000 bags per

day. A man, supposed to be Timothy Gavin. tunnel at Thorold. G. Smithers' general store at Scaforth, was burned. Loss \$3000; insured.

About two and a quarter million feet gles cleared out of St. John for United | chided in his calculation for the three States ports recently, and a cargo of over a million feet of deals, etc., leared for Rockland, Maine. Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt

At the Chatham assizes a man named Rowan, who shot another man named years in the penitentiary.

### Winter Feeding.

When horses and cattle are kept stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food, they are apt to get out of ndition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving, many have actually lost during the winter and have to do all their "picking-up" when turned out to All this can be prevented and unimals made to gain all winter long by using Dick's Blood Purifier. Note the name Dick's, not Richard's.

English Spavin Liniment, removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bond, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sores and sweeter threat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

### THE BUDGET DEBATE

that the letter mentioned willbe followed by other demonstrations on Mr. Rithet's by the toil and money of the latter, part that will leave no possibility of a while pretending to set them a good ex-

Minister Foster's Mistakes Exposed -Mr. Davies and Dr. Borden.

Grom our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 9.- The week just gone has been wholly taken up with the budget debate. There was very little of this acquiescence into the interior even the various speeches that were made durbeyond the sultan's dominions. It is ing the first part of the week, but on is a recognized and well defined status, and down to the time when the protectorate was proclaimed England had no right to interefere with the laws of an H. Davies, Mr. Laurier's able lieutenent Now, I think I have reduced the amount independent country, whatever moral in- in the Maritime provinces, and Dr. Borluence she might exert in alleviating the | den, one of the leading Liberals from New condition of the unfortunates. The edicts Brunswick. Sir Charles Hibbert Tuptection, were never really enforced, and per also took part in the debate and if in several known instances (the latest being that of Sir Gerald Portal) they were is always a pleasing speaker. Sir Hib which was profitably exported to the wiolated even by British officials. Under bert has got into a very lazy habit of a subterfuge, slaves are employed nomi- doing his work. Instead of preparing without any actual change in their ser- from Conservative and Liberal newspaspeaker on the other side of the house is in some respects taking a different atered. He has made a close study of the whole trade question, and has familiarized himself with every detail in regard to the effect of a high tariff compared with a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Davies was the first man in parliament who challenged the government to vote in favor of a reduction of the luties on British goods, so as to increase the trade between Great Britain and Canada but all the Tories in the house voted against They talk loyally to Britain but they never vote for it. The speech of Dr. Borden was so good, especially that portion of it in which he shows up Mr. Foster for having deceived the houseperhaps not intentionally—that I give the Hansard report: The finance minister put this new tar-

iff forward as a farmers' tariff particularly, and he labored with a long argument to prove that the farmers have been remously benefitted by the National Policy. In his budget speech he quotes some figures in the attempt to prove that the National Policy, by excluding animals and their products and agricultural products from this country, and reducing the imports of that class of goods, has materially helped the farmer. These are his words: "I wish to adduce some figures to show

what has been done for the agricultural interests of this country. In 1877, the people of this country consumed, of agricultural products, animals and their products; from Great Britain, \$56,588 worth; from the United States, \$16,066,963 worth; from other countries, \$7798 worth, making a total of \$16,131,349 worth. In 1878 these imports for home consumption amounted to \$15,050,930. and in 1879 to \$10,420,344. The National Policy did its work, and the result was that the importation of these ducts fell to \$4,240,849 in 1891, to \$3,uption of \$13,867,541, whereas, for home consumption of \$3,358,344." Mr. Cameron-That is the best part of

your speech. Mr. Borden-If the hon. gentleman who interrupts me is capable of being convinced, I will endeavor to convince him. I am quite confident of my ability to convince the finance minister of the utter and absolute fallaciousness of those figures. I find, in the trades and navigation returns, that the total imports in 1878 were \$99,327,962, and the imports for home consumption, \$96,300,483, leaving, as the amount entered not for home consumption, \$3,027,479. I presume that the hon, gentleman based his conclusion upon these figures. But if he had taken the trouble to turn to the exports, he would have found that the total exports. for that year were \$72,975,988, and the total exports the produce of Canada were \$65,864,880, leaving the exports not the produce of Canada at \$7,111,108. Now, if the hon, gentleman will deduct from this amount of \$7,111,108, the \$3,027,479 worth of goods entered and not for home consumption, he will find that he has made an error in the amount entered for home consumption of \$4,083,629. If the hon, gentleman will go to the year 1878. he will find in the same way that there is an error of \$9,282,668. And, if he will take the year 1879, he will find that there is an error of \$6,732,825. Now, the hon, gentleman has added those three years together and made his calculation; and he says that there is an average of \$13,867,541 worth of animals and their products and agricultural products imported into Canada in those years 1877, 1878 and 1879; and he says that he reduced them, by means of the National Policy, in the last three years, 1891,1892 and 1893, to an average of \$3,358,344. That is, he gave to the farmers of Canada a market of \$10,500,000. But lat us take the figures and look at these errors. . I find that the hon, gentleman inyears 1877,1878 and 1879, \$20,097,122 of products which were not the products of Canada, or an average error of \$6 .-669,709 for each of those three years. Now, I challenge the hon, gentleman to verify the figures I have given. And I ask what is to be thought of a gentleman occupying the high position of minister of finance, who comes down to parliament, after carefully preparing his speech, and makes statements of that kind. I do not believe that he made these errors wilfully, but that simply he did not take the trouble of verifying the figures, so some in advance and some following the anxious was he to come to the conclusion that his national policy had been productive of this immense advantage to the passed Flattery rock something over a farmers of Canada. Let us go on a week ago, when such encommons catches little further. The error in each of these three years was \$6,699,707; and we know that all these goods must have some from

the United States. Taking the other side

of the account, and looking to the de-

tails of the imports, to find where the mis-

in that year amounted to \$6,510,131 in

value, an amount almost exactly corre-

sponding to the hon, gentleman's error,

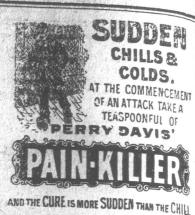
The wheat which was brought into Canada, handled by Canadian merchants, and exported at Montreal, giving work to our shipping, is included in the reductions the hon, gentleman claims credit for. In shutting out this export of \$6,-500,000 of wheat which came into Canada and did not enter into competition wift Canadian produce at all, her therefore claims that his National Policy gave a market to that extent to our Canadian farmer. I have given \$6,699,000 as accounted for out of his \$30,000,000, which still fleaves about \$4,000,000 to be accounted for, before I get down to the sum he says he has succeeded in reduc-ing the trade of Canada to in these particular lines-that is, \$3,358,000. Where do I find the explanation of that? I look up again to 1878 to find the exports and imports of Canada in these articles. I find that Canada exported to the United States barley, beans and peas to the value of \$4,401,104, and brought back with the money that resulted from their sale, corn and corn meal to the value of \$4,153,281. down to the point to which the non. gentleman says the National Policy reduced This \$6,500,000 worth of wheat, which came in and gave work to the peo-

ple of Canada and put money in their United States and paid for by the corn and corn meal which Canadians wanted or they would not have purchased itthat is the profitable trade to the country which he, on this side, and McKinley on the other side, shaking hands together, have succeeded in taking from the Dominion and the United States. But the larger part. He is responsible for the \$6,510,131 worth of wheat which was exported through this country and which, by his policy, he has shut out. The hon. gentleman proposes to protect the farmers. How does he propose to protect Is it by making their literature cheaper? Our farmers like to read. In these days there are cheaper publications of all the great works, of all th classic works, which have hitherto come into this country at a certain rate of duty. And the hon, gentleman proposes to help to develop the agricultural interests of this country by taxing this literature double what it was taxed before. And so, in this way, everything that the farmer uses is taxed from 20 to 80 per cent., and, as have already pointed out, his flour, corn, cornmeal and coal oil are taxed. I have pointed out already the hardsnips suffered by the people in the Maritime provinces in these matters. The hon, member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) has pointed out a special grievance with reference to fertilizers. He claims-and I repeat the claim that the farmers of the Maritime provinces should have every encouragment possible. The hon, gentlemen might well, therefore, reduce his tariff and make fortilizers free in order to encourage agriculture, which is severely handicapped by want of profitable markets, and consequently low prices. But the hon, gentle-man retains 10 per cent., and the manufacturers as well as the farmers complain of this. And I will tell the hon. gentleman, who seems inclined to treat this matter rather lightly, that both the farmers and the manufacturers complain that he has not put artificial fertilizers on the free list. I have had letters from the manufacturers of the Maritime provnces which I would read to the house if time permitted-complaining that while their profit has been reduced by taking off one-half of the protection given them, the duty on the raw materials they use has scarcely been reduced at all. And what do these manufacturers say? They say: 1893. In other words in the three years, 1877, 1878 and 1879, there was an average annual impact of the was an average and the was an average average annual import of these products government will give us free sulphuric citation to perjury. The duty has been reduced from ishing that fatal collisions occur? It in the last three years there was an aver- five-tenths of a cent to four-tenths of a is only fair to say that Captain Lugard | age annual import of the same materials | cent, scarcely any reduction at all. Why do not the government abolish the duty on sulphuric acid? It is not because they get any revenue from it, for I have looked carefully over the returns and find that the revenue collected last year was a paltry \$800. I ask, therefore, that the on, gentleman will consider this, because it is an important question. And when the manufacturers of these fertili-

zers say they are willing to have free trade, in heaven's name let the hon, gentleman come down and give fair play to th the manufacturers and the farmers. making raw material free. A special reason is suggested here to-day-and that same reason has been suggested to me in letters which I have now in my handthat there are people behind the cabinet, and very near the cabinet, who have an interest in the manufactory at Capleton. and that the government will not reduce the duty upon sulphuric acid because this manufactory at Capleton is able to make its own acid and to export it. Of course the hon, gentleman is not aware of it but I would ask him to look into that question and ascertain why the rest of the people of this country should be taxed in order to support some industry in a remote portion of the province of Quebec. Now, sir, I think I have got pretty well to the end, and I have no doubt that you, and the members of the house are very glad to hear me say so. One worl, sir, in conclusion. Hon, gentlemen opposite have come down now with a definite statement of their policy. They have thrown down the gauntlet and declared that they will fight it out on the question of protection or revenue tariff. We join issue with them and we are happy to have the opportunity of fighting that issue out before the people. Whether they will stick to it, or whether before the election they will fly some new kite, as they did in 1891, I do not know. But of this I am certain, that if they will stick manfully to what they say now is their fiscal policy, and will go to the people on that issue, Liberals need have no fear of SLABTOWN. the result

American Sealing Patrol. Port Townsend, April 13 .- So far Captain E. C. Clarke, of the United States steamer Mohican, now here, which is to be the flagship of the Behring Sea fleet, is as much in ignorance as the general public regarding the mode of procedure to be mapped out for his summer oruise among the seal islands. been suggested that the vessels will leave their rendezvous here early in May. seal herd migrating to the sealing ground, but this cannot be correct, as the herd were made by the Indians, whose means of hunting are primitive in the extreme. While the exact tenor of the orders is not known, it is surmised that they will be similar to those of last year, which required the seizure of vessels take has arisen, what do we find? Take having skins or seal killing apparatus the year 1878. The imports of wheat on board.

Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains



had changed. He was cordial. smiled. His face had become symp ic in the French sense. The his eyes does not seem usually the interviewer, unless he be an I suppose, because the interview usually a woman, and in an unb like conversation there is someth his habitual expression which appeals for sympathy and rejects a man might also ignore.

There is a touch of melancholy attitude. Privately he seems tive as he is publicly unrelenting study was in orderly disorder. room preceding it, its walls with bookshelves, but it had easy and was flooded with Roman On his desk, quite close to his als he writes, is a photograph of daughter, Donna Guiseppina, a beauty, with large, proud eyes strangely interesting face. The Crispi has gone into his worship "Amd twhiat do you think of Fra t republic?"

"The only genuine republic Crispi replied, "is the American. how do you expect a genuine repub exist at once in a country where the g ernment has been for centuries chical?"

Though Crispi finds his ideal form government in England, it is not would have the Italian a re it. Nor is it surprising. For to of belligerently aggressive republic in his youth, in a country where Ma veldian and Medician theories are those of the most characteristically ian, it can only be cause for regret it is too late for another Medici. pr's tone betrayed more than he into when he replied:

The time for a Medici has passed Crispi's present oplinions to suit altered conditions of the world may haps be gathered from his finding the German emperor meddles too mu in other people's affairs and his own. should leave more to his ministers, should have left most to Bismarck, who Crispi still considers the greatest livin

I had forgotten the time, and Cr. was good enough to remind me of "They call you superstitious, and are not a favorite of the church-"I believe in God." Crispi answere "You bellieve lin Gold, don't you? One must always believe in God."—West minster Gazette.

Omaha, April 12 .- To-day the tria Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln opened Omaha. It promises to be a rem able case in Catholic circles. One hu red priests and nuns are present tify concerning the charges, which incl tyranny, oppression, insubordination. of diocesan statutes, m mented by 115 specifications. bishops accused of grave offens have been called to Rome and quietly s pressed by removal to some distant cese or placed on the retired list. sending of a papal delegate to the Uni States reversed this policy to some tent by creating a local court for the termination of questions of church agement arising in this country. certain reasons proceedings in the case Bishop Bonacum will be heard be Archbishop Hennessey instead of the pal delegate. Appeals from the find may be had to the papal delegate and f ally to Rome. The progress of t the proceedings heretofore had and prospects of an early determination ite keen interest among churchmen

# Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion,

costiveness, costiveness, headache, nau-sea, bilious-ness, and ver-tigo indicate certain funccertain functional derangements, the best remedy for

which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegesable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick

headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this \_ ring, I was run down by hard work and a s ccession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had

given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old: but I believe tha if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy t boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be with out them than without bread."- H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass-Every Dose Effective THE HAWAIIAN

Undemocratic Pro to Formation lican Leg

The Asiatic Pop Disfran San Francisco, Ap to news from Honoli

Monowai, the follow

the proposed new President Dole is a ing up a new constit red to the convention The proposed convent elegates is to be held registration of voters Only 647, however, oath necessary to q These are nearly all guese. The royalists visional government

irfluence to prevent ing to the polls, are ment of the Hawaiia The new constitut Dole will provide for cil, as at present con islature to be forme The upper house or posed of 24 member president, the vice-pr cutive council, for tw house, composed of appointed by the ex the senators. When eil, senators and asse agreed upon, they gether to promulgate tion and to fix the da tion of government An interview has leading statesman, certainly carry great ing convention. He views upon the quali which should be ado diversities of the rac the interests requiri He held that for the

islature strict natura quired of all voters ualifications as to e No race distinction sl person fully recog of excluding as far frage the masses of ese, who have no co vileges or responsib though our treaty w require her subjects leges equally with o also recognizes the titute of prestige an the American flag as it is absurd for little a strict democracy a lection of races, hor we may be with the gent body of the do who know how to His plan, which is extensive support, is the lower house wid all classes, but to ren ure subordinate to t of the senate. By uralization from all

of the lower house, Asiatics would be ex It might perhaps of all foreigners tha to read some Euro few Asiatics wou nounce their sove learn to read Englis ropean tongue. No vent a lower house by a hetrogenious I ant and incompeten extent their conflicti enable our states against each other. be in giving the larg per house. Of the somewhat higher qu required There she ledge required of th of business and le senators should. above the average or an equivalent These qualifications Asiatics. On the of the senate should b domiciled foreigner naturalization. A our most capable

are not naturalized, large stakes in this quite unwilling to tion of their own cure protection of their impartant inte the country demand have a share in in As to increased legis senate, it was sugge have an initiative i also that in case of house to pass an a former appropriation The country has a

an extended experie

just legislative power

good working systen

contain men well qu

plexing task.

The opinions above from a somewhat The radical program Asiatics from suffra tions for senatorial tasteful to them, as expect to run a go machine ruling the was the system adv spondent by Claus when he was tryi planters to set up a lic before he came view of the royalist ers registering it i that up to the 6th registration had sat teen more to si that about 1,500 t out of 5,000 who reg So far 520 have ac whom about 70 w 207 had come in days. It seems pr pected 1,500 will a ortuguese have Many of that class ! by paying their pers 1.400 men in Hono

as to their personal vent them from reg Grinnell, Iowa, of the provisional go Prof. Jesse Macy, assisting in the draft of the projected re