Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 87 Yates street, near Government

SUBSCRIPTION:

THE WEEKLY TIMES

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES: as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, June 22, 1894.

NEW WESTMINSTER MEETING.

A resident of New Westminster, whose word and judgment are perfectly rel'able. in a private letter to the editor of the Times, writes: "The World and other papers to the contrary notwithstanuing, the big meeting here was a great opposition victory. Oppositionists were to governmentists in the ratio of 4 to 1. When the meeting broke up at 2:10 a.m. almost the whole audience—and the opera house was packed-stood and cheered for Brown and the opposition for fully ten minutes. Davie and l'urner appealed to them to stay and hear their reply to Brown but it was no use. All went out, and Curtis, as if disgusted with his company, left the platform without as much as saying "Good-bye" to Davie and Turner, and went out with the crowd. It is to-day rumored that Curtis will retire from the contest, but this is improbable, as he is the strongest man the party can get. However, his speech at the meeting lost him supporters. It was not the intention to hear oppositionists at all, and when Turner rad concluded Davie packed up his books and papers and left, but the crowd made him come back to "stand his whipping" which he did with a very bad grace. Lower Fraser solid opposition."

A BRAIL GRIDVANCE.

The following extract is from the Cofumbian's report of Mr. Brown's speech at New Westminster:

"Referring to a remark of Mr. Turner, complaining that the Victoria Times had copied an item from the local News about two famishing men having been picked up on a section of a broken dyke, and a meal procured for them by Col. but that the Times had omitted the part of Col. Baker's benevolent deed. Mr. Brown showed that the omission was a trivial one compared with the suspicious trick of the Colonist the other day, in dishonestly suppressing, in its report of Mr. Vernon's late Vernon speech, the reference to the Canadian Western railway, in which the honorable gentleman had called the scheme the Great Western Humbug.' The Colonist, of course knew that this would not agree with the government making this 'great humbug' their principal issue in their Victoria campaign. So far as the omission of the Times was concerned, Mr. Turner and the government ought to thank the Times for leaving it out, as it was such a ridiculous admission for the government that the organs thought it worthy of record that one of the ministers had actually procured two starving men something to eat! Why, a man would be a brute not to do that much. (Ap-

The Times pleads "guilty." An item describing the rescue of two men from an embankment surrounded with water, was copied from the News, a few sentences being eliminated. The statement which we thought too trifling to repeat was to the effect that Col. Baker, who was on the relief steamer, had proposed that the hungry men be given something to eat. The Times might have imitated the example of the Colonist and expressed Col. Baker's surprising thoughfulness in a line of "asterisks," but the hiatus would have been quite unintelligible to the average reader. Further "the gift of a cup of cold water" under such circumstances did not appear to us so exceptionally meritorious that the kindness should be heralded even by "asterisks," as a notable departure from ordinary conduct. The Times was not surprised at Col. Balker's action, although it would seem that one of his colleagues is of opinion that the Col.'s happy thought that the men must be hungry should be commended by every paper in the pro- construction of a line from a point on the vince. No doubt the engineer on C. P. R. into Cariboo will help to open the steamer, or the stoker, had up and develop a very rich mining region. the same inspiration, and it is not improbable that a "fellow feeling" first suggested to the mind of the deck-hand that the rescued men needed food. But at Mr. Turner's earnest request, the

desires the fact reported in the papers,

THE DAILY TIMES intelligence. As the members of the completely established the fact that the ensure have evaluable adopted mainland friends of the government the policy of depending on the house to intelligence. As the members of the completely established the fact that the ers in the senate have evidently adopted vertise their good works. The space required will not be very large.

A CHARITABLE DODGE.

Another illustration of the Davie government's readiness to resort to infair ethods is thus mentioned by the Columbian: "As a sample of what petty tyranny and corruption is capable of, in a self-consciously discredited and condemned government, seeking at any cost to hang on to power, the deliberate outrage, and hardship just perpetrated by the Davie government on the struggling set-CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such tlers of Pemberton Meadows, West Liflooet district, is entitled to take the first rank in the history of paltry political outrages anywhere. Because the people of this isolated community of West Lillocet have given unmistakable evidence of political independence, the Davie government has, in its recent allocation of polling places, left them utterly without a polling place, thus compelling them, if they wish to exercise their franchise, to make a difficult, tedious, and expensive journey of SIXTY-FIVE MILES AND RETURN! and spend four or five days high-handed and gratuitous outrage is oblivion and infamy. If it is not remedied, we venture to say that the people of Pemberton Meadows will have the practical assistance of every lover of British fair play and common justice in the province to help them overcome this gross attempt to deprive them of their franchise. It is quite possible that further outrages will be discovered when the list of polling places shall have been thoroughly examined." When it was wellknown that there were no government supporters to be found in the Pemberton district the temptation to practically disfranchise it was too great for a set of small-minded men to resist. All rightthinking persons will hope for the defeat of such petty devices.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

With its customary lack of honesty, the Vancouver World asserts that "in Victoria the opposition candidates are cific scheme. Of course the opposition candidates are doing nothing of the sort. that the government are dealing with people of Victoria or the people of the

at Vernon: "No proposition of any description had ever been laid before the government by the promoters of this railway, and it would receive no vestige of support if it were ever broached." When two members of the cabinet make assertions so distinctly at variance the public may well ask what they are expected to believe. But that is not all. In a private way members of the government and their henchmen are appealing to Victoria electors to support the government on the strength of a distinct statement that they are sure to contribute such question for congress to determine. It is public aid as will secure the construction of the railway. Premier Davie talks about a scheme based on "business principles," but he is careful to offer no definition of what the business principles On the other hand Mr. Vernon says no by the gold exports. The tide will probto back up the chief commissioner's dethe position to be taken by the government's mainland supporters, the World comes forward with the following editorial remarks:

" The government have declared that be ready to consider a fair, business-like proposition from any organization prepared to carry a line of rail way from the upper end of Vancouver Island by way of Seymour Narrowsthe bridging of which, it is said, is impossible and thence across the province by way of Barkerville and the Yellowhead pass to Edmonton, where a connection with the railway system of the Northwest will be made. As the carrying out of this would require many millions of dollars, and as this could not be done without the help of the government, and as doing so would assuredly our credit abroad, the World has strenuously opposed the proposal which some were said to be preparing to make. The government's policy, we believe, is to be nies as regards land grants and monetary aid in sections where urgently needed Having time and again declared themselves against further encumbering the country with financial burdens, such as the Canada Western, or British Pacific, would be certain to entail, the taxpayers can rest assured that not a cent will be taken out of the public coffers to aid this very, very remote scheme. We approve of that scheme and ask for it public assistance from both the federal and provincial governments."

It needs no very keen perception to arrive at the conclusion that the government men are playing a game of decep-Times gives the credit to Col. Baker, and tion in Victoria, and that they are askpromises in future that whenever the ing Victorian support on a false pretence Oranbrook philanthropist feeds a lungry when they promise that if the Davie man at the expense of the province, and combination is kept in power it will secure the construction of the British Pa- struggle in better condition than at presspace will be found for the important cific. Mr. Vernon and the World have ent. It says: "The Demorcratic reform-

when they find themselves doing a hu- would not allow them to extend such aid bring back the bill into a shape in which mane act—even at other's expense...t to the scheme as they assert to Victori- it can be consistently defended before would only be kindness in return to ad- ans they are ready to do. Of course in the people, and in this they are probaception should have an end. The goving one statement to this city and the lenged to offer such a statement, and dishonest though ingenious plan of sayesty you can muster.

Just to show how Mr. Hunter's friends lowing piece of editorial satire. The sist." News is Mr. Hunter's journalistic cham-

"It is now claimed that the British Pacific Construction Co., which is to build the Canada Western railway, have en-tered into a contract with the famous inventor Praull for the construction of aereal cars to pass over the Gulf be-tween Duluth and Waddington habor. It alone sufficient to condemn the govern- is said that these wonderful cars, or flynum, nickel and steel, and will be remarkably strong and light, capable of carrying 100 persons and as many tons of make the passage at about 70 miles an hour. The only reason why they are not they are operated perfectly over water they are affected by some magnetic influence while passing over land which suggestions with reserve.
renders their action uncertain and use Tangiers, June 14.—It is reported that renders their action uncertain and use, here a week ago, and many investments have quietly been made. There can scarcely be any doubt now about the uccess of the entire scheme. The main difficulty has been obviated, and nothing rected that a council of regency be apremains but plain-flying.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Colonist seeks to let Mr. Davie out of the Westminster inaccuracy to which we referred yesterday by stating that the News' report of his speech was wrong. The News is the government organ, and should have had a correct rerepresenting that the government are do- port. However, if we admit the inaccuring their best" to thwart the British Pa- acy of the report and take for granted that Mr. Davie referred to an earlier It is open to them, however, to show though how such a discussion could have occurred without the bill we fail to seethe subject in a very dishonest way the premier is still in difficulty. Mr. and endeavoring to deceive either the Brown's emphatic denial of his statement would have been accepted by any mainland. Part of Mr. Davie's speech man wishing to appear as a gentleman: at Westminster is reported thus: "In for Mr. Brown might be supposed to connection with the Canada Western, know best what his own views and ex-Mr. Davie said that the proposition pressions were at any given time. As made to the government was to guaran- the premier fails to conduct himself in tee interest on \$6,000,000, which the gov- a gentlementy way towards his opponernment would not entertain, and no ents he should not be surprised at his scheme except one on strictly business audience turning on him, especially when ever, says there is nothing in this view principles would be entertained." Com- that audience is about three-fourths this with Mr. Vernon's utterance made up of opposition sympathizers. Bumptiousness sometimes tells well with

a political gathering—but not often. Says the Tacoma News: "The treasury deficiency at the end of the fiscal year (the 30th of this month) is likely to be \$76,000,000. The deficiency is due to the fact that the Republican majority of the fifty-first congress made appropriations which so increased the public expenditures that they have for many months exceeded the government's revnues. How the deficit is to be met is a certain that the secretary of the treasury will not be able to float any more bonds of the character and on the terms on which he recently procured \$50,000,000. While the condition of the treasury is satisfactory to the government would be. serious, there is no reason to be plarmed the order officially passed upon by the proposition for further aid will be ac- ably turn after this month, and our imcented by the government. Then, as if ports of gold will then be greater than our exports. This flow of gold back and claration and show beyond peradventure forth is in accordance with the law of trade, and in the spring it is always our turn to lose gold."

That was a very curious proposition made to the school board by the "Victoria Political Association," with reference to the use of ward school buildings by the committees of the said association. We are a little surprised that the trustees should have conceded even so much as to allow the use of the buildings for political meetings, and much more surprised that any of their number should have been prepared to grant the association's request in its original form. School buildings in cities should be used exclusively for school purposes. In the country districts it is the rule that no other buildings are available for meetings, but in cities that is not the case, and there would be no hardship caused liberal in dealing with railway compa- by denying the use of school buildings for any other than their proper work.

The Times said vesterday: "The Colonist seeks to let Mr. Davie out of the Westminster inaccuracy to which we referred yesterday by stating that the News' report of his speech was wrong." This the Colonist re-produces to-day as follows: "The Times says that the Colo-" nist seeks to let the Times out of the Westminster inaccuracy by stating that the News' report which it quoted was wrong." This is about as near the truth as the Colonist and its master usually get, and quite as near to it, as they are in connection with this particular subject. Imagination before facts with them at any time.

that the tariff bill will come out of the

this we assume that Mr. Vernon and the bly right. The first necessity is to shut World are not deliberately lying to de- off senatorial loquacity and bring matters ceive the mainland voters. It seems to to a focus. The bill must pass the senus that all this shilly-shallying and de- ate in some form or other, and it makes comparatively Ettle difference what that ernment should say distinctly and defin- form may be. Whatever it is, it will only itely what they are prepared to do-mak- constitute a basis for negotiation in the conference. We feel confident that when mainland alike. When the premier and the house gets its hands on the work of his colleagues come before the people at the senatorial compromisers nothing will a public meeting they should be chal- be left of the sugar scandal. We are reasonably certain that there will be a to explain why they adopted the very substantial reduction in the senate duties on coal and iron ore, and are not without ing one thing here and another else- hope what they will be entirely eliminatwhere. The game is up, gentlemen; bet- ed. The expressions of public opinion ter explain your position with what hon- bave been so emphatic that the reformers, who have repeatedly shown that they command a large, enthusiastic and in Comox treat what the government pre- determined majority of the house, will sents to Victorians as its pet scheme, we be encouraged to make demands which produce from the Comox News the fol- the senatorial jobbers will not dare to re-

PERTURBED MOROGCO.

European Powers to Act in Concert-Naval Reinforcements.

Toulon, June 14 .- The French iron clads Magenta, Admiral Duperre and Alger, under Admiral Gaudaud, have been ordered to Algerieras, Spain, near Gibraltar, to await instructions in view of the possibility of Great Britain reinforcing the Gibraltar division of her Mediterranean fleet.

Madrid, June 14.-It is said France and Italy have agreed to Spain's request to be used on the entire line is that while that the powers act in concert in Morocco, in order to avert civil war. Great Britain and Germany accepted Spain's

hazardous. Private pointers reached the chief princes who are likely to cause trouble have been removed from command in the army. Some were sent to distant provinces, others imprisoned. In his political testament the late sultan dipointed until his young son, Abdul Aziz, the present sultan, attains his majority.

ALL TANGLED UP.

The Prendergast Case is in a Very Strange Condition.

Chicago, June 15 .- The Prendergas case has reached an extraordinary stage. had been the brains of R. G. Dun & By a series of unprecedented judicial pro- | Co. ceedings it has become involved in confusion from which lawyers say it will be difficult to extricate it. Some attorneys go so far as to question whether the assassin, if the technicalities of the law are regarded, is not forever free from the to the mercantile business than any death sentence passed on him. Even his other. trial, which was set for to-day, was placed on no calendar. Neither Judge Chetlain nor any other judge called it, and ruled the motion or refused to entertain

The question now is: Is the case dis-ontinued? The state's attorney how. 500. continued? The state's attorney, howafter court seem to point to the same conclusion. The arson conspiracy trial s now going on before him.

The judge said: "I will not conside the Prendergast case until I have consulted the state's attorney and advised myself fully in the matter. The arson conspiracy trial is dragging out to an un expected length and will not be finished to-morrow. I shall not allow the Pren dergast motion or anything else to inter rupt the case on trial. The Prendergas notion is now pending, and I suppose can wait until it can be taken up in the regular way when it is reached.

State Attorney Kern said to-day the case would go over until the arson conspiracy trial was finished. "The date of continuance has been agreed upon. said he, "and when the order is mad: the case will go over to November 12th The only thing that remains is to have court and entered of record."

Prendergast was brought into court be present during the proceedings, and managed to work in his usual insane His hands were folded behind him and he wore his accustomed scowl. While the court was waiting for Mr. Harlan to send for his documents Prendergast go restless, and finally struggled to his feet and said: "Your honor, the state has served the defendant with a notice that they are willing to have the case go over to the September term. Now, we want no continuance; I am ready for trial. The question to determine is guilt or in nocence, not insanity. Murder is the malicious taking of a human life. That crime has not been committed."

Prendergast ceased speaking and began ooking about him. One of his attend ants forced him back in his chair, the assassin sitting down with a frown. Judge Payne had not pretended to hear Prendergast's remarks.

Master Workman Powderly. Philadelphia, June 15.-Ex-Master Workman Powderly has issued for cired his resignation. He says that General Secretary-Treasurer Hays, when the system of espionage in his office, told it will go, and I will lie whenever I want to score a point." admitted there was no truth in his charges against the executive board, and said "I always wanted to get rich, and I will get rich if I can." Powderly says James Hughes told him the National Democratic committee had given \$5,000 to defeat him for re-election. Sovereign also told him substantially the same.

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Vou will find soap can do, and will please you every

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

WIMAN'S TRIAL.

The Judge Commends the Prosecution for Instituting Proceedings.

New York, June 14.-The testimony for the defence in the case of Wiman, on trial for forgery, was closed this afternoon and the case was expected to go to the jury at the close of to-morrow's session. The defendant was on the stand most of the time and made many admissions under cross-examination of the repeated use of funds belonging to R. G. Dun & Co. These were called overdrafts by the witness and he produced a letter written by himself to Dun, January 14, 1893, in which letter Wiman explained his financial condition at length, and informed Dun that he had held 25 per cent of the profits in January, 1889, instead of 17 per cent., the additional increase to him would have covered the overdrafts. It was on January 1, 1889, that the agreement between Dun, Wiman, King and Douglas was made, in accordance with which Mr. Wiman was to get 17 per cent. of the yearly profits, instead of the 20 per cent he had hitherto received. The letter was introduced to

more clearly that Dun knew all about Wiman's overdrafts. General Tracy tried to show that Dun, by arresting Wiman, prevented a financial move on Wiman's part which would have helped to extricate him from his difficulties. Judge Ingraham ruled out all questions, said they had no bearing on the alleged forged check in the suit. Mr. Wellman then arose to cross-examine the witness. He own account Mr. Wiman had defrauded began by getting Wiman to say that he | not only R. G. Dun & Co., but also E

"Why is it then," said Mr. Wellman, "that all the business in which you have been interested, the business of R. G. Dun & Co., has been a success, while "Perhaps because I was better suited

Mr. Wellman's questions caused Mr. Wiman to brace up and retort with vi-

Mr. Wellman referred to the statement when counsel moved, before Judge Payne of profits of R. G. Dun & Co., submitfor another continuance, he either over- bed by General Tracy earlier in the mornentertain ing. They increased steadily until in 1892 they were \$525,000. The total

In reply to Mr. Wellman, the defendant admitted several instances in which ceedings, or rather lack of proceedings, he had written and telegraphed to the one pretext or another, and then he had applied the money to his own use. Mr. Thurber, the well known grocer

Robert K. Kimball, stock broker: F. S. Gamon, superintendent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company; J. Withrow, president of the Industrial In stitute of Toronto, and Dennis Safford, of Staten Island, testified to Mr. Wiman's high reputation for honesty and integrity, after which General Tracy said: That is our case."

Mr. Bullinger was then recalled by Mr. Wellman, who asked him: "Is it true that you were in the habit

of loaning money?" "It was not." answered Mr. Bullinger. "Did you ever lend any money to Mr. Wiman?

"Once only," said he, "that is all." "That is all," said Mr. Wellman, trimphantly.

Mr. Dun was then called to the stand to tell the circumstances of the \$55,000 note and the \$100,000. He asserted he knew nothing about these until they were called to his attention by his associates. Before this he thought Wiman's overdraft amounted to only \$24,000.

Mr. Dun admitted knowing that Mr. Wiman had overdrawn his accounts for the last two or three years, but never suspected that the amounts involved were so large. Mr. Dun denied that the prosecution was prompted by any fear Wiman, as intimated by Mr. Boardman in his opening address to the jury. "When the time comes to charge the jury." said Judge Ingraham, "I shall tell them that Mr. Dun would not have done his duty as a citizen had he not aided in the prosecution of Mr. Wiman."

At this point court was adjourned until -morrow. Judge Ingraham says he shall limit each side to 90 minutes in the addresses to the jury. "The case must go to the jury before

New York, June 15 .- The trial of Erastus Wiman for forgery in the second de gree was resumed this morning, when General Tracy began his summing up. culation among the Knights of Labor a He dwelt at great length on the quespamphlet purporting to give the inside tion of criminal intent, and said that if history of the movement which compell- the jury did not believe that Mr. Wiman had signed that cheque with criminal intent they must acquit him. "We concede," continued General Tracy, "that on asked by the executive board to abolish February 6, 1893, Mr. Wiman instructed his cashier to fill out a cheque for some threatened to accuse members falsely of \$5,000 to the order of E. W. Bullinger; stock jobbing, and said: "Once a lie is that he signed the cheque with the firm name and endorsed the name of E. W. Buffinger on the back and then sent it general assembly, Powderly says, Hays to the bank and had it deposited on his own account in the Central National Bank. But the law says a man may draw a cheque against his own account to any one he pleased, and then endorse it back to himself. He cannot defraud himself. You must decide for yourselves whether or not Mr. Wiman intended to defraud his partners to get a paltry \$5,000."

General Tracy spoke of the great ser vice the defendant had rendered R. G. Dun & Co., and continued: "There has been brought into court every particle of evidence against Mr. Wiman that could be collected. His accusers have used against him letters written in the strictest confidence, under the direct distress

and in great bitterness of heart. call another trial in which private letters were used in this way (the Beecher al). They were the outpourings of broken heart, and were distorted in in a vain effort to ruin one of the great est men this country has ever seen And what has become of the man who produced these letters (Theodore Tilton?) He is an outcast on the face of the earth a wanderer from his home, friendless and

Mr. Wellman, for the people, dwelt upon all the safeguards the law places about a man on trial. He continued "Let us see what defence has been made In the first place that Mr. Wiman meant to pay the money back. So does every. body who begins to forge or steal. also say Mr. Wiman made Mr. Dun' fortune for him. Does that give the right to steal?" This case is the more import ant because of the prominence of the de fendant. Your verdict is being watched by the whole country. See that it is

Justice Ingraham said that the jur must disregard everything but the facts out on the witness stand. He proceeded: "Men are not content to make their money in a legitimate way. They must speculate and go on speculating until they are forced to commit crime to get money. They go on from bad to worse until they end in prison." Justice In-graham then read the law regarding for gery, saying that Wiman had come with in the statute, but is not guilty of forgery unless the intent to defiraud is perfectly clear. But in putting that money to his W. Bullinger, against whose account the \$5,000 was charged.

As the jury filed into the court room it was very easy to see what the verdict Wiman rose to face the jury his ruddy face became deathly pale and he trembled violently. The foreman of the jury was much more affected. deed, he was actually weeping when he delivered the verdict of "Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy." other jurors would not look at the prisoner and hurried from the court room as soon as Justice Ingraham had thanked them for their services to the state. As soon as the verdict was announced Mi Wiman fell back in his chair with a groan. His son placed his arm about his father's shouters and the two sat stent for a few minutes. Then Sheutiff Brown came up and Brastus Wiman started for the Tombs. On Wednesday morning Mr. Wiman will be sentenced.

Grover Cleveland's Health Washington, June 14.—The President has gone to the capes of the Chesapeake to try the efficacy of salt air as a recuperative agent. He intends to cruise or several days on the lighthouse ten Maple in company with Dr. R. M. O'Reilly, his regular physician, and Cap tain Robley B. Evans, naval secretary the lighthouse board, and if his health be benefitted as much as is expected he may return to the White House on Monday or Tuesday.

The Strike at Pullman. Chicago, June 14.—The Pullman strike was discussed in the convention of th American Railway Union yesterday Vice-President Howard said: do not believe that labor unions can bankrupt men, but look at Daniel J. Mc-Kay of Indiana. He was in charge of a few railroads and now he has not a ollar. He refused to treat with labo unions much the same as Pullman has done, and Pullman is not so near heaven



A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit. The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw

Street, Montreal, Canada: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Gentlemen: - I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has i creased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am ver with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation,

TUPPER ON ter in Respons

of Queri He Does Not Believe be Allowed on t Vivendi Cla

Sir Charles Hibbert f marine and fisheries, to a large number of le sealing men, write sealing matter have just been hande Captain Gaudin, agen ment. It deals largely will be found interest. selow in full: Sir,-From time to

eizure of the first seali ring Sea, in 1886, clai tion have, on behalf of grieved, by reason of on and personal dam rest and imprisonment, this department. In every instance been promptly forward ty's government with ions urging a speedy laims in question.

cussions arising out ised by the action of inthorities, necessarily fect of delaying the considerable period.
parties damnified have eem kept to the front, adian government cou During the period w ervened, the expedien of some measure to pr ures, and at the same protection so loudly cal and and at sea, becam Her Majesty's Govern the United States. It will be remembe the Behring Sea mod was effected. By British government pr of seals within the Sea, on the North An line of demarcation Treaty of Cession of

The United States other hand prohibited on the Pribyloff Island number of 7500, to 1 the subsistence and ca The date of this arr it improbable that d given the sealers of omter the waters in Canadian government ed for compensation occasioned by reason The position taken sealing in Behring Sea at sea, would enhance coast catch. It was sealers would not suf tent. However, Her ment agreed to cons which it was clearly rect loss had been st

position of Her Ma closure of Behring me to His Excelle warded to Her Maj British commission adjust these claim of the Pacific Coast of the time limit for All the claims whi obtained from the with by the commi The awards aggr For losses (25 claim

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> Thirteen were reje nal earnings of the to have covered the The treasury min awards describes for direct net los through want of du rom 24th June, 1

Since the settlem protests were forw e owners of the and Penelope again Her Majesty's go plied that the Otto eized for a breach were thus deprived the award, and the luded because the covered the out of p the Behring Sea It is added that t ced in the minute of Meantime the n and it became evi could be had from end of another s the question was y vious year still of ty's government ag Unitd States to pending arbitration arrangement applie but to 1893, as we Her Majesty's go

> The modus viv ever, contained the "If the result of affirm the right of I seals in Behring se claimed by the Un purchase from Ru tion shall be made

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initial year.

to Great Britain (f esty's subjects) the exercise of that dency of the arbit of such a regulated catches as in the or tors might have be undue diminution on the other hand bitration shall b British sealers to said waters, then be made by Great