

The Semi-Weekly Economist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MAY 7 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII NO. 47

THE NEW CABINET.

How It Is Regarded by Leading Newspapers in Montreal and Toronto.

The Quebec Contingent Specially Acceptable—Compliments for Hugh John Macdonald.

MONTREAL, May 2.—(Special)—The general feeling in this district in regard to the new ministry is that Sir Charles Tupper has succeeded in forming the strongest possible government. The new blood introduced into the ministry is regarded as most beneficial. The Quebec representation is looked upon as particularly strong.

The Gazette says: "Altogether it will be a cabinet of good men that will appeal to the country under the banner of the National Policy, and the leadership promises to realize those expectations of success that its followers feel justified in entertaining. The most prominent figure politically in that province to-day is Hon. A. R. Angers. Some time ago when he withdrew from the Bowell administration it was predicted that he would prove a thorn in the side of the Conservative party when they went to the polls; but the reverse has proven to be the case. Associated with him is Hon. Mr. Taitton, who, as premier of Quebec, has given that province an honest administration, which it never received under Liberal rule."

Mr. Tisdale, who comes in to take charge of the department of militia and defence, has a knowledge of the militia which will make the discharge of his duties something more than theoretical. "The cabinet has gained strength through the addition of Hugh John Macdonald, not only in Manitoba but throughout the whole Dominion, and his presence will do much to sustain the old enthusiasm which has made the Conservatives so successful in the past. It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status."

"There is every reason to believe that during the time he was reconstructing his cabinet, the Premier has had confidential communications with leading Conservatives all over the country."

OTTAWA, May 2.—Mr. Tisdale arrived here this morning and was sworn in as Minister of Militia at noon. The treasury board has a protracted session, and this afternoon the cabinet was revising the draft of the manifesto to the people of Canada. It will be published on Monday.

Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, and Quebec ministers went to Montreal to-night, but will return here on Monday. Sir Charles Tupper fires the first gun of the campaign under Mr. Greenway's windows at Winnipeg.

When the experimental shipment of jobbers is being conveyed to the Pacific a consignment of live Tommy cod will be sent to the territories and be placed in one of the saline lakes there as an experiment.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Belleville to-day. Only three of his friends saw him off. Chief Justice Allan of New Brunswick has resigned. His resignation was accepted by the House of Commons. C. M. Beecher of Westminster interviewed Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster and Hon. Mr. Prior to-day, to urge that some protection be granted to the lumber industry on the Pacific coast.

Hon. Mr. Daly will fulfil an engagement to address the sons of Ontario at Chicago next Wednesday. Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for New Brunswick, will be warden of the Kingston penitentiary.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Sir Charles Tupper has made the following engagements: Winnipeg, Friday next; Toronto, May 14; Montreal, May 18; Quebec, May 20. He goes thence to Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, and after that to Ontario.

An important meeting of council was held this afternoon. It is reported to-night that several appointments were made, including the following, but the report lacks authoritative confirmation: L. Z. Jonas, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, to be agent of the marine department at Quebec, vice Gregory superannuated; J. H. Metcalfe, ex-M.P. for Kingston, to be warden of the Kingston penitentiary; Dr. Ryan, Kingston, surgeon of the Kingston penitentiary, vice Dr. Strange, superannuated; Justice Tuck to be Chief Justice of New Brunswick, vice Chief Justice Allen, who has resigned the position. Mr. McLeod, ex-M.P., to be judge of the Superior court of New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy created by Judge Tuck's promotion.

An extensive seizure of American nets has been made by the Dominion cruiser Petrel in Lake Erie.

MONTREAL, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview, said he had no apprehension as to the coming elections. Information from the Maritime Provinces goes to show that the government will come back as strong as it was in the last house, and everything indicates that Quebec will nobly respond to duty's call. He thought Ontario would furnish the greatest surprise and

would certainly send as strong a government deputation to the next as to the last Parliament. The acceptance of office by Mr. Hugh John Macdonald had produced the best possible effect, and the Premier predicted a decisive triumph in the Northwest for the Conservative party.

In an interview Hon. Hugh Macdonald said he has no doubt that Mr. McKay would easily defeat Mr. Laurier in Saskatchewan. Mr. Taitton will, he said, contest Mr. Chapleau's old constituency, Terrebonne.

Mr. Bergeron, the deputy speaker, in an interview, said that he was perfectly satisfied with Quebec's representatives and expects a great victory.

Sir Adolphe Caron's paper, La Minerve, in an article eulogistic of the French members, said the exigencies of the situation required them to displace Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and Sir Charles Tupper could not have made a more acceptable change. It is said Sir Adolphe Caron does not care for the high commissionership and will devote himself to journalism.

TORONTO, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat has accepted an invitation to join his forces with Mr. Laurier in the coming campaign. This announcement comes in the shape of a letter published to-day, which he sent to Mr. Laurier. The most significant feature of it is that Sir Oliver will not resign the Ontario Premierships just now. This is construed to mean that while he yields to Mr. Laurier's urgent solicitations for help, he is not willing to run any risks and will hold on to the Premiership until he sees Mr. Laurier Mowat's move is considered here to convey a forecast of defeat for Mr. Laurier.

Sir Oliver announces his general sympathy with the policy of the Liberals and hopes that Mr. Laurier will have a longer term of power than fell to the lot of the late Alexander Mackenzie. It is probable that until Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick returns from California, Hon. A. S. Hardy will be acting Premier and Attorney-General.

The World discussing Sir Oliver Mowat's letter to Mr. Laurier, which it prints simultaneously with the Globe, says it is one of the most important political pronouncements made in Ontario for years. The World claims to have a longer term of power than fell to the lot of the late Alexander Mackenzie. It is probable that until Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick returns from California, Hon. A. S. Hardy will be acting Premier and Attorney-General.

WINNIPEG, May 4.—(Special)—There is already great activity in political circles here. Both parties have opened committee rooms in the city and are beginning what promises to be the bitter contest of the Dominion elections. The Conservatives are making extensive preparations for the welcome to Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald, who will reach the city on Thursday night. The speech by Sir Charles on Friday night is looked upon as highly important from a campaign standpoint, as it will be the opening in the fight from the Conservative camp.

At a Liberal convention held at Morris to-day Mr. A. F. Martin was nominated to oppose Mr. Lariviere, Conservative, in Provencher. Mr. Martin was formerly leader of the opposition in the legislature.

HAMILTON, May 4.—The temperance executive committee has decided to nominate W. W. Buchanan, editor of the Templer, for the House of Commons.

LANSDALE, May 4.—Dr. Vrooman, of Little Britain, ex-Warden of Victoria county, has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for South Victoria.

MILTON, May 4.—The Conservatives of Halton have renominated David Henderson, late M. P., for the House of Commons.

MAY DAY CELEBRATED. LONDON, May 1.—Advices received from throughout the continent of Europe show that there have been small socialist and labor meetings incident to May day, but there has been little suspension of work in spite of the apprehension which was felt that the day would be characterized by widespread labor disorders. There has been no disorder whatever, except at Vienna and Bilbao, Spain. In Vienna all work was entirely suspended and meetings of laborers were held in every quarter of the city and were very largely attended. These meetings adopted resolutions in favor of universal suffrage. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon enormous crowds proceeded along the Ringstrasse to the Prater, where the restaurants were crammed full of people, 90,000 people. Notwithstanding this vast concourse quiet obtained until a dispute arose in the evening between some Bohemian women and the landlady of the big Swoboda restaurant.

A fierce fight ensued with the mounted and foot police. Numbers of persons, including women and children, were seriously wounded by sabres, and the hand of one person was cut off. The military was summoned by telephone, and two squadrons of lancers with drawn sabres galloped to the Prater, followed by the mounted police. The scene at 8 o'clock was a most extraordinary one. Intense excitement was caused throughout the city by the rioting and by vague fears of arrests were spread and ninety persons injured were taken to the hospital, while large numbers of those who were hurt were carried to their homes by friends. Order was finally restored in the city by 8 o'clock. At Bilbao, in Spain, 1,500 miners from Callarta and Arbolada district struck and became riotous so that the gens d'armes were obliged to fire upon them to suppress the disturbance.

LATEST FROM LONDON. AN EXTENSIVE PLOT.

South African Company's Charter May Be Revoked—Short Life for French Ministry.

Britain May Occupy the Upper Nile Country and Evacuate Cairo.

LONDON, May 2.—The disclosures made by the publication at Pretoria of the telegrams captured by the Boers when Dr. Jameson was made prisoner, continue to be the one great subject for comment of the press and among people of all classes. The newspapers are full of references to the affair, and they scarcely dare to predict what will be its eventual outcome. Everybody seems to be waiting for events and it is believed that still more startling developments are coming. The general public and the newspapers, as a rule, are partially ashamed of the whole business, and are calling for the punishment of Cecil Rhodes and his associates high and low. It is expected that the statement which the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, will make on the subject in the house on Monday next, will decide the fate of the British Chartered South African Company. The general opinion is that its charter will be revoked and that steps will be taken to punish all those who were concerned in the raid into the Transvaal. It is recognized on all sides that President Kruger is master of the situation, and that Great Britain will have to steer most skillfully in order to avoid a racial war in South Africa.

According to the London correspondent of the Novosti of St. Petersburg, who claims to have obtained his information from a British Cabinet minister, Great Britain in the Sudan campaign is to reoccupy the Equatorial province, and when she establishes herself on the Upper Nile evacuate Cairo and the Lower Nile. Continuing, the correspondent of the Novosti claims to have been informed that the operations against the dervishes will be conducted jointly by Great Britain, the Congo Free State and Italy. From Dongola, Suakin and Uganda, a railway is to be built across the desert, from Suakin, and thus Great Britain will still have a hold on Egypt by her occupation of the Upper Nile, even if Europe insists upon her evacuating that country. It is further stated that Great Britain is not object to the neutralization of Egypt, although she will not allow any other power to establish itself in that country.

A very short life is predicted for the new cabinet ministry. Its very existence depends entirely upon playing one group against another, and with the exception of M. Hanotaux the cabinet is composed of men to patch up a compromise with the senate and introduce a series of state socialism proposals in which public works and old age pensions will take a leading part.

M. Hanotaux is a pronounced Anglophile and has always been opposed to the English interests. Consequently his appointment as minister of foreign affairs has been received with little pleasure in Great Britain. On the other hand, the Russian cabinet did not like M. Hanotaux's appointment especially, and the change of the ministry as a whole, have been very acceptable. The impression is, however, followed by others who may last until the present elections. In the meantime the Socialists are getting more violent; the Conservatives and Republicans more alarmed, and the revisionists campaign more acute, indicating that President Faure will soon have to face an exceedingly difficult situation.

The private view of the academy display of the year is fast declining in popularity as a fashionable function. Yesterday's view attracted comparatively little interest. The shipbuilding business on the Clyde is the best attained in years. All trade differences have been settled and there is enough work to keep the yards busy during 1896. During the past month twenty vessels, aggregating 43,000 tons, have been launched on the Clyde, making seventy-three vessels, aggregating 142,000 tons, launched since the new year.

Among the reforms of the new kitchen committee of the House of Commons will be the substitution of waitresses for waiters.

Robert Gomez, the Emperor William's sailing master, has arrived at Patrick on the Clyde, with the object of superintending the fitting out of His Majesty's new yacht, which will be launched about the middle of the month. Lord Salisbury is always present at the yacht club, and for that reason has gone to Berlin to consult with His Majesty. In connection with Lord Londsdale's visit to the German capital, it is reported that his trip is also connected with the Emperor William's desire to hear just how English society really feels towards him. The yacht which it is understood will be named the Metcalfe, after his old yacht boom, similar to the cutter Metcalfe, will make her debut at the South End regatta. Her design is still a secret. It is hinted that an extraordinary departure has been made in carrying the least of air. Her fittings are of the lightest possible character, but she has a handsome ladies' cabin and several staterooms. The new yacht will have a steel men's boom, similar to the cutter Metcalfe, except that it will be round instead of hexagonal.

It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury has decided to appoint Lord Lansdale, better known as Mr. Henry Matthews Q. C., formerly the Scotch cutter Metcalfe, to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador to Paris.

The Late Shah the Victim of a Liberated and Long Planned Conspiracy.

His Successor Enthroned Without any Disturbance—Full Confession by the Murderer.

TEHRAN, May 4.—The enthronement of the new Shah, Mozaffer-ed-Din, at Tabriz on Saturday was accomplished without any disorder. His Majesty started shortly after to attend the funeral of his father, whose body has been embalmed and will be interred at Koom. The new Shah has also been proclaimed here by the chief priest by order of the grand vizier, who has guaranteed to maintain order pending the arrival of his majesty. Telegrams announcing the allegiance of the governor, the prince's ministers and officials, are being received from all parts of the country.

The new Shah's elder brother, Massoud Mirza, governor of Isfahan, was one of the first to profess allegiance to the new Shah. No ground whatever has been found for the report that he was in any way connected with the fatal conspiracy. Massoud Mirza, in fact, sent a second telegram congratulating the Shah upon being notified of the election of his brother as Shah. The grand vizier has also been confirmed, and with the exception of some disturbance upon the part of troops at Shiraz, who asked for arrears of pay, there have been no disorders, and none are apprehended.

It has been definitely ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah is Mollah Reza, a follower of the well known agitator, Sheikh Jem Alledin, who was expelled in 1891, after having been convicted of high treason. Later Reza was also imprisoned for treason, but was liberated subsequently. After his release he continued his attacks upon the government, was again imprisoned and once more released. He actually granted a pension by the Shah. In spite of the clemency shown him, Reza continued his agitation against the government, and when warned that he would again be arrested suddenly left the city. He is heard of in Constantinople, and instructions were telegraphed to that city to have the Persian agitator closely watched.

Additional reports from Constantinople advised the government here that Mollah Reza, corresponding with Sheikh Jem Alledin, and it is there that the plans for the assassination of the Shah are believed to have been laid. About two months ago Reza quietly left Constantinople, and actually met with him was lost, but recently his presence has been known to the police authorities, who are now blamed for not having caused his arrest. They excuse themselves on the ground that the Shah's clemency to the assassin was exercised under the belief that Reza was of unsound mind and not responsible for his actions. Consequently it was believed that if he was taken into custody more than a year ago he would have been released again by the Shah's orders. The police therefore contented themselves with watching the Persian agitator.

Since his arrest Reza at first professed to have a confession in his own account and in the interests of his people, to whom, he claimed, reforms to which they were justly entitled had been refused. Later, however, the prisoner confessed that the assassination of the Shah was the outcome of a deliberate and long-planned conspiracy, and that he was chosen to do the deed. He added that he waited for two months for a favorable chance to shoot the Shah, who he said was in the city of Teheran. The assassin also admitted upon many occasions that he succeeded in approaching the late Shah under various disguises, but that it was not until Friday last that he was near enough to fire the fatal shot.

The murderer has admitted that there were eight persons concerned in the conspiracy, two of those arrested are the prisoner's nieces. Both are domestics, employed until made prisoners in the harem of the Shah. Reza confessed that the girls kept the conspirators posted regarding the movements of the Shah. Friday, the morning chosen, the assassin was informed that the Shah intended to visit the shrine of Sultan Abdul Hazin. Reza then decided to make another attempt to get near enough to shoot his victim with no risk of missing his victim. Finally Reza informed the authorities that he intended to murder the grand vizier. It is also believed that the plot was more widespread than Reza ever knew, and it is admitted that some time must elapse before all the facts of the case are made public.

WOMEN AND METHODISM.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Three thousand people were in the hall yesterday morning when the great quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was called to order by Bishop Bowman. Nearly every country on the globe was represented. Bishop Bowman announced that the Bible which he used in the services was one which was used by John Wesley in his study in England. This history of the church was presented to the conference some years ago. Bishop Ninde read from this Bible the 104th psalm. Bishop Vincent read the hymn,

after which prayer was offered by Bishop Foster. Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew Theological seminary, closed the devotional services.

When the name Lydia A. Trimble was announced a delegate was immediately on his feet and moved that this name be omitted until the committee should determine whether her election was legal. For a minute it looked as if the fight had started. Bishop Bowman, however, refused to entertain the motion, as he declared the convention was not organized. The tumultuous applause which followed the ruling of the chair indicated the strength of the woman suffrage faction of the delegation. This was the first skirmish, and as other names of women delegates were called no exception was taken. The secretary continued to call the roll. The conference decided to fill vacancies from the reserves and to adopt the rules of the last conference.

The fight over the rights of laymen on the floor of the convention was precipitated by Daniels, an Indiana who presented resolutions claiming the right to choose committees on which to serve in the same manner as ministerial delegates have made choice of committees on which they will serve, any previous arrangements notwithstanding. When the tumult following the presentation of these resolutions had subsided, Bishop Bowman ruled them out of order, still contending that the organization of the convention had not been perfected. The actual fight for the admission of women delegates was precipitated when Mr. Planet, of North Dakota, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed. This brought Dr. Buckley to the front, who challenged the right of women to seats in the convention. A scene of wild confusion followed. The question was finally disposed of by referring all questions of eligibility to a special committee consisting of twenty-eight members. The committee will report Monday, and in the meantime the women will be allowed seats in the convention.

Seven district conferences were declared unconditionally for seating the women delegates, and two others gave one delegate each to the same cause. This makes a vote of 17 to 11 in the committee in favor of seating the women. The committee includes Judge John F. Caples, of Portland, Or.

SWORD, FIRE AND FAMINE.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The National Armenian Relief Committee has received a document from Mrs. Grosvenor, showing the feeling of many of the survivors of the Armenian massacres. It says: "It is now more than five months that sword, fire, famine and cold have been doing their fearful work among us. Not less than 200,000 people, largely men and women from the industrial productive classes, have fallen victims to the fury of our persecutors. More than 60,000 have, under threats of instant death, been expelled from their homes. Many of our sisters and daughters have been violently carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds."

"Not less than 5,000 of our principal men, including many Gregorian priests, protesting pastors and teachers, are languishing in Turkish dungeons, arrested on utterly baseless charges and given no opportunity to vindicate themselves. A very large part of our property has been stolen or destroyed, and all our business is paralyzed; what property we still own is largely worthless." It is then shown that, though massacre and robbery have been forbidden, no thought of security can be entertained.

Regarding the future the message says: "Three possible courses of action are open to us: First, we can surrender all that our fathers have clung to during their many years of oppression and sufferings, we can abandon our faith, profess Islam and lose ourselves and our children in the mass of Moslem monasteries; second, we can go on patiently dragging the chains of our oppressors and bearing their insults and our strength in ignoble servitude; or, third, we can seek in other lands and among liberty-loving people, new homes and new hopes of enterprise and hope."

After reciting the terrors attending the first two alternatives, the document says of the third: "First, two things we need to know: 'First, will our Sultan permit us to emigrate? Second, will the Christian nations who have been witnesses of our sufferings grant us an asylum in their borders, and give us aid in time of our distress?'"

Dr. A. Monroe Lozier, executive surgeon of the Ray Crockett hospital in this city, has a letter from Miss Clara Barton, dated Constantinople, April 21, in which she states that contagious diseases have spread very much at Zeitoun and Marash, in the interior of Anatolia. "The first news of the trouble," Miss Barton says, "came from the assemblage of foreign consuls at Zeitoun to Sir Philip Currie, and a request for me to try and reach there with help. The patients are in need of everything, and as the mountain roads were impassable, being covered with snow, eight physicians from the medical college at Beyrout, Syria, under the direction of the American physician, Dr. C. L. Harris, volunteered to go and attend to the patients." Miss Barton writes that Dr. Haubard, in charge of an expedition at Marash, telegraphed that more doctors were urgently needed, and that a great deal of medicines and concentrated foods were also needed. The diseases prevalent are typhoid fever and typhus, smallpox and dysentery, and the death rate is very large.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, May 1.—Common reports say that more grouse, both blue and willow, have been seen in this locality than for several years past. Trout are now in good season in Cowichan lake and plentiful, and steelheads, silver salmon and trout are being taken daily in the Cowichan river. Mr. Leather recently made the fly-fishers' record in Quamichan lake with ten trout weighing over twenty pounds. Dr. Dickson, during the same week, caught several good fish, the heaviest scaling about three and a quarter pounds.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Cabinet Trouble Over the Military Tribunal Bill—Hohenlohe's Health Shattered.

The New Cure for Consumption—Its Discoverer and His Record.

BERLIN, May 2.—Rumors of another cabinet crisis have been current throughout the week, and some of the newspapers have even gone so far as to predict the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and the minister for war, General Bronsart von Schellendorff, immediately upon the return of the Emperor to this city. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals. According to information obtained from inner circles, the military court procedure is antiquated, dating from 1848, is full of abuses; publicity is rigorously refused, and trials are only conducted in public in the case of the Bavarian army. General Spitz, who is looked upon as likely to be appointed chief of the imperial court martial, drafted a bill to remedy these defects, and the measure outlined was approved by the cabinet and Bundesrat. The bill is now before the Emperor, who so far has not come to a decision in the matter. The King of Saxony, whose counsel is greatly valued by the Emperor, opposed the bill, and so does Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieut.-General von Blessen, who is the Emperor's favorite aide-de-camp.

In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the Emperor will ultimately approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the Press campaign on the subject, which is looked upon as intended to put him at variance with the cabinet, and the more so because he half believes that the projected reform will weaken the discipline of the army. It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health has been shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the Reichstag and Bundesrat, and his resignation of the office of chancellor cannot be far distant. But the Emperor is unable as yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp von Eulenburg, General von Waldersee and General von Alvensleben are mentioned in this connection. The latter two are committed to military reforms.

Dr. Langheld, the discoverer of the anti-microbion against consumption, is soon to publish a history of his discovery with details of his treatment. Dr. Langheld's preparation retains the ozone unchanged after a long exposure to the air, and the ozone is introduced into the blood, and exercises a strong anti-microbic influence. He has treated successfully several advanced cases of consumption and his treatment is now employed in the charity hospital. Dr. Langheld is the son of the chief naval chaplain at Kiel. He is not quite 30 years old and has travelled in East Africa, Brazil and Venezuela for several years, studying many interesting features of his profession. Many German physicians are skeptical as to the efficiency of the anti-microbion, and others warmly praise Dr. Langheld and are trying to interest the government in the discovery.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Mr. Armstrong, C.E., arrived here to-day with a staff of assistants to begin work on the Lake Dauphin road.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost Passes Belief. Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with CANCER OF THE LIP, AND IS CURED BY AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to Eat into the Flesh, spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a Decided Improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared." Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Admitted at the World's Fair. AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.