The Colonist.

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LIBERAL BIRDS OF SOIL.

Their Habit of Abusing Their Own Nests Damages Themselves.

(From the Ottawa Journal, Independent.)

Referring to the fact that owing to the redistribution of constituencies consequent upon the census of 1891, the next House of Commons will have only 213 members instead of 215, the Brantford Expositor, Liberal, points a sneer at past Conservative policy by the statement that,

"New Brunswick has lost two members and Nova Scotia one, in the House of Commons, by reason of loss of population."

The Expositor's statement is false; and, though a comparatively minor offence, it is a sample of the sort of thing in some jaundiced Liberals which makes many a non-partisan Canadian tear his hair, metaphorically speaking, and tell himself that the worst Conservative candidate is possibly better than the best candidate of a party loaded as the Liberal party has often seemed to be with dirty birds that wallow in the fouling of their own nest.

As already said, this particular falsehood is a minor one, but in principle it indicates the sort of thing which does Canada more harm than millions spent on any immigration policy can offset. Both among the ignorant and discontented of our own people, and among foreigners indifferent and malevolent, food is furnished for the nourishment of the idea that Canada is a barren and backward country, overtaxed, misgoverned, unfit to live in—this, the most fortunate country on the face of God's earth!

Half a lie is sometimes worse than no truth, and one can at least feel grateful to the Brantford Expositor for perpetrating a whole lie, which can be nailed. Probably the Expositor did not quite intend a straight falsehood. Probably it meant, not that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have decreased in population, but that they did not during the last decade increase as fast as Quebec, whose population is the standard of parliamentary representation. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both increased in population. The increase was small, practically nothing in New Brunswick, and only 9,951, or 2¼ per cent., in Nova Scotia; but it was an increase, and it was a better showing on the whole than made by the adjoining states of the American Union. This is worth noting, because, when you bring up such misrepresentations as that made by the Expositor with a round turn, the exposure is usually met by the whimper that, even if the Canadian provinces did show increase of population, they did not show a proper increase; that our people are rushing into the United States. Some of them are—but they are not going because the fiscal or financial conditions of this country have been inferior to those of the United States; they are going because this country finds its development limited by four months of hard winter. For precisely the same reason many people of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Northern New York are leaving their districts to go into other parts of the United States.

New Brunswick wound up the decade ending 1891 with a population of 321,294, an increase of only 61 in ten years. Vermont, a correspondent state, completed the same decade with 332,422, an increase during the ten years of 136 persons. Does this indicate that New Brunswick was particularly cursed by her political conditions? Nova Scotia increased during the decade by 9,951 souls, to a total of 450,523, which was a growth of 2.25 per cent. Maine, the nearest state, increased by 12,150, to 661,086, a growth of only 1.86 per cent. Does this indicate that Nova Scotia's people flocked into Maine?

If such ideas and such arguments as are promulgated by the Brantford Expositor were ruling the Liberal campaign, the Liberal party this time would get the same kind of a licking as it has got in every general election since 1878. And the reason would be the same. It would be the disgust which non-partisan Canadians feel at the smallsouledness which in the Liberal party has in the past confused Canada with Conservatism. The dominant Liberal feeling has been that if Canada was admitted to be well off, the Conservatives would get the credit. So they cursed their own country.

For self-feeding stoves use Pennsylvania hard; for steady heat and lasting power is unrivalled. x

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

Another week passed by, and then Dawson, shortsighted as he was in his selfishness, began to perceive that things were not coming all right, as he had expected. Once or twice when I went into his shop I caught him sitting idle before his lathe, with a most woebegone look in his face.

"What's amiss, Jack?" asks I one day when I found him thus.

He looked to see that the door was shut, and then says he gloomily:

"She doesn't sing as she used to, Kit; she doesn't laugh hearty."

I hunched my shoulders.

"She doesn't play us any of her old pranks," continues he. "She doesn't say one thing and go and do t'other the next moment, as she used to do. She's too good."

What could I say to one who was fond enough to think that the summer would come back at his wish and last forever?

"She's not the same, Kit," he goes on. "No, not by 20 years. One would say she is older than I am, yet she's scarce the age of woman. And I do see she gets more pale and thin each day. D'ye think she's fretting for him?"

"Like enough, Jack," says I. "What would you? He's her husband, and 'tis as if he was dead to her. She cannot be a maid again. 'Tis young to be a widow and no hope of being wife evermore."

"God forgive me," says he, hanging his head.

"We did it for the best," says I. "We could not foresee this."

It so happened that night that Moll could eat no supper, pleading for her excuse that she felt sick.

"What is it, chuck?" says Jack, setting down his knife and drawing his chair beside Moll's.

"The vapors, I think," says she, with a faint smile.

"Nay," says he, slipping his arm about her waist and drawing her to him. "My Moll hath no such modish humors. 'Tis something else. I have watched ye, and do perceive you eat less and less. Tell us what ails you."

"Well, dear," says she, "I do believe 'tis idleness is the root of my disorder."

After this we sat silent awhile, looking into the embers; then Jack, first to give expression to his thoughts, says:

"I think you were never so happy in your life, Moll, as that time we were in Spain, nor can I recollect ever feeling so free from care myself—after we got out of the hands of that gentleman robber. There's a sort of infectious brightness in the sun, and the winds, blow which way they may, do chase away dull thoughts and dispose one to jollity. Eh, sweetheart? Why, we met never a tattered vagabond on the road but he was hallooing of ditties, and a kinder, more hospitable set of people never lived. With a couple of rials in your pocket you feel as rich and independent as with £100 in your hand elsewhere."

At this point Moll, who had hitherto listened in apathy to these eulogies, suddenly pushing back her chair, looks at us with a strange look in her eyes, and says under her breath, "Elche!"

"Barcelony for my money," responds Dawson, whose memories of Elche were not so cheerful as of those parts where we had led a more vagabond life.

"Elche!" repeats Moll, twining her fingers, and with a smile gleaming in her eyes.

"Does it please you, chuck, to talk of these matters?"

"Yes, yes!" returns she eagerly. "You know not the joy it gives me."

"'Twas near about this time of the year that we started on our travels," said I.

"Aye, I recollect 'twas mighty cold when we set sail, and the fruit trees were all bursting into bloom when we came into France. I would we were there now; eh, Moll?"

"What, dear?" asks she, rousing herself at this direct question.

"I say, what would you give to be back there now, child?"

"Oh, will you take me there if I would go?"

"With all my heart, dear Moll. Is there anything in the world I'd not do to make you happy?"

She took his hand upon her knee, and caressing it says:

"Let us go soon, father."

"What! Will you be dancing of fandangoes again?" asks he, and she nods for reply, though I believe her thoughts had wandered again to some other matter.

"I warrant I shall fall into the step again the moment I smell garlic, but I'll rehearse it an hour tomorrow morning, that we may lose no time. Will you have a short skirt and a waistcloth again, Moll?"

She, with her elbows on her knees now and her chin in her hands, looking into the fire, nodded.

"And you, Kit," continues he—"you'll get a guitar and play tunes for us, as I take it you will keep us company still."

"Yes, you may count on me for that," says I.

"We shan't have Don Sanchez to play the tambour for us, but I wager I shall beat it as well as he, though, seeing he owes us more than we owe him, we might in reason call upon him, and"—

"No, no; only we three," says Moll.

"Aye, there's enough in all conscience, and seeing we know a bit of the language we shall get on well enough without him. I do long, Moll, to see you a-flinging over my shoulder, with your clappers going, your pretty eyes and cheeks all aglow with pleasure and a house full of senors and caballeros crying 'Hola!' and casting their handkerchiefs at your feet."

Moll fetched a long, fluttering sigh, and turning to her father says in an absurd way: "Yes, dear, yes. When shall we go?"

Then, falling to discussing particulars, Dawson, clasping his hands upon his stomach, asked with a long face if at

Moll, looking into the fire, nodded.

this season we were likely to fall in with the equinoxes on our voyage, and also if we could not hit some point of Spain so as to avoid crossing the Pyrenees mountains and the possibility of falling again into the hands of brigands. To which I replied that, knowing nothing of the northern part of Spain and its people, we stood a chance of finding a rude climate, unsuitable to traveling at this time of year, and an inhospitable reception, and that, as our object was to reach the south as quickly as possible, it would be more to our advantage to find a ship going through the straits which would carry us as far as Alicante or Valencia. And, Moll supporting my argument very vigorously, Dawson gave way with much less reluctance than I expected at the outset. But, indeed, the good fellow seemed now ready to make any sacrifice of himself so that he might see his Moll joyous again.

When I entered his shop the next morning, I found him with his coat off, cutting capers, a wooden platter in his hand for a tambourine and the sweat pouring down his face.

"I am a couple of stone or so too heavy for the boleros," gasps he, coming to a stand, "but I doubt not by the time we land at Alicante there'll not be an ounce too much of me."

Learning that a convoy for the Levant was about to set sail with the next favorable wind from Chatham, we took horse and rode there that afternoon, and by great good luck we found the Faithful Friend, a good ship bound for Genoa in Italy. Whereof Mr. Dixon, the master, having intent to enter and victual at Alicante, undertook to carry us there for £10 a head, so being we could get all aboard by the next evening at sundown.

Here was short grace, to be sure, but we did so dispatch our affairs that we were embarked in due time, and by daybreak the following morning were under weigh.

(To be continued.)

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 11.—(Special)—Requisitions are in circulation in Marquette asking E. A. Struthers, manager of the Barnardo farm at Russell, to run as Patron and Independent candidate.

The Lisgar Conservatives will select a candidate at Morden to-morrow. Robert Rogers, Conservative organizer for Manitoba, will probably be the choice.

Ald. Sproule denies the report telegraphed to a Toronto paper that he will come out as a McCarthyite candidate for Winnipeg.

W. A. Macdonald, of Brandon, was to-day unanimously chosen by the Conservatives of Brandon as their candidate at the approaching elections.

The new freight tariff from Winnipeg to West Kootenay points, which goes into effect on the 15th instant, has been issued. The rates show an advance of about 10 cents per 100 pounds over existing rates. They are as follows: To Nelson and common points, class 1, $2.32; class 2, $2.06; class 3, $1.80; class 4, $1.59; class 5, $1.28. Sandon and common points: Class 1, $2.77; class 2, $2.44; class 3, $2.10; class 4, $1.82; class 5, $1.49.

VICTORIA'S ALASKAN TRADE.

Having been well satisfied with the shipment of goods received from Victoria last year, the Alaska Commercial Company about ten days ago placed a second large order with Simon Leiser & Co. of this city, with the result that the steamship City of Puebla sailing for San Francisco this evening will carry away over 500 tons of freight destined for Alaska. The shipment, it is said, represents the largest single order ever filled in Victoria or, in fact, by any wholesale establishment in British Columbia, and consigned to one place. In bulk it more than doubles that sent to Alaska by Messrs. Leiser & Co. last year—when the Alaska Commercial Company extended their first patronage to Victoria, with the highly gratifying result of its repetition. The shipment is entirely made up of staple and fancy groceries—some 11,000 packages—all of which had to be specially made up for the road. From San Francisco the shipment goes by steamer direct to St. Michaels and thence 1,800 miles up the Yukon river to Forty-Mile creek or Fort Cudahy, its destination, where the Canadian mounted police are stationed and where the goods will be distributed. From Victoria the consignment goes in bond. The goods are all at the outer wharf ready to be loaded when the City of Puebla arrives this afternoon from the Sound.

Negotiations are in progress between Japan and Russia looking to joint action in Korea. The chief points under discussion are the return of the King to the palace from the Russian embassy; Japan to have the disposal of the troops about the palace and the placing of the Korean telegraph system in the hands of the Japanese.

TORONTO, May 11.—Fowler Fries Heinsuit, a farmer, had on Saturday a family consisting of his wife and three children. This morning he has nine children. His young wife presented him with six babies at one birth, three boys and three girls, all bright, well developed and able to cry lustily.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Conservative Convention at Vancouver—Exploration of Indian Mounds on the Fraser.

Exports of Kootenay Ore via Revelstoke—Another Dividend From the "Le Roi."

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 11—The case against J. Turner for alleged breach of the game protection act in having deer in his possession during the close season was dismissed. The Indians are allowed to shoot deer the year around, and the skins were bought from the Indians.

At 11 o'clock this evening the first ballot at the Conservative convention had been taken as follows: D. Oppenheimer, 38; Dr. Wilson, 38; the remaining 39 votes being divided about evenly among Mayor Collins, Capt. Tatlow, Chester McNeil, advocate, and W. J. Bowser. Mr. Oppenheimer had a letter in the hands of the secretary declining to stand. The meeting was adjourned to get his final answer. The COLONIST saw him subsequently at his hotel and he said he had finally positively declined.

VANCOUVER, May 12.—As many predicted a dark horse won at the Conservative convention last night. About minnight Mr. G. H. Cowan was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention. After the first trial ballot the following gentlemen were formally nominated: D. Oppenheimer, Dr. D. H. Wilson, H. Collins, R. G. Tatlow, Dr. Carroll, W. J. Bowser, J. A. Russell and G. H. Cowan. A long dely occurred before it was decided that Mr. Bowser should be placed in nomination, and the final answers were received from those who were nominated, whether or not they would stand, D. Oppenheimer, Dr. Wilson and Dr. Carroll positively refused to allow themselves to go in nomination. After repeated balloting on the different names which were left the fifth and deciding ballot resulted in 48 votes for Cowan and 36 for Collins, the other parties placed in nomination having been gradually dropped out. It was decided to hold a meeting in the market hall to ratify Mr. Cowan's nomination. Mr. George H. Cowan, the Liberal-Conservatives' candidate for Burrard district, is the senior member of the legal firm of Cowan & Shaw, Hastings street. As secretary during the past year of the local Liberal-Conservative Association, Mr. Cowan is well informed as to the local political situation. Mr. Cowan has already done yeoman service for the party in the East, where as secretary for a prominent Conservative association he learned every move in the intricate game of politics. In Westminster district, Mr. Hutcherson met Aulay Morrison at Port Hammond and, report says, more than held his own.

The Burnaby court of revision reduced 15 assessments on application.

F. Barnard, proprietor of the Nickel Plate saloon, attempted to kill his mistress this morning by firing a revolver at her. The woman knocked the revolver aside and saved her life. Barnard is under arrest.

Before Justice Davie a case is in progress in which the Pacific Casket Company is endeavoring to obtain money alleged to be due from an insurance company.

It is stated to-day that a London concern is to start big iron, steel and pipe works here and has leased privileges on the foreshore, where it will erect a marine railroad and drydock, etc. The concern will be the largest of the kind on the coast.

WESTMINSTER, May 11.—James Rousseau, boot and shoe merchant, has assigned.

Mr. Charles Hill-Tout has recently made some rarely interesting discoveries in the Indian mounds of the Fraser river. The results of his labors, embodied in a paper, have been read before the Royal Canadian Society.

WESTMINSTER, May 12.—At the court of assize to-day the case of Regina vs. Stewart, intent to defraud, was withdrawn, leaving four cases. Justice Walkem very briefly addressed the jury, commenting on the few cases before them as showing a state of good order. The court adjourned until 2 p.m., when the case against Cartier for criminal libel was taken up. The succeeding one will be the Potts seduction case. The assizes will be concluded to-morrow.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 11.—Four panthers—two old ones and two cubs—were seen recently in Millstream valley near what is known as the "Jinglepot mine." The local nimrods are in pursuit.

One of the houses owned by Dunsmuir & Sons, at the Wellington collieries, occupied by Mr. Harry Gilbert, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The household effects were all saved. The exact cause is not reported.

NANAIMO, May 12.—Mrs. John Wilson, whose death is announced, will be kindly remembered by the old-timers and especially those who survived the destruction of the steamer Grappler by fire at Seymour Narrows, many years ago. At that time she resided with her mother near the scene of the accident, and looked after and attended to the survivors of that accident, until the steamer Alexander went up to their relief.

Saturday's pay was not expected by business men to have amounted to so much, and in consequence many $50 bills being handed in for small purchases, change was difficult to obtain.

The school trustees are offering a reward of $20 for information that may lead to conviction of any persons damaging the school property.

GALIANO, May 11.—A splendid reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bennett at the opening of the Point Comfort hotel on Mayne island on Friday, when an open invitation was extended to everyone. A good orchestra was in attendance throughout the evening and the spacious dining room afforded good accommodation to all lovers of dancing. No pains were spared on the part of the host and hostess to entertain their many guests and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The hotel has lately undergone extensive alterations.

A wharf will shortly be erected at Saturna island. A schoolhouse will also be built on Pender island during the coming summer.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, May 7.—The following is the list of ore shipments through Revelstoke for the week ending this day:

Mine.	Lbs.	Value.
Idaho	30,000	$2,996
Alamo	120,000	7,171
Slocan Star	200,000	7,987
Total	350,000	$18,154

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

The C. P. R. depot is, it is said, to be largely increased, and will, when complete, give a lot more accommodation. The freight shed could stand a considerable increase also.

H. McPherson, of the Great Northern lead, is just starting in upon a new level. They are already in 64 feet, with two weeks' work, three men working.

ROSSLAND.

[From the Rossland Record.)

At his recent visit to this city Col. I. N. Peyton being questioned by a Record reporter, emphatically denied that he has purchased the Stimmel holdings in the Le Roi mine.

The regular monthly meeting of the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Co. was held in Spokane on Tuesday. A dividend of 10 cents a share was declared, amounting to $50,000. This makes $150,000 paid in dividends since October last. This in the face of the inability to ship ore in large quantities during the winter, owing to bad roads, which had the effect of restricted production. Superintendent Moynahan is reported as saying that he could easily mine, hoist and ship 200 tons of ore daily were transportation facilities afforded.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 11.—W. F. Burton, A. W. Jones and A. P. Luxton came up on Saturday morning's train and had some good fishing in the Cowichan river.

The Cowichan creamery building is nearly completed, and it is anticipated that the machinery will be in place and butter making commenced by the first week in June.

GOLDEN.

(From the Era.)

The North Star mine for some time went a-begging. Until Mr. Williams took over the management the mine proved a failure. Mr. Williams opened and developed the Slocan Star in West Kootenay, and says now, after working the North Star for some time, that the Slocan Star will not bear comparison with it. The deposits of argentiferous galena is immense, a body that will hold out for years even with large shipments made.

This week has seen another shipment of silver ore from East Kootenay via Golden—some of the product of the Vermont Creek and Giant mines. The former is owned by Capt. Armstrong and the latter by Mr. Neish, both of this town. The Vermont Creek mine lies 18 to 20 miles back in the depth of the mountains, to which there has been constructed a sleigh road, and the ore was mined last fall and brought down to the Columbia river on sleighs. These are the first shipments of ore made via Golden this year, but we hope they will be far from being the last.

CARIBOO.

(From the B. C. Mining Journal.)

Mr. Marsh has arrived at Barkerville from Victoria and commenced active operations on the Black Jack quartz mine.

A strong local syndicate has obtained control of four or five miles of ground on lower Antler creek, with immense water privileges, the idea being to work it as a hydraulic proposition. Portions of this ground were drifted in the early days and paid $8 per day to the man.

Work on the drain tunnel of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., has been suspended until the spring freshet is over.

The Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Drainage Company, Ltd., has made arrangements with a Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois syndicate to examine and report on these properties, as will, if favorably reported on, result in work on a large scale being inaugurated on this famous old creek this season. The company is incorporated for $1,000,000, and numbers among its lease holders some of the old timers and solid business men of this section.

The principal event of interest of late to the mining community in and around Barkerville and Stanley, was the sale last week by the Gold Commissioner at public auction of the real estate claims on which taxes imposed in 1893 had not been paid up. The claims on which the principal interest at the sale was centred, and the bidding the stiffest, were the Amalgamated, Bay State, and the Water Lily, forming a group occupying all of the Lightning creek valley between the Eleven of England and the Gladstone claims, and held, by those who know most about that part of the creek, to be as rich as anything ever seen on Lightning creek. These three claims, together with the Eleven of England, have been united under one company and form a solid block nearly a mile in length and of as promising a piece of alluvial as could be found anywhere. The cost of opening this claim will be trifling compared with the old claims above.

Lieut.-Colonel Wright, of Ottawa, spent a few days in Ashcroft this week, making arrangements for his trip to the mines of Omineca, for which he will soon leave. The company he represents, the 43rd Mining and Milling Company, of Ottawa, have several hundred acres of placer ground on Slate and Manson creeks, these creeks being about 350 miles north-east of Quesnelle, or 570 miles from Ashcroft. The company have also leases to several creek beds that are known to be very rich. The Colonel is taking in a large supply, also a saw mill and mining tools, a hydraulic elevator, etc., in all about 30 tons, all of which will be packed in from Quesnelle. About fifteen men will be taken in to assist those already to open up the ground. The sompany have plenty of means to properly develop and are starting in this season under very favorable auspices.

Work on the mines at Quesnelle has now commenced in earnest and every day sees pack trains and wagons leaving with miner's supplies. Idle men are not to be found about here and many a man has had two or three jobs offered to him on the same day. Wages are raising slightly, and will no doubt soon be at their proper level.

There is good news of Mr. Fader's dredge which is at work about twenty miles up the Quesnelle river. This scheme is proving a decided success and the owners are receiving a golden reward for their ingenuity and perseverance.

The shaft on Mr. Law's claim was sunk 255 feet, when the miners struck rim rock, just above which was a stratum of blue cement bearing gold and copper. This is a sure sign of gold on the bedrock. A drift is being run from the bottom of the shaft for 200 feet and then another shaft will be sunk to bed-rock, probably 220 feet deep.

The Victoria Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company are busy at Keithly Point getting all in order, and it is expected that their monitor will begin operations on the gravel banks this week.

The Quesnelle Forks Canal and Hydraulic Mining Company have made an early start this year on their claim at Spanish creek, building quarters for men and tunnelling. Besides this claim, which is situated at the junction of Spanish creek and the North Fork of Quesnelle river, the company have three others on the left bank of the North Fork—two a little below the government bridge and one at the famed Murderer's gulch. They have also one claim at Half Mile creek on the right bank of the South Fork near "The Forks" town.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

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Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; 25c. big bottle.

B. C. GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your Thursday's issue Mr. Clive Phillipps Wolley asks, What is the existing B. C. game law?

Well, I cannot answer that question, and doubt if anyone else can, yet I may state a case for his further information. I happen to reside on the Sangster plains, where, up to last Good Friday, the surrounding woods echoed from dawn to dark with the booming of the numerous pairing blue grouse just down from the hills, that were to be met with everywhere, tame as chickens.

Now, on the public holiday, from Good Friday at dawn to Easter Monday at dark, it might here have been the 12th of August on a Scotch moor. Since then, chiefly on Saturdays and Sundays, the slaughter of these breeding birds has continued by men from the city and Esquimalt, in boats and buggies.

There is at present a lull until July, as hardly a blue grouse remains to be shot; it will then again begin. A Sunday or two ago a well known gang from Esquimalt landed on Admiralty spit, climbed my fences and were hard at work all day; they consisted of three men with shotguns and two grown boys to carry their bags. What wonder if farmers join in shooting birds for themselves that they cannot protect upon their own lands from these thieves and banditti; thieves, inasmuch as they steal from and rob the public of the breeding birds, the property of the community at large. It is but little protection to plaster your trees, as for a circus show, with legal notices, as these scalliwags trust to their legs when challenged and each run separate ways.

Were it the law as in part of the States that the guns of such trespassers might be confiscated it would in a large measure reward their capture and stop their abuse of liberty in a free country. With so many thousands of acres of crown lands open to the public in the shooting season, what excuse is there for the slaughter of game and trespass on farms in and out of season by this small but unspeakable class of the community, be they who they may? Were the farmers to form a league to protect themselves by the prosecution of offenders it would be a first move against such trespassers and for the protection of the game on their farms, reared upon their crops, or on their own land, but now appropriated by townsmen in season and out.

ARTHUR EWD. MCCALLUM.

ROME, May 11.—The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, in a speech in the chamber endorsed the declarations of General Rictotti, the minister of war and the Duke of Sermonita, minister of foreign affairs, when he stated that General Baratieri must be tried before a military tribunal and deprecated the charges made in the chamber against the Crispi cabinet as being likely to prolong party strife. He said that the publication in the green book relative to Africa had rendered an inquiry unnecessary. The Italian blood already shed, he urged, rendered evacuation impossible. He asserted, however, that he would not accept any motion in favor of the expansion of Italy's sphere of action in Africa. He was opposed to the occupation of Adigrat. The Adowa line, as a boundary, he regarded as inevitably leading to a prolonged war. In conclusion, he explained that if the Italian troops did not proceed beyond the Mareb and Beisa line, all cause for conflict between Italy and the Abyssinian king, Menelek, would be removed.