RIES. H.M.S.

BRANDS, ENDERBY AND

VERNON

oods

Prin

B.C.

## CTORIA, B.C.

our own miners. ukon; they do not because we do not e Americans will ners nor license. ave read my hon. y with great acn my word, that n his; and he said e should have the rican miners as niners in the Yu-

throughout Can-

-Very well, what ld have the same That might have hon. gentleman would be very my such policy in that we have no old fields except the Americans. e Yukon river or ust pass through ald it be very judistances to adopt Ah, if our Yukon sed last year-

The result would int, sir, that bill reatest crime, I do my words will as time goes on. vas ever committed its was the rejecn. gentleman also fact. not in name logs and nickel. my hon. friend, the policy which his government it to any policy foles. The inspira the consideration

oh!

ON THE TREATY CHARLES'S STATEMENTS IN SIR AND OUT OF OFFICE. The Minister of Trade and Commerce Skilfully Con-

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

trasts the Utterances of the Ex-Premier-Complete Refutation of the Assertions and Charges of Mr. Foster and the Knight-Clarke Wallace Heatedly Attacks the Government-Mr. Casey on "Snorters", "Sneerers" and "Snarlers."

The following is the Toronto Globe's of the people of Canada, if they had not which they thought could not be yielded report of the proceedings in the Com- endeavored"-(he was not truckling to Washington then)-"by making fair and nons last Wednesday: Ottawa, March 22 .- Sir Richard reasonable concessions to find a com-Cartwright resumed his speech upon the mon ground that would present a soluaddress in reply to the speech from the tion of this matter that might enable hrone. He suggested that in view of (a treaty to be formulated and accepted the lateness of the opening of parliament the Opposition should not unduly prolong on both sides." I might go, on multithe Opposition should not unduly prolong the discussion on the address. He said that he might, if he thought it worth while, amuse the House by discussing sufficient. On page 691 of Hansard he whether Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Fossays: "Under these circumstances it beter was the worst defeated man in the hooved the government of Canada to adter was the worst dereated man in the elections in his own province. It was difficult to say whether three out of thirty-eight or four out of forty-six was the worst defeat. He did not want to nterfere with any arrangements that the special attention of the House to this Sir Charles might have thought fit to last sentence)-"but it would be very make for the enlightenment of the inpoor compensation for the injury which habitants of the benighted province of Quebec, but he had just received a telewe would sustain to know that we had a companion in misfortune which would gram from Levis, where an election was suffer more than we ourselves." tely in progress, and he found that in the district where Sir Charles proposed

## The Charge of Truckling.

to do missionary work the inhabitants Sir, these are words of truth, these vere so benighted that they elected the are words of sanity, these are words which I will say do honor to the hon. candidate of the government without opposition about sixty minutes ago. (Mingentleman who delivered them. They terial cheers.) He and his colleagues are in themselves the best answer that had had their share of experience of could be given to the attack which that bye-elections against the Liberals, and hon. gentleman-I was sorry to hear him advised the Conservatives to accept -thought fit to make upon the acts and the fortune of war and not to bring conduct of the present government of charges of corruption unless they were Canada in respect to these negotiations prepared to support them in the courts. Tupper them in the courts. Sir Charles Tupper knew from exper-ience the difficulties and dangers attendas it is possible to have this matter conng negotiations with the neighboring sidered on both sides of the House with epublic, as shown in his speechs after some regard to the enormousiv important the negotiations of the fisheries treaty interests that are involved-I am not goin 1887. Perhaps the best answer he ing over that painful episode to which uld give to some of the philippics in my right hon. friend alluded, which took which the right hon. gentleman had lateplace between Sir Charles Tupper and ly indulged was to read a few extracts Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine, m a speech which he himself had further than to say this, that it ill bemade some ten or eleven years ago, uncomes the man who figured in that der somewhat similar circumstances. He transaction to talk to us of truckling or would appeal from the hon, gentleman, humiliating ourselves to the government desperate and out of office, to that hon.

3.794,000, less than one-fifteenth of the must overcome also the inevitable tengard their own individual interests without much consideration for the general within the course of the last 80 years, the whole group of difficulties which have surrounded the relations between Canada and the United States, from the time Canada became a state down to the present time or rather from the time Upper Canada was settled down to the present time, all grouped together and all required to be disposed of at the ands of the commissioners in the course of a few weeks. (Hear, hear.) Further ifficulties arose from the changes in the personnel of the commission.

VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDA1, APRIL 4, 1899.

Replying to the charges respecting the readiness of the Canadian commissionsioners during all that time made no

I have simply to state facts. I do not have obtained possessory rights there, if they are in a position to say that they have been allowed undisturbed possession, whose fault was it, but that of the men who from 1878 to 1896 stood with folded arms and took no steps whatever

even to remonstrate against that occu-pation by the United States? Sir, there was a second clause, and I will tell the House, as my hon. friend has told them, what that second clause was, which added to our difficulties in dealing with that question. That was the most unwise and, I will add, the most unpatriotic, opposition to the proposal of the government to construct an interior railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake last year. (Cheers.) Had that railway been in operation to-day we would not only in all probability have been controlling a great trade, but less likely to encounter the violent opposition which we did which desired to possess themselves of that trade.

Sir Charles Tupper's Attitude. What are we to say to the conduct of the hon. leader of the Opposition under these circumstances? The hon. gentle-man, continued Sir Richard, knows well addresses of Sir Charles Tupper and at Washington. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I man, continued Sir Richard, knows well desperate and out of office, to that hon, gentleman, sane and clothed in his right mind and responsible for the conduct of the affairs of Canada. He had always believed, had always contended, that perhaps the best evidence that hon. gen-there are the first time to the people of the empire, of perhaps the best evidence that hon. gen-there are the first time to fi

conflict between Canada and the

moment that the two great English-

Sir Richard Cartwright-Then I will

say the role of a man who has forgotten

the duties he was sworn to perform

when he assumed the office of a Privy

Councillor of this Dominion. I will sub-

rest of Europe, we now sell very little the Yukon would never have been opentotal population, had an absolute major-ity of the Senate. It was therefore plain that not only must the inherent difficulty of obtaining a two-thirds vote be over-come, but anyone negotiating a treaty Mr. Davin-That is due to our policy. | turning to the trade question, he de-Sir Richard Cartwright-You never clared there is not the same necessity dency of the various small States to re- had a policy. It was due to this, to the for reciprocity with the United States intelligence and good sense of the farm- which existed ten years ago. ers of Canada, who, when they found Mr. George E. Casey.

good. Added to these were the whole of that market taken away, straightway the difficulties which have sprung up betook themselves, and for the mithin the course of the last 80 years, most part they are good, sound House had listened to three speeches on Grits, to supplying produce, hams and the Opposition side of the House, all with the same meaning, but in a difbacon, and with great success. (Cheers.) Continuing, Sir Richard emphasized the ferent tone of voice. Charles Tupper might be referred to as the "snorter," the second (Hon, Mr. Foster) as the "sheerer," and the third fact that no man without being guilty of utter folly can underrate the importance of the trade of 70,000,000 people, and although it is true that Canada is (Hon, Mr. Wallace) as the "snarler." more independent of the United States (Laughter.) A complimentary reference than ever before, and better able to do to the excellence of the speech delivered without them, no man will dispute that, by the mover of the address was folthe markets would be of enormous lowed by a reference to the apt appli-value if they could be obtained on fair cation of the term "growing time" to and reasonable terms. (Cheers.) the present condition of the business and manufacturing interests of the

Policy of Retaliation.

ing to Canada of a free hand and very

agement of her relations with the Unit-

ed States especially, and he was glad to see that is the policy which is now ob-

to their hands. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace.

readiness of the Canadian commission-ers to make any concession for the sake of some sort of settlement with the United States, Sir Richard said the best answer to that accusation is to be found in the fact that the Canadian commis-in the christian commission-the back and also a word to say respecting the policy of retaliation, which, while answer to that accusation is to be found in the fact that the Canadian commis-the back and the sake in the christian commis-the christian commis-the sake and the sake it becomes necessary to strike back let country, and above all to the truly natit becomes necessary to strike back let ernment benches. Mr. Casey compli-us do so, but in heaven's name let us sioners during all that time made no it becomes necessary to attact the initial becomes definition of the postmaster-General upon the concession whatever, and that when the us do so, but in heaven's name let us mented the Postmaster-General upon the attainment of Imperial penny postage demand was made by the United States, which they thought could not be yielded or of England, they at once refused to accede to that demand. (Cheers.) Example Covernment's Neglect. Determine the totage to allow our consistently with the honor of Canada others." As I may observe, Sir Charles some of the remarks I have read to the House that it would be the height of totage to allow our construction of the domestic rate, and the reduction of the domestic rate, and, replying to criticism upon the new stamp issued for the Imperial postage, the asserted amid laughter and applause that the Postmoster-General was en-titled to great credit for the appropri-

of folly for us to refuse to allow our titled to great credit for the appropri-I have simply to state again, I say, people to buy from United States, to ateness of the design. "It is the only have simply to state facts. I do not their manifest advantage, what they can may of the world that has ever been iswish unnecessarily to aggravate the feel- obtain there cheaper and better than sued for two cents," said Mr. Casey, ings of the hon. gentlemen opposite, but elsewhere. Under the circumstances he "and it shows the magnificent propor-will add this, more particularly with rewill add this, more particularly with re-spect to the difficulty which was the cause of the present termination of our they do not deal with questions of the more particularly with re-advised the people of this country to act with dignity and calmness, that they do not deal with questions of the would find fault with the statement to the most extreme degree by the ex- of the British Empire, in the temper to the most extreme degree by the ex-traordinary antipathy and indifference of angry school boys. (Cheers.) Let which the government of Canada for a them first see the issue of the negotia-perio of eighteen years, from 1878 to 1896, had manifested in regard to this question. (Cheers.) If the Americans and when they are concluded, while an prosperous and honorable conclusion, and when they are concluded it will be have settled on the Lynn Canal and and when they are concluded it will be into power in 1896? time enough to discuss the course to pursue. He had advocated the grant-Mr. Foster-Free trade.

ple of Canada.

Mr. Casey-And we have given them freer trade.

(Government cheers.) large measure of discretion in the man- Freer trade that has satisfied the peo-A Fair Redistribution.

taining the sanction of the Imperial Continuing, Mr. Casey said the govsions. government to a very great degree. He ernment had promised to give a redisrecognized, however, that every right tribution measure, and they would this carries with it a co-relative duty. Can- session ask the House to fulfil that ada is under grave responsibility, and pledge. Discussing the proposed measnow is the time for her to choose use, he said that the gerrymander of whether she will deal with this re- 1882 had given him a "Grit hive." And sponsibility in a way that befits states- although the measure would take from men or in a way that befits dema-gogues. For himself he would never pled by good Grit electors, he would

counsel an unworthy surrender of the support it. rights of Canada, and he was satisfied Mr. Casey took up Mr. Foster's he could say the same of his fellowcriticism of the government in connec-tion with the plebiscite. He quoted commissioners; but while he would not be a party to anything derogatory to the honor of Canada or England, neith-Mr. Foster to the Premier and the anencounter in the settlement of that ques-tion from the rival States and cities ter or indiscreet attempt to terminate Sir Wilfrid if, in the event of a manegotiations that have been entrusted jority of the people voting for prohibi-

tion, the government would introduce a prohibitory measure. The Premier replied that the government, when they had the will of the people before them, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace followed Sir would have to take such steps as would give effect to the will of the people; but that there were many questions to be considered, such as the question of

York, where they arrived on Saturday, driving around the city in cabs to see the sights, and held a Cabinet Council on Sunday in the Waldorf Hotel to transact the business of Canada.

11

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was immediately Mr. Casey, who followed, said the upon his feet, and his reply was received with tumultuous applause from the government benches. It was: "I have no hesitation, Mr. Speaker, in The first (Sir saying that there was no Cabinet meeting in New York.

Mr. Taylor insisted, amid Ministerial laughter, he knew the Ministers went to New York for a Cabinet meeting conference in reference to the affairs under discussion in Washington. In conclusion he gave the record of the government since attaining power, charging them with having offered to friends of Ministers 3,700,000 acres of land for 150 miles of tramway, spent \$12,000,000 more of the people's money increased the national debt by \$7,000,-000, increased the taxation by \$2,000, 000, increased the duties on sugar and tobacco, and lowered the rate of interest on the poor man's savings. Some manufacturers have had to reduce the poor man's wages by 10 per cent. in or

Mr. Taylor-Without public tender Hon. Mr. Tarte-After public tender. Continuing, Mr. Taylor said the government had given orders by the wholesale to the Toronto Globe newspaper, had already confessed in parliament

that the Drummond railway purchase robbed the country of \$700,000, given dredging jobs without competition to Ministerial relatives, and had attempted to raid the Manitoba school fund to distribute among their friends.

Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspe), who spoke in English, made an appeal for less partisanship, and referred with pride the magnificent progress made in the Dominion since Confederation. He re-

joiced that religious and racial quarrels between the people of the Dominion had through the wise and statesmanlike policy of the government been obliter-ated, and no longer aroused their pas-

Mr.Monk.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) followed, and in the course of his remarks charged the member for Gaspe (Mr. Lemieux) with having appealed to racial and religious prejudices in the recent contest in Bagot. Mr. Lemieux rose in his seat and

gave the statement a denial. Mr. Monk repeated his charge

other form, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier having raised the point of order, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the called the attention of Mr. Monk to the fact that the hon. member for Gaspe had denied the accuracy of the

Mr. Bergeron-He has not denied it.

Mr. Lemeinx-I have denied it. Mr. Bergeron, amid loud cries of "order" from the government benches, re-iterated his assertion that the hon. member for Gaspe had not denied the statement.

Sir Charles Tupper submitted that he had listened carefully to the statement revenue and compensation. Mr. Casey said that when the people voted on the plebiscite they did not believe, they had no reason to do so, that if a majority sertion of his hon. friend from Jacques

Canada, and not

## ing more to do at

before I close I le to the hon. genech which he has mself once more. ver, as he is-reckble, ever ready to ejudice, ever ready sacred interests chance of a party ho have now been years, upon out dm we can appea fidence not only to of history but to now living. I do been free from but I do claim lasting service to ch will live in the people, and which ne after the last his grave. Sir, I with some degree sed an era pain he history of our uled some burning ting into the very have brought har discord had long nciled men long we have taught in themselves and all things, we have ith, and an abidtions under which ve. This further I ne era and have istory of the trade We have removed ckles which were trade within the empire, and the troduced we shall fidence, and with th an ever-vigilant and courage to oper time and the nd long continued

Canadian

the yearly proworld is 3,000,and this ema-



sed to the Post-ecceived at Ottawa , for the convey-alls, on a proposed , twice per week ty Point and Vic-next. next. ing further infor-of proposed con-lank forms of ten-the Post Offices of East Sooke, this office.

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FLETCHER.

leman ever gave that he them greatly. For the first time in Cansome of the elements, at any rate, of adian history-and it is a special honor statesmanship, was to be found in the to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a special, tone and attitude which he took, as he, honor to Canada, too-for the first time, it is to imperial interests of the highest Sir Richard, well knew, to a certain exin the history of Canada; for the first tent in opposition to many of his coltime in English history that I know of, leagues at that time, on the occasion an important diplomatic conference bewhen he was called upon to stand up tween two of the greatest nations of the here and advocate the adoption of the world, was conducted mainly by commistreaties of 1887 in this House. sioners chosen and appointed by the government of Canada. (Cheers.) Never he-Sir Charles in 1888. fore that I know of in English history He appealed to the House to listen to

was the Dominion of Canada empowerthe following words which the hon. gened to appoint four of the representatives tleman used on the floor of the House out of five in any conference held with has spent in the service of the State, on April 10, 1888, when in the course of the United States. amending the treaty which he had Dr. Sproule (East Grey)-They did not then succeeded in procuring from the

nited States to the consideration of seem to accomplish much. the House: "I call attention for a mo-Sir Richard Cartwright-My hon.

ment in passing to the language I used friend, like several other people, would order to show that I was not guilty do well to remember the proverb that f the supreme folly that I would have children and certain other people should been guilty of if I had spoken of nonercourse between sixty millions of not possible always in an afternoon, or ople of the United States of America in a month, or in several months, to unand five millions on this side of the line do the effect of many years of folly, ilar circumstances. as anything but what every intelligent misrepresentation and misunderstanding; and, though I do not want to pursue that theme at present, yet if the hon. gen-think the expression he has applied to would deplore, and I think every intelligent American ought to delemen opposite desire it I could give

Good, sound sense, good, sound truth, them ample proof of the extent to which of a mischievous demagogue, is going patriotic and sensible words the hon. this government and to which the people | rather far. gentleman made use of then, said Sir Canada have been handicapped in of Richard. Then a page or two further their transactions with the United n, resuming consideration of that same States by reason of the ill-advised conphase of the question, I find the hon.

centleman using the words: "Under casions.

Innumerable Difficulties.

duct of our predecessors on many oc

these circumstances we turned our atstitute that, if you prefer it. I decline ention to the only means by which we Sir Richard pointed out that the gov-afield. I purposely confine my remarks ould avert what everybody would conider the greatest disaster that could beernment was not in a position to go into details while the matter is sub-judice, tal subject, but I will say this to him: all this country." "The greatest disasr," you will observe, "that could befall and at some length referred to the diffithat, as regards the relations of Canada country." That greatest disaster culties, not perhaps immediately apparleven years ago, in the judgment of Sir ent, which beset the path of anyone deharles Tupper, would have been the siring to make such a treaty as the compassage of a non-intercourse bill, such as the President was then empowered to He believed that if the United States ass between Canada and the United possessed a government similar to ours, States. Later on the hon. gentleman his right hon. friend and his colleagues went on to deal with the question at on the occasion referred to could have He says: "I have no hesitation arranged with ease a thoroughly satissaying that dealing with this great factory treaty with the President and tion in that spirit, dealing with a Cabinet of the United States. He went tion that is of vital importance to further, and believed that if this had British Empire, of vital importance been a matter with reference to which he government of Great Britain, who it had been possible to reach the great constantly threatened with embar- bulk of the people of the United States, nt and serious difficulties and col- a treaty could very easily have been ar with the great country to the ranged with them. But, as every man of us, a question, too, of great who has had anything to do with affairs tude to the United States of Am- at Washington knows, any negotiator question of still greater magni- who attempts to make a treaty with the my judgment, to the people of United States finds himself handicapped

one in which we had more at almost from the start by that very pend more to lose in a great strug- culiar position of the American consti that kind than either of the great | tution which renders it necessary to obes to which I have referred: I tain a two-thirds majority of the Sen king at the question in that ate before any treaty can be ratified. and national spirit, looking at it While disclaiming any intention to critidesire to remove the possibility cize, he pointed out that New York. Penconsider would be the greatest | nsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Masthat could happen to the civ-rid-a collision between the two and Iowa, possessing a population of Inglish-speaking nations-looking 32,106,000 souls, more than one-half the from that broad standpoint, it population of the United States had just sent five or six million dollars' worth ed the government to insist upon retain-have been criminal on my part one-fifth of the representation in the of coarse grain to the United States, ing all the rights Canada now possessthese who represented Her Ma- Senate, while fifteen other States which and something like \$80,000 or \$100,000 es in the Behring. Sea and Atlantic government, and in the interests he enumerated, with a population of of hams and bacon to England and the fisheries, and urged that, inasmuch as

towards England and towards the United States, I for my part stand where I always did. Sir, I have returned from these negotiations more impressed than ever before with two things: with the enormous importance of maintaining by all honorable means a good. understanding and friendly with the United States, and, second, in

which probably the hon. gentleman will not dissent so very much, I have like wise returned very greatly impressed with the superiority of our form of government, our constitution-harring blot upon it-to that of the kindred republic. An Unconscious Benefactor.

> Taking up the question of reciprocity, he counselled the hon. gentleman op-posite to wait with patience. The United States, without intending it, had turing industries of the country by been on the whole unconscious bene- terfering with the tariff under wi

factors to the people of Canada, hav- they had flourished. Proceeding, he deing by their policy done more to raise clared that the government had every the standard of farming throughout the thing in its favor in the good feeling Provinces than a hundred agricultural which exists towards Great Britain in colleges could have done. The destruc- the United States, but in spite of that tion of the trade in barley and coarse the commissioners had been unable to grains with the United States had re- make any arrangement, and any arsulted in Canadian farmers becoming rangement which they might have come in the interests of Canada. He advis some ten or twelve years ago Canada

been

First,

relations

the votes cast were for prohibit United States. He knows, and he has that in the trade and navigation returns a prohibitory law would be passed. Not laid down in emphatic terms, how vital the preferential tariff was called a reonly did the government not make a ciprocal tariff, and asked by what right pledge to do so, but the Premier disit was so called. He said the tariff tinctly said he was not bound to do so speaking nations should be kept from was so framed as to promote trade with if a majority of those voting voted for the United States, and not to increase collision. (Cheers.) He knows more, he knows that the action of his own col- trade with England or other countries. prohibition. the will of the people was ascertained The government had done no more in leagues, if not that of himself, had to a the government must abide by it. In regard to the canal system than carry great extent handicapped us and impera parliamentary election there out the plans made by the late govern illed the interests of Canada in the matsimply a question as to which of two ment. He criticized the Crow's Nest ter of this very negotiation. The hon. ordinary political principle sets Pass arrangement, on the ground that gentleman under these circumstances. I should be put in force, but when the gentleman under these circumstances, 1 think, looking to the length of time he adian Pacific Railway two millions plebiscite was voted upon the question was whether we should introduce a more than that railway had agreed to ooking to what he has said before, might total change in our whole social, fiscal build the railway for. It had been and commercial system, and no reasonhave done some good service, or at pointed out to the government that able man would 'say such a change least might have been consistent with those who were building the road had should be inaugurated unless a conhis own professional previous statealso acquired the British Columbia siderable majority of the people asked ments. But he prefers, for reasons best Sonthern charter, with privileges and for it and in such an important ones. known to himself, the role of a miswealth in gold and timber and coal tion it could be taken for granted that chievous demagogue in a matter which more than sufficient to build the road, the people, who stayed at home from is still sub-judice, a matter which is still without any subsidy at all. He condemnthe polls did so because they did not not judge of half-done work. Sir, it is under negotiation, in appealing to the ed the government for not having a want the change. In conclus people, forgetful of his own duty. and fast Atlantic line in operation; denounc-Casey said that when Sir Wilfrid still more of his own words under sim- ed the Drummond County arrangement Laurier spoke yesterday he must have and said he understood a promise had felt proud and conscious that he had the support of a united Liberal party. Mr. Speaker-I wish to call the hon. been made to purchase the Canada Eastern Railway as part of a corrupt The party were proud of their leader, bargain. proud of the record of the party, proud the leader of the Opposition, the role

The Washington Negotiations. of the country itself, proud of the peo The members of the government had ple of the country, and perfectly confiunfairly led the farmers of Canada to dent as to the future. believe, had given the farmers a pledge

that they would obtain a market for their products in the United States. The conditions have not changed, and he contended there is no prospect of getting any reduction to, benefit Canadian farmer. Referring to the negotiations respecting the admiss Canadian lumber into the United States, the government, he averred, had considering the interests of the lumber kings who are making enormous fortunes, rather than those of the workingmen in the mills. Respecting the pulp industry, he quoted statistics to show the enormous increase, which has doubled and quadrupled in propo tion in a great years, and he urged that such an industry deserves the most proaching careful attention and consideration of the government. When the commission-

ers came back and declared that no treaty had been made, a thrill of satisfaction went through the Reform party. It was a great satisfaction to

the Liberal party, and the same sense of satisfaction went through the Conservative party as well, when the com missioners returned with a treaty. The people of the country were also oppos ed to the disturbance of the manufacterfering with the tariff under which thing in its favor in the good feeling

The Deputy Speaker-The hon, mem ber for Gaspe, to my knowledge, has denied the statement, and the member for Jacques Cartier is bound

accept his denial. Mr. Stenson (Richmond and Wolfe) The pledge was that moved the adjournment of the debate.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Chinese Pirates Board a Gunboat-Russian Whaler Seized.

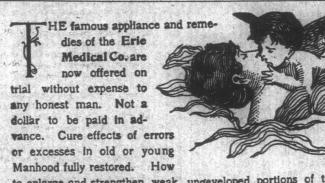
News was brought by the steamer Tacoma that the pirates of the Yangtze are becoming bold. A large Chinese gunboat was actually boarded and robbed by a gang of these gentry. The craft was at anchor near the embankment about 21 miles from the city, and the captain and bulk of the crew being ashore only two men were left on board. In the night the robbers stole quietly on board and, finding the two sailors asleep, tied them up and gagged them with a handful of raw cotton. The theieves then proceeded to carry off every portable article from the craft and got comfortably off with their loot. When the captain returned late he found that the two sailors were lying dead with their mouths stuffed with the cotton which had evidently choked them.

the

Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor (South Leeds) accused the

No less a personage than Count Kaisgovernment of being the most untrutherling, a retired lieutenant-commander of the Russian navy, has lodged a claim ful, incompetent, reckless and extravathe | gant that had been in office in Canada | for 50,000 yen against the Corean gov since Confederation. He spoke at some ernment for damages. The count is the length on the plebiscite, quoting freely from utterances by prohibitionists to owner of several steam whalers and possesses several sealing stations on the show that they understood that in the Siberian coast. It appears that one of event of a majority of voters declaring his vessels has been seized by for prohibition the government would Corean customs and towed into Wonsan introduce prohibitory legislation. He for no apparent reason; hence the claim. criticized Mr. Tarte for travelling in a Diplomatic negotiations are going on in private car, saying that while on his the matter and the case is further comtour of inspection on the St. Lawrence he had hoisted the French flag. plicated by the fact that the seizure was effected by a merchantman turned Mr. Tarte explained he had when approaching French settlements, hoisted for the nonce into a revenue cruizer.

the French flag at the peak. The stars on the United States coin-This did not appease Mr. Taylor, who age are six-pointed, while the United declared indignantly that the French States flag carries five-pointed stars.



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