e Smart Man

quick when he hears a Bicycle Do you hear them Bells we are ringing. header into our shop. *We* are *Chain-Scorchers* for low prices and *Perfect* tion, *riding tandem* over the road to my.

ard Sardines, large tins, 2 for 25c. d Sardines, large tins, 2 for 25c. Juice, West Indies, 25c. bottle. Cheer, 2 for 25c. ckle's Roasted Coffee, 20c per lb.

xi H. Ross & Co.

to alter the boundaries of the re- ng districts. The subject is now r consideration by the government, the COLONIST is in a position to say what is necessary in the premises be done at the earliest possible day.

E Times makes the point that if ity is morally responsible to the t Ellice sufferers, the tramway com- too shares in the responsibility. lo not know that we can dissent this view of the case, but are not so where any moral responsibility upon the Province, if that is what Times means when it talks about overnment being responsible. Who tually to blame for the melancholy t can, perhaps, never be satisfac- y determined. We fully endorse proposition that those who repre- the city's interests must resist the npt to hold the city responsible ugh the courts of law.

E Rossland Miner believes that the inion government intends to stimu- the domestic smelting of ores and s a bounty for that purpose. We ot like the idea of bounties as a gen- rule, but if it were possible to afford temporary help pending the build- of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, h will give the smelters cheaper , we think public opinion would r it.

E city council and the board of e, of New Westminster have co- ated in establishing a creamery in city. It will be located in the Mar- building. The Columbian grows enthusiastic over this, and we are to be able to join with it in expres- pleasure at this new departure. the Royal City find many imitators.

E Rosslander takes the correct view fairs in the Trail Creek mining divi- when it says its prosperity is just nning. There will undoubtedly be nsiderable number of dividend-pay- mines there and this will mean solid satisfactory business.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE PROPOSED PLEBISCITE.

he objection to the plebiscite, how- , is not that the country is not ripe prohibition, or that some revenue be lost by prohibition, but that the g, when it is taken, will be abso- ly worthless.—Montreal Gazette.

THE WORK OF TIME.

takes some time to adjust oneself to conditions of a new country, but the blem is slowly spelled out, mayhap h much suffering, yet the lesson is lly learned and succeeding genera- s reap the fruits.—Toronto Globe.

A TIP TO PREACHERS.

he length of pulpit discourses is a ject that has been much canvassed many years, and the public vote is in favor of long ones. Therefore, preacher, like the artist, must ex- in the knowledge of what to leave of his sermons. A few points well e and apprehended are far better n exhaustive treatises, very solid, dimly seen and faintly grasped.— l and Empire.

A CONSERVATIVE'S OPINION.

on. Mr. Blair, since entering the istry, has steadily gained in the se and esteem of the West, and we ld think, of the entire country. Be- l his own province he was known bly as the premier of New Bruns- and a successful party leader; his onality was an unknown factor. But ar as he has gone since entering al politics his words and actions go dicate a real and sincere desire to do ce to all men and to prefer the wel- of the nation to the designs of in- duals and corporations.—Winnipeg une.

We tell your doctor all ere is in Scott's Emulsion, t how much cod liver oil, pophosphites, glycerine. t we do not tell him how se are combined. You e your secrets; this is s. This knack of mak- the very best thing has me to us from years of ex- ience with just one thing. make only Scott's Emul- n—all our energy is bent making that better than other emulsion in the rld. We have no other iness thought. Is it any nder that it is the standard?

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MAY 27 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 47

THE AMENDED TARIFF.

Many Articles of Mining Machinery Have Been Restored to the Dutiable List.

Rearrangement of the Iron and Steel Duties—Book Tax Also Reconsidered.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 25.—Late this afternoon Mr. Fielding brought down the amended tariff changes, involving fifty amendments to the resolutions of a month ago. The most important affecting British Columbia is that respecting mining machinery; 25 per cent. is imposed on the following: Steam engines, boilers, ore crushers and rock crushers, steam mills, Cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps not elsewhere specified, windmills, horse powers, portable engines, threshers, separators, fodder or feed cutters. Potato diggers, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm wagons, slot machines and typewriters, and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for.

The following classes of mining, smelting and reducing machinery are placed on the free list: Pressure ore exhaust fans, rotary pressure blowers, coal cutting machines except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machines, coal augers and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke making machinery, ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machinery for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnaces, water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron and copper, briquette making machines, ball grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for extraction of precious metals, by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors and elevators for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeders, jigs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnaces, blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butters lap-welded, threaded or coupled, or not less than 2½ inches diameter, when imported for use exclusively in milling, smelting, reducing or refining.

The book duty is changed; paper covered or unbound books remain at 20 per cent., other books to be 10 per cent., and books relating to religion or for college or public libraries, free. Advertising matter goes back to the specific duty of 15 cents per lb.

Coal dust goes back to the old duty.

On iron or steel scrap, the original tariff reduced the duty from $4 to $1.50. The amended tariff reduces it still further to $1 per ton. Iron or steel ingots, puddled bars, etc., were $4 a ton in the original tariff; they are $2 in the amended tariff. Rolled iron or steel angles, girders, bridge sections, etc., in original tariff 15 per cent., are amended to 10 per cent. Bridge plates of steel, original tariff 15, amended 10 per cent. Rolled iron or steel plates not less than 30 inches in width, original tariff 15 per cent., amended 10 per cent. Item 229 is amended so that steel rolled or hammered, when of greater value than 2½ cents per pound, will be 5 per cent. Iron or steel bridges and structural work, original tariff 30 per cent., amended 35 per cent. Tubes of rolled steel of not more than 1½ inches in diameter, and bicycle tubes, original tariff 15 per cent., amended 10 per cent.

On cut nails and spikes a specific duty of half a cent per pound is imposed instead of 30 per cent. in the original Fielding tariff. On wire nails a specific duty of three-fifths of a cent per pound is placed, instead of 35 per cent. in the original Fielding tariff. When these two items were placed on the ad valorem list, the Finance Minister claimed credit for making a reform. He has thought better of it and restored the specific duty, though at a lower rate than the old one.

Buckthorn and strip fencing, original tariff 25 per cent., amended 20 per cent.; wire covered with any other material, original tariff 25 per cent., amended 30 per cent.; wire of all kinds, original tariff 20 per cent.; amended, brass wire 10 per cent., copper wire 15 per cent., woven wire 25 per cent.

(Further changes were being received as the Vancouver edition went to press.)

Scrap lead, original tariff 20 per cent., amended 15 per cent.

Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets, etc., original tariff 35 per cent., amended three-quarters of a cent. per pound and 25 per cent.

Sterotype electrotypes for almanacs and advertising purposes, original tariff two cents per square inch, amended 1½ cents.

Cut tobacco, original tariff 50 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., amended 55 cents per pound. Other manufactured tobaccos, original tariff 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., amended 50 cents a pound. The tariff as introduced by Mr. Fielding imposed an excise duty of 10 cents a pound on raw leaf tobacco unstemmed, and 14 cents on stemmed. It is proposed to change this on the first of July next to a customs duty of the same amount. The excise duties will be collected on all goods now in bond. Remarks made by Mr. Fielding show that the intention in levying the excise duty in the last two or three months was to catch the importers who had endeavored to forestall the tariff by laying in a large stock of raw tobacco.

A change is proposed in the preferential clause which provides that the government will recognize to which countries it shall apply. An amendment is also proposed to the combine clause, which requires the decision of a court as to the fact of a combination before the government can have power to act in the premises.

Sir Charles Tupper delivered a strong speech against the preferential clause, and moved in amendment that the government's proposal is calculated to destroy Canada's industries and prevent the consummation of preferential trade.

OTTAWA, May 26.—This has been a day of strong incidents in the house. The discussion all day was on the reciprocal clause. The opposition pressed with great force their contention that the government's proposition must mean the inclusion of Germany and Belgium within its privileges. At the evening session Mr. Foster referred to the great power conferred by the clause on the Controller of Customs. Mr. Lister said Mr. Foster's observations were impertinent and insulting. This lead to a big row, a motion being made that the irate words be taken down. Eventually Mr. Lister had to withdraw the objectionable phrase. The reciprocal clause was not passed when the House adjourned.

The bill incorporating the British Yukon Chartered Company passed its third reading in the Commons to-night.

Mr. Mulock told Mr. Davis that the late Mr. McManus, formerly of Northfield, was a deserter from the British army. Affidavits of his had been used to the detriment of the British case in the Behring Sea arbitration.

Shipping men are here protesting against the compulsory closing of canals on Sunday. Another big deputation is here to urge that Montreal be made a free Port.

GREETINGS TO VICTORIA.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — Secretary Sherman to-day sent the following message to the ambassador of the United States in London: "The President desires you to convey to the Queen his sincere congratulations and those of the American people upon the celebration of her 79th birthday."

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 24.—At the opening of the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, John Wannamaker eulogized Queen Victoria, calling attention to the fact that "Her Majesty attends the Presbyterian church while residing in Scotland, and in some measure belongs to our body, from whom all the Scottish chaplains are appointed." He introduced a resolution, adopted by a rising vote, and reading in part:

"This General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America deem fitting and do hereby send most cordial Christian greetings to both the illustrious Christian sovereign and the subjects of her gentle, generous and righteous rule over the destinies of the Empire upon which the sun never sets."

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil, 65C. PER GALLON IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead, $5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead, $6.00 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints, $1.50 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint, $1.00 PER GALLON.

J. W. MELLOR,

76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, Etc. may18

POLITICS IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Judge Tait today declared Mr. Bickerdike elected for the St. Antoine division of Montreal by 16 majority over ex-Treasurer Hall. It is stated that Mr. Bickerdike will be treasurer of the new Liberal government. Ex-Premier Flynn was also declared elected to-day.

TORONTO, May 25.—The World's Montreal correspondent says that the gulf is widening between ex-Premier Flynn and Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, and the end is not yet. The Lieutenant-Governor is said to have been copying the example of the Governor-General and to have refused to sign several orders-in-council which were recommended by the Premier. The situation is said to be similar to that at Ottawa immediately following the 23rd of June last.

AGAINST EXPORT DUTY.

TORONTO, May 25.—The Globe has an editorial dealing with the question of the erection of smelters for the Trail Creek mines, in which it rather deprecates the imposition of an export duty as a means to induce the selection of smelter sites on this side of the line; but points out that if the smelters go south of the line the benefit to Canada of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be less than expected and hoped.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

Clarke Wallace Vigorously Objects to the Presence of the Papal Delegate.

He Regrets That the Premier Regards the School Concessions as Only an Instalment.

WINDSOR, May 26.—Mr. Clarke Wallace in his address before the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, after referring in terms of congratulation and loyalty to the approaching Jubilee celebration, proceeded to discuss the Manitoba school question. He expressed regret that he could not speak of it simply in retrospect. He feared more would be heard of the question yet. It was satisfactory that the Dominion had not been allowed to force a system of separate schools on Manitoba, but it was to be regretted that the Premier and his ministers in their speeches had given the minority a pledge that the Manitoba school settlement effected by them was not to be regarded as final, but simply as a first instalment and tentative in character.

The Grand Master objected in vigorous terms to the presence in this country of a delegate from the Pope in the person of Monseigneur Merry del Val, interfering in the affairs of this country. If the delegate it well advised, he said, he will inform the head of his church that the Canadian people are not only fully capable of managing their own affairs, but are resolved to brook no interference from abroad, and that the papal authorities will display in a marked degree the discretion which is sometimes claimed for them by heeding the call "Hands off Canada."

Grand Secretary Birmingham showed the movements of the membership in the Dominion and Newfoundland during the year: Recapitulation — Initiated, 3,618; joined by certificate, 1,153; reinstated, 499; withdrawals by certificate, 1,414; suspended, 2,418; expelled, 166; died, 396. Detailed figures for British Columbia: Initiated, 117; joined by certificate, 61; reinstated, 7; withdrawn by certificate, 52; suspended, 60; expelled, 3; died, 9. Mr. Birmingham closed his report by tendering his resignation of the secretaryship, which he has held for seven years, while for nine years previous he was secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West.

THE IMPERIAL COMMONS.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons the Admiralty estimates were taken up. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, asked for information for the Colonies in answer to a question on the subject of the proposed fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, said the Imperial Government, subject to certain conditions, had approved the provisional agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and Peterson, Tait & Co., of Newcastle, for the fast steamship service. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the tenders of other firms called for as late as 1896 had been fully considered, but as all of the latter claimed a subsidy half as much again as that asked for by Peterson, Tait & Co., and as the other firms had not indicated their readiness to provide a service fulfilling the conditions, on terms nearly equal to those of Peterson, Tait & Co., the Government had decided it useless to call for fresh tenders this year.

THE FISH DUTIES.

The Paliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to a question on the subject, said the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, would be instructed to make representations to the United States government in regard to the proposed duty on salted mackerel and other cured fish, as already has been done on the subject of other duties to be imposed by the new United States tariff

CANADIANS AT THE JUBILEE.

Canadians will have a very large place in the Jubilee celebrations. In consequence of Sir Donald A. Smith's insistence that the Dominion of Canada as a federation of provinces should have a decided preference over the isolated colonies of Australia, though certain Australian colonies at first resented this, Canada's claim is now admitted. Premier Laurier and the Canadian contingent are assured of a splendid reception. The events in which they will participate include the Queen's reception of Mr. Laurier and other colonial premiers at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales' reception of them at dinner at the Imperial Institute, the Royal Colonial Institute reception at the Natural History Museum, and a dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Dominion Day, also a dinner at the Hotel Cecil at which the Canadians will welcome the Australian and South African statesmen. Then there is the Chamberlain's dinner at the Colonial Office and Mrs. Chamberlain's evening party to the Premiers; the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House; Sir Donald and Lady Smith's reception at the Imperial Institute, dinners by Carlton Club and National Liberal Club, the Cordwainers' Company and other leading city companies, while receptions are also being arranged in the leading provincial towns. Indeed the strain upon the Colonial digestions will be terrible.

In view of the fact that the Royal military review at Aldershot takes place on July 1, as well as Sir Donald Smith's reception, it is hoped that the date of the Canadian contingent's return, now fixed for that day, will be deferred.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

WHY THE WAR FAILED.

The Greek Premier Says It Was Because Christianity Restrained His Navy.

Powers Guarantee Control of the Porte—Great Britain Making Terms as to Thessaly.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says that the Turkish Government has mobolized 50,000 additional troops, who are now in readiness to advance into Thessaly, and that the government is making active preparations for a Turkish administration of the province.

A dispatch from the Times from Larissa says the impression is general among the Turkish troops that there will be more fighting. A brigade of rediffs has started for Phourkak, armed with Mausers.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Evening World prints to-day a cable dispatch from its correspondent at Athens giving a signed statement by members of the Greek ministry regarding the failure of the war against the Turks. That from Prime Minister Ralli says: "Greece should not be censured for the inactiveness of the navy, nor should the great powers be blamed. They did not restrain our ships. Christianity did. Had we bombarded the seaports of Turkey and the Ægean Islands the Turks would have massacred the Christians as they did the Armenians. Could we have used our navy the result of the war would have been different. The powers know our poverty. I do not fear an unjust decision."

M. Skouloudis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes: "Greece had no national grievance against the Turks, and without any blundering interference the Cretan affair could have been quietly settled by the two interested parties. But Europe gave the patriotic society a chance to agitate and force unprepared Greece into a disastrous war. The former ministry weakly opposed this course, but had not the courage to resign. I expected the result. We have been beaten by superior Turkish numbers and superior strategy, and must make the best of it."

M. Thamados, Minister of War, after noting the inferiority of Greece in numbers and resources, says: "Greece cannot yield Turkey the frontier strategic points. Brigands would use them to ravage Thessaly, and defence cost much."

SEEKING FOR SCAPEGOATS.

The correspondent of the Times at Athens says: The torrent of recrimination, denunciation and bitter invective which was checked by the fear of the immediate Turkish advance to Athens has broken out afresh, now that this danger has been removed by the armistice. The authors of the war policy, equally with those who are held responsible for the disasters, are being dragged before the bar of public opinion. So far as the official culprits are concerned, it is believed that the government may appoint a commission of inquiry to punish the guilty. A thorough investigation into the hospital and commissariat departments will probably entail scandalous disclosures.

The Ethnike Hetairia is bitterly denounced, and the government is urged to seize its funds, to confiscate its stores and arms, and to compel it to render an account. The government is not likely to accede to this suggestion, but many persons prominent in political life are closely connected with the organization, and the Hetaria, conscious of its strength, has decided to remain silent and to preserve its mysterious and invisible character. Possibly smitten with compunctions, however, the society has donated 60,000 drachmas for the relief of the Thessalian refugees. This is apparently the best justified item of all its expenditures.

GOVERNOR FOR CRETE.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the Powers, including Turkey, have assented to the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg as Governor-General of Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the Standard says the Powers have assured Greece that the Porte will not be allowed to evade the conditions of the armistice.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

A special dispatch from Athens says: "Great Britain has declared her intention to abandon the concert of the powers if the occupation of Thessaly by Turkish troops is prolonged until Greece has paid the war indemnity demanded by Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—The withdrawal by Germany of her objection to the collective note of the powers on the subject of the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece, is due to representations which the powers, especially Russia, made to Berlin. Germany, in addition to objecting to sign the note until Greece had consented to abide by the terms agreed upon, objected to the indemnity clause, being opposed to the principle of the indemnity being settled forthwith, and on the basis of the present resources of Greece. This attitude upon the part of Germany is attributed to a desire to arrange the Greek finances in a manner giving better security to German bondholders. The adhesion of Germany to the action of the powers in this respect has greatly relieved the situation.

The collective note of the powers presented yesterday to the Turkish government, besides proposing the conditions for permanent peace between Turkey and Greece, concludes with inviting the Porte to negotiate with the ambassadors in reference thereof. The reply of the government of Turkey is momentarily expected.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the foreign office discredits the report that Great Britain has threatened to quit the European concert and pronounces it a Greek invention to influence Turkey to evacuate Thessaly.

The Athens correspondent of the Times says it is believed that complications have arisen owing to the advocacy by some of the powers, including Russia, of a Turkish occupation of Thessaly until the indemnity is paid, and to England's firm resistance to such a project. The Greek government is preparing for a possible renewal of the war.

THE DEFELICE INCIDENT.

LONDON, May 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, describing the incident which culminated in the arrest of Signor Defelice, says: "M. Ralli had courteously asked him for his assistance in inducing the Italians to return to Italy. Defelice in the most insulting manner declined to be dictated to and accused the Greeks of stealing the clothing of the Italians. When M. Ralli summoned the police, Defelice went on the balcony and shouted for the Garibaldians to come to his assistance, but his appeal was ignored. At first he declined to accompany the prefect of police, and continued his volleys of abuse until the prefect summoned the gendarmes, when Defelice offered to go quietly."

When Signor Defelice was being conducted to the Piraeus to be placed on board the Italian warship Sardagna a number of the Garibaldians attempted to rescue him, and a free fight ensued, in which a soldier and a civilian were severely wounded. As soon as he was on board the ironclad, Defelice was liberated at the request of the Italian minister, the Duke of Avarna, on his solemn promise to quit Greece without provoking further incident.

A dispatch from Athens to the Standard says that the municipal authorities have conferred the freedom of the city upon General Riccotti Garibaldi and Colonel Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leaders, in recognition of their eminent services in the field.

GRATEFUL TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Standard reports an interview with M. Ralli, in the course of which the Premier said he was very grateful to England for her firmness, as this might result in saving the corn crop in Thessaly, valued at £1,000,000. If the Turkish troops should withdraw within a fortnight he said the crop might be harvested, but if the withdrawal were delayed for a month the whole would be sacrificed, entailing a loss to Greece of quite £2,000,000, since, if the crops were lost, the government would be obliged to feed the peasants and to incur other expenses. With reference to the alleged loan negotiations M. Ralli said the proposal was merely to renew the treasury bonds authorized by the former ministry for war purposes.

ATHENS, May 26.—The government announces that it has deposited in the National bank £11,000 to pay the coupons falling due on the 15th of June next.

WHAT WEYLER SAYS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch to the Journal from Cienfuegos, Cuba, says:

In an interview with Captain-General Weyler upon his arrival here from Placetas, in reference to Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution, the General said: "I am not exercised at the action thus far taken, nor shall I be if the House concurs in the Senate resolution and sends it to the President. Your jingoes are in the saddle, and evidently bent upon forcing the country into foreign complications in order to distract attention from the fast approaching internal crisis.

"The few scattering bands of Cuban dynamiters, railroad wreckers, horse and cattle thieves, plantation burners and highwaymen now in the field here, who hold no port and possess no seat of civil government, have no right to expect recognition. Such a distinction at President McKinley's hands is sure, in the face of my own proclamation, officially declaring the greater part of the island to be already pacified, to hold the Washington executive up to the ridicule of the European powers and prompt a healthy outburst of sympathy for the Spanish cause, especially from neighboring old world governments also possessing colonies in the West Indies.

"In brief, recognition may aid the Cuban junta in placing a few bonds in the United States, but will at the same time assure the successful issue of our proposed new Spanish loan in Paris, London and Vienna, and enable us to carry on the war with renewed vigor.

"Personally I shall be glad if recognition comes. Our position will then be more clearly defined. It will work a virtual abrogation of our special treaty with the United States, place Yankees residing in Cuba in an identical position before the courts with other foreign residents, and I shall be troubled less by the constant complaints and often ridiculous demands from American consuls. It would also relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for the destruction of foreign property not actually within the line of Spanish defences, and further simplify matters by assuring us the right to board and search American vessels whenever suspected."

Continuing, the Captain General expressed delight at the proposition to have consuls here furnish free transportation to all Americans who desire to go to the United States, but he said he considered the plan to distribute food to resident Americans as an unjustifiable attempt to interfere in local affairs.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Cured for 35 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barbers' itch, ulcers, blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LABOUCHERE TAKES IT BACK.

LONDON, May 25.—When the parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid resumed business to-day the chairman, Mr. Wm. Jackson, read a long letter from Mr. Labouchere. After reciting the extracts from his speeches and articles written by himself and quoted at the last session of the committee by Dr. Rutherford Harris, a director of the British South Africa Company who was also the secretary of that concern at Capetown, and referring to the demand made by Dr. Harris for the withdrawal of charges made by Mr. Labouchere, or in default that Mr. Labouchere be called upon to prove the charges made, Mr. Labouchere wrote that he would not make specific charges unless he believed them to be true and capable of proof. The information contained in them, the letter continued, was given by a gentleman of high position with the evidence upon which it was based, and which Mr. Labouchere believed to be ample. His informant agreed that his statements should be published. Now, however, Mr. Labouchere's informant objected to appear and testify. Under the circumstances, continued Mr. Labouchere, the writer's course was clear. He withdrew in the most unqualified manner the allegations made against Dr. Rutherford Harris, and apologized for making the statement in the House of Commons which Dr. Harris complained of. Further, Mr. Labouchere said he treated the evidence which was not forthcoming as being non-existent, and accepted Dr. Harris' denial. There was a quantity of hasty selling of the Chartered Company's securities before the Transvaal raid, but he had not a tittle of evidence that Dr. Harris had been concerned in any such selling. In regard to the article in the Gaulois, of Paris, written by Mr. Labouchere, the latter in his letter said it had been proved that the public had been fleeced by some of the prime movers of the raid, but the article did not refer to Dr. Harris.

Miss Shaw, the colonial editor of the Times, testified that the cable messages which passed between herself and Cecil Rhodes were unimportant, and she absolved the Colonial Office from any connection with the views expressed in her article published in the Times.

A FRIENDLY BISHOP.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Right Rev. C. G. McCabe, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, who resides at Wilmington, Ohio, passed through Pittsburg last night on his way West. He has just written to Lord Salisbury stating that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is not an authority on the attitude of America towards England. "Mr. Depew," said the Bishop, "has been trying to get the English people to believe that the American people are very antagonistic to England, and that as a people they have a very bitter feeling against the mother country. This is not at all the case. I care say there are in this country citizens who entertain the most friendly feelings towards England. I talk to more people all over the country than Mr. Depew does, and I know whereof I speak. I was so desirous of correcting the wrong impression given to the English people by Mr. Depew that I wrote Lord Salisbury at length on the subject."

MR. TURNER'S MISSION.

WINNIPEG, May 26. — (Special) — Premier Turner, of British Columbia, was in the city to-day en route to Ottawa, where he goes in connection with railway matters. Interviewed he said that he would make strenuous efforts to have the Crow's Nest Pass road constructed as soon as possible. British Columbians do not care who builds the road so long as they get it. Another necessary road is that to Penticton, which would give direct communication to East Kootenay and would open the country, beside giving means of access to a splendid farming district. He intended while at Ottawa to go into the matter of the Indian reservation; and there were also other important subjects requiring his presence at the Capital.

WINNIPEG'S GROWTH.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—(Special) — Assessment Commissioner Harris reports the total assessment of Winnipeg to be $22,790,840, exclusive of exemptions, which amounted to $4,863,290, showing a net increase in the assessment of property in the city over that of 1896 of more than $250,000. This increase was wholly represented by new buildings erected during the year and improvements on buildings previously constructed. The total population of the city, allowing a fair percentage for transient population, is 38,691.