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MARRIAGES.

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DEATHS.

ON-At San Fernando, California, ...

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TUCKER THE CHOICE.

The Young Liberals Defeated Again.

The Colonel and Mr. Ellis in Sympathy With Laurier's Obstruction Policy.

Speeches by the Candidate, A. H. Gillmor and H. A. McKeown.

Col. Tucker's nomination has been made. He and J. V. Ellis are the liberal candidates for the Liberal club...

HOLMES EXECUTED.

He Declared His Innocence of all the Murders Except Two.

He Slept Soundly During the Night and Ate a Hearty Breakfast.

Philadelphia, May 7.—H. H. Holmes was hanged in Moyamensing prison this morning. The drop fell at 10.12-12 o'clock.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Board of Agriculture Can do Nothing on Cattle Exclusion Act.

The Question of Boundary Between Alaska and British Columbia.

London, May 5.—In the house of commons, when M. White, liberal, called attention to the house to the representations of the Canadian government...

THE TRANSVAAL.

Americans to Ask Clemency for Hammond—The Sentence Will be Reduced.

New York, May 6.—Fletcher W. Jewett, a Transvaal man, will sail for South Africa next Sunday, taking with him the signatures of 300 members of congress...

AN AGED LADY.

Springfield, Mass., May 7.—Lying at the point of death in her home near the village of Southwick, Mrs. Margaret Bowen, wife of Bartholomew Bowen, at the extreme age of 125 years...

young liberal interpreted it thus: "It's going to be a dry election." In conclusion the colonel predicted that under liberal rule the country would prosper and its population increase.

J. V. Ellis was next called on and advised a hearty round of applause. But just as he began to speak, Mr. McKeown walked down the aisle. There were loud cries of "McKeown," "McKeown," "Platform," "Platform," but Mr. McKeown sat down in the body of the hall. The cries were repeated.

Mr. Ellis smiled on Mr. McKeown and said, "If he doesn't come on this platform he will take the platform before he's over."

Mr. McKeown heeded the cry and started for the footlights. When he got there he found Col. Tucker's hand outstretched, and amid loud laughter and cheering he pulled his quondam opponent up and into the fold.

Mr. Ellis first made allusion to the Mr. Weldon, and then discussed the political situation. He made no reference to the young liberals. He pictured the Tory leaders as in a bad way and objected to appointing members of parliament to office. Messrs. Mason and Chesley had said nothing the other night on the political situation, but had abused him, Mr. Ellis defended his record in legislature and parliament and said he had had nothing to do for instance, with a Harris property. He charged that the conservatives looked to Washington in 1891 and carried on the country on the policy of reciprocity. England is flourishing and the situation is not to be discovered the liberal policy, but it is shown in the platform adopted at the Ottawa convention, and since endorsed by Laurier. The policy of this country is not to be changed once by the liberals, but little by little in Manitoba the government were trying to enforce what should not be enforced. Mr. Laurier would redress the wrongs of the past, but the wrongs were not to be redressed by the government's policy in Manitoba was one to get the country to arms. The policy of Mr. Laurier was the best and he would support it. Mr. Ellis denounced the Tupper government in strong terms.

A. H. Gillmor, M. P. for Charlotte, was next called on, and was given a hearty reception. After a feeling personal allusion to the late C. W. W. and the late T. W. Anglin, both, he said, honest men, Mr. Gillmor eulogized Mr. Laurier as an honest man who would be true to his word, and who, he believed, would win in the election. Mr. Gillmor flourished his cane and declared the national policy to be the greatest thing ever seen in this country since Sir Charles Tupper. The speaker declared that he was a free trader and made a straight out free trade speech, punctuating it with scornful references to the Tory government and policy.

Speaking of the remedial bill, Mr. Gillmor said the liberal party had a leader who was a Roman Catholic, a Frenchman and a man possessed of a sympathetic heart. He would follow his lead with respect to that matter. Mr. Laurier went in for colonialism in stead of colonialism. If the best thing did they not disallow the bill when it was passed six years ago? Mr. Laurier was the idol of the liberal party and he would remedy whatever grievance the minority in Manitoba had. Mr. Gillmor declared himself an absolute free trader. With free trade people could make money. Then they could afford to pay taxes and he would make them pay up. (Cheers and applause.)

A large number of people had gone out before Mr. Gillmor had completed his speech. They got weary listening to his old stories about the potatoes, etc.

Then there came from all parts of the house for Mr. McKeown. The chairman got up, but the friends of Mr. McKeown, fearing that he was not going to stop calling for him until Mr. Merritt asked Mr. McKeown to step to the front.

Mr. McKeown was given a very cordial reception. He stepped to the front and addressed the house. He said we were entering upon a campaign which meant much to the liberal party and much to this part of Canada. After a few general remarks, Mr. McKeown declared that a man who could not rise above personal interests to save his party was not worthy of the name of man. (Cheers.) He voiced the sentiments of the young liberals when he said that upon the altar of his party he had placed his best interests. There was work for all. This part of the country had not been treated fairly. We were bound to have another one of the same kind unless we stood up. John H. demanded that St. John should receive fair play. The same chance should be given the tenderers tender for St. John as Halifax. Could we not take a stand and make ourselves felt in closing Mr. McKeown said he laid at the feet of his party every effort that he could exert to elect the liberal candidates in St. John.

When the crowd began to move off, the chairman could get a hearing. He announced that W. H. True-man, reporter of the equity court, was going to speak. The small company which remained were entertained by that young gentleman for a few moments. He spoke for the whole party as if he had policy. He asserted, was just spilling for a fight. He was satisfied that if the gentlemen who had been party in revolt, would close their ranks all would be well. Cheers were given for the candidates and the meeting broke up.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. Talks About the War Scare.

And the Great Boom it Gave to the Volunteer Service of the Kingdom.

"Absolutely the finest fighting material in the whole world," and the Colonel Speaks From Practical Experience of Almost Every Known Army.

(London Tht-Bits.)

Practically all callings, professions and trade interests are represented in the house of commons and the subject of this interview may be referred to as the representative member for the "Volunteer Division of the British Army." For there is no one who has done more to raise the efficiency of the volunteers than Sir Howard Vincent.

My interview with this distinguished gentleman took place at the house of commons—not at a deal place for an interview at any time, but especially unpropitious to these journalistic ventures when the member sits down casually in the lobby passages and chats airily about sweating reforms and big subjects generally, while other well-known M. P.'s, policemen, messengers, waiters, telegraph boys and reporters are all hurrying backwards and forwards full of important business.

Sir Howard Vincent has been a soldier, policeman (director of criminal investigations), a barrister, (he practised for two years on the south-east coast and in the divorce court, and entered at the Bar in 1874) and a special war correspondent for the Daily Telegraph in Berlin in 1871, and also during the Russo-Turkish campaign.

"From what year do you date your connection with the volunteers?" I commenced.

"From 1875," was the reply. "In that year I resigned my captaincy in the Royal Berks Militia, in order to take up the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Central London Rangers. To enter parliament," continued Sir Howard, "I also resigned my police post in 1884, and I was then appointed colonel commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers—the regiment selected in 1891 for inspection by the German emperor."

"By the way," he went on, "I should tell you that the recent war scare has had an extraordinary effect upon the volunteers. My own regiment is now over 1,000 strong, and we are refusing men under six feet in height."

I was extremely anxious to procure from Sir Howard a brief but fairly comprehensive history of our volunteer movement, and sketch its growth up to date.

"Perhaps, Sir Howard, you would be so good as to give me a brief history of the history of the volunteer movement, and sketch its growth up to date?"

"My distinguished companion was a little taken aback at this, giving me the largest of 'big game orders.' He would, however, 'do his best,' he said, and forthwith he commenced in a voice almost as strong as his own hold upon the affections of our volunteer soldiers; which is saying a very great deal.

"Volunteers were first enrolled in England," began Sir Howard, "in 1778 for the American war, and especially because of the threatened invasion by the revolutionaries. France in 1793-4. There must have been some thousands of men under six feet in height, in addition to our large army, and 65,000 men volunteered for the sea, we subsidized 40,000 German (this was not the case in 1894, the volunteer would fit a popular step to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. The yeomanry formed cavalry regiments."

"By the way," I interrupted, "what number of yeomanry have we now?"

"In 1894 they mustered 11,700 in thirty-nine regiments of 300 each, and they cost altogether about £20,000. The first review of volunteers," continued Sir Howard, "took place in the park on June 4th, 1799, George III being the reviewer," attended by H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland. On that occasion 24,601 London volunteers paraded, my own regiment raised by Earl Grosvenor among them, commanded by Colonel Robinson, whose portrait we hold in much honor, and two days later, 14,676 more. The National Volunteer Association for encouraging rifle shooting was established in 1869, under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Consort. The first meeting was held at Wimbledon from the 2nd to the 7th of July, 1869, the Queen herself firing the first shot—a 'centre.'"

"How many volunteers have we altogether?"

"About 232,000," was the reply, "and they cost, roughly, about a million a year. According to the army estimates for 1895-6, the volunteer capitation grants amounted to £248,500, the capitation grant for the efficient man being 35s. per head."

"I believe the volunteers are now being armed with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle?"

"That is so," and it is said that this weapon is perfect. They say there are cases on record of a single bullet from a Lee-Metford rifle passing right through a soldier's body, leaving him not exactly in the fighting line, but at least a force to be reckoned with.

The Lee-Metford carries ten cartridges in its magazine, the whole of which could be fired in a quarter of a minute; the barrel is, however, apt to become very hot owing to the extreme rapidity of fire, and therefore the rifle is so designed that it can be used as a 'single loader.' The charge consists of thirty grains of cordite in the form of six small rods, separated from the bullet by a thin glass board, and the muzzle velocity with this charge is 2,000 ft. per second.

"There are one or two things," remarked the gentleman, "that I should like to emphasize especially. It cannot be too well realized that the whole of our regular forces would be required on the scene of operations, while the greater part of the militia might volunteer to be sent to Gibraltar, Malta, and even further afield. Thus the volunteers would then have the task of defending the country. It is therefore obvious that our volunteer army must have means of mobility. Some urge that it would be useless to rely on the railways for many reasons. One authority points out that we have large firms owning vehicles and horses in every city and town of any importance in the United Kingdom, who could provide transport for a million men, if necessary. That is so, and the same critic proposes to utilize these firms by enrolling a sufficient number of horses, wagons and men to raise sixty-three companies of volunteer army service corps. In peace-time the firms would only be asked to lend the horses and wagons for the annual encampment—four or five days at most, and again about once a month for two hours' wagon drill on half-holidays. During the encampment, the transport men would be exercised in wagon drill, 'parking,' 'laagering' (no joke meant), and route marching; while the supply man would be taught how to erect field kitchens, ovens, etc."

"What about the want of volunteer officers?"

"Oh! that deficiency is sometimes greatly exaggerated. We certainly are about 1,800 officers short. Expense, or the fear of it, deters many. I can assure you, however, that the total annual expenses of a volunteer officer—including a week's camp at Easter or Whitsuntide and sundry other expenses—need not exceed £20."

"Without exception," Sir Howard, what is your opinion of the 'soldiers'?"

"I consider," replied the gallant soldier, portentously, "that our volunteers are absolutely the finest fighting material in the whole world—and mind you, I speak from personal experience of practically every known army. If an invasion came, I feel sure we could reckon on mustering in a single month between 300,000 and 400,000 men; and perhaps 30,000 would be ready to go ahead within two or three months. A curious thing I have noticed is that the men are apparently growing taller. Quite 250 of my own men are over 6 ft. high."

"I must say I am surprised to see how rapidly clerks, tradesmen, and other assistants of the volunteer service. It says much for their patriotism. For you must consider the many attractions that bow run counter to volunteering? I refer, of course, to cheap railway excursions, cycling and the like."

"But what can be done to popularize still further the volunteer service?"

"It is amazingly popular just now," was the reply, "and reforms are constantly being instituted. Our most serious wants are rifles and drill grounds. But these, again, are matters of expediency, and the acquisition of a drill ground like the Camp de Mars, sufficiently large for the exercise of all London regiments. Regent's Park is probably the site most readily available and centrally situated. Of course, the rights of the public would only be in abeyance when the ground was being used by the troops."

THE PAST LINE.

London, May 7.—Referring to the proposal to establish a fast mail service with Canada, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the house of commons to-day said that the negotiations with the dominion government for a new steamship service were scarcely completed. He added that the imperial government would not be in a position to decide what assistance it was justified in affording until the cost of such service was more fully ascertained. If the service was established, the mails for Australia, which can with advantage be sent via Canada, will be so forwarded.

KNAPP AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, May 6.—Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, has arrived here in good health.

PRINCE OF WALES' DINNER.

London, May 6.—The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party tonight at which were present all of the ambassadors of foreign powers in London and other prominent personages.

CHATHAM PRIEST IN ROME.

Rome, May 7.—The Pope today received in audience the Rev. Thomas F. Barry, vicar general of Chatham, Canada.