

## The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

## AN INQUIRY WANTED.

There are a great many rumors afloat as to the cause of the awful tramway disaster. Some of them may be true and some may be false. It would not, in our opinion, be just to the parties implicated to give currency to these rumors. The public should have some-thing stronger and more reliable than hearsay evidence and unsubstantiated statements of one kind and another to form an opinion in so serious a matter. The citizens of Victoria should for their own sakes and for the credit of their city insist upon a full inquiry into the cause of the catastrophe, by competent and disinterested men. If the Government were asked to appoint a commission of inquiry they would most likely promptly comply with the request. The truth about the whole matter should be made public. The blame of the disaster should be laid on the right shoulders. It is unjust and cruel, without any evidence at all, to accuse anyone of being the cause of the disaster. The coroner's jury, if its inquiries are properly directed, may find out a good deal, but the finding of a commission of inquiry composed of competent persons would be satisfactory to the public.

## NOT A BUSINESS POLICY.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the trade question is really the most important one now before the people of Canada. The tariff affects every class of the people in every province of the Dominion. It has an important bearing on every branch of business, and on the way in which it is decided depends to a very great extent the prosperity of the country. The trade policy of the Government is definite and it has through a long series of years been proved to be suitable to the circumstances of the people. The Liberals have really no trade policy. They are in the matter of the tariff all things to all men. The only conclusion that an intelligent and discerning man can come to after he has listened patiently to what the different groups that form the Opposition have to say on the trade question is that if power should unfortunately be placed in the hands of the Liberals their trade policy will, to say the best that can be said of it, be experimental. They will be continually chopping and changing. The tariff will be altered to please the free traders at one session, and it will be changed in compliance with the demands of the Grit protectionists the next. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory to men in business than uncertainty as regards the tariff. This the Montreal Star sees very clearly. Commenting on a recent utterance of Mr. Laurier's on the trade question, it says:

"We are disposed to agree with Mr. Laurier in the statement made in his speech at Westmount that 'what the manufacturers want is permanency of tariff.' There is nothing more injurious to the trade of the country than chronic uncertainty as to tariff changes. But how does Mr. Laurier propose to give us permanency of tariff? By a gradual process of modification until he has completely changed the essential character of the whole tariff? With regard to the last vestige of protection, until he has given us in the place of a protective tariff a tariff for revenue only. The process may take from ten years to a hundred years, and its details at present are a matter for speculation. Mr. Laurier may purpose to exterminate the sugar kings and cotton lords at one fell swoop, or he may have in view for them 'something lingering.' If the leader of the Opposition has any definite ideas on the subject he has not communicated them to the public. The demon of indefiniteness still pursues the honorable gentleman. He is the apostle of political agnosticism. With regard to the two great issues before the country, the tariff and the school question, his creed is one of negations. He does not believe that the other fellows know, and he is sure that he does not."

The Star, which is very far indeed from being partisan, takes a business-like view of Mr. Laurier's trade policy.

## THE SALMON FISHERS' STRIKE.

The fishermen's strike on the Lower Columbia is going on. The season's fishing has already, it is said, been spoiled. The fishermen are earning nothing and the canneries are idle. The whole district will be the poorer by the amount of money that the operation of the canneries would have put in circulation. All those depending directly and indirectly on the salmon fishing industry will be poorer, and no one, it seems, will be benefited by the strike. Every attempt to compromise the dispute or to bring the parties to a better understanding has failed, and matters are going from bad to worse. The Oregonian, in an article on the strike, says:

"The controversy has outgrown the control of its leaders. That it would do this was a foregone conclusion when these leaders assumed a stubborn attitude, declaring there was no middle ground upon which they could or would meet and adjust differences. It is idle at this stage of proceedings to go back to first principles in the contest. There have been practically obliterated by the events of the past few weeks. The question now is, not whether the fishermen's Protective Union was right in the demand it made upon cannerymen in the interests of its members, but, shall armed ruffians be allowed to interfere

with and murder honest men while in peaceable pursuit of a lawful vocation? It is clearly time for the local community to take a hand in these proceedings and show the state whether or not it can answer this question, in accordance with the simple requirements of justice to a class of men whose only offence consists in attempting to earn an honest living in a lawful vocation."

## ONE OF THE CAMPAIGN LIES.

"Sir Charles Tupper is Premier without the consent of either Parliament or the people." This is one of the false statements that one unprincipled Grit paper has the impudence to make, and other Grit papers equally unprincipled but less audacious have the meanness to reproduce. Sir Charles Tupper commanded a good majority in Parliament from his election to the close of the late session, and he was elected by a handsome majority in Cape Breton. What could any leader under the British constitution have more than this? Then again, wherever the Premier has gone since the dissolution of Parliament he has been welcomed by enthusiastic crowds. The people have met in masses to do him honor and to hear what he has to say. In Winnipeg, in Montreal, in Quebec, in Halifax, the people have shown that they admire him as a statesman and approve of the policy he pursues. If popular demonstrations are any indication of popular approval, no other conclusion can be drawn at by those who have witnessed the triumphal progress that Sir Charles Tupper has made from Winnipeg to the Atlantic coast than that he is Premier by the consent of the people.

## THE FRENCH CRISIS.

It is questionable whether the French Republic will stand the strain that is likely to be put on its constitution. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are likely to be at variance. The Senate claims to have the power of unmaking governments. The popular branch of the Legislature questions the right of the Senate to exercise this power. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage; the Senate is elected periodically by the local assemblies of the departments. The ministry is composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senators. In Great Britain it is necessary for the ministry to have the confidence of the popular branch of the Legislature. Whether it is supported by a majority or a minority of the House of Lords is of little importance. A Liberal Government is certain to be in a minority in the House of Lords; a Conservative or a Unionist Government is sure to have on its side a large majority of that body. But the Premier, whether a Tory or a Liberal Government is in power, has to depend alone for a continuance of power on the support he has in the House of Commons.

In the United States the Executive is wholly independent of the Legislature. The President and his Cabinet hold office and exercise power even if there is a large majority of both the House of Representatives and the Senate against them. They are not affected in the least by adverse majorities in one or both branches of the Legislature.

In France, as we have said, the Senate claims the power to decide the fate of a ministry. The Government, the advocates of the Senate contend, must enjoy the confidence of the Senate as well as the Chamber of Deputies. It was the Senate's assertion of this claim that brought on the late crisis in France. The Chamber of Deputies had voted the appropriation asked for by the Government to defray the expenses of the war in Madagascar, but the Senate rejected the item. The consequence was a dead lock, but the Senate was firm and the Government had to give in. Its members sent in their resignations to the President, who accepted them and a new ministry was formed. But the question as to the Senate's power is very far indeed from being settled. It will be sure to come up again, and it is not unlikely that there will be a change in the Constitution adverse to the claim preferred by the Senate.

"The Radicals, Republicans and the Socialists," says Harper's Weekly in an article on The Recent Crisis in France, are not at a loss for a remedy. They simply propose that the Senate be abolished and they have attempted to make 'Down' with the Senate a popular cry. They even hoped to call forth popular demonstrations that would frighten President Faure into abdication. But in this they have so far met with indifferent success. The French people seem to be on the whole in a quiescent mood. President Faure has succeeded in forming a Cabinet consisting in the main of moderate Republicans, and the National Assembly is adjourned for a few weeks. Should, after its reassembling, the new Cabinet be voted down President Faure may then feel himself encouraged by public sentiment to favor a resort to the last corrective, an appeal to the people by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and a new election. It is hazardous to predict any future events in French politics. But even if the new ministry should be permitted to run the usual short course, there is hardly any doubt that the old conflict with its constitutional question will soon revive.

The prospect ahead of future French governments is not pleasant. It is difficult enough for an English government to retain the confidence of the House of Commons alone for any length of time. If it were necessary to secure a majority in the upper branch of the legislature as well, parliamentary government would be simply an impossibility in Great Britain. It is hard to see how it can be very different in France if the Government, in order to retain power, must secure a majority in the Senate as well as in the Chamber of Deputies. Whether the solution of the difficulty suggested by the Socialists will be adopted or whether the Constitution will have to be changed in order to produce harmony, it is impossible to say. The quarrel between the two branches of the Legislature has, we see, revived the hopes of the Bonapartists and the Legitimists in France. When the republic breaks down they will, they believe, have their opportunity.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Largest Turn of Logs Ever Hauled in British Columbia—Australian Apples.

Fish and Game Protection—Kaslo and Slocan Railway—Mining Near Nelson.

(Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 27.—The Surrey Fish and Game Protection Association, which has just been formed, has for its object to prevent the wholesale slaughter of fish and game, especially in the Campbell-Nicomexkly river district. What is considered the largest turn of logs ever hauled in British Columbia was brought down to the water from Mr. H. M. Cade's camp at Sechart by Tom Fay, one of the teamsters, one day last week. A "turn" of logs is the amount pulled over the skid-road from the camp to the water in one load. This famous load, which was pulled by a six-horse team, contained 10,670 feet. One thousand eight hundred cases of prime Tasmanian apples were received by the steamship Warrimoo. They include the best varieties grown in Australasia.

## DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 26.—The picnic and sports held here in honor of the Queen's Birthday were very successful, both in regard to attendance and being good. Mr. Haslam of Nanaimo was present at the affair and was welcomed by his numerous political friends.

## NELSON.

(From the Miner.) A considerable number of navies have been sent on to Sandon by the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company, to commence work on a short piece of line which the company will construct this spring.

The only one brought down over the Kaslo and Slocan railway during the present week was from the Hall Mines Co.'s Iron Hand, some 200 tons. It was forwarded to Nelson by barge. Work has been started on the Alberta, an extension of the Dictator, at Ainsworth. The ore is of good grade, running 60 ounces silver and 20 per cent. lead. On the 12th inst. the ore being struck galena. A carload was shipped to the Pilot Bay smelter this week, and it is expected it will net \$17 a ton.

The Byrd White mining company, operating the Slocan Star mine in Slocan district, has set a pace in the matter of paying dividends. At a meeting of the company held in Milwaukee recently, a dividend of 10 cents per share was declared, equal to \$100,000. This dividend will be paid from the earnings of the mine during the past six months, after deducting the charges in connection with the putting in of a new road, concentrator and necessary tramway. The company also announces their intention of paying a like dividend every four months.

There is a mine back of Ainsworth that is making a record and making its owner rich. From August 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, the Skyline mine shipped 2,000 tons of ore, which netted the owner about \$40,000. In the same time 2,000 tons shipped there are 500 tons on the dump ready for shipment. The bulk of the ore went to the Pilot Bay smelter.

Last week No. 1 mine at Ainsworth shipped 25 tons of ore to the Pilot Bay smelter. The ore ran about 85 ounces silver. Hereafter the ore will be run through the concentrator, and it is expected the concentrates will go about 280 ounces. Recently a six-inch vein of ruby silver was struck that ran as high as 1600 ounces silver.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

At the Snowshoe there are 200 tons of concentrates ready for shipment. The Ophir mine at Rat Portage is reported sold to Mr. Coldwell, proprietor of the adjoining claim, the Sultana, for \$80,000 cash.

Skylark and Denver claims at Greenwood City have been bought by the Lexington Co. of Butte, Montana, for \$20,000, one-half cash.

## KASLO.

(From the Kootenai.)

D. C. Corbin is reported to have secured options on the War Eagle and Iron Mask at \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 respectively.

A. Cummings and John M. McPhee this week bonded for J. E. Bigham the Right Bower and 1/2 of the Moonstone, two fine looking claims near the old townsite of Lardo. The figure was \$8,000. They have already begun work.

J. C. Ryan, of the Eureka and Antoinette mines, was here Wednesday. He claims to have broken the record in the matter of raving. He says that he never before in the history of the country has been successfully raved on May 20 as he is now doing. He is getting down a car load from the Antoinette, and says that he is worth nearly \$8,000. In fact that is any time during the winter.

## MINING AT ROSSLAND.

Splendid Showing on the Cariboo Rambler—Sale of the San Joaquin to a Victoria Syndicate.

The Lilly May and the Mayflower—Fine Developments on the Georgia.

Judge Spinks on Friday awarded A. B. Clabon \$100 damages, and Engineer Morris won his suit against the water company for wages.

One of the most promising properties in the whole Slocan country is the Cariboo-Rambler group in the Best Basin in the Slocan country.

A compromise has been recently effected between the rival claimants and a company has been incorporated in Spokane with \$1,000,000 capital. The officers of the company are J. B. McArthur, president and general manager; J. C. Davenport, vice-president; A. L. McClaine, secretary-treasurer; Richard Shay, superintendent. Two shipments have been made from this property aggregating 87 1/2 tons. One lot of ore went to Pilot Bay and the other to the smelter. The first lot was 275 ounces of silver and 61 per cent. lead. The other lot went to the Everett smelter and ran 273 ounces of silver and 62 per cent. lead. There are four claims in the group.

A large party went over Sunday to see the Lilly May and the Mayflower, and the Crown Point, to say nothing of the important discovery on the Consolation. The ore now being taken from the new strike on the Mayflower and Lilly May tunnel carries galena, which mixed with iron pyrites, gives it a very handsome appearance. On Sunday the tunnel of the Lilly May had just intersected the old shaft, which, by the way, was sunk right on the Dewdney trail. At the point of intersection, which is 10 feet below the surface, there is a clear ore body almost entirely across the face of the tunnel. This ore is now being taken out and saved for shipment. A force of 10 men is employed at the mine and the workings have a business-like, well-regulated appearance.

On Monday President D. C. Corbin, of the Spokane & Northern and Red Mountain railroads, secured an option, running till August 1, on the War Eagle and Iron Mask mines at the prices of \$1,000,000 for the War Eagle and \$500,000 for the Iron Mask. Should the deal be consummated it will be the largest sale ever made in this part of the country. Mr. Corbin's option is on the camp. He is satisfied that there will be a large immigration from Eastern Canada to British Columbia this year.

The postponed yacht races in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration came off successfully yesterday morning. The A and B classes of the yachts were started at 9 o'clock, the C and D classes five minutes later, and finished with the following results:

"A" Class—Myth 1st prize; Xora, 2nd prize.  
"B" Class—White Star, 1st prize (won on Saturday); Nancy, 2nd; Katie Thomas, 3rd.  
"C" Class—Ariadne, 1st prize; Frou Frou, 2nd; Nellie T, 3rd.  
"D" Class—Ghee Whiz, 1st prize; Noreen, 2nd.

The wind was very light from the North and just lasted long enough to enable the yachts to finish.

## SULPHIDE WITH ALL THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORE BODIES ON RED MOUNTAIN.

E. N. Bouché returned on Saturday from Victoria, where he had been on the east, to a syndicate composed of Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the provincial parliament, J. T. Bethune and Messrs. Holland and Williams. The price paid for the property was \$5,000 cash, and a company will be organized with \$1,000,000 capital to work it. Development work on a large scale will be begun at an early date.

## MR. TEMPLEMAN'S FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR:—This gentleman and those who act with him are bent on teaching the electors political economy. Mr. Templeman's first attempt was in the direction of reciprocity with the United States. That is, he tried to persuade the electors that we would have nearer free trade if we put ourselves under the higher protective tariff of the States. That is too puerile to require refutation. At the by-election he advocated free trade all round, and now, when he finds the farmers will not have him, he promises that he and Dr. Milne, if elected, will overbear the opposition of the whole Grit party and will protect the farmer, but will expose all labor to the competition of China. One would say these blunders are enough for one man, unless he has a stock of self-complacency enough for a score of men. But they are not enough.

The Times crows over some manufacturers in the East, saying they will agree to free trade with 27 1/2 per cent. protection. That is as comical as if a total abstainer were to say he would drink pure water with 27 1/2 per cent. whiskey in it. It cannot be news to the Times, as it ought not to be, that trades carried on here have not half of that protection, and if the question were one of protection only their free trade with 27 1/2 per cent. protection may go into effect to-morrow. How anyone could be so silly as to print such trash I cannot imagine. SCRIBTOR.

## MACHINERY FOR TRAIL MINES.

F. R. Mendenhall has just returned from a visit to Sherbrooke, Quebec, where he has been superintending the shipment of a 10-stamp mill and compressor for the O.K. mine, also a seven-drill compressor for the Georgia mine. The machinery will be on the ground in the course of three weeks. "There is a great deal of talk about Trail creek," said Mr. Mendenhall. "There is plenty of money in both Montreal and Quebec for investment in good legitimate propositions. The people are enthusiastic to know that the great mineral fields are in British Columbia. There is considerable inquiry from young men, who wish to know about the country, and from business men, who desire to know of chances for business. I am satisfied that there will be a large immigration from Eastern Canada to British Columbia this year." Spokesman-Review, May 26.

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## THE PAIN IMMEDIATELY LEFT ME.

So Says Mrs. W. T. Rundle, of Dundalk After Using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

How difficult it is for those afflicted with heart disease to get relief, and to get it quickly. The pain hangs on, and is suggestive of death. It is not to be trifled with. Here was Mrs. W. T. Rundle, the wife of a well-known cattle dealer of Dundalk, who suffered so severely from pain in the region of the heart that, to quote her own words: "I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since." Strong testimony, and yet Mrs. Rundle stands alone with thousands of others who can say the same thing. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

## STANDING THE TEST.

ALBANY, May 27.—(Special)—Further encouraging news has just been received from the Consolidated Albany mine, where sinking on the ledge is steadily progressing. The ledge is still widening, and the character of the ore is retained, which confirms the belief that this mine will conclusively establish the wealth of the district.

The spring assizes which were to have been opened this morning have been postponed until June 16, as owing to the accident at Point Ellice bridge it was thought inadvisable to hold the court to-day.

## The Bowels.

A constipated condition of the bowels causes the accumulation of waste and effete matter, which poisonously impregnates the whole system by being taken up by the blood. Hence Bad Blood, Headache, Biliousness, Fevers, Foul Humors, Pimples, Blotches, etc. Burdock

## BLOOD BITTERS

acts thoroughly on the bowels, removing all effete and waste matter, and cleansing the entire system. It heals all sores, ulcers, abscesses and broken out surfaces of the skin so completely that not even a scar is left. In all skin diseases it should be taken internally and applied externally, according to directions.

FOR DANDRUFF  
GENTLEMEN FIND  
PALMO-TAR SOAP  
EXCELLENT  
IT CLEANS THE  
SCALP, RELIEVES  
THE DRYNESS AND  
SO PREVENTS HAIR  
FALLING OUT.

BIG CAKES  
HANDSOMELY PUT UP  
25¢

## "NOT A CABINET MINISTER."

TO THE EDITOR:—I wonder how much longer this empty cry is to be kept up. Possibly until the elections are over, when it will have served its purpose for which it was raised. There are many fallacies concerning this position of cabinet minister, some of which I would like to point out.

The cabinet in England, which is the prototype of the Canadian and other cabinets, is a committee whom the Premier wishes to consult on matters of policy and in it are included the secretaries of state for the different departments and other officers of the government. There is a myth that the members are chosen from the privy council. As a matter of fact, a statesman wanted for the cabinet is made a privy councillor or to qualify him. It is almost essential that he should have a seat in parliament, but not absolutely necessary. I have known a cabinet minister looking about for weeks for a constituency. A doubt as to Col. Prior's status has been expressed by those who ought to know better, or to speak more candidly, it has been said he cannot sit in a cabinet with his superior in office. It may be news to some that in a most momentous crisis of England's history, during the Crimean war, the minister for war, the Duke of Newcastle, and his inferior in office, Sydney Herbert, an vulgar Aberdeen's cabinet. A more vulgar objection has been raised. It has been asked, can a man with \$5,000 a year vote with another having \$7,000? Could John Bright in the Duchy of Lancaster, £2,000, vote against the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland with £20,000 a year, or could the Lord Privy Seal, often without office or emolument, vote in any cabinet, as is frequently the case?

A cabinet can deliberate and agree on a course of policy, but it cannot enforce its decision save through the officials of the government or by legislation. That follows as a matter of course from the fact that no record of its deliberations is made. I remember two instances only in which a peep into the cabinets was allowed. The one was Lord Melbourne, after agreeing to a new corn bill, putting his back to the door, saying, "Now gentlemen, before we go, is the bill to raise the price of corn or to lower it? Either way you please, but let us say all the same thing." The other was Lord North's administration called on his Lordship one day to consult him. It was about noon, but Lord and Lady North were still in bed. "However," said Lord North, "I will call on you to show them up, if the cabinet wish to consult me at this time of the day, they must consult Lady North, too." The question will arise, was Lady North a member of the cabinet? I will leave this to Mr. Archer Martin and the learned writers of the Province, to ponder and to determine. CONSTITUTIONAL.

May 26, 1896.

## HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please state in your valued journal, that if any suffer from Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him of a sure remedy, and show him how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with those who are suffering, and am glad to be able to assist them. I promise every one absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose my name, I will send, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

## Fire at Deseronto.

DESERONTO, Ont., May 26.—Fire here yesterday afternoon and evening did over \$300,000 damage, of which the greater part is borne by the Rathbun company, who lost a big flour mill, warehouses and storehouses, an elevator connected with the mill and shingle dock. The docks and shingle mill and the cedar mill itself were saved. Rathbun's total loss will be a quarter of a million. In addition, the Roman Catholic Church and a number of stores and residences were destroyed and damaged.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

## DIED.

ADAMS—At Vancouver, on the 20th inst., Francis Caroline, widow of the late David William Adams, aged 84 years. Buried in the cemetery on May 26, 1896, William Adams, a native of Selkirkshire, Scotland, aged 59 years.

## Victims of the Bridge Disaster.

ELFORD.—In this city on the 26th inst., Lillie Louisa Elford, beloved wife of Theo. Elford, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 38 years. Also Grace Elford, second daughter of Theo. Elford, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 16 years. The funeral will take place from the family residence, on Stadacona avenue, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

FULLERTON.—Drowned May 26, William Arthur, aged 5 years, only son of William Frank and Louise Fullerton.

The funeral will take place from the residence, on North Pembroke and Oak street, on Friday, at 1 p.m., and from St. Barnabas church half an hour later.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

GORDON.—Drowned on May 26, Jesse B. Gordon, a native of London, England, aged 46 years. The funeral will take place from "Rockcaba," on Friday, 26th inst., at 10:30 a.m., and a few minutes later from Christ Church cathedral.

ROBERTSON.—On the 26th inst., Minnie Victoria, eldest daughter of W. A. Robertson. The funeral will take place from the residence, 88 North Chatham street, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PATTERSON.—In this city on the 26th inst., James Thompson Patterson, drowned, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 8 Randell street, at 3:30 on Friday.

## OUR OTTAWA

Heartfelt Sympathy  
from Canada  
by the Trans

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OTTAWA, May 27.—

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I promise every one  
absolute secrecy and as I  
of course, wish to expose  
my name, I will send, s  
stamp and address simply:  
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ADAMS—At Vancouver, on the 20th inst., Francis Caroline, widow of the late David William Adams, aged 84 years. Buried in the cemetery on May 26, 1896, William Adams, a native of Selkirkshire, Scotland, aged 59 years.

## Victims of the Bridge Disaster.

ELFORD.—In this city on the 26th inst., Lillie Louisa Elford, beloved wife of Theo. Elford, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 38 years. Also Grace Elford, second daughter of Theo. Elford, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 16 years. The funeral will take place from the family residence, on Stadacona avenue, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

FULLERTON.—Drowned May 26, William Arthur, aged 5 years, only son of William Frank and Louise Fullerton.

The funeral will take place from the residence, on North Pembroke and Oak street, on Friday, at 1 p.m., and from St. Barnabas church half an hour later.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

GORDON.—Drowned on May 26, Jesse B. Gordon, a native of London, England, aged 46 years. The funeral will take place from "Rockcaba," on Friday, 26th inst., at 10:30 a.m., and a few minutes later from Christ Church cathedral.