

Institute Present Mr. Nether... With a Cane and an Address.

day's meeting of the Teachers'... was opened by Miss Cameron...

Wise Men Know... ly to build upon a poor foundation...

OS PILLS act easily and... Cure sick headache.

DMUS WILL BE AWAY... Received for the Vessel to Hold...

Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897... Bicycles AND Watches...

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VOL. 15.



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BARNATO SUICIDES

Tragic Death of South African "Diamond King"—Overboard from a Steamship.

Sensation in Financial Circles—Self-Destruction the Outcome of Brain Trouble.

London, June 14.—A special dispatch from Funchal, island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, says that on the 13th inst. a British steamship, the South African "Diamond King," was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," had committed suicide by leaping overboard.

London, June 15.—An official of the Funchal Steamship Company, to which the steamer Scott belongs, confirms the announcement made last night in a special dispatch from Funchal, island of Madeira, that Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," had committed suicide by leaping overboard.

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LAURIER'S SPEECH

Interest Aroused Over Utterances of Canada's Premier and Duke of Devonshire.

Closer Commercial Union Favored Between Great Britain and the Colonies.

London, June 14.—All the morning papers comment upon the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, at a banquet given on Saturday evening in Liverpool by the chamber of commerce.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking as the president of the British Empire League, said: "While we continue to believe that free trade is the best and wisest policy for our country, we can all see that the virtues and results which were expected to follow free trade have not been realized, and the propriety of its universal adoption has been falsified."

Yet the Cobdenites still seek to persuade us that it is the best that Great Britain could be the only free trade country in the world. During the last fifty years we have learned by painful experience that neither old nor new markets are opened to us by the influence of free trade alone, and that if we want to provide for the increasing commerce necessary for the support of our increasing population, we must find those markets ourselves, and not neglect the opportunity of expanding and consolidating the colonies."

Premier Laurier, in the course of his response, said: "The feeling dominating Canada is one of pride in her local autonomy and legislative liberty, connected with imperial unity. Whatever errors there may have been in the past, the past is closed forever, and a new era is dawned and allegiance is accepted in Canada by all. The general sentiment is for closer commercial union. The time has come when the present condition of citizenship will be felt to be inadequate. A solution for this will be found in the old British principle of representation."

Most of to-day's comments upon these speeches are in a tone of lively satisfaction. The Times says: "This silent, gradual process of awakening throughout the country on the trade question has brought about an astonishing change which is now beyond all controversy. The recent tariff legislation in Canada, and the discussion as to the Australian confederation seem to indicate that we may be on the eve of some remarkable development, but the remarks of Mr. Laurier and those of some of the Australian ministers showed signs that all is not plain sailing."

The Morning Post says: "The Duke of Devonshire's speech is a funeral oration on the Cobdenite school. It is obvious that the lead taken over the seas on this question finds response in the growing opinion of the British people. The Standard says: 'The Duke of Devonshire's candor was complete and creditable. The Daily News contends that Mr. Laurier's tariff proposal to discriminate in favor of British goods is a remarkable step toward the repeal of the duties which the British Empire has imposed on the goods of other countries. It thinks it incalculable that the Duke of Devonshire should join in Tory columns against John Bright, and reminds him that Mr. Laurier is the head of a Liberal ministry, and that Canada is a perfect example of home rule.'"

The Daily News concludes its editorial by urging the government to denounce the German and Belgian treaties. The Daily Chronicle says it must be admitted that the Duke of Devonshire represents a good deal of floating opinion, but we shall do our colonial friends ill service if we lead them to suppose that England will ever join the protectionist ring. We think it a very doubtful policy to denounce the treaties with Germany and Belgium and thereby risk losing a far greater volume of trade in order to gain a slight advantage with Canada, whose trade must, sooner or later, by the laws of nature, be largely concerned with American markets."

New York, June 14.—A special cable dispatch to the Evening Post from London says: "Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has given a new and somewhat dramatic turn to the talk of schemes of imperial unity and aggrandizement of which the air in England is so full just now. Every other colonial premier now here, while overflowing with expressions of loyalty, is assuring England of the dire consequence should she barter away her free trade in exchange for tariff preferences in colonial markets."

The Duke of Devonshire's speech at Liverpool on Saturday, following Mr. Chamberlain's lukewarm attitude towards free trade, is interpreted as indicating the readiness of the imperial government to make some move in the direction of an imperial customs union when the question comes up in conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the premiers. This may include duties on such foreign imports as wheat, flour and meat from America, which compete with Canadian and Australian products. This was part of Mr. Chamberlain's Zollverein idea.

It is at this interesting moment that Mr. Laurier steps forward and declares the Zollverein to be mere protection, and asserts that protection, which has been the curse and bane of Canada, would be the greatest possible mistake for England and the Empire. "By our tariff," says Mr. Laurier, "we in Canada give preference as a free gift. We ask nothing in return; we do not desire you to abandon the great principles of free trade, we desire rather to follow you in free trade, trading where trading is most natural. Protection must weaken

you and so hurt the Empire, and Canada as part of it." Asked as to the Duke of Devonshire's scheme of imperial naval defence under which the West Indies are being fortified, Mr. Laurier said: "There is only one country with whom Canada ever could be at war. That country is the United States, and war with the United States is a contingency I refuse to discuss. Such a war would not only be a folly, but a crime. That being so, what need has Canada of great schemes of naval defence. We are devoted to British rule, and grateful for it, but we are satisfied as we are until one new article in the course of our national development for a change."

These utterances, in view of Mr. Laurier's precedence among the colonial premiers, cannot have produced effect upon the imperial policy, which is undoubtedly preparing for an important new departure. Edinburgh, June 14.—The visiting pressmen were entertained to a luncheon presided over by the Lord Provost. There were 200 prominent people present, including Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Rosslyn and the Marquis of Letham. Lord Balfour toasted the colonies, to which Premier Laurier replied, saying among other things that the relations between the colonies and the motherland were satisfactory, and that the colonies were all ready to stand by the parent country.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Davies Going to England on the 28th Inst.—Davin to Speak in New York.

Hinted that the Prem or Will Return from England a K. O. E.—Date of Prorogation.

Ottawa, June 15.—Mr. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, has taken passage for England for the 28th inst. He goes to join Mr. Laurier and dine with the law officers, the crown the Canadian position regarding the most favored nation clause.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., has accepted an invitation from the Jubilee Festival Association in Boston to attend a banquet in Her Majesty's honor next Monday and to respond to the toast of Canada.

The Free Press hints that Mr. Laurier will return from England a K. O. E., and also says that Sir Richard Cartwright may be created an Imperial Privy Councillor and receive the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Speculation is rife as to when prorogation will take place. Members are almost a unit, however, that it cannot occur this week. It is more likely to be towards the end of next week.

The British Columbia Southern and the Yukon Mining and Trading company bill passed the house last night.

ON A BURNING COAL SHIP. A Vain Battle With Flames on Board the Collier Buckhurst.

New York, June 15.—Eighteen of the crew of the ill-fated ship Buckhurst, which was destroyed by fire off the Costa Rican coast, have arrived here on the steaming ship Advance from Colon. Somewhere to the westward of the C. R. coast, perhaps 500 miles or more, lies the wreck of the Buckhurst, which was bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Panama, with coal. Abandoned by her crew, which her cargo being like a furnace in her hold, she blew up two hours after she was abandoned.

Three of the four boat loads of seamen that left her arrived, after fearful peril, on the island of Cocos, in the Costa Rican waters, but the fourth boat, manned by the sailmaker and his crew, has not yet been heard from.

The British left Newcastle, loaded with coals, on the morning of February 2nd. The first warning of the disaster came on April 3rd. On the evening of that day smoke was discovered issuing from the hatches. The crew ran four lines of deep red dunnage from her decks, and the gas hung heavy about the scant openings, and suffocated the men when they approached in their effort to stop the flames. Had the flames been broken forth to give them a chance for one swift battle for their lives and then rush for the boats, it might almost have been taken for a Godsend by the men.

Ten hours after hour it was the same, and then it became worse. After day, the decks the struggle went on, and with every day the decks grew hotter and the minute of doom came nearer, but still the captain kept up hope. "Stand by the ship," he said; "it's our salvation." For ten days the boats had been provisioned, and each of four was ready for that moment when all hope for the vessel should be abandoned. Eight o'clock the ten days came, and with it the terrors of the men possessed them beyond all power to subdue.

"To the boats!" they cried, and a mad rush followed. "Vainly the captain tried to drag them back and then he too, was taken with that fear of violent death that had turned the hearts of his men. So they climbed the rails, hurled themselves into the boats and dropped into the sea.

For two hours the boats lay near the Buckhurst and waited for the end. It came soon enough. Looking at her they saw the topmast suddenly spring forward, a deep red flash burst from her decks, and in the thundering reiteration that followed they saw the immense fabric collapse and sing beneath the sea. A moment later they were left there in the stillness of the sea. Five hundred miles away they knew by the island of Cocos—a mere dot on the sea. So they pushed away for that, and after toiling for eight days three boats reached that haven. The fourth has not yet been heard from. These vessels then stayed there and then went to Panama.

Prominent Business Man of Peterboro. Mr. Thomas Gladman, bookkeeper for Adam Hill, Esq., store and tinware dealer in Peterboro, writes the following facts: "Have been troubled for nine years with Biceps on my leg, and at times the itching was something terrible; tried many eminent doctors and was pronounced incurable. I had given up hopes of ever being cured when I was recommended by Mr. Madill, Druggist, to try a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am happy to testify that after using two boxes I am completely cured."

KEAN GOES FREE.

The Man Who Shot Roderick Discharged by Judge McCall.

Montreal, June 14.—Earl Ranfurly, governor-general of New Zealand, Lady Ranfurly, their daughters, Lady Constance and Lady Ethel Knox, and the governor's aide, Captain Alexander, arrived in Montreal from Europe to-day.

Lord Ranfurly's party numbers about 30, and they are carrying over 60 tons of baggage. They intend to cross the continent by the Canadian Pacific, stopping off for some sport in the Rocky mountains. The party will sail direct from Vancouver to Sydney, then to Wellington.

Document Providing for Annexation of Hawaii to the U. S. Ready for the Senate.

Washington, June 16.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed at 9:20 o'clock this morning by Secretary Sherman, for the United States, and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinoy for Hawaii. The document will be submitted to the senate to-day.

The treaty provides that the government of the Hawaiian Islands cede to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands and its dependencies, and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States.

Paris, June 16.—Le Matin to-day publishes an interview with Crown Prince Ito, of Japan, now in this city, on his way to attend Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebration, in which he says that Japan never had any idea of entering into a conflict with the United States, as an outcome of the troubles between Japan and Hawaii, the incidents, he added, of which were greatly exaggerated.

Washington, June 16.—All the revenue from these lands is to be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes. The Hawaiian Islands are to be admitted into the union as a territory of the United States. Local laws are to be passed by the local legislature, but subject to the approval of the president. Until congress applies the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands.

The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations remain in force until congress takes action. Further immigration of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States is to be prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with the stipulation that this liability will not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty, before it becomes effective, shall be ratified by the proper authorities in the United States and Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani of Kauai.

London, June 16.—All the Hawaiian papers have taken up the Hawaiian question in the light of the proposed annexation of the islands to the United States. The Globe says: "The question is essentially international, and cannot be disposed of by the decree of one power alone. Great Britain and France are in the same position toward Hawaii as the United States."

The Times, commenting editorially on the Hawaiian question, and a dispatch from Mr. Smalley, its New York correspondent, says: "There is but little enthusiasm in the United States, according to our New York correspondent, for or against annexation. The enterprise, however, is not without points appealing to the imagination of the American people."

Madrid, June 16.—The report of an intended annexation of Hawaii by the United States causes anxiety as far as President McKinley's Cuban policy.

The Life of Dr. Chase. As a compiler of Chase's Recipe Book, his name is familiar in every household in the land, while as a physician he works on simple formulas left an imprint of his name that will be handed down from generation to generation. His last great medicine, in the form of his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, having the large public patronage that his Ointment Pills and Catarrh Cure are having. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially adapted to all Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles.

Our I's and... Other Eyes. Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. H. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes: "I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Appealed to the Fowls. Sultan Asks Aid of Russia and Germany to Annex Thessaly. London, June 14.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says: The sultan has appealed to Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers, who are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled.

Exercise Over Lynching. Negroes in the East Want Some Federal Action Taken. New York, June 14.—The Herald says: The Afro-American community in New York is stirred up over the recent outbreaks of lynching in both south and north, and in all the colored churches the subject is being discussed. The negroes look to their ministers to take a lead in the public movements, and the ministers are contemplating calling a mass meeting to protest against the outbreak of lawlessness, and to advocate stringent federal legislation to protect the negro.

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THE TREATY SIGNED

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Outline of the Scheme—How the Matter is Regarded in Great Britain.

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