The New Dominion

Comprehensive Review of the Liberal Policy in Canada by an Able Critic.

Triumph of Free Trade So Boldly Enunciated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

An Article That Every Canadian Ought to Read and Ponder With Care.

From the current number of the Nineteenth Century Review the Times copies ical sketch of the condition of things in Canada brought about by the policy of the present government. The article which is worth the attention of every Cana-

the electors would group themselves na-Laurier said:

I submit to you that the system of Protection which is maintained by the govmate expenses of the government, but dress the balance of the New. The temit be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is Protection, our ideal is Free Trade. Their impediate object is Protection, ours a upon the floor of the Pacific. tariff for revenue only.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office instalment which should give them

Freedom of Trade.

all over the North American continent. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was avowedly the aim of many of the foremost men in the party. Sir Richard Cartwright, now Minister of Trade. said in 1895: "Free Trade with the United States is vastly more valuable to Canada than Free Trade with all the rest of the world with the United States left out."

justice to the men who to-day are rulsuccess. That the ideal of Free Trade is 660,993, in the two years from 1896 to 1898

have been fostered and encouraged by it is estimated that the close of the curthe direct action of the State cannot be rent financial year will see an addition the trade of Canada which has been un- deficit has become ancient history now. dertaken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's govern- and in spite of less taxation the govern-

for the loss of trade facilities with the United States. The seventy millions of miles, and separated only by an imaginary line, seemed to represent for Canessary market. The great cities of the Union were the only possible outlet for fields and forests of the Dominion. The by 20 per cent. The new trend of emicently taken place in the cold storage system, and new facilities of transport, have suddenly opened up a whole vista of in the markets of the Old World. The American market, while it continues to which its geographical position gives to three years from 1873 to 1896 the sum sable. Then, too, side by side with this cial intercourse with Canada that last economic revolution there have been po- year, in spite of the preferential tariff litical changes which have made any commercial arrangement with the United per cent. of the imports of the Domin-states one of exceeding difficulty. It was ion came from the United States. Of the lot of the Liberal party to come to power when the star of Mr. Dingley was Britain, and some 10 per cent. from othvolved a reconsideration of their position. If the government of the United States had years ago adopted a more has so killed Canadian exports to the generous and conciliatory policy towards States that, in spite of the thousands of simply out of faithfulness to the Procountries, it is possible and even prob-

look upon the American market as Essential to Her Prosperity

Perhaps nothing but actual experience to stand alone. Successive American and hamper Canadian trade in every pos- months of 1898 the goods taken by Cansible way. That policy might have re- ada from England, in spite of the new ened within her, and she has set herself that he, in fact, to find new openings for her industrial activity. Canada to-day has made the the following capital historical and crit- ent on none, and rejoices with a new joy new tariff when a broker goes to the temptation to subordinate the public in in the knowledge of her freedom and ier's government was met by a tariff

Penalised the Importation of almost every kind of Canadian pro-A few years ago it seemed that a sharp duce except the few articles which the dividing line might be drawn between the necessities of certain American manufactwo political parties in Canada, and that turers required should remain on the free list. Except in the case of logs, ice, pulpwood, turnips, and a few other things turally round the banners of Free Trade the wall of exclusion was built higher or Protection. In 1893, before a great than ever. The old policy of the Liberal gathering of his followers, Sir Wilfrid party was made impossible, and they saw the door slammed in their faces. Evidently Free Trade was not to come that way: and so without a moment's hesitation Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colpostage was established, and negotiations

Frustrated in their desire to throw open to the people of Canada the marhe brought with him the traditions of kets of their only neighbors, the Liberal a party which had always sought the statesmen have strained every nerve at freest and friendliest trade relations with cnce to develop the national industries the people of the United States. The and to encourage commerce with Great ideal of the Canadian Liberals might be Britain. How well they have succeeded Free Trade as it exists in England, but may be seen at a glance by comparing as between a British and, say, an Amit was understood that in practice their the volume of the foreign trade, per erican rival. Under the old tariff, upon anticipations fell far short of that, and head of the population, in the Dominion that they would be well content with an and in the United States respectively. have to pay \$400, but under the new sys-The total foreign trade of the American tem while the American would pay \$100 power to place an absolute veto upon republic, exclusive of coin and bullion, the Englishman would pay only \$75. In any treaty. When once trade questions the corresponding figures for Canada but the Englishman gains more. So come to no less than 52.29 dollars. It with the case of pig iron. Under the corresponding a mere the symptoms of disease which precede larged by the imagination. Children, need hardly be pointed out that, with late government the duty was \$4, now fraction of the whole people of the Union death. their greater diversity of soil and climate it is \$2.50. Formerly the broker would are in a position to frustrate and wreck and greater variety of products, the go to the customs house to pass an en-States of the American Union are

Far Less Dependent on foreign trade than Canada is; but, When it was pointed out that a system when all allowance is made these figures would amount to \$400. Under the present tariff the duty would come to \$250, but ary should be left apart from discussions commercial intercourse are a splendid testimony to the energy while the American has to pay that sum, about trade facilities on either side. with the United States must necessarily with which the people of the Dominion involve a policy of discrimination against have sought abroad markets which are denied them on their own continent.

Great Britain, it was intimated that the people of the Dominion have sought abroad markets which are denied them on their own continent.

If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity, the material is but scant, but the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity. The preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity. The preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity. The preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the work of a government is to be a grievous Pity. The preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff to get 25 per cent. If the preferential tariff t ing the Dominion with such resplendent the years 1878 and 1896 increased by \$57,-

> Still More Gratifying Kind. against 2,406 in the previous year. It tariff would seem to have been more last year by from 1 to 10 per cent., the gration towards Canada must be attrib-

> It is significant of the advantages and decisive; and while in the twentythe American Republic in its commerin favor of England, no less than 721/2 came into power at Ottawa to increase the rest 17.10 per cent. came from Great er countries. On the other hand,

been drawn to that country in conse-

The Dingley Tariff

able that Canada would have come to United States took only 28 per cent. of that she can stand alone. This new the exported produce of Canada, as sense of independence has led to a tem-compared with 66 per cent, sent across per which, if not aggressive, is certainly cent. to the rest of the world. In fact, relations of the Anglo-Saxon race de would have convinced the people of the while seventy-five million Americans pend largely upon the outcome of the Dominion that they were strong enough spent only \$35,460,000 in buying Canadian labors of the International Commission goods, the six million Canadians expend- over which the late Lord P rschell pregovernments have preferred another pol- ed \$86,587,000 in buying goods from the sided, and which it is hoped will resum icy, and have sought, in accordance with United States. Much disappointment has its sittings in August. It is not of good strict Protectionist theories, to harass been expressed that during the last six omen for sulted in so worrying and coercing a tariff, increased only by 6 per cent. It community of six millions that they must be remembered, however, that pre- are conducting it know that they risk would have been ready to welcome a viously there had been no increase at nothing by failure. The Canadian Compolitical union with one of seventy mil- all, but, on the contrary, a serious falllions as the price of commercial prosper- ing-off year after year. That tendency the last time with empty hands to-mority. That was a possible issue, but it to decline has at once been arrested and row, but they would certainly not be less was not what happened. The hostile reversed, and it is calculated that at the popular, if they explained that they had legislation of which their trade has been close of the present financial year, when the object has simply fired the spirit of the full preferential tariff will have been Canada and made her people a nation. in force for eleven months, the imports She has seen a Chinese wall of exclusion from Great Britain will show an increase built up against her along a frontier of of about \$3,000,000. It has been suggested more than 3,000 miles, and the markets both here and in Canada that Sir Wilof her great neighbor denied her; but her frid Laurier has won popularity in this spirit has risen, and her heart has hard- country by a sort of false pretence, and

Took Away With One Hand memorable discovery that she is depend- what he gave with the other. Under the customs house with two invoices for strength. At the outset Sir Wilfrid Laur- goods, of equal value, one set from Ger- and his whole career points to him as many or America and the other from England, the collector makes his entry according to the general scale, but in the case of the goods from England he sections of the English-speaking people. takes his pen and writes under the total "less 25 per cent." Thus if the duty on each set of goods is \$1,000, the Am- on one side of the frontier only. The erican merchant has to pay that amount down; but his British rival, passing goods into the country of precisely the and the course of events have developed same value, has to pay only \$750. That in the working of the constitution. The is an advantage which will take a good deal of explaining away. But it is said lous to arrive at an equitable conclusion that in anticipation of his preferential have to think all the while, not only tariff Sir Wilfrid took care to neutralise its benefits by lowering the duties on ernment—that is to say, of levying tri- leagues turned their eyes over seas, and things chiefly imported from the States bute upon the people, not for the legitifrom England. It is true that, in the mand the approval of a majority of the for a private and privileged class-should per of Canada made everything else interests of the Canadian consumer and Senate. Every treaty for its validity reas an approach towards freer trade, cer- quires ratification by two-thirds of the for a private and Britain, the treaties with Germany and and barbed wire, were placed on the of the constitution can hardly have an Belgium were denounced, Imperial penny free list; but, speaking generally, whenever a duty was reduced there was a gain under the new tariff to the British exporter at the expense of all his rivals. Among the articles upon which the duties were reduced were coal, coal-oil, and iron. Under the old tariff scrap

> this duty was reduced to \$1. Now See How the Change Worked 100 tons of scrap iron each man would amounts to 24.66 dollars per head, while other words, the American gains much try of 100 tons invoiced by an English agreement. It is most desirable, theremerchant and a like amount from an fore, that such questions as those relat-American, and the duty in each case ing to the Atlantic and inland fisheries,

The New Tariff

with great caution. Still, the party in to believe that the current year will and amounted to 61/2 cents per gallon, or with great caution. Still, the party in to send that of over \$3,000,000. To about 20 per cent. A broker would go to power, and never again are the Amerithe duties they have thought more of these evidences of successful administrathe duties they have thought more of these evidences of successful administrathe customs house with two invoices, can people so likely to deal generously each for \$100 worth of linseed oil, one from a New York and the other from of the people through the customs by a The weak spot in the armour of Can- a London firm. The duty payable on Their First Warm Flush of Surprise of the people through the customs by a The weak spot in the armour of Cansum which is estimated for the current ada is the slow rate at which the popeach invoice would be \$20. Under the at finding that in the war with Spain came. In all these instances, where acI saw as the experience of somebody ulation increases. The census of 1891 new tariff the New York firm would their English cousins were alone in the The question of reciprocity with the showed that the previous ten years had have to pay \$25, but the London firm world in wishing them well. United States no longer stands where it added only half a million to the numunder the preferential tariff would pay
Very much will depend upon the choice did. It has been profoundly affected by bers of the people. There is reason to only\$18.75. So that the immediate effect a shifting of both economical and poli- believe the tide has turned at last, and of the new tariff is to discriminate tical conditions. It may be said to be at that many of the French Canadians against all the rivals of Britain to the once less desirable and less possible. The who had migrated to the manufacturing extent of 6.25 per \$100. At the same time, Liberal party when they assumed the re- centres in the New England States are though the advantages of the preferensponsibilities of office saw an industrial now finding their way back to Canada, tial tariff are at once substantial and inrevolution working itself out before their and that many American familities are disputable, it would be merely foolish to eyes, and have had to adjust their atti- going out to settle in the North-West. suppose that the 25 per cent. allowed by tude accordingly. A few years ago it Apart from the large emigration which the Canadian customs house to English seemed that no market in the world, nor has been attracted from all countries to manufacturers can put them on a level the mines of British Columbia and of with rivals who have all the advantages the Yukon, the returns of sales of land of proximity and local knowledge. The to actual settlers by the agents of the handicap of distance is modified for Eng-Canadian Pacific railway show a large lish traders by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's taincrease. The homesteads taken up riff, but it is not removed. It is pleasant from government lands in Manitoba and to note that the Canadian goodwill for the North-West were 4,848 in 1898, as England as shown by the preferential is interesting also to note that while the than reciprocated. Never before has the number of emigrants from the British Dominion filled so large a space in the Isles to all other countries decreased thoughts of Englishmen, and to label goods as Canadian has been

The Best of Recommendations uted in part to the attention which has \$64,906,000, in 1896 they were \$66,689,000, in adian exports to England amounted to quence of the policy of the Preferential in 1898 to \$104,998,000. The answer to 1897 they rose suddenly to \$77,227,000, and spent by England in buying Canadian goods increased only by \$28,000,000, in the two years since the present government has been no less than \$40,000,000.

Among the incidental evils of Protection a foremost place must be given to need it to advertise your meritorious But the most wonderful experience was this valuable remedy. The result the bad blood it too often breeds be- remedy.-G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa, that in this tremendous rush through tween peoples. Canada is so situated that she has only one neighbor, and that Agents, Victoria and Vancouver. miles of frontier along which international commerce means only transport from one homestead to another, the neighbor, not at all out of hostility, but her weaker neighbor, and had encourag- miles of frontier along which internatectionist idea, has blocked all the naed unrestricted trade between the two tional commerce means only transport tural channels of traffic. Canada has

the Atlantic to Great Britain and 6 per one of jealous aloofness. All the future

The Successful Issue of any negotiations when the men who missioners might go back to Ottawa for preferred to take no treaty rather than a treaty which was unfair to Canada. On the other hand, from the nature of the case any successful issue to the labors of the commission must be based upon the principle of give and take, and the minister who accepts a compromise inevitably exposes himself to the cry that he has grovelled at Washington Happily, the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the country is of such excep tional strength that he could have small terest to any considerations of party the man of all others most likely to be able to lay the foundations of a lasting peace and union between the sundered Unfortunately the difficulties in the

way of a successful treaty do not lie obstacle on the American side arises from one of the anomalies which time American commissioners, however anxwhether

The Proposed Arrangement is just, but whether it is likely to com Senate, but those who framed that part ticipated how it would work at the end of a hundred years. Taking the figures of the last census, we find that ter States of the Union with a population of 32,106,000-half the populations of the country at that date-are represented by cnly one-fifth of the Senate. In fact iron was charged at the rate of \$4 a ton, their power in the Senate is equalled by another ten States having a populatio of only 1.857.124. Add to them another five States with a population of 1,875,046, and we find that fifteen States with a population of 3,732, 170 not only outweigh the ten great States which have half the come under discussion the particular

cesses which the by-elections have given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been well deserved. The record of prosperity runs necessary to do so if we are to do full to a word about the best sufficiently to the same sort between the component parts of the British Empire.

exists between all the forty-five States of the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the same sort between the component parts of the British Empire.

"When the weight of the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the same sort between the component parts of the British Empire.

"When the weight of the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the water jar carbic to the same sort between the component parts of the British Empire. to a word about the position of Great death at the last moment. These state- I thought I might gain a foothold on one During the debate upon the address at Britain at the conference. For the first ments are confined to accidents, and do of the protruding stones of the walls of Ottawa the Opposition speakers made time in the history of our colonial relasuccess. That the ideal of Free Trade is still worshipped from afar is perhaps not surprising. It is one of

The Worst Evils of Protection

The worst Evils of Protection Ison to the the oil imported into Canada comes from five representatives of the United States. more painful than in the case of people and ears with a tremendous roar. It was that it strikes roots which cannot at in the whole eighteen years in which in the whole eighteen years in which England. The government gave the Brit- But if England is less immediately she the great destroyer. that it strikes roots which cannot at their political opponents were in power. In power, once be torn up without the appearance their political opponents were in power. It is merchant a 25 per cent. reduction is not less vitally interested than either the great destroyer. under the preferential tariff, and at the the Dominion or the Republic. There are A number of instances cited in the pubsame time raised the duty by 25 per cent. difficulties in the way of good under-The admirably lucid reply of the Min-standing on the side of Canada. and ces of lion hunters in Algiers, who have 'passed by' advisedly, because it appeared sacrificed in a moment without suffering, to the total volume of the foreign trade ister of Customs made it clear that, so there are difficulties on the side of the loss than to me that these pictures were not simsacrificed in a moment without suffering, to the country since 1896 of not less than and, in view of the large expenditure of the country since 1896 of not less than far from having cheated the hopes of United States, and the reconciling hand claws and the terrible teeth of the king ultaneous. Moreover, I think I can say of England is needed to overcome them. of animals. And in some ways the time is singularly ment, it is not wonderful that the revisment was able last year to declare a did but strengthen and perpetuate his ing with the United States is to be drowning. One of them, a physician himBeside, the visions were unusually disreached, it ought surely to be while Sir with Canada as now in

of a commissioner to take the place left vacant by the death of Lord Herschell. Happily, if Lord Salisbury is well inspired he need not go far to seek. life in a dream, where a single instant Lord Russell of Killowen-whether we regard the temperament of the man, or his position at home, or his reputation abroad-would seem to have unequalled qualifications for this difficult trust. England could want no stronger man to sity, an indefatigable mountain-climber, safeguard her interests, and his aphad the experience of a fall into a steep pointment, as the only English judge abyss. He was rescued by what seemed who is really known across the Atlantic, to be a miracle, and he immediately set would be singularly welcome both in to work to gather the experiences of oth-Canada and the United States. Certainers who had been in the same position. ly no pressure of other public duties, or They all agreed. undertaken work, ought to be allowed "What I felt in the few seconds of my to stand in the way of this vital ser- fall," said Professor Heine, "would take vice. And whoever goes will carry with hours to relate. All thoughts and mind him the consciousness that upon the is- pictures were of a marvellous distinctsue of his task, upon the success or ness and clearness. A long train of fallure of this effort for a lasting peace means to break the tremendous rush of between the English-speaking peoples, the fail occurred to me first, and next to customers at home. In 1892 the Can- must depend a large part of the future there passed before my mind all the happiness and welfare of mankind.

J. G. SNEAD COX.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could happened to me," he states, "and I do for him did not seem to give more counted every jolt I got from protruding than temporary relief, until we tried cliffs, but, like a chloroformed patient, I of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diar-felt no pain. Every repeated jolt, of Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my rhoea Remedy. Since giving that rem- course, was greater than the preceding prise and delight its effects were edy he has not been troubled. We want one, and I remember quite well how I to give you this testimonial as an evi- calculated that if the next joit should dence of our gratitude, not that you be still more severe the end would come. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale

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Researches by French Scientists - Some Interesting Statements--It Brings No Pain, but is a Relief.

Despite the wise teachings and noble examples of Socrates, and despite the positive assertions of the best medical authorities, most people look with fear and trembling toward the moment which separates time and eternity for mankind -the moment of death. Physicians have long since established the fact that death itself is a relief, a beautiful and by no of past life are closer examined, the means painful transition, but they have French scientists say, the conclusion also laid stress upon the fact that this irresistible that the visions are limited

The question as to what transpires in mankind during the approach of death iscences. Almost invariably their only has been the subject of many studies thought is that they will not see their and researches, and quite recently a parents again. This is illustrated by nunumber of French scientists, among them V. Egger, Dr. Sollier, and De Varigny, have collected material that could be that of a French educator, who in his t in a pamphlet just issued in Paris. precoclous, in fact. He fell into a well Naturally, the material is but scant, but when he was a boy of eight years, and it nevertheless furnishes an interesting this is the way in which he relates his

Similar experiences are related by perself, tells how his boat capsized in a tinct, clear, and plastic. I saw myself rushing stream and how he, after heroic chjective, as if I were somebody else. but fruitless efforts to save himself, re- saw, as far as I can remember, scenes doubled by the knowledge that he was from a trained dog show I had witnessed rapidly carried toward a roaring catar- a few days prior to the accident, little act, drifted unresistingly in a sort of scenes from my school life, quarrels and peaceful, semi-consciousness until rescue a competition for an award, but all this cident brought people of well-balanced mind suddenly face to face with death, Dr. Sollier reports the case of a conthere is the one consensus of thought firmed opium eater, a girl of unusual that before the mind's eye of such peo-brightness in her sober moments. He ple all the important affairs of their life, treated her after the method which cuts almost their entire life, so to say, passes off the use of the drug at once, and in-

Life Crowded Into a Moment

Professor Heine, of the Zurich Univer-

events of my life, realistic as in a kinetcscope."

Whymper, an English Alpine tourist of renown, fell from a height of over 200 feet. "I was perfectly conscious of what rendering me unfit for my duties at space the air pressure, which must have been terrible, was not at all disagreeable."

Admiral Beaufort, of the British navy, relates what he felt when he once fell overboard. "From the moment my efforts to save himself ceased," he said,

"the awful thought of death passed away like magic, and gave place to perfec rest. This was apathy, pure and simple

to me that drowning was a misfortur I did not think of rescue, and yet I did not suffer. On the contrary, my sensations were rather pleasant." Darwin, who as a competent observe has few peers, if any, relates that he ence fell from a garden wall only sever or eight feet high, and he says that

and not resignation, for it never occurre-

reproduction of the thoughts which passed his mind in the brief moment of the fall would fill a volume.

No Visions for Children.

If these phenomena of panoramic views whose life comprises less numerous and clearer elements, never have these remin merous examples, though there are ex ceptions cited in the publication, notably boyhood was unusually bright, almost

"When the weight of the water jar carried me down I was conscious of a long of my life passed by (defile) my mind that I did not see a complete cycle o

else." in a moment. This is in accordance with volves repeated stages of unconscious suffices to comprise an almost endless turn to her senses the patient, who was ness of the outer world. After each refirmly convinced that she must die, stat ed that her sensations were not only free from pain, but positively beautiful Usually the death struggle is painless The dying complain rarely. Even if consciousness appears to be clear, the dying are in the past, rather than in the present, and the perfect rest which is often taken as a product of a strong will power is in reality a sign of absolute insensibility. "If I only had the power to wield a pen," murmured the dying Wil liam Hunter, "I would use it to express how easy and restful it is to die!"-Chicago Tribune.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Pr vidence, R. I. He says: "For sever years I have been almost a constant suf ferer from diarrhoea, the frequent tacks completely prostrating me hotel. About two years ago a trave salesman kindly gave me a smail bot mediate. Whenever I felt symptoms the disease I would fortify my been very satisfactory and almost c plete relief from the affliction." For by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents,

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

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VOL. 18.

The Figh

tempt to Reca of Cala

The Americans 1 Killed and Twe -- Native

Manila, August 1 .-Calamba was a warm were unwilling to abar is the key to the lake hearing that General 1 to make an attack, sen er with three compa fantry, three troops of Hamilton's guns to a This detachment f thousand rebels behin trenchments. The re until the contingent of was within three hund fired a volley. The Arthe high grass out of the fire. Lieut. Love, erect along the front of in the arm. An insur brave, stood at the directing the fire of he was killed, when th During the fighting the town, a small bo

troop of cavalry repul The total loss at killed and twenty wou Sixteen dead insu found. The American garriso ing to Calamba. A body of insurge where they killed sever

friendly to the America

tempted to enter on th

New War S Washington, Aug. 1 took the oath of office to-day. The oath w Judge Cole, of the Su District of Columbia.

DEATH OF SIR

The Speaker of the House Away at Toronto Ye of His Car

(Special to the Ottawa. August 1 .-Edgar, Speaker of th mons, died yesterday. 17th, for Toronto, w was performed ten day the bladder. It was sa ful operation at the t to rally as expected, a

rapidly, dying at his re

Sketch of His

to at six o'clock,

family.

Hon. Sir James Day M. G., Q. C., P. C., D tario), was born at August 14th 1841, an ennoxville and the Moving to Toronto, h der the late Hon. Joh C., and was called to C., 1890). He practipartnership with the tice of Canada, Sir H was head of the law Malone. Hon, degree confered by Bishop ville, June 30th, 1898. ed himself for parlian Monck as Liberal cand slature at the general was defeated by four v ing year, 1872, was reti to the House of Commeral election, 1874, he again, but was defeate um, who was unseated election he again defeat five votes. He again u tested Monck at the 1878, and Central Toro al election, 1882. He w clamation to the Com election in August, 188 tario, and has been resame seat at the gen 1887, 1891 and 1896. Speaker of the House unanimous vote on the new parliament, August sworn of the Queen's Canada May 24th, 1897 Deceased was entrus

portant diplomatic m Columbia in connection affecting the entry of Confederation, 1675. he was one of the leadi confidential advisers of t n the House of Commo active part in the prose against certain member vestigated by select had also charge of the Sir Adolpne Caron, Pos which was finally refe dission for enquiry. active in pressing for right act, which was in overnment and passed introduced and carr international arbit nited Kingdom and th of America. He took a the parliamentary orm of tariff. Decease