

HIS TWO RULES.
It has long been manifest that the United States government would like to have different rules applied to the Atlantic fisheries and the Pacific sealing business. The desire, of course, arises out of the difference in circumstances; in the East the Yankee wants to be free to take fish out of Canadian waters, while in the West he would like to prevent Canadians from taking seals in the open waters of the ocean. The following dispatch from Ottawa sharply illustrates the situation as regards the two oceans:

"An unusual, not to say extraordinary request from the United States government has been transmitted to the Dominion government through the Imperial authorities. Three weeks ago the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the judgment of the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, confiscating the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, Frederick L. Gerring for poaching in Canadian waters last year. The United States government now request that the judgment be set aside, the penalties remitted and the schooner released. The owners of the condemned vessel claim that the vessel drifted within the three mile limit of the Canadian coast, and that none of her catch was obtained within the forbidden waters. Two diametrically opposite views prevail among members of parliament, who discussed the question tonight. One class hold that it would be an evidence of good will on the part of Canada to herget neighbor to liberate the vessel, notwithstanding that two courts had held the seizure to be strictly legal. They point out, moreover, that just now when the question of the abrogation of the bonding privileges is being seriously discussed at Washington, Canada would not suffer by assuming a conciliatory attitude. The other view which prevails is that the Canadian government will be creating a bad precedent by acceding to the requests of the United States authorities; that as a result Gloucester fishermen would assume that they could defy the convention of 1857 with impunity, and that Canada might be obliged to open her inshore fisheries to the New Englanders. The decision of the government will be awaited with interest."

If a Canadian sealing schooner, becalmed, happens to drift inside the limit in Behring Sea, and is there found by an American cutter, what chance has she for mercy from Uncle Sam? None whatever, no matter how completely her innocence may be established. Her presence in the forbidden water, even if she has not taken a skin therein, is enough for her condemnation. As she is likely find the law and evidence interpreted in the harshest manner against her by our own courts. In view of the bitter persecution of the sealers, we should say that Uncle Sam's petition for clemency in the case of the Gerring savors very largely of "cheek."

THE PREFERENTIAL PROPOSAL.
The London Times, commenting on the Laurier government's preferential plan, says: "The scheme is simple and ingenious, while its resemblance to the Davies proposal of 1892 proves that it is no hasty invention to dish the irate Conservatives. Without saying that all possible objections have been met, we do say that he has made out a strong case for his proposals and, even should they be defeated on technical grounds, they will not the less have assisted enormously the ultimate solution of the problem. Whatever their fate, they constitute by far the most important and effective contribution ever made to the commercial unification of the Empire."

The Morning Post in referring to the speech of Hon. L. H. Davies, urging the denunciation of the German treaty "commends these weighty words to the government's notice." Whatever is to be said on the point of legality, there is no doubt about the sentiment in Britain as regards the Canadian proposal. With the legal aspect of the matter Sir Charles Kennedy, an acknowledged authority on international law, and until recently head of the commercial department of the foreign office, lately dealt in an address at Bristol. According to his reports he has expressed the opinion that the favored-nations treaties between England and Germany and Belgium could not interfere with the operation of a preferential clause in the Canadian tariff by which England alone might happen to benefit. In touching upon Sir Charles' address the Montreal Herald says:

"The reasons given by Sir Charles for his belief are those which appear to have been overlooked by many thinkers in the old country. He points out that since the enactment of the Belgian and German treaties circumstances have made a new constitution, in which her right to decide upon her own fiscal policy has been unquestioned. Since that time she has already technically broken the terms of the favored nation treaties by prohibiting the entrance of prison-made goods, which are favored by both Germany and Belgium. Apart from this, Sir Charles comments upon the growth of the reciprocity feature in the making of tariffs, which appear in his opinion to have introduced a new element into the situation."

"It is probable that when a decision is arrived at on this question, Sir Charles Kennedy will be found not very far out. Had it been the intention of England to bring Canada under the operation of her favored nation treaties, she had the opportunity to do so in 1894, when the British North America act was under discussion in parliament. The treaties were then new, and their terms fresh in the minds of both parties, and the Dominion was given a charter of perfect liberty over her tariff, which has ever since remained unbroken. The fact, too, that we have already, without protest, broken the treaties in one respect is

noteworthy, and will have weight in the decision.
Mr. Fielding, on the floor of the house, while refusing to commit himself to a definite claim that the government's preferential clause was constitutional, yet intimated that they were very fully aware of what they were doing. It is early yet to prophesy, but we believe his confidence in the legality of the proposal will be fully borne out by the results."
WHERE LIBERTY PREVAILS.
Some of our neighbors are at times inclined to doubt the permanence of their much-vaunted liberty, though the great majority are as yet prepared to abate nothing of their boasts. One peculiarity is that they are unable, or pretend to be unable, to see the genuine political liberty which exists in Great Britain and Canada, and which compares so favorably with the pseudo-liberty they call their own.

Two editorial articles appearing in the latest Spokane papers are rather amusingly illustrative on this point. The Chronicle speaks in this wise:

"Ex-Ambassador Basist defines very clearly the distinction between the Republic form of government of France and the Republic form of government and the Republic form of government and the Republic form of government. It is as he says, there is very little similarity between them, except in the name—Republic. The government of France is essentially a democratic republic, and the government of the United States is a democracy. It is hardly a more liberal form of government than that of Germany, and it certainly cannot compare with England, where the people have their own voice in the affairs of the government almost as great as in this country.

"The republic of France is founded upon the same principle of a government of the people as this country, but its workings are entirely different. The government, instead of being the servant of the people, is their master, and the American people are their masters. The same spirit of individualism is apparent in France as it is in Germany, and this is what would be intolerant to a free born American citizen.

"While Mr. Eustis' comparisons of the two countries will apply to the Republic form of government, it is doubtful if it would in a few years from now, for there is a growing tendency on the part of the money power in this country to establish just such an oligarchical system almost as great as in this country. It is safe to say that if the people of Great Britain were to be reduced to the political status which the people of the United States now enjoy, they would begin to think the Sturms had been resurrected. And the people of Canada have under our constitution an even more direct control over the affairs of government, a fact which any American can easily verify. The Spokesman-Review's article supplies one little piece of evidence as regards "autocracy." It reads as follows:

"Republican members of congress grumble at the autocratic will of Speaker Reed, but they dare not rebel. A Washington correspondent reports that most of those with whom he has conversed on the matter admit that it is humiliating. It is not the declining of the arms," said one. "It's that of a flock of sheep rounded up and herded by the shepherd with the aid of his collies." This crumbler added that Reed's treatment of all who show a disposition to do anything contrary to his will is utterly disgraceful. "I am certain," said he, "that a great majority of the republicans are ready at any time for rebellion, but they have no leaders." They may find one in Speaker Reed, who is the autocrat of the sheep and his dogs.

"Reed's whip is the committee appointments, and he cracks it without mercy. It is notorious around Washington that the member who gives offense to the speaker will suffer revenge at his hands. Every district has its local interests which must be reached through a particular committee or committees of congress. Thus a member whose constituents want public buildings, seeks appointment on the committee having charge of public buildings and grounds. In the way they most desire service, and their congressional record will be a failure. Speaker Reed is the autocrat who gives out these prizes, and he has the will and the courage to use this tremendous power to a degree of severity scarcely exceeded by the German Emperor.

"This evil could be cured by the election of a less imperious speaker, or by dividing the speaker of the power of committee appointments. But no one seems to have the courage and the leadership to organize an opposition and work out the desired reform."

None of our American friends can point to a similar state of affairs on this side of the border or in Great Britain. We doubt if even France can supply a double of attorney equal to that exercised by "Czar" Reed, the head of the popular assembly at Washington. And neither Queen Victoria nor the prime minister has anything like the degree of autocratic power with which the constitution of the United States endows the president. It seems to us that those of our neighbors do well to incline to question their degree of political liberty and the prospect of its maintenance.

Governor Black has vetoed the graded Collateral Inheritance Tax bill passed by the New York state legislature. This measure provided for the levying of a tax of 5 per cent. on inheritances of personal property up to the value of \$500,000, and a further tax of 1 per cent. for any additions to \$250,000 up to \$5,000,000, in which the tax would be 15 per cent. In his memorandum setting forth his

reasons for disapproving the measure the governor says that, for a change so sweeping as that proposed by the law substantial reasons should be offered. The bill cannot, he says, be defended on the ground that the state's urgent need for increased revenue, for the state is not in need of money. Nor can it be justified on the ground that personal property to a very large extent now evades taxation.

Several of the Kootenay papers contain the high values placed on claims which capitalists seek to buy and work. The Slopan Pioneer on this point says: "Within the fortnight several impending investors, men who have put in the better part of their lives mining, and who have experienced the downs as well as the ups, visited the camps, but were so discouraged at the prices quoted, that they fled, without even going into the gulches to see any of the splendid properties upon which the reputation of the camp is founded. This sort of thing will cause undesired harm to the district, and not be set back before, by a similar system of over-valuation and speculation."

"It is noted," that the holder of a claim should seek the highest price possible, for in most cases its discovery has entailed hardship and labor well worthy of a rich reward. But, as the Pioneer shows, it is possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

The state of affairs in the postoffice department at Ottawa, as revealed by the departmental report for last year, is somewhat startling, even when the late government's methods are kept in mind. The idea of covering up a deficit of \$680,000 in one department could hardly occur to any government but such as that we have lately had.

MR. ADAM'S WAIVER.
To the Editor: You have doubtless read in the Colonist the wall of Mr. Adams, M. P., of the anti-geological and Chinese labor bill. Do you not see how that amiable and excellent gentleman has been deceived, humbugged and cheated out of the fruits of his great legislative victory by the ministers whom he has so bravely supported for many years?

Mr. Adams points out that numerous other bills, with the Japanese and Chinese clauses, have been approved by almost as great a majority as the anti-geological bill, and in every case an exception should be made in the case of his bill.

Let him refer to the proceedings of the late session, and he will find his answer there. Until the Home Company Syndicate have completed their arrangements and imported all the cheap labor they may require for their railway works there will be no relief afforded by the Mongolian ministry to the demands of Mr. Adams and his constituents.

Is it very momentous to prevent the speeding of his way to Ottawa, where Mr. Heine awaits his coming, to urge upon the Dominion government the propriety of giving the Heine-Devaney contract to a Chinese contractor? Is it so momentous that the Provincial grant of \$4000 per mile, if it is said, will permit the Heine-Devaney company to drop the bill subsidy entirely? Is it so momentous that they be before the coming fall. Next session, after they have accomplished their object, the government will allow the bill to become law.

Steps should be taken to checkmate the conspirators at Ottawa ere it is too late.

VICTORIA.

AN OPEN SWITCH.
Causes a Head-End Collision on the D. & R. G.
Denver, Colo., May 28.—A special to the Times from Glenwood Springs, Colo., says: "An extra freight going west on the Denver and Rio Grande ran upon the Quebec siding this morning. No. 4 passenger, Atlantic express, was the switch was left open. The first section of the passenger ran into the open switch, demolishing the engine and bringing cars and one passenger coach. Engineer John West and fireman Denny Donahay were instantly killed. The passengers were shaken up and cut in the head and trunk, but not seriously injured. All the passengers on the wrecked section were brought to Glenwood on the second section. Those requiring medical attention are:

Miss I. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal., head cut, badly crushed, Miss Porter of Miss. arm crushed, severe nervous sickness, Miss Thiers of Minneapolis, limb crushed, body bruised, 6-year-old son of Mrs. Neilker, Lincoln, Neb., gas in side of head; Mrs. Sarah B. Barrows, missionary from Moulema, India, severely injured to spine, nervous prostration.

The blame for the accident seems to rest with the brakeman of the freight, who left the switch open. Engineer West, seeing the open switch, blew his whistle, reversed his engine and stuck to his post. But for his prompt action many would have been killed, and the accident occurred at a dangerous point on the bank of the Rio Grande river where a little more momentum would have precipitated the entire train into the water."

DON'T GO TO HAWAII.
Workmen Warned Against Accepting the Invitation of Hawaiian Planters.
San Francisco, May 29.—The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last evening, listened to the report of the executive committee on the result of its conference with the Labor Commission of the Hawaiian Islands. The committee for the purpose of considering the proposed plan of the labor commissioner looking to the emigration of American laborers to the Hawaiian sugar plantations, and as a result of the conference the committee decided to warn workmen against accepting the invitation of the Hawaiian planters. The reasons given for this course are that the interests of white labor.

ST. ELIAS EXPEDITION

Bryant Party Will Locate the 41st Meridian—An Alaska Man's Statement.

Location of the Mountain an Important Point—Great Britain Fully Informed.

Seattle, May 28.—William M. Ebner, well-known Juneau mining man, arrived from Washington City last night, whether he went to look after important interests of Alaska. It was Mr. Ebner who first started the boundary discussion between the States and the Dominion of Great Britain, and the only one of these whom Mr. Ebner went to be in the least measure conversant with the boundary question was Sherman. One of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, he had been in office during the thickest of the discussion.

"I stirred up the whole question," said Mr. Ebner, "and learned that people in the east generally do not realize its importance. They only know that it is something that Great Britain wants, and therefore must be worth having. President McKinley is a very busy man. He is on the side of the shed. She was cold and stiff, her feet being drawn up and her knees touching the ground. There were several gauges in her head. There was a pool of blood thirty feet away and another point a pile of split wood was bespattered with blood, two or three sticks having the appearance of having been used for clubs.

There were seven wounds on the head, ranging from half an inch to an inch in length. The skull was fractured in four places. From the nature of the wounds it hardly seems possible that the woman could have hung herself afterwards, had she sufficed them. Her wrists have the appearance of having been grasped tightly. From the appearance of the shed the woman had walked to one end of the building and then had walked or was carried back to the centre of the shed, where she was found hanging, as there are blood stains all the way.

"Grace belongs to the school of extreme colorists."
"She wears a red hat and yellow shoes."

CARBON AND LILOOET Stage Travel.
Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows:
CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
SAL POINTS IN CARBON, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek.
LILOOET direct, Monday and Tuesday.
LILOOET via Clinton, Wednesday.
Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.
"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.
THE CARLISLE CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED (FOREIGN).
Registered the 14th day of April, 1897.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Carlisle Canning Company, Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are—

- (1) To acquire and take over as going concerns and extend and develop the following undertakings and businesses, viz:—(a) The undertaking of the Carlisle Canning and Canning Company, Limited, Limited, in all or any part of its assets and liabilities (but with the exceptions mentioned in the first of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned); and (b) the undertaking of the name of the Lammal Island Packing Company and all or any of its assets and liabilities (but with the exceptions mentioned in the second of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned); and (c) the undertaking to carry on and carry out all or any of the three agreements referred to in clause 3 of the Company's Articles of Association.
- (2) To purchase, catch, freeze, salt, cure, smoke, can, preserve, pack, pot, tin, sell, barter or consign to agents for sale, salaried, man and all other kinds of fish and the products thereof;
- (3) To make and sell fish oils, fish manure, and other substance or things which may be made out of fish or fish oil, or refuse, or otherwise dispose of the same;
- (4) To harvest, buy, sell and manufacture in ice, natural and artificial, and to utilize ice and other material for the purpose of cold storage;
- (5) To purchase, and otherwise acquire, build, charter, hire, use, hold, equip, let, steamers, sailing boats and other vessels, barges, fishing and other boats and craft, for the purpose of fishing, trading, transporting or carrying passengers and merchandise of all descriptions, and generally;
- (6) To purchase, make, hire, hold, and let nets, seines, lines, gear, hooks, implements, appliances, instruments, materials and things for catching, taking, preserving and carrying fish;
- (7) To engage in any of all or part of the foregoing businesses, and to purchase, sell, lease, acquire, import, export and otherwise in all their branches, branches, departments, warehouses, establishments, and generally, as owners, managing directors, proprietors, carmen, carriers by land, water, or otherwise, packing cases, machinery, pot, tin, and ear markers, netting workers, blacksmiths, tinplate manufacturers, shoemakers (whether for the supplying of food, clothing and other articles to the employees of the Company or otherwise).

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Latest Criminal Sensation That is Puzzling California.

Nevada, Cal., May 28.—For nearly six hours the dead body of a woman which was found hanging early this morning in a wood shed at the rear of the National hotel, lay on a table at the city hall. Shortly before noon Geo. Gehrig, a prominent brewer of this city, identified the body as that of his wife, who left him and their six children last Wednesday.

The tragedy is most mysterious. The facts that her domestic life had been unhappy ever since she came here in the early sixties, with her husband, and that on Wednesday last she was sent to the Transcript a rambling letter, containing her front teeth, adding to her unusual flight from home would indicate that she had taken her own life, but the officers who have been investigating industriously all day, think they have many and strong grounds for supposing that murder has been committed.

Late Wednesday evening Mrs. Gehrig came to a hotel and registered as Mrs. Francis Heller and paid in advance for a night's lodging. Next morning she failed to appear and it was noon when a chambermaid finally unlocked the door and entered the room. The chambermaid found her still in bed, and upon trying to rouse her, she discovered that the woman had begun to sing. She went all day without eating and on Thursday evening she roomed about the halls.

This morning about 6 o'clock an Officer Carr was passing through the back shed he found her hanging by the neck from a piece of clothes line that had been fastened to a ten-penny nail driven in the side of the shed. She was cold and stiff, her feet being drawn up and her knees touching the ground. There were several gauges in her head. There was a pool of blood thirty feet away and another point a pile of split wood was bespattered with blood, two or three sticks having the appearance of having been used for clubs.

There were seven wounds on the head, ranging from half an inch to an inch in length. The skull was fractured in four places. From the nature of the wounds it hardly seems possible that the woman could have hung herself afterwards, had she sufficed them. Her wrists have the appearance of having been grasped tightly. From the appearance of the shed the woman had walked to one end of the building and then had walked or was carried back to the centre of the shed, where she was found hanging, as there are blood stains all the way.

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Good Blood
Is essential to Health. Everyweak and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and so its quality is the condition of every organ. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health, impure blood means chronic diseases: rheumatism, catarrh of the stomach, indigestion, and a host of other ailments. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ, and tissue. It cures skin eruptions, gives refreshing sleep, and ensures that the blood is pure and strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The blood is the life of the body, and its purity is essential to health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a powerful purifier and blood-builder, and is the most effective remedy for all blood ailments. It is made from the most pure and most powerful ingredients, and is guaranteed to give relief in every case. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and 1 dollar.

"ALMIGHTY VOICE" SHOT TO

The Indian Murderer Sent to the Hall of Bulls.

Bodies of the Dead Polished—No Further Anticipated.

A Description of the Bodies of the Dead Polished—No Further Anticipated.

Prince Albert, Sask., news of the killing of a mounted police while attempting to capture the notorious "Almighty Voice," near Duck Lake, has caused intense excitement. Thursday a party of mounted police set out to capture "Almighty Voice," who was being tracked by a mounted police named "Venus" who was shot from an ambush and seriously wounded.

The bodies of the dead were polished and sent to the Hall of Bulls. The police were greatly excited by the killing, and the authorities are doing their utmost to capture "Almighty Voice."

The killing of "Almighty Voice" was a great loss to the Indian police force. The authorities are doing their utmost to capture "Almighty Voice."

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