

Laurier at Sorel

The Liberal Leader Speaks on Topics Now Prominent Before the Public.

Government Juggling With the School Question—Liberal Tariff Policy.

Hon. Mr. Laurier recently addressed a large meeting at Sorel, Que., at which a great many of the representative men of Quebec province were present. After a few minutes of the hearty welcome that had been extended him, and replying to addresses presented, the Liberal leader spoke on public affairs as follows: A session of parliament had just been held for a reason which neither the government nor the friends of the government dared to explain. A general election ought to have been held, and had, in fact been decided upon, but a session had been convened instead. The calling of this session had been highly, even joyfully commented upon by ministers, deputy ministers, and Conservative press at the time it was called. The session finished amid sadness, disappointments, recriminations and accusations on the part of the same ministers, deputy ministers, and Conservative press. (Laughter and cheers.) They had sowed joy and had reaped tears. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The reason the session had been called was in order that legislative force should be given the remedial order—that justice should be accorded to the Catholics of Manitoba. During the Vercheres election the bold Colonel Ouimet spoke very strong language, and made a direct threat, as concerning a soldier. (Laughter.) He called religion his aid, and declared before high heaven and the Supreme Being, that if executive effect were not given to the remedial order by parliament at the session he would call off his head—he would cease to be a member of the cabinet. Heaven had witnessed lots of queer things, but not many queerer things than the conduct of Mr. Ouimet in this respect. Heaven had seen Mr. Ouimet leave the ministry and heaven had seen him go back to it after three days had expired. (Applause and laughter.) To talk seriously, it was a fact that the session which had recently been closed had been called for the purpose of the government to solemnly assure the public at the outset, of giving legal force to the remedial order. The government's solemn promise was a false one. (Cheers.) Why had the government broken its promise? The friends who constituted the government at Ottawa only knew. One thing was certain, and that was that the two ministers who went back after their three days' strike had gone back to pick up the crumbs that fell from the government table. But the presence of those ministers in the cabinet, and any action that they might take, would not make the slightest difference in the question. As Mr. Beausoleil had just said, the present government would not settle the question. (Applause.) The present situation constituted, he was sorry to say, a crisis in the history of confederation. That was a circumstance of solemn moment. He had always been and would always be a friend to confederation. He had the fullest faith in the institutions of our country if they were honestly administered. (Applause.) If anxiety and distrust prevailed to-day it was not the fault of confederation, but of the men who were now administering the affairs of the country. (Applause.) These men were the incarnation of hesitancy, tergiversation and vacillation. It seemed as though their virility had been buried in the grave with Sir John Thompson. Was any further proof necessary than the fact that the session was called to settle the school question, and that no attempt at all at settling it was made during the session? Had not Mr. Ouimet when in Vercheres called it a witness the declaration he made that it would be settled? And had not that declaration been proved to be false? Turning to the repeated statements of the Conservative press, especially of the sanctimonious portion of it, such as the holy Minerve, that he had been silent on the school question, the Liberal leader indulged in a little banter, which was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd who listened to him. He knew those Conservative papers well, he said. They would be delighted, if they were silent, to see the word taken from the school question. In Quebec those pious Conservative newspapers were Catholic; in Ontario they were Protestant. In Quebec the saintly Minerve, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Ouimet, and the other important men were to him with a club in their hands, ready to down him if he said a single word about the school question; and in Ontario Mr. Clarke Wallace, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Tory and Orange organs were doing the same thing with another club, ready to strike him if he dared say a word on the same question. (Laughter.) Now, he had expressed his views on the school question on many occasions and in many parts of the Dominion. He had said later and over again that there was a question of fact, and that the Federal government had a right to interfere. But it had never yet interfered. It had shuffled and dangled with the question all along. Why had it not interfered? He would tell them why, and in doing so he was speaking with a sense of his responsibilities as a public man speaking to his countrymen. It was because in this country Catholics and Protestants had each their own ideas on the subject of education, and that the ideas of each were different. He was of the same faith and race as those he was addressing. Catholics were in the minority in Canada, and also, of course, in parliament. This school question could not be settled by an appeal to Catholics or by an appeal to Protestant prejudices. It could only be settled by a statesman who had the courage to discuss the question in the same terms before both Catholics and Protestants. (Loud applause.) He had used the same language in dealing with this question in Montreal, Toronto, and in Winnipeg, in every place east and west which he was then using in Sorel. Our constitution guaranteed to our people every right to which they could lay claim; to every minority every right to

LATEST ALASKAN NEWS.

This Northern Market Offers Some Splendid Possibilities to the Farmer.

Mining News of an Encouraging Character—Extensive Operations Projected.

The steamer Chilcat arrived down from Alaska Thursday evening, says the Post-Intelligencer, bringing besides the latest Alaska papers, M. N. Knuppenberg, of North Yakima, who went north in the steamer with a load of Yakima fruits and vegetables. He found that these shipments will be of great benefit to both Alaska and Washington, giving the former the best produce in the shortest time, and to the latter an addition of thousands of dollars in cash to the income of the growers. In reference to the enterprise Mr. Knuppenberg said: As a representative of the agricultural, horticultural and dairy products of Eastern Washington I find a twofold market, not so large at present, but one of the kind that Yakima producers enjoy supplying, for the buyers do not try to reduce the growers' price down to nothing, like market dealers under an economical administration, but they only ask us to pay freight on anything but first class goods. The people are first class in the Northwest, and the extreme goods shipped in a medium condition do not appear well after a long voyage. This holds good in vegetables, fruits and fresh meats especially. Now he urged every grower to send nothing but first class goods to our sister country, and in the near future Yakima may well be proud of so grand a market as I believe Alaska will afford. The fisheries, especially salmon, and the writers, are by no means industries of little significance. I find by observation and inquiry from good authority that a big fat baby, all ready for its swaddling clothes, is being reared in the Klondike. Salmon and Clam Packing Company now has an annual output of 60,000 dozen cans of the finest salmon that has ever been offered to the world's market, and from 20,000 to 50,000 cases of the same quality. (Cheers.) I have samples to demonstrate the fact to anyone who may be interested in the fishing or clam output. Not only this, but at Yess Bay, D. W. Cravely of Portland is operating a plant with 100 boats, and the fish are taken from the river there are three plants, and the Copper river has two Kilook has six which are equally large, and there are still more. As a well considered opinion, the Klondike has 2,344,000 pounds of fish, cod, herring and others which are found still further north. I also found an excellent brand of dried salmon, the name of which is Jacobson, who, with his unparalleled experience, will without doubt be able in the near future to fill extensive orders. "Let me say right here that our merchants of the Northwest, especially those of Idaho and Montana are blind to their own interests when they give an order for fish from the Atlantic waters. It is an intrusion on home products. I am compelled in spite of being my own merchant to protest against the importation of fish over those of the Atlantic waters. Mr. Knuppenberg is of the opinion that the recent reduction in freight rates from \$20 to \$5 a ton and in passenger fares from \$50 to \$12 a day, the coming of the Chilcat with the other steamers, has been quite instrumental in starting the building up of that country. The Chilcat brought a good sized cargo, part of which was 2,900 cases of fish, and the other part was 100 cases of the Yess Bay cannery. Four days ago the yacht Eleanor was passed at a distance of two miles, in Queen Charlotte Sound. The yacht was not headed on the direct course but was more likely a pleasure party, and was headed by the Queen and Willapa were both spoken. The atmosphere is reported to be very foggy and it is a very difficult trip under the circumstances. The Alaska News of August 8 states that recently named Williams arrived in Juneau in company with a woman whom he represented to be his wife. The couple remained almost in seclusion during their short stay and the fact that they were together was known only to a few persons. Dyea on route for the Yukon gold fields. On the steamer arriving about ten days after their departure came D. W. Walker, who seemed anxious to reach the Yukon country at the earliest possible moment. The officiating priest is said to have stated whether Moorehead was conscious or not, and stated that it is not a material point in his duty, as he was called by Mrs. Moorehead. The members of the American flag and A. F. A. are causing a great stir over the case.

HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN.

Its Track Marked by Extensive Loss of Life and Property.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—Reports have been received here to the effect that Japan was visited by a terrible storm on the 24th and 25th of July. Hurricanes swept across Kinsu, passing along the shores of the island crossed over the central districts of the mainland, and emerged into the Pacific Ocean. The track of the storm was everywhere marked by great loss of life and destruction of property. This catastrophe was followed by a heavy rain storm, and inundations added their devastating effects to the havoc wrought by wind. It is calculated that over 1000 have been killed or drowned. Ujina, a town that served as a military base during the recent war, felt the full force of the tempest. The place has been completely swamped by the sea. Over 100 boats were smashed, among them being 120 belonging to the army stores department. They were laden with supplies destined for the use of the troops in Liao Tung peninsula.

Weakness is the symptom, Impoverished blood the cause, Hood's Sarsaparilla the cure. It makes the weak strong.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PARTIES.

To the Editor:—Included in the pliable majority in parliament enjoyed by the present government at Ottawa are the British Columbia members. It is difficult to understand why this province should return men pledged to support a policy of high protection when it simply means a grab of over a million and a half dollars each year from British Columbians for which they receive no return whatever. Just think of it that we on the Pacific are bled annually to that extent and yet we permit our representatives to sit and vote like machines at the bidding of a ministry who would heap even greater burdens on us if they may be very first gentlemen indeed. I am sure that the British Columbia members will really represent the interests of the province and not their own precious selves. Personally our members may be very first gentlemen indeed, but they have nothing to say about them in their private capacity, nor do I wish to cast any slur upon their public character except that they appear to be mere tools to do the bidding of their superiors on the government side of the house. It is possible, too, that while at Ottawa they are a little more careful to look after their own interests and those of a clique of friends than they are to guard the interests of the province generally. That a change is close at hand is not difficult to foresee. The coming session in January, if it ever takes place, will be a lively one and cannot fail to place the government in a very peculiar position. It is possible the ministry may suffer defeat in parliament, but whether they do or not, they are bound to come out of the session in a battered condition. Then they will be obliged to go to the country, and British Columbia, along with the other provinces, will have the opportunity of sending the incompetents of Ottawa to the right-about. The session in January has been promised for the purpose of settling the school question. If the government passes remedial legislation to coerce Manitoba it will have Ontario to reckon with. If it fails to pass a coercive measure Quebec will strike, and so the cabinet finds itself "between the devil and the deep sea." It has only its own stupidity shuffling and incompetency to thank for the position it is in to-day, and at the present time every effort is being made to find some back door by which the ministers can escape from their responsibilities. They are praying that Premier Greenway will help them, but Premier Greenway says that he will think over the matter after harvest. He will then conclude that there is nothing for him to do, and the government at the last moment will be left to their own resources to face the parliament the best way they can. The Greenway government know full well that any coercive legislation passed by the Dominion will be only so much waste paper. The province will always be able to take care of itself in spite of anything the Dominion may do, and so Premier Greenway is not worrying himself. I dare say, very much about the matter. It is different with the Dominion government, for they are pledged to remedial legislation, and when they undertake to fulfill the promise then the fun will commence and Ontario will dance the jig. It is lamentable, almost laughable, to note the way in which the Bowell government is trying to squeeze out of its difficulty. The coquetting with Sir John Schultz, the "ever-pliable" minister of Manitoba, and other kindred attempts to induce Mr. Greenway are most amusing because of their barefacedness. Dignity is thrown to the winds and "fix-this-up-at-any-price" is the cry. I would not be at all surprised if before January Premier Bowell would have to step down and out so as to get the Conservative party free from a decided "fix." In that case there would probably be no January session but, instead, an appeal to the voters by the great school question an unsettled problem. It might be the best thing for the Conservative party, but it would at the same time be a most humiliating position for it to be in after all the bluster that has been indulged in by some of its prominent members. Mr. Laurier's advice, given at the outset and in his speeches to the country, was the true method which should have been pursued in dealing with the school question. He said it was a matter of fact and not of law, and he urged an investigation of the facts in order if possible to find out the truth and, if necessary, a solution of the difficulty. If this had been done in the first place all the present trouble would have been avoided. If the Dominion government had approached the province of Manitoba with an expressed desire to arrive at some amicable settlement after a friendly discussion of the facts, the provincial government would have placed themselves in a bad position had they refused to do what was fair in the premises. In that case public opinion everywhere would have been against Manitoba and the position of the Dominion correspondingly strong. But the Ottawa government saw fit to issue a mandate or order-in-council which the Manitoba government very properly regarded as the first step toward coercive measures. This at once brought the question of provincial rights into play and the school question became all the more complicated. The remedial order was a huge mistake. A communication between the two governments would have answered as well, and would not have been binding. The remedial order cannot now be withdrawn by the Ottawa cabinet with dignity and, until it is, Premier Greenway cannot withdraw from his position. It would be political death to him were he to do so, and he knows it. He suggested a commission, but his suggestion has not been acted on. Instead he has now been requested to state how far he is prepared to go in amending the act of 1890. He is taking his time to answer, and when he does so, it will be to ask for a withdrawal of the remedial order. The latter is the stumbling block and will remain so until withdrawn. In a few words, if the Dominion government had not taken the high-handed position it did with Manitoba the school question would probably have been settled by this time. It has ceased to be a question of justice or injustice to the minority, but has been made by the bungling management of the Dominion government a question of provincial rights, in which the federal authorities appear in the light of oppressors. This is sufficient to appeal to the sympathies of people in the other provinces.

POISONED HIS BLACK MISTRESS

Horrible Charge Against a Well-Known St. Louis Broker.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—The body of Narcie L. Leathe, a negro, sister and help of Priscilla Henry, a negro, whose husband has been for years the most notorious in the city of St. Louis, was exhumed by order of the coroner to-day, and her viscera taken out for chemical examination. In the meantime Thomas R. Howard, a descendant of the English family of that name, and a broker of thirty years standing, who has been the paramour of the Henry woman and has had charge of her affairs, is under arrest pending the result of the investigation. Some days ago Howard was arrested, charged jointly with Florence Williams, a cook in the Henry woman's house, with attempting to fraudulently transfer to himself the Williams woman's personal property. The Henry woman's worth of the \$100,000 worth of real estate accumulated by the Henry woman during a career of shame of many years. A bond was given and Howard was released, but the Williams woman was held in jail. The Henry woman had been ill, but improved during Howard's brief incarceration. From this chain of circumstances lead to a supposition that Howard was slowly poisoning her, and that he had also poisoned her sister, who died some weeks ago. The coroner seized a lot of medicine which Howard had been administering to the Henry woman, and some that had been given to her by the Leathe woman before her death. These medicines are being chemically examined shortly, and a report on them is expected shortly. In the meantime Howard was arrested and is still in jail.

TACOMA BANK SCANDAL.

Ex-Officers of National Bank of Commerce Sued for Making Bad Loans.

Tacoma, Aug. 15.—A sensation was sprung in banking circles to-day when the National Bank of Commerce commenced action in the United States court against F. M. Wade, the former president of the bank; J. Weathered, its former vice-president, and A. P. McClaine, its former cashier. The complaint charges them with having conducted the affairs of the bank in gross breach of their trust and so neglected their duty as to render the bank's capital largely impaired over \$100,000. Among the charges made is that they allowed Charles Scriber, who had no means of any kind, to borrow upwards of \$14,000 from the bank on his promissory note, which was secured by a mortgage on the land he was using the money for speculative purposes; that the land was afterwards turned over to the bank, and is not worth the prior encumbrances upon it. It also charges them with loaning to the Commercial Investment Company, whose business was speculating in real estate, of which T. O. Abbott was manager and principal stockholder, \$43,888.22, all of which is a loss to the bank. It also is claimed, loaned what now appears to be interest to \$51,074.23, to the Pacific Mill Company, and this debt is also worthless. The complaint charges them with infraction of the national banking act, and bristles with charges of incompetence. The court is asked for an order requiring the defendants to testify regarding these alleged transactions, to the effect that they may be held personally liable. Ex-President Wade has had papers prepared in a suit by which he will seek to have set aside the sale of bank stock made Monday to President Thorne, but will not fight it until the bank's suit is tried.

DOCTORS HAVE DIFFERENCES.

And Proceed to Shoot, With Probably Fatal Results to Both.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 17.—The reports of several shots in rapid succession were heard to come from the office of Dr. H. R. Holmes, corner Third and Washington streets, this morning. The tenants of the building rushed in and found the prostrate bodies of Dr. Holmes and Dr. Robert Auspeld, each with a smoking pistol in hand. Auspeld had a hole in his body and one in his head, another in his breast and a fourth in his right wrist. Holmes is wounded in the forehead, one ball having entered his arm and the other his body, just below the breast on the left side. Auspeld's wounds will undoubtedly result fatally. The cause of the shooting is not known, but it is thought that it is due to a criticism by Holmes of Auspeld's method of treating a patient in Portland hospital, and that Auspeld called at Holmes' office to make him retract.

W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION.

At the Black Diamond City—Large Attendance Present.

Nanaimo, Aug. 16.—The W. C. T. U. convention opened to-day in the Wallace street Methodist church, delegates from all parts of the province are present. At the Building Society drawing last evening, Mrs. W. Westwood won the \$2,000 appropriation. "Cholly is in a bad way. His mind seems to be unsettled. So" Well, it settles, it will not be at more than 20 per cent.

FIGHTING IN HONDURAS.

Battle Between Negroes and Caribs With Heavy Losses.

New York, Aug. 14.—One of the bloodiest battles that have been fought in British Honduras in many days, says a letter from Belize just received in Trenton, N.J., occurred August 3. Straum creek and Mullins river, about thirty miles south of Belize. The district there is settled by upwards of 20,000 Caribs, whose reservation occupies most of the ground under cultivation. The remainder is occupied by English planters principally, who have in their service 4,000 negroes. A few months ago a few English planters, whose relations are located seven miles from the coast, applied to the colonial legislature at Belize for permission to construct railroads from their plantations through the Carib reservations to the coast. The permission was granted and the surveyors authorized to survey the routes. The rails for the railroads arrived from England three or four weeks ago. As soon as the Caribs found it out a number of them wrote to the English planters and warned them not to put them down on their reservations if they desired to avoid trouble. The English planters laughed, and the work went on, and they were beginning their throes. Late in the afternoon of August 3 the Caribs assembled with machetes, advanced upon the negroes at work and ordered them to take up the rails. The negroes refused and threatened to attack the Caribs unless they cleared out. They went away, but returned in less than an hour to the number of close upon 7000, and began to tear the rails from their beds. The Englishmen ordered their negroes to try a little fighting. The moment the negroes raised their weapons the Caribs rushed upon them and with their machetes hacked and chopped the negroes to pieces. Small as their numbers were, the negroes fought bravely and killed many of their antagonists, but they could stand against the Caribs only two hours. Between 500 and 600 negroes in all were killed and almost as many injured, while the Caribs had close to 300 killed and twice as many wounded, some mortally. As soon as the negroes were forced to beat a retreat the Caribs went to work and tore up every foot of rails, damaging many of the English plantations, and destroyed large amounts of the value of many thousand dollars.

DAMAGING TO DURRANT.

Important Testimony for Prosecution. A New Witness Found.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—A local paper says the last link in the chain of evidence against Theodore Durrant has been discovered. Mrs. Leake, 50 years of age, and a member of Emmanuel church, who lives across the street from the church, has reported to the police that she saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont enter the church at 4:10 o'clock on April 3rd, the day of Miss Lamont's disappearance. She knew both Durrant and Miss Lamont intimately, and her report cannot be mistaken as to their identity. On April 3 Mrs. Leake sat at a window of her residence nearly all afternoon looking for her daughter, who she expected to arrive from San Mateo. At 4 o'clock she saw a couple coming in the street, one of whom she instantly recognized as Durrant. As the couple came nearer, Mrs. Leake recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. The latter wore a short school girl's dress, and carried a package of school books. The dress and school books were afterwards found in the church. When the couple reached the church gate they stepped for a moment. Durrant opened the gate and they passed through it. Mrs. Leake knew nothing detrimental to Durrant's character. She had always considered him "such an exemplary young man," but was understanding that fact she thought it exceedingly improper for the girl to go into the church with him alone. She imagined they had some errand in the church, and expected in a few minutes that they would come out. She watched carefully, but the gate did not open. There is only one entrance to Emmanuel church during the week, that is by the side gate and rear door. Mrs. Leake knew that the young people could have passed through the gate, and she wanted to see them. She waited long, but household duties called her to another part of the house, and obliged her to give up her vigil. Three school girls saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont riding on a Powell street car at 3:30 on the day that Miss Lamont disappeared. Attorney Quinlan saw the couple a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Now comes Mrs. Leake who says she saw Durrant and Miss Lamont near the church a few minutes later. She saw King, the organist, has already testified that he entered the church about 5 o'clock, and saw Durrant coming down from the attic. His face was red, he was pale, heaved his face as if he was near to fainting for breath, and was in a state of utter physical and nervous collapse. In answer to inquiries he stated that he had been engaged in arranging the electric lights in the loft and was overcome by gas.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—All kinds of paint and paint brushes. Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

Dr. Walker, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, is in the city.

Some Pretensions to Power.

Rather Filibustering.

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