

Mr. Templeman talks somewhat loosely about the "bleeding process by which this Province pays annually to the Dominion Treasury over \$1,000,000 more than she gets back for all purposes." This, it must be remembered, is not a party question. What the Province pays into the Dominion is regulated by the terms of Confederation and no one contends that the Federal Government takes more from it than it is entitled to under the Constitution. We believe that British Columbia's contribution to the Federal Treasury is more per head than she ought in fairness to be required to pay. No reliable calculation has yet been made as to how much more than her fair share this Province pays into the general revenue. This matter has been discussed in an academic way by British Columbia newspapers—the *Colonist* commenced the discussion—and politicians; but no close and fair calculation that we are aware of has been made, and it is certainly a matter that requires to be looked into, with the view of relieving this Province, if on inquiry it is found to be overburdened. But Mr. Templeman, while he talks about the way in which the Province is "bled," does not say that the party which he supports is prepared to have the Constitution altered with respect to the contributions to be paid by the several provinces into the Dominion Treasury. When the Liberal party were in power the Government took from this province every cent to which it was entitled, and its stinginess is a matter of history. The public service of the province was not kept up on a generous scale, and even the terms of confederation, where they required the expenditure of money, were not, if we remember rightly, very promptly or very cheerfully carried out. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any Grit Government will in the future be in any respect more liberal. It will take all it is entitled to collect and give back as little as it possibly can. As Mr. Templeman is disposed to make a party issue of this "bleeding" question he should be prepared to show that the party which he supports has given it serious consideration, and that it has pledged itself to refund to this Province the million dollars a year which he asserts is taken from it unjustly. To talk about the matter without being prepared to submit some scheme of reparation or restitution having the approval of the leaders of his party is to try to deceive the electors. It is not in his power to commit the Grit party to any promise that he may make, or to any course which he may indicate. It is almost certain that the Grit leaders will laugh at what he says on the subject, and scout any proposal that he may make. The question is new to them, and the chances are a hundred to one that they will regard Mr. Templeman's views and claims as absurd—as mere election "guff."

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

We hear a great deal in these days from Grit candidates and Grit partisans about the advantages of a revenue tariff. Canada had what is called a tariff for revenue and the administration of the affairs of the country was then in the hands of the Liberals. Was the country prosperous under a revenue tariff with a Grit government to put it in operation? It was not. It was very much the reverse.

"A great many young men who are now voters," says the Hamilton Spectator, "have no personal recollection of the hard times which existed under the Grit reign of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and these do not appreciate the benefits of the National Policy as their fathers do. Let these young men seek the advice of those who have seen Canada under the tariff-for-revenue policy, which the Grits threaten to restore."

This is good advice. There were hard times under Mackenzie and the revenue tariff—harder than there have ever been since.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTION.

The most cheering accounts reach us from Winnipeg as to the progress which the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald is making in his canvass. The *Nor-Western* of the 2nd says: "It has, in fact, been quite evident to any close observer that Mr. Macdonald has gained ground steadily from the day he entered the field as a candidate, and this, too, upon a straight, frank statement of his position on the school and other questions of the day." The *Nor-Western* is, of course, a strong Government paper, but making every allowance for the partiality of a sanguine partisan, does it not seem strange that a supporter of the present Government should have any chance of being elected in the capital of Manitoba?

If matters in that province are as they have been represented, those living at a distance from it would naturally think that it would be sheer madness for a member of Sir Charles Tupper's government to present himself for election in the city of Winnipeg. We have been told over and over again that the great majority of the electors of the province are so indignant at the attempt made to

"coerce" them that any candidate who signified his intention to support the Government would be hooted down and pelted from the platform on which he would have the audacity to appear. Instead of that the Hon. Hugh Macdonald has been honored with ovation after ovation by Manitoba electors, and is running against the strongest man that the Liberals can put in the field, with the certainty, the Conservatives say, of success, and with at any rate, all must admit, the enthusiastic support of a large number of the electors. This must appear strange to those of the East and the West who were led to believe that the heather was on fire in Manitoba and that its inhabitants had risen as one man in defence of their public schools. The facts of the enthusiastic reception given to Sir Charles Tupper in Winnipeg and of the candidature of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, a member of his Government, for the capital of the province, are proofs that all that we in this province have been told about the way in which the Government is regarded by the electors of Manitoba has not been exactly as true as the Gospel.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The San Francisco Chronicle laments that nothing has been done during the present session of Congress toward providing for the preservation of the forests of the United States. Several measures for this purpose have been framed and discussed in committee, but for some reason or other no progress has been made in any of them. "At the solicitation of the Secretary of the Interior," it says, "the National Academy of Sciences has had the subject under consideration for some time and has appointed a Commission of notable scientists to make an investigation of the forestry problem in all its phases. The members are Professor Charles S. Sargent, Professor Alexander Agassiz, General Henry L. Abbott, Professor William H. Brewer, Arnold Hague and Gifford Pinchot."

"The forestry question," the Chronicle proceeds to say, "is one of the most important before the American people to-day. The prosperity of every land has declined with the denudation of its timbered areas, and we cannot afford to shut our eyes to the experience of the past. Our great forest belts have been cruelly, almost criminally dealt with for the past thirty years, and nowhere more than on the Pacific Coast. Our great redwood forests in the north have been devastated by fire and pilfer, and hundreds of square miles of the grandest growths of pines that ever graced and blessed the earth have been swept away to feed the furnaces of Western Nevada. But the harm is not irreparable. Perhaps a quarter of the area of the United States is still timbered. It is grossly heretofore. Let laws be enacted for its preservation. Let no more of it be sold; no more of it be encroached by fire; no more of it left to the indiscriminate havoc of the axe. So much must be done to the land we inherited in its fatness; to our children, whose well-being we hold in trust; to the demand, even, of self-preservation, the first of human laws."

The Dominion of Canada, like the United States, has been most neglectful of its forests and singularly slow in taking measures to preserve them. Yet if the present wasteful practices are continued their total destruction is not far off. Even if the timber were properly protected and none of it wasted, legitimate consumption would cause its disappearance in the course of time. But it is calculated that more timber is wasted in one way and another than is used for all purposes. This deplorable waste should not be allowed to continue. The Government of the Dominion and the Governments of the several provinces should without further delay set about preserving the forest wealth of the country.

THE CANNERY STRIKE.

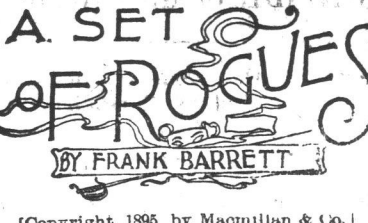
ASTORIA, Or., June 6.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as one of the boats engaged in fishing for Cook's cannery at Clifton was returning with its catch of fish, the occupants were fired upon, presumably by strikers in ambush on the shore. The fishermen and boat pulled succeeded in getting out of range with no other damage than numerous bullet holes through the sides of the boat, one ball passing through the rim of the boat puller's hat. It is claimed by the men that they were the target of forty shots by actual count. A similar assault was made from the same place on another boat about 11 o'clock to-day.

The report of the shooting has caused much excitement here, and there is beginning to be talk of organizing a "vigilance committee" to protect the community against the outrages which are becoming daily more bold and frequent. There is much uneasiness here on the part of all classes of citizens at the repeated murders and other forms of violence, and unless steps are immediately taken to ferret out and punish the guilty parties it is feared that a veritable reign of terror will be inaugurated throughout the lower river section.

The first sign of a break in the strike comes in the demand by the organ of the strikers here that the advisory committee of the union might be willing to order the strike off provided the cannerymen will show that they cannot make a reasonable profit and pay 5 cents per pound for fish.

CLOUDBURST IN KANSAS.

SALINA, Kas., June 6.—Gypsum City, a small town 17 miles southeast of here, night Thursday. The town was flooded by a cloudburst about midnight, and people were compelled to flee from the houses. Water was running through the main street several feet deep to-day. The farms along the creek were covered from eight inches to three feet deep.



A SET OF ROGUES.
BY FRANK BARRETT.
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CHAPTER XXXIX.
So Groves, as my man was named, told me how he and eight other poor Englishmen, sharing the same baggage, had endured the hardships and misery of slavery, some for 13 and none less than seven years; for three years they had been working a secret tunnel by which they could escape from their prison, in which they were locked up every night at sundown, at any moment, how for six months, since the completion of their tunnel, they had been watching a favorable opportunity to seize a ship and make good their escape, seven of them being mariners, and how now they were by tedious suspense wrought to such a pitch of desperation that they were ripe for any means of winning their freedom. "And here," says he in conclusion, "hath merciful Providence given us the power to save not only ourselves from this accursed bondage, but you also if you are minded to join us."

Asking him how he proposed to accomplish this end, he replied: "This as easy as kiss your hand. First, do you accept Haroon's offer?"

"Good," says he, rubbing his hands and speaking thick with joy. "You may be sure that Mohand will suffer no one to interfere with your getting aboard, to the achievement of his design. When is it to be?"

I hesitated a moment, lest I should fall into another trap trying to escape from the first, but seeing he was an Englishman I would not believe him capable of playing into the Turks' hands on our undoing, and so I told him our business was for midnight on the feast of Ramadan.

"Sure, naught but Providence could have ordered matters so well," says he, doubling himself up, as if unable to control his joy. "We shall be there in nine sturdy men. Some shall hide in the caves, and others behind the rock, and when Haroon rows to shore four of us will get into his boat, muffled up as you would be to escape detection, and as soon as they lay themselves to their oars their business shall be settled."

"As how?" says I, shrinking as ever from deeds of violence. "Leave that to us, but be assured they shall not raise a cry that shall frighten your lady. Oh, we know the use of a bowstring as well as any Turk among them. We have that to thank 'em for. Well, these two being dispatched, we return to shore, and two more of our men will get in, then we four to the felucca, and there boarding we serve the others as we served the first two. So back comes one of us to fetch off our other comrades and you four, say, are being aboard, we cut our cable, lay sail, and by the time Mohand comes in the morning to seek his game on the sand bank we shall be half way to Elche and farther if Providence do keep pace with this happy beginning. What say you, friend?" adds he, noting my reflective mood.

Then I frankly confessed that I would have some assurance of his honesty. "I can give you none, master," says he, "but the word of a good Yorkshireman. Surely you may trust me as I trust you, for 'tis in your power to reveal all to Haroon and so bring us all far off. Even if the timber were properly protected and none of it wasted, legitimate consumption would cause its disappearance in the course of time. But it is calculated that more timber is wasted in one way and another than is used for all purposes. This deplorable waste should not be allowed to continue. The Government of the Dominion and the Governments of the several provinces should without further delay set about preserving the forest wealth of the country."

The next day there fell a great deluge of rain, and the morrow being the feast of Ramadan we regarded this as highly favorable to our escape, for here when rain falls it ceases not for 48 hours, and this might we count upon the aid of darkness. And that evening, as I was looking at some merchandise in a bazaar, a fellow sidles up to me and whispers, fingering a piece of cloth as if he were minded to buy it:

"Does all go well?"

Then perceiving this was Joe Groves, I answered in the same manner:

"All goes well."

"Tomorrow at midnight," I return. Upon which, casting down the cloth, he goes away without further sign.

And now comes in the feast of Ramadan with a heavy, steady downpour of rain all day, and no sign of ceasing at sundown, which greatly contented us. About 10 o'clock we were in the street, quite still, and our fear of accident pressing us to depart, we crept silently into the street without let or hindrance, though I warrant some spy of Mohand's was watching to carry information of our flight to his master, and so through the narrow, deserted alleys to the outskirts of the town, and thence by the riverside to the great inn, with only just so much light as enabled us to hang together and no more. And I do believe we should have floundered into the river or one side or into a ditch of the other but that, having gone over this road the last time with the thought that it might lead us to liberty, every object by the way impressed itself upon my mind most astonishingly.

Here under this rock stood we above an hour, with no sound but the beating of the rain and the lap of the water running in from the sea. Then, as it might

be about half past 11, a voice close beside us, which I knew for Joe Groves', though I could see no one but us four, Jack by my side and Moll bound close to her husband, says:

"All goes well!"

"Yes; all goes well," says I, whereupon he gives a cry like the croak of a frog, and his comrades creep up almost unseen and unheard, save that each as he came whispered his name, as Spinks, Davis, Lee, Best, etc., till their number was all told. Then Groves, who was clearly chosen their captain, calls Spinks, Lee and Best to stand with them and bids the others and us to stand back against the canes till we are called. So we do his bidding and fall back to the growth of canes, whence we could but dimly make out the mass of the rock for the darkness, and there waited, breathless, listening for the sound of oars. But these Moors, for a better pretense of secrecy, had muffled their oars, so we knew not they were at hand until we heard Haroon's voice, speaking low:

"Englishmen, are you there?" asks he.

"Aye, we four," whispers Groves in reply.

Then we hear them wade into the water and get into the boat with whispering of Haroon where they are to dispose themselves, and so forth. After that silence for about ten minutes, and no sound but the ceaseless rain until we next hear Groves' voice:

"Davis, Negus," whispers he, on which two of our number leave us and go out to the boat to replace Haroon and that other Moor, who, in the manner of the Turks, had been strangled and cast overboard.

And now follows a much longer period of silence, but at length that comes to an end, and we hear Groves' voice again whispering us to come. At the first sound of his voice his three comrades rush forward, but Groves, recognizing them, says hoarsely: "Back, every one of you but those I called, or I'll brain you! There's room but for six in the boat, and those who helped us shall go first, as I ordered. The rest must wait their time."

So these fellows, who would have ousted us, give way, grumbling, and Mr. Godwin carrying Moll to the boat Dawson and I waded in after him, and so, with great gratitude, take our places as Groves directs. We being in, he and his mate lay to their oars and pull out to the felucca, guided by the lantern on her bulwarks.

Having put us aboard safely, Groves and his mate fetch the three fellows that remained ashore, and now all being embarked they abandon the small boat, slip the anchor and get out their long sweeps, all in desperate haste, for that absence of wind, which I at first took to be a blessing, appeared now to be a curse, and our main hope of escape lay in pulling far out to sea before Mohand discovered the trick put upon him and gave chase. All night long we toiled with most savage energy, dividing our number into two batches, so that one might go to the oars as the other tired, turn and return. Not one of us but did his utmost—nay, even Moll would stand by her husband and strain his eyes as did we. But for all our labor Algiers was yet in sight when the break of day gave us light to see it. Then was every eye searching the waters for sign of a sail, be it to save or to undo us. Sail saw we none, but about 9 o'clock Groves, scanning the waters over against Algiers, perceived something which he took to be a galley. Nor were we kept long in uncertainty, for by 10 it was obvious to us all, showing that it had gained considerably upon us in spite of our frantic exertions, which convinced us that this was Mohand, and that he had discovered us with the help of a spy-glass maybe.

At the prospect of being overtaken and carried back to slavery a sort of madness possessed those at the oars, first our sails, which we had hoisted, were hauled down, and a fury of violence that it snapped at the rowlock and was of no further use. Still we made good progress, but what could we with three oars do against the galley which maybe was mounted with a dozen?

Some were for cutting down the mast and throwing spars, sails and every useless thing overboard to lighten our sails, but Groves would not hear of this, saying by a start in the rain that a breeze was to be expected, and, surely enough, the rain presently smote us on the cheek smartly, whereupon Groves ran up our sail, which, to our infinite delight, did presently swell out fairly, careening us so that the oar on t'other side was useless.

But that which favored us favored also our enemies, and shortly after we saw two sails go up to match our one. Then Groves called a council of us and his fellows, and his advice was this: That ere the galley drew nigh enough for our number to be sighted he and his fellows should bestow themselves away in the stern cabin and lie there with such arms of knives and spikes as they had brought with them ready to their hands, and that, on Mohand boarding us with his men, we four should retire toward the cabin, when he and his comrades would spring forth and fight every man to the death for freedom, and he held out good promise of a successful issue. "For," says he, "knowing you four—meaning us—are unarmed, 'tis not likely he will have furnished himself with any great force, and as his main purpose is to possess this lady he will not suffer his men to use their firepieces or use them to your destruction. Therefore," adds he, "if you have the stomach for your part of this business, which is but to hold the helm as I direct, all must go well. But for the lady, she hath any fear, we may find a place in the cabin for her."

This proposal was accepted by all with gladness, except Moll, who would on no account leave her husband's side, but had he not been there I believe she would have been the last aboard to feel fear or play a cowardly part.

So, without further parley, the fellows crept into the little cabin, each fingering his naked weapon, which made me feel very sick with apprehension of bloodshed.

The wind freshening, we kept on at a spanking rate for another hour, Groves lying on the deck with his eyes just over the bulwarks and giving orders to Dawson and me, who kept the helm. Then the galley, being within a quarter of a mile of us, fired a shot as a signal to us to haul down our sail, and this having no effect he soon after fired another, which, striking us in the stern, sent great splinters flying up from the bulwarks there.

"Hold her helm stiff," whispers Groves, and then he backs cautiously into the cabin without rising from his belly, for the men aboard the galley were now clearly distinguishable.

Presently bang goes another gun, and the same moment, a shot taking our mast a yard or so above the deck, our lateen falls over upon the water with a great slap, and so we are brought to an end.

Dropping her sail, the galley sweeps up alongside us, and casting out divers hooks and tackle they held ready for their purpose they grappled us securely. My heart sank within me as I perceived the number of our enemies, 30 or 40, as I reckon, but happily not above half a dozen armed men, and Mohand on Mohand among them with a saber in his hand, for now I foresaw the carnage which must ensue when we were boarded.

Mohand on Mohand was the first to lay upon our deck, and behind came his janizaries of half a score of seamen. We four, Mr. Godwin holding Moll's hand in his, stood in a group betwixt Mohand and his men, who stood behind, waiting his orders. One of the janizaries was drawing his cutlass, but Mohand bade him put it up, and making an obeisance to Moll he told us we should suffer no hurt if we surrendered peaceably.

"Never, you Turkish thief!" cries Dawson, shaking his fist at him.

Mohand makes a gesture of regret, and turning to his men tells them to take us, but to use no weapons, since we had none. Then, he himself leading with his eyes fixed hungrily upon Moll, the rest came on, and we fell back toward the cabin.

The next instant, with a wild yell of fury, the hidden men burst out of the cabin, and then followed a scene of butchery which I pray heaven it may nevermore be my fate to witness.

Groves was the first to spill blood. Leaping upon Mohand, he buried a long curved knife right up to the hilt in the neck of Mohand, striking downward just over the collar bone, and he fell, the blood spurting from his mouth upon the deck. At the same time our men, falling upon the janizaries, did most horrible butchery—nay, 'twas no battle, but sheer butchery, for these men, being taken so suddenly, had no time to draw their weapons and could only fly to their rescue by a desperate and bloody fight.

Our other butchers had no mercy. They could think only of their past wrongs and of satiating the thirst for vengeance, which had grown to a madness by previous restraint.

"There's for 13 years of misery," cries one, driving his spike into the heart of one. "Take that for hanging of my brother," screams a second, cleav-



He buried a long curved knife up to the hilt in the neck of Mohand.

ing a Moor's skull with his hatchet. "Quits for turning an honest lad into a devil," calls a third, drawing his knife across the throat of a shrieking wretch, and so forth, till not one of all the crowd was left to murder.

Then, still devoured by their lust for blood, they swarmed over the side of the galley to finish this massacre, Groves leading, with a shout of "No quarter!" and all echoing these words with a roar of joy. But here they were met with some sort of resistance, for the Moors aboard, seeing the fate of their comrades, forbearing them of their hands, had turned their swivel gun about, and now fired the ball, carrying off the head of Joe Groves, the best man of all that crew, if one were better than another.

But this only served to incense the rest the more, and so they went at their cruel work again and ceased not till the last of their enemies was dead. Then, with a wild hurrah, they signal their triumph, and one fellow, holding up his bloody hands, smears them over his face with a devilish scream of laughter.

Now, caring no more for us or what might befall us than for the Turks who lay all mangled on our deck, one cuts away the tackle that lashes the galley to us, while the rest haul up the sail, and so they go their way, leaving us to shift for ourselves.

To be continued.

St. John's, Nfld., June 5.—Last night while a large fleet of vessels was trying to reach this port to procure supplies for the summer's fishery, five of them drove ashore at different points. Three men were drowned. The remainder, numbering about 80 altogether, escaped in boats.

TO THE ELECTORS
VANCOUVER
DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—The Dominion Elections are at hand, and it will be your privilege and duty to elect a member to represent you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be chosen by a large portion of the electors from all parts of the district to become a candidate for the office that must be filled.

The most important subject before the public at the present time I think is the tariff question. In reviewing the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, we find that the Liberal Conservatives were returned to power with a large majority in 1878, and the fiscal policy of the party was the cause of that change. This policy has been carried out since that time and has been endorsed by the electors in 1882, 1887 and 1891, and the policy in the future is to be that of the past—a reasonable protection of Canadian interests. The great aim of the Liberal Conservatives has been to encourage home industries, and to do so in a way that this could not be done without moderate protection, and on this particular question the electors from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pronounce their verdict in June. We find that this is the great question that the Liberal party expect to centre their arguments on. The country is flooded with the literature of that party, which will deceive the unwary if possible, and make them believe that the Liberal Conservatives are the most corrupt and dishonest party that ever lived on the earth. Since 1894 we find that the government has been gradually reducing the tariff upon all articles that are in general use by the working classes in the country. We see in the Finance Minister's Budget that the tariff on Foster that the articles such as tea, coffee and tin were entered free of duty, which means that the government were considering the interests of the masses, and we find right along, year by year, duties being reduced, which were a great burden to the people; and we are promised that the same policy will be continued until we have every article in general use reduced so that we will have just enough protection to keep our neighbors from getting any undue advantage over us. We are all aware that the policy of the United States is a high protective one. They are not in favor of reciprocity, and the tariff is to their advantage. They will give no preference to us, and what are the Liberal party advocating—free trade, free trade for revenue; in fact, when we find the Liberals at their best their policy is to reduce the tariff until the Liberal Conservatives are carrying out at present. Hear what we have from one of our local Liberal papers:

"A tariff readjustment does not mean the wanton destruction of the industries for the mere sake of carrying out a free trade principle. The object is to help the industries of the country."

And yet on the other hand we hear them crying round us and about the country that the policy of the Liberal Conservatives in protecting our industries is a protectionist policy, and that the Liberal Conservatives are the only ones reaping the rich harvest. It is impossible for any government to become perfect in a year, or even 20 years. They are finding out daily what the free trade policy is doing to the people, and I am glad to see that there are such promising signs that they will be returned to power by an overwhelming majority. To those of us who have lived under the reign of the Liberal Conservative government, and who have seen the results of their policy, we are sure that the free trade will be a change for the better. I say Canada for the Canadians first, last and all the time.

The Manitoba School Question is the subject that the Liberal party are expecting to ride to power by. On this question the Liberal party give me humble judgment, so that those who have given this question their serious consideration may see that British fair play will prevail at last. When Manitoba received her Constitution in 1870, the rights of the Catholics were protected by law. The minority at that time were the Catholics, and the majority were the Protestants. The separate schools did not give justice to all. They were found to be a great burden on the poor farmers and the school became heavier on one portion of the people than the other. The schools were not up to the standard, a spirit of dissatisfaction reigned among the majority who had been in the time become Protestants, and the Manitoba Legislature passed the School Act, which gave the majority that consideration that the Maritime and Eastern provinces had done. It was the right time the question should have been settled. After six years of litigation, the question has been decided by the government. The Liberal party have been divided on the question as well as the Conservatives. The conclusion that the majority of the country have come to is that the Manitoba Legislature will have to settle the question in a reasonable manner to all concerned. I could not support Remedial Legislation brought in by the government, but would support any measure to give justice to all concerned, so long as the public school system is kept intact. Mr. Laurier, while in B.C., said on two occasions while here that we had the best school system in the country, and commended our province highly on its advanced school system. Having such testimony (and I believe it is true) I will be said I have no hesitation in saying we have about as perfect a school system as there is in any country.

In coming to provincial matters I believe we are on the threshold of a prosperous future. Our mineral resources are not what we require. The Arctic Ocean, indicate that we have untold wealth within our reach. Being able to those facts, it is our duty to advertise our resources to encourage English capital to come and develop our mines of precious metals. The federal and provincial governments must do their parts also, and it will be the duty of the members elected to Ottawa to see that justice is done.

I am in favor of the subsidizing of the C.W.R. to a reasonable extent, and endorse the action of the B.C. government in this respect.

The extension of the E. & N.R. should be carried out at once, and the necessary appropriation should have been granted at the last session of our Dominion Parliament.

The farmers of our district will require the earliest attention of the local member considering the wretched condition in which they are placed along our coast, and on this island.

Markets require to be established in all our principal cities, facilities for getting to those markets and reasonable rates by railway and steamers should be given. As the government have to assist in this, it is only reasonable to expect that they will grant every facility in their power, and which I shall feel it my duty to urge, should I have the honor to be elected.

Our Postal system requires investigation. The growing needs of all parts of our district by railway and steamers are not what we require. The member for the district will be held responsible in future for attention to our various needs. Considering our geographical condition I consider that we will require best consideration from the Dominion government to give, to make liberal appropriations for public buildings, and for improving our coasts and harbors.

Having been 17 years amongst you, I consider I have a practical knowledge of the various wants of our district. If elected I will devote my whole time to working for the interests of all; to unite and bind together all classes and labor in all its branches, and I will not commit myself on any great measure brought before parliament, without consulting the electors of the district. In the event of my being elected I will do all in my power for the support of all who desire the prosperity of our country.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HAGGART.

Wellington, B.C. May 4, 1896. my20-dw

GEO. A. SARGISON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant and Agent.
No 48 Bangle Street

LATEST FROM
The Moscow Cate
A Condition of
Colony's

Panic Stricken
"Meteor's" Vi
"Britannia"

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Athens telegram from the is cates a state of anarchy in a western portion of the Mahomedan provinces they plunder and murder. The sounds of battle distinctly heard on the in Suda bay.

Eye-witnesses of the crush at the plain Saturday agree that the prefect of police, is the disaster. He is a party officer of troops, declaring that he knows. The popular Vlassovsky is intense become a curse and upon, armed with a who have lynched upon his arriving at not had his route been himself strongly ber of Moujik, it app in the vats of beer in in which they plunged the liquor.

At the concluding British women's action yesterday, various temperance character government to insist reforms, were adopted were according to Lad and Miss Frances W. enthusiasm.

A Capetown dispatch says that in the House Spring, in announcing the opinion that the available stock was partly due to the colony was a part of the demands the seas must Africa.

There was a panic excursion steamer on Germany. Some 250 school were on board of the lake that shore eer appeared on deck children," he said, "er, as I intend to blow He would do it, he de him on the shore. A full panic prevailed, and of the crew threw him and bound him. An investigation shain had so fixed an explosion was were immediately lowing children hurried children leaped into the rescued. Within a m the last one was tak exploded. The eke confession, and is not sane.

The French Niger Salaga has been total its number being tot arrows in Bourgeois nant of the expedition on May 12. The Times says of yacht Meteor, which of Wales' Britannia justifies the opinion that any factor that cutter ever seen in Br questionable she was for her designers. T tained, in what must state, that she could stretch taken out of the gear naturally work markable. Nothing is spoken in regard to the boy 12. She is not has not any excessive her bow is longer and than in any previous left the water very cle as usual this time. heavy in her after bow 12,240 square feet. The last Valkyrie. Y she was stable, e encased in a cloud of boom is 97 feet shorter than the Valk her mainsail is equal questionable that the onal vessel. The she has less beam and the Valkyrie, there is should not acquit her blow. It is the first mha has had such an Nicholas O'Connor, tador, to the Czar and nection with the cor a National vessel in Athens for the pu the Cretans who are the rule of the Turks.

The trial of Gen. B. mander-in-chief of the Africa, who is char responsible for the disa Italian army at Ad Asmatt, Africa, to will comprise the cou It is stated that the drednub will cot support England in After the coronation France in an effort to the electors of the district. In the event of my being elected I will do all in my power for the support of all who desire the prosperity of our country.

Over a hundred R have been ordered to in three days. No e order is given, exce "obnoxious foreigner" The German Sa assisting Pretender did his father some y tempt is being oppos and British consul party has lately be strations of defiance. H. J. Moors, of impo munition, has been lower court, and is peeled to the suprem