

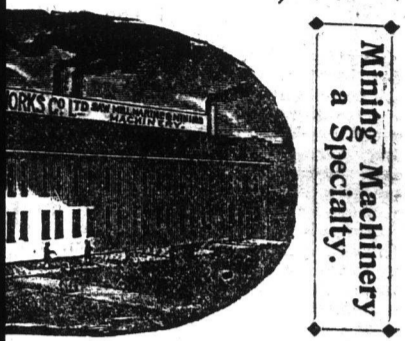
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PERRINS' IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE SIDE WRAPPER

For the purpose of bringing about as soon as possible the legislation aimed at in the Farmers' Institutes, passed at the last session of the legislature, Mr. J. E. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has been appointed acting superintendent of farmers institutes, and regulations are being drawn up. These regulations are being sent out among many of the principal farmers for suggestions and opinions from farmers generally are asked by Mr. Anderson in regard to desirable rules for carrying out the act. Everything depends upon the agriculturists themselves taking an active interest in the matter. An institute can be organized on petition of 15 persons resident in any district and compliance with certain details. The object of the institutes is to encourage and improve agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures and the useful arts; and by co-operation for carrying on any industry, or for any purpose related to agriculture within the district.

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SEAL HUNTERS' RIGHTS

Darcy Thompson's Report Increases Surprise at the American Proposal to Curtail Them.

The London Times Opposes Change in the Interest of But One Nationality.

LONDON, May 28.—In an editorial on Professor Darcy Thompson's report to the Behring Sea seal fisheries, the Times this morning says: "The report must tend to increase the surprise at the proposal of the United States to revise the Paris award. Nothing short of the most urgent necessity would render such a demand one that is somewhat ungracious on the part of a friendly government. America obtained at once all the advantages which the award conferred upon her, and she might have been expected to await the expiration of the period which the judges named before inviting us to re-open the discussion with the declared purpose of getting the conditions altered in a sense favorable to her interests. As a matter of fact, both the Thompson and Jordan reports agree that our knowledge of seal life, on many important points, is still very defective. This ought to be decisive against an immediate change of the regulations. The burden of proof lies with America. Can it be said that she has made out her case? There is no mystery about the wishes of the American government. The Americans desire to put an end to pelagic sealing altogether. We shall be quite ready when the time comes to agree to protective measures in the common interests of all classes of seal fisheries, but these measures must be based on the facts of seal history and not on the interest of one nationality against the interest of another; and it seems to us that the data in the Jordan report does not justify its conclusion. What would the United States answer to a similar proposal with regard to their fishery on the American shore of Newfoundland? They would answer "It is not business." The Daily Chronicle says this morning that Mr. J. W. Foster, the American special commissioner on the seal question, will remain in London for a few days only and then go direct to St. Petersburg. With Ambassador Hay and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the Legation, Mr. Foster paid a number of official visits yesterday, among them being a visit to the Foreign Office and the French and Russian embassies.

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HAWAIIAN SUGAR INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Pettigrew has given notice of an amendment to the tariff bill providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty as follows: "That the treaty concluded January 13, 1875, and proclaimed June 3, 1875, and the convention extending the duration of said treaty concluded December 6, 1884, between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, is hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled."

In explaining the bill in the Senate yesterday, Senator Aldrich, who has it in charge, said with reference to the Hawaiian treaty: "The committee also prepared and present an amendment to the House provision in regard to the Hawaiian treaty. The existing commercial treaty between the United States and the government of the Hawaiian Islands, is hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled."

The effect of this bounty was undoubtedly to stimulate enormously the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands. While we cannot fairly abrogate a treaty of this kind with a friendly country without notice, we believe that negotiations should be entered into looking to such a modification of the treaty as will reduce the bounty to be paid Hawaiian sugar producers to a reasonable sum, and the committee will present an amendment looking in that direction at an early day. There should be no difficulty in securing through the treaty-making power such modifications of the treaty as will be satisfactory to both countries without injury to either. It certainly cannot be expected that the United States will continue for any length of time to pay a bonus of seven or eight millions of dollars per annum as an inducement to any foreign country to trade with us. I assume there will be no difficulty in securing proper modifications of the treaty so that it will not be necessary for the government of the United States to give the one year's notice of abrogation of the treaty as provided for by its terms.

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DR. GRIFFIN'S LATEST.

A Three Million Dollar Affair Boldly Named After the Place of His Downfall.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Raised on Another Proposition—His Address Now Destined.

New York, May 27.—The Journal publishes the following: "The many persons who were investigated in all sorts of schemes by Dr. G. H. Griffin, who formerly had an office at No. 19, Broadway, are mourning the loss of their money and wondering what has become of the smooth-tongued promoter."

Dr. Griffin has been suddenly a short time ago, and only now is the extent of his scheming coming to light. The companies which he organized are too numerous to mention. He first made his appearance on lower Broadway with a scheme to build a railroad through the coal fields of New Brunswick, Canada. He said he had just arrived from Canada and was authorized to raise money with which to complete the road. He had already been constructed in New Brunswick. One of the first persons whom he interested in the railroad project was Dr. Metz. Mr. Metz invested \$10,000 in the railroad and later turned over to Dr. Griffin \$50,000 in addition. The road was never built.

Hardly had this deal been begun before Dr. Griffin announced himself as the owner of large and valuable coal properties in British Columbia and organized a company by the name of the Nanaimo Coal Mining Co. of British Columbia under the laws of West Virginia. The stock was sold at a price of \$3,000,000 and bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. Dr. Griffin was president of the company and several New Yorkers were interested in the scheme. The bonds and stock was printed in Montreal, and the Western Loan and Trust Co., of Montreal, registered the bonds of the company and guaranteed the interest on them, amounting to \$180,000 per year. Dr. Griffin then went to London to dispose of the bonds, while the trust company investigated in British Columbia and called to London, which prevented his selling the bonds to investors there.

As president of the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia, Griffin received \$500,000 in bonds, which he sold in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds, and obtained a loan on them of something like \$50,000. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, which registered the bond issue was organized, has since received a query from London as to the value of the bonds, which he had sold in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds, and obtained a loan on them of something like \$50,000. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, which registered the bond issue was organized, has since received a query from London as to the value of the bonds, which he had sold in London.

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MR. FLYNN'S FITTING.

He Left in a Huff Because Some Post-Election Appointments Were Not Sanctioned.

His Newspaper Refers Warmly to Traitors in the Party—Ministers' Elections.

Toronto, May 27.—The World's Montreal correspondent sends his paper a story of the recent conflict between Sir Adolphe Chapleau and ex-Premier Flynn. The Lieutenant-Governor, the correspondent says, had been late in returning Premier that he would sign only such orders as had been adopted by the cabinet previous to election day, viz.: May 11. Besides other important nominations was that of Hon. Louis Beaudry, late Minister of Agriculture, to a seat in the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Dorion having decided to give up his seat in the House of Commons for the health. "Then, sir," said Hon. Mr. Flynn, indignantly at the manner in which the Premier had treated him, "here is my resignation." And he immediately left the gubernatorial presence.

Moscow, May 27.—Hon. Mr. Flynn's organ, L'Avant Gardie, says: "There are causes of the party defeat which were all the more ignominious because they were unknown to most of our friends. In certain quarters there have been conspiracies and shameful treason perpetrated by men who, not being members of the cabinet, had free access to prepare the ambush. They tried to strike us in the back, and it would have taken very little for us to denounce in the House of Commons the men who, owing everything to the Conservative party, nevertheless were ready to deliver us up to our enemies. Mr. Flynn, who is a body and bones to Hon. Mr. Tarte. There is nothing in the world base as their black ingratitude and absence of moral sense. The men will recognize their own baseness. The article is said to have been written by one of the late ministers, and refers, among others, to Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau."

The article is said to have been written by one of the late ministers, and refers, among others, to Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau. The nominations take place on June 13, and the elections on June 19. The freight company was organized by Jacques Cartier was concluded yesterday before Judge Loranger, and Chabreux, Liberal, was confirmed in his seat by 10 majority.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 29.—An important deputation of the veterans of 1866 waited upon Sir Richard Cartwright, acting Minister of Militia, this morning, to urge their claims to recognition for their services to the Dominion at the time of the Fenian raids. Fully fifty were in attendance, including a number of M.P.s. They considered the occasion the Jubilee of Her Majesty as most fitting for striking off suitable medals. Sir Richard Cartwright fully recognized the claims of the veterans, and they were called into requisition. The request now preferred for medals was a trifling matter, and they were given them. He fully agreed that the season was an eminently fitting one, and promised to do his very best to see that the highest medals were given to those who did not quite see why they were refused some years ago. The spokesman of the deputation were Major Falkner, for Ontario, and Major Bond and Scott, for Quebec.

OTTAWA, May 27.—A deputation of cotton manufacturers and shirers called on the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tarte, this evening and urged the restoration of the old measure of protection for the gold, copper and silver-lead ores of the Canadian fisheries in 1895 was \$20,199,338, a decrease of about half a million. British Columbia stands third with \$4,601,854, an increase of \$76, while all the other provinces showed a decrease, except New Brunswick. The Governor-General today presented a memorial to the Governor-General, the other members of the party who saved two lives on the Rideau Canal last fall, the Royal Humane Society memorial. The memorial was made before 1,500 school children.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The question of export duties has been brought before the government in various fashions. The Finance Minister states that the facts for and against such duties will be very carefully weighed before a decision is arrived at. It should be noted that the Government has assumed considerable proportions are the ores of precious metals and semi-precious metals, logs and pulp wood. As to the first, the agitation is not confined to one part of the Dominion. In the far West the location of smelters for the gold, copper and silver-lead ores of Kootenay may be determined by the action of the government. The agitation for an export duty is not alone by the owners of smelters in Kootenay, but by many not so interested, who believe the people of Canada should benefit by the smelting and refining of the great masses of ore already mined in Canada.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Times this morning, in an editorial on the Canadian tariff, says: "The scheme is simple and ingenious, while its resemblance to the Davis proposal of 1892 proves that it is no novelty. Without saying that all possible objections have been met, we do say that he has made out a strong case for his proposal, and even should they be defeated on technical grounds, they will none the less have assisted enormously the ultimate resolution 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 Times also says: "The editorial on the speech of the Hon. L. H. Davies in the Canadian House of Commons, urging reasons why England should limit the importations to the Dominion of the German Zollverein treaty, says: "We commend these weighty words to the government's notice."

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