

RUDINI IS COMMITTED

Prosecute Italy's Present Policy of Aggrandizement in East Africa. This Will be a Tremendous Strain on Her Financial and Military Resources. How Will it Affect the Triple Alliance? Gen. Baratteria's Fatal Choice.

London, March 11.—The Westminster Gazette has a dispatch from Rome which says that one of the first acts of the new premier of Italy, the Marquis Di Rudini, was to cable to Gen. Baratteria, the new commandant of the army in Africa, the assurance that the new ministry would uphold his campaign, furnish him with all the troops needed and prosecute the Abyssinian campaign to a successful issue. Commenting upon this the Westminster Gazette says: The new administration stands committed already to the programme of aggrandizement in East Africa, and doubtless a vigorous effort will be made to retrieve the national prestige by the dispatch of an overpowered force to Massowah. Such an effort will subject the military and financial resources of Italy to a strain so tremendous that she will be rendered practically useless to her allies should a European war break out in the course of the coming year, even if the campaign against Menelik should be ultimately crowned with success. A large body of troops will have to be continuously stationed in Abyssinia, and thus a heavy additional burden will be permanently imposed upon the already overloaded Italian taxpayers. Under such circumstances, concludes the Westminster Gazette, such aid which Italy could give, the other members of the Triple Alliance would be inconsiderable.

The Standard has a dispatch from Rome in which it is stated that Gen. Baratteria has explained his motive for the attack on the Abyssinians at Adowah. He had the choice of two evils; his provisions were exhausted, his supplies cut off, and to have retreated would have exposed the Italian troops' attack, therefore he thought it better to attack than to be attacked. The Standard, commenting upon the probable fate of the triple alliance in view of the changed administration in Italy, advances the opinion that Italy will leave no stone unturned to preserve the alliance, and will at the same time sedulously avoid giving offense to any other power.

CANADA TO-DAY.

Honorably Acquitted in Sherbrooke— Fight for Railway Shops. Sherbrooke, March 12.—R. G. Rioux, one of Sherbrooke's most prominent young men, who in January last was accused of causing the death of Eugene Polaner, and indicted for manslaughter, has been honorably acquitted. Rioux and the deceased had been participants in an affray in a restaurant, when Rioux struck the deceased, but Judge Valleau, summing up, said the fatal blow must have been struck hours after this affray. Toronto, March 12.—There was a great fight between London and Brantford at the private bills committee of the legislature yesterday. The point at issue was the removal of the Grand Trunk shops from Brantford to London. The fight lasted three hours. The railway spends \$150,000 per year in Brantford, and London offered a bonus of \$100,000 for its removal to that city. Kingston, March 12.—D. Lavell, warden of the penitentiary, has resigned. Applicants are J. D. Metcalfe, M.P.; Major Drury, of "A" battery, and Deputy Warden Sullivan.

Paris, March 12.—The latest advice from Massowah is that the army of Negus has reached Entisic, half way between Adowa and Adigrat. The forces of Osman Digna have arrived at Galust. London, March 12.—The Times has a dispatch from Cairo which reports that two large forces of Dervishes, one commanded by Osman Digna, are advancing upon Kassala. Should the Italians meet with disaster, the dispatch says, Mahdist activity would be revived throughout the Sudan, especially in the vicinity of Suakin and Tokar. London, March 12.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon the summons of Count von Reulensberg, German ambassador to Austria, to Berlin and the mission also to Berlin of Count Golchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, suggests that these conferences may cause the ears of King Humbert to burn.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Pollard, which took place from the residence of Mrs. H. G. Hall this afternoon, was largely attended by the many friends of the deceased. Services were conducted at the residence by Rev. Mr. Betts, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tait. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Jessop, John Teague, David Spencer, A. J. McLellan, W. Morris and W. F. Bullen.

THE YUKON MINES.

Letter From Miller Creek, in the Heart of the Gold Region. A Reliable Account of the Mines— Many Good Claims and Many Bad Ones. The following letter was received by Mr. Nick Silvers, a well known miner now in the city from the writer, who is also known to the Cassiar miners, and may be relied upon as a truthful report of the region referred to as in so far as the knowledge of the writer extends: Miller Creek, Dec. 29, 1895. Dear Sir: I regret to say that I did not do as I promised, but when I came in that is to the post, you would imagine to hear McQuesten and others that every creek in the place was immensely rich, Glacier creek especially. I thought I had better wait until I got there and see for myself. I believe they got a few prospects in a couple of claims, but that was all; the prospects were exaggerated

THE COERCION BILL

Sir Richard Cartwright Delivers a Characteristically Able Speech in the Commons. Col. O'Brien Says the Ministers Were a Babyish Blundering Lot. Ottawa, March 12.—Sir Richard Cartwright treated the house yesterday to another characteristic and able oratorical effort, discussing the remedial bill. He took up several points to show the extreme inexpediency of passing the bill at the present time and under the existing conditions. He said the bill would not get rid of the question, but was just the start of the gravest phase of it. He charged the government with never having thought the question out, but acted precipitately. All the judgments but one had gone in favor of the Manitoba stand and that one gave a power which no government dare use. The government's course was hopelessly contradictory. There was nothing to justify the remedial order and remedial legislation was a serious thing of the last resort. The providing of the money was the essence of the contract in this case, and there was no such provision. The government dare not appropriate the funds of Manitoba, and they dare not ask this parliament for a grant. This was one of the phases which opened up a vista of confusion. If the money were not provided the bill was worthless. Sir Richard thought the Dominion had power to exempt Roman Catholics in Manitoba from school taxation, but he doubted if under the Canadian constitution it could empower them to tax themselves for the maintenance of separate schools. Parliament had the right to discuss this question, but he disputed that it had the right to decide except under the most strained reading of the law. It was against equity and contrary to the constitution. Parliament represented but half of the existing electorate, and therefore had no right to make any such law as the one proposed for Manitoba. There were men in the house who never intended to face their constituents' again, and who intended to vote for the bill because they had promised of office—men who were practically the paid servants of the government and would therefore be violating their oaths of office. It would be the duty of the people to see that such men do not profit by the wages of their shame. Sir Richard said the Catholic lobby would never endorse such a bill and their wishes should be consulted. The speaker concluded by denouncing the bill as immoral, ineffectual and unconstitutional, the veriest illusion. He also paid a tribute to the independent stand taken by the French-Canadian Liberals. They had done much to redeem the honor of this parliament in its dying hours, and gave him greater hopes of consideration than he had entertained for a long time. M. F. Maclean, of East York, made a short but effective speech against the bill. He said it was a gratuitous plank in the Conservative platform and an important section of the party would not endorse it. He came to parliament five years ago to discuss matters for the development of the resources and trade of the country, but he had heard nothing but this school question. It has always been a spectre, always before the house, and always would be until it was shut out in a decided way and never again allowed to re-enter. Such questions had been settled by legislatures before and satisfactorily. This could likewise be settled and no one need fear injustice. He said the constitution, though written, was flexible, and should yield to the development and progress of the country. Were it not so Canada might just as well give up trying to progress. If parliament dealt with the matter there would soon be other similar questions thrust upon them and there would be a constant foment. These race and creed questions must forever be shut out of this house and attention given to business, by the neglect of which the country was suffering. He said the Conservatives of Ontario would resent federal interference as would the whole people of the province, who regarded Manitoba as an offspring of Ontario. McLeod, of St. John, followed in support of the bill, and Devil Liberator, of Ottawa county, a political fire eater, defended the bill. He defended the Catholic clergy and berated Martin and Greenway in strong terms. Col. O'Brien, independent Conservative, denounced both the bill and the administration. He said the ministers were a babyish, blundering lot. Davin called the attention of the government to the dispatch regarding the proposal to make the British cattle embargo perpetual and asked if steps were being taken to protest. Sir Charles Tupper said his secretary in London had been instructed to make representations to the imperial authorities in the interests of Canada. A long debate occurred, in which the Liberals took occasion to charge the government and the high commissioner with negligence in this important matter. Bills respecting the Winnipeg and Great Northern railway and improvement company passed their third reading.

COERCION CORKED.

"It was a CORKER!"—E. F. CLARKE. "It was indeed a CORKER!"—MR. CRAIG, M.P. The Late Frost in California Did not Injure the Trees. San Francisco, March 12.—The Chronicle says: A sufficient time has now elapsed since the recent cold weather to make the estimates of the damage sustained by fruit from frost of some value. Accordingly, the Chronicle has secured from its correspondents in the various orchard sections, opinions of reliable fruit growers in regard to crop prospects. The results are more satisfactory than were expected. With the exception of a few spots in Sonoma county and northern California the previous estimated loss caused by the cold weather, is greatly exaggerated. In Sonoma, almonds and apricots suffered to some extent, also cherries, but other fruits were little harmed. These fruits and early peaches sustained all the damage that will result in the state. With no late frost the coming fruit crop should be large in almost every part of the state.



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extremely well received by the army, and a great many thought it would turn out much better than Miller creek. In that I am afraid they have made a mistake. There are some twenty-five claims opened, and I don't think, with one exception, that any one of the others paid wages. The King Brothers, who you know were supposed to have a very rich claim, got as high as \$8 to the pan; yet, after paying wages to the hired help, they had very little for themselves. This I know to be true, as I had it from one of the Kings. The only claim that is supposed to have paid wages is No. 18, above Discovery, owned by a man who goes by the name of The Preacher. I understand he was lecturing on the gold fields of Alaska in Seattle last winter. The King Brothers' claim is No. 18 below. There is a good deal of work going to be done this winter on that creek in the shape of sinking shafts and then drifting. No doubt if they can do so it will give them an idea if there is pay. So far very little has been done. Owing to the mild winter the water has not stopped running, and I understand that there are springs in the creeks which will hinder them from getting down, that is, some of them. It is to be hoped that it will turn out well, as it would give a great deal more employment in the winter, as it would be worked in that season—that is, the greater portion on account of its depth. Miller creek will be almost worked out this winter. There was very little done on it this summer. The shallow ground is all worked out; nearly every claim is burning this winter, most of them work-

THE COERCION BILL

several creeks found. A man to get a claim would almost require to be a discoverer, as a few men take up the whole creek. Claims are getting larger every year. It is a great place for selling claims; they change hands very often; you can buy on bed rock, or cash, or buy it on shares, or work it on shares. If you do not come in I will write you a note in June should anything be found in the meantime. January 12, 1896.—We have had 72 below zero for a few days after New Year. There is nothing new found. Very respectfully, JAMES McLARTY. NO INFORMATION. British Government Has Nothing to Say About Venezuela. London, March 12.—Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, was asked today if the report cabled here from the United States that a settlement of the Venezuelan question had been reached was correct. He said: "I would be glad to know the Venezuelan dispute was settled, but I know nothing about such a settlement as the one reported in New York as having been reached. For all I know, however, the settlement may be near by, but I have not heard of its settlement." London, March 12.—The under secre-

talk of a public meeting to give Turner Moral Support. Vancouver, March 12.—A poll of a large number of business men here shows that the people of Vancouver are not opposed to the construction of the British Pacific, if it can be done on the land grant only and no cash bonus. Considerable interest is felt in the meeting to be held in your city this evening. It is understood Vancouver board of trade and the city council will pass resolutions endorsing the government's action. A public meeting also is talked of. (with check boxed on his shoulder)—Don't worry Fred. This is a piece of—He—Then you do love me darling—She—Nonsense! It helps my toothache! Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dizziness should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for weak, sleepless, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

ing Powder. all in leavening S. Government Report.