## The Meekin Times

Victoria, Friday, April 13, 1894

MERELY A "BLUFF."

Premier Davie appears most interesting when he is giving his own government a good certificate of character and insisting that it must be above suspicion. Yesterday he made a brave show in this line, offering some very instructive remarks on the necessity of the people being able to feel that their government was free from the taint of corruption. But with the premier preaching is one thing and practising another, so when an effort was made to make the Nakusp investigation a real inquiry and not a farce it was promptly put down. In fact, the inquiry is restricted to such narrow ground that it will be quite useless and the expense will be thrown away. If there were to be a searching investigation into the whole matter, including the Three Forks townsite, the people would most probably be placed in the possession of facts that would cause some surprise. But that is just what the government does not care to see done, so the ministers pose as purists and hope to secure another cheap coat of whitewash. We take the liberty of the whole Dominion. A duty of 35 per whitewash. We take the liberty of cent. fences this struggling industry in doubting whether this purpose will be accomplished as easily as they imagine. The people have already had their suspicions aroused in respect of this Nakusp scheme, and they will inevitably retain at least a part of their suspicions so long as there is one branch of the subject left uninvestigated. If the government had had nothing to fear they would have accepted Mr. Beaven's proposition and widened the scope of the inquiry. Even that little dodge by which the premier sought to twist a precedent out of the Texada island investigation of 1874 will make his case worse. To all Even the eloquent Davin will find it nard appearances he deliberately tried to create the impression that Ministers Walkem and Beaven on that occasion persuaded the house to limit the scope of the inquiry, while as a matter of fact the resolution they proposed gave instructions for "inquiring into the whole matter." This piece of dishonesty on Premier Davie's part was properly rebuked by Mr. Brown, and he will find it far from improving his position in this case. Possibly the premier feels quite

SUGAR DUTIES.

The objection of the Vancouver refinery

gar duty is natural, as hothouse plants

management to the reduction of the su-

face now.

confident in going before a tribunal

with an indictment drawn by himself

and with both prosecution and defence

in his own hands, but the other tribunal

before which he must appear a little la-

ter will be apt to try him on the wider

Indictment which he does not care to

seems, though, that in the interview which we reprinted from the News-Advertiser yesterday they made their case appear a little worse than it really is. ments, barbed wire, and cotton and wool-Perhaps from a protectionist point of len goods. In these we shall no doubt view the new rate of duty is much too realize substantial gain as the effects of quainted with the facts it appears to leave a fair amount of advantage with the refiner at the cost of the consumer. free agricultural implements, was the The cost to the Vancouver refinery of receiving the raw sugar, refining and placing it on the market does not exceed 80 cents per 100 pounds. The work is ed. If he had desired to make us a done more cheaply in Hong Kong, per- concession of some value he would have haps for half, or forty cents per hundred placed dressed as well as rough lumber pounds. Add to this the proposed duty of 64 cents and we get a total of \$1.04 per hundred on the imported, as against 80 cents on the local product. One would think 24 cents per hundred pounds a sufficient amount of "protection." . The United States refiners would undoubtedly think it sufficient, since they propose to keep on with their businesses under the new rate of duty upnder the Wilson bill, which may be anywhere from 12 to 20 cents. They were even ready to compete with Chinese and all sugars if the duty had been removed altogether, the new rate of duty under the Wilson bill. So far as we can learn there is also some exaggeration in the statement that there was a total of 800,000 pounds of Chinese sugar imported during the about tariffs, the United States must bethe new rate of duty upnder the Wilson past month. It is not easy to ascertain the exact figures, but we believe the importations did not reach half the amount named in March. Of course the duty reduction will help the importer and take so much off the profits of the re-

### DR. DAVIE'S DEFENCE.

of so much of their burden.

finer, but the public will be apt to re-

gard it favorably, since they are relieved

The Colonist and the World seem to think they have discovered a bonanza in that Ontario Medical Journal article defending Dr. Davie. Surely if Dr. Davie is to be successfully defended by misrepresentation and falsehood the government organs are quite sufficient for the task without calling in outside aid, medical or journalistic, for they are notable adepts in the use of the two weapons mentioned and could give the Medical fournal many points in a contest with them. There is no need of the worthy par importing lies from abroad when ney can manufacture a superior article an untimited quantities at home. This norning's article in the Colonist furnishes ery good evidence in that line. Once tender of jobbery that Dr. Davie's re- depute the Colonist to wipe out the insult lifteen months at \$200 per month are ber from British Columbia, took a hand nd cannot be justified. If the organ followed Dr. Landerkin, and in the true he performed during that period it will debating club began by saying that he

giversation can possibly accomplish.

"MORE SOUND THAN SUB-

Mr. Foster's tariff revision does not impress the people in the east more favorably as the days pass away. On the con- Dr. Landerkin will have his joke, whattrary, some who were at first inclined to hold up their hands in praise are now either doubtful or distinctly inclined to The Montreal Star, which has been for a good while urging reform of the tariff, at first spoke quite enthusiastically of the too much, changes announced by the finance minister, but its tone has somewhat changed. In a late issue it says:

Many of the strongest complaints

flagrant sins of omission. Some people looked, for example, for free coal; but it appears that heat is still to be taxed in this northern climate. Others, again, fancied, in some cases where high protection had failed to build up anything out rendering one's self "liable" under Sir John Thomson's provision against sarcasm, that these fruitless but yet burdensome duties might be cut down. Aninstance of this kind of unpromising growth, seems to be found in the unbrella "industry," which the census tells us employed in 1890 exactly 31 people ? from the cold and blighting winds of competition; and took from the people of Canada during the fiscal year last reported upon, the neat sum of \$102,833.06. country could afford to pension these 31 umbrella and parasol :nakers off at a thousand a year each; and then save over \$70,000 on the bargain. Mr. Foster was too sparing with his little hatchet. There is hardly a whole-sound, popular stroke in his entire reformed schedule. The reduction on agricultural implements, is perhaps, the most conspicuous; but one swallow does not make a summer-Mr. Davin's combined "swallow" and "somersault" to the contrary notwithstanding. to persuade his Northwest farmers that all his last year's indignation against the coal oil tax was empty foolishness. Mr. Foster needs a few moments of strength.

The Winnipeg Nor'wester was also of the opinion that the government had offeeted a real reform of the tariff, even going so far as to say that the agitation would be stopped. Now, in discussing the lumber duty and the lumber combine, of which Mr. Foster spoke very severely in his budget speech, our Winnipeg

ontemporary says: Mr. Foster's heart was touched; his bowels of compassion were moved; and to destroy this iniquitous combine, and "as a special concession to Manitoba and the Northwest," he put raw lumber on the free list, when he might have known, if he had taken the trouble to enquire, that the Jumber of the Northwest was dressed. He has done nothing to destroy the combine, because the people do not buy the rough lumber and the dressed is still subject to a heavy duty. As the days pass we learn that in the east discoveries similar to this one in respect to lumber are being made from time to time, and the suspicion is constantly growing object to the chill of the outer air. It stronger that the wonderful "concessions under the new tariff have a great deal more sound than substance. We in the Northwest are unquestionably benefitted by the reduction on agricultural imple-

about tariffs, the United States must become more and more the market for our

Lanark division in the parliament of Old Canada, resigning at the time of confederation to provide a seat for Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who was a member of the first cabinet after the union of the provinces in 1867. Mr. Bell enjoyed the singular distinction of being the chairman of the Carleton Place school board for a period of over forty years. After retiring from politics he was inspector of canals for many years. He was a stedfast supporter of the Liberal great lawgiver. To do good work, man cause, and possessed the confidence and must be at his best. This condition is esteem of all parties. Deceased was the lit overcomes that tired feeling, quickens father of Mr. J. J. Bell, who for a time the appetite, improves digestion, and makes was editor of the Victoria News.

The Winnipeg Nor'wester has dered to nore we venture to remind the frate de- jeer at our Mr. Haslam, and we hereby projetment as health officer in October, in blood, if necessary. The Winnipeg ou-392, and his continuance in office for per said: "Mr. Haslam, a new memovernment actions which have not been in the tariff debate the other day. He an specify the "services" which Dr. Da- spirit and language of the back-townships

do much more for its masters than all would have to be excused from replying MR. HASLAM'S FIRST SPEECH its abuse of the Times and all its ter- to the dast speaker, as there was so little to reply to. In the report before us it is said that this sally was greeted with laughter, which is surprising when we consider that it is so long since it first created a caugh that one would think that, it had grown stale by this time. ever the subject or occasion, but there usually goes with it more sound, hard common sense than has yet come out of reject the new measure with contempt. British Columbia." To credit our newest British Columbia member with a "back-townships" flavor is just a little

Mr. Maclean, the member for East York, and publisher of the Toronto World, is a protectionist who believes against the revision are directed at its in protection. In the budget debate he said he "took no stock in tariff reform or tariff revision. Protection had brought Canada to her present prosperous condition, and he was sorry the government had listened to any clamor about reducthat could be called an "industry" with- ing the duties in the interest of the farmers who were not suffering. He hoped the finance minister would restore the tariff as it was." Mr. Maclean is at any rate no hypocrite in the matter of high protection, which cannot be said for the

> Premier Davie seems to think it is of no great moment whether "Tom Jones or in administration and war to the pend on how close Tom and William are related to the government. Then look at this piece of wisdom from the premier's lips: "If hon, gentlemen opposite want be done. themselves, and not encumber this enquiry with it." It would be a truly wise to spend the public money and leave a hole in the treasury he can hardly expect the opposition to join him in the enter-

Montreal Witness: The measure of tariff reform given by Mr. Foster's bill is very small, indeed, compared with that proposed in the Wilson bill, even after the Wilson bill has run the gauntlet of the senate committee, and has suffered some mutilation. Mr. Foster estimates the reduction covered by his revision at \$1,500,day the reduction in taxation per head caused by Mr. Foster's bill will, according to his estimate, amount to 30 cents per head. If there are sixty-five millions in the United States the relief given by the Wilson bill will amount to \$1.18 per head. The Wilson bill is, of course, a tariff reformers' tariff reform bill, somewhat spoiled, while the Foster bill is a protectionist's tariff reform bill, which it would not be easy to spoil, so far as lessening the proposed reduction is con-

Italians Desire Peace.

changed.

Le Soir printed this evening a lucid lead-

come more and more the market for our grain, our meats, our woods and our minerals. That is so. The United States population is fast catching up on the productive capacity of their soil. They will be importers of much that they now have a surplus of before the twentieth century is far gone. We may be happy yet.

Robert Bell, of Carleton Place., Ont., died on the 2nd inst., aged 86 years.

Deceased at one time represented the local discovery of the condition of the country will be gone and in addition the heaviest possible taxation will be imposed to keep up the blood suckers that are pulling at the public crib have helped to swell the following fearful deficits that this Province is rapidly dropping into:

1885 payments exceeded revenue... \$ 55,000 YOU ARE HUMBUGGED. The orib feeders are at work in full force and it is time the people woke up. ONTARIO.

"Six days shalt thou labor." says the attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. the weak strong.

Then 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 liad Children, she gave them Castoria.

Remarkable Disguisition on the Benefits of Protection.

HOW FREE TRADE BRITAIN SUFFERS

Time-Honored Rubbish Doing Duty for Argument - Wonderful Conclusions on the Wheat Question-The Acms of Fossilism.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 31 .- I have repeatedly cointed to the anxiety which animates the British Columbia members, after their election, to prostrate themselves before the government as their meek and humble supporters, no matter what demands may be made by those in office. Will it be always thus? Are parliament and the country to understand that there is no independent fibre in weak humanity away out in the western province? Does the province return members to rush to Ottawa to fall upon their knees before Sir John Thompson and tell him how much the people they represent admire him and the combinesters who keep him in power. Small favors from the government will be thankfully received, but favor or no favor, British Columbia men bers always vote in favor of Tory re striction, rank corruption and boodleist in preference to liberty of trade, purity William Sykes" are interested in the against boodlers. When the Victoria Three Forks townsite. That would de members were returned at the last general election they could not wait until they reached Ottawa, but they must needs wire the fact that they would support the government no matter what might I think all of the members exa commission of enquiry into the Three | cept the late Mr. Gordon made spectacles Forks business, let them move for it of themselves in the eyes of the country in this regard. When Mr. Corbould was elected he was asked to second the ad dress in reply to the speech from the move to appoint two commissions where throne. That was a favor which the one would do. If Mr. Davie is anxious province ought not to forget! It must have helped to create a boom in the

Royal City. The newly returned member for Vancouver was also to be honored with seconding the address, but the Frenchmen made him take a back seat. He has been in a great way ever since, so strong was his wish to prove to the government that not only he but his constituents are ports for free imports, how long would it so devoted to the Tory cause. An op-000. Senator Voorhees estimates that of B. C. members in full in my correspondthe Wilson bill at \$76,670,000. If there ence and then it did not take long to sponsible for the decrease in land values. If that he the case, we must come to the what Mr. Haslam said. Here it is: Mr. Haslam-I would crave the indul-

to tell the house that there is not so very and the authorities from which I quote much to reply to. There have been a are the "Statistical Abstracts of the great many assertions made and a great United Kingdom," page 32, and "Mulmany speculations indulged in by the hon. hall's Dictionary of Statistics," page 341. gentlemen opposite. For instance one hon, gentleman opposite, in calculating to 1891, land values decreased in England the loss to Canada through emigration, and Scotland 11,853,976. If free trade Paris, April 9.—Le Figare to-morrow will contain an interview, which the editor says, was held with King Humbert of Italy by a person connected with the Figare staff. While unwilling to show the proofs of the interview, the editor gave the substance to the United States correspondent. The King had declared that he said Italy's plans, and declared that he said Italy's plans, were all for peace. The Italian people felt the proofs of the way of location, cost of materials, and so on, as to produce that result. There must strain stating that it was a terrible calamity that old country landlords were not getting so much for their land as in for the purpose of his argument, he converted those young men into fathers, in to great grand-fathers and into great grand-fathers and into great grand-fathers and into great grand-fathers and into great grand-fathers in the short space of 15 years. I will promise not to enter into any speculament, he converted those young men into fathers, in the strain stating that it was a terrible calamity that old country landlords were not getting so much for their land as in for fathers in the short space of 15 years. I will promise not to enter into any speculament, he converted those young men into fathers, in the strain stating that it was a terrible calamity that old country landlords were not getting so much for their land walues, how did that developed occur?

Mr. Haslam continued in this same strain stating that it was a terrible calamity that old country landlords were not getting so much for their land walues, how did that developed occur?

Mr. Haslam continued in this same strain that it was a terrible calamity that old country landlords were not getting to a market within itself—a market who were obtaining cheaper lands ought way of location, cost of materials, and so on, as to produce that result. There was one way of location, cost of materials, and so on, as to produce that results are the proceed occur? went on to estimate the number of young realize substantial gain as the effects of the new tariff begin to be felt, but it is feared that he said faty's plans were all for peace. The Italian people fath and the feel poposed to war by which they had nothing to the ground. And free lumber, next to free agricultural implements, was the one great boon on which the people's hearts had been set. We are afraid Mr. Foster's "special concession to Manitohn and the borthwest' will not be appreciated that he approached the substantial gain as the effects of the ground. And feel jumber, next to free agricultural implements, was the one great boon on which the people's hearts had been set. We are afraid Mr. Foster's "special concession to Manitohn and the Northwest' will not be appreciated to believe that King Humbert intended merely to try to ascertain whether or not an Italian load concession of some value he would have placed dressed as well as rough lumber intended merely or placed dressed as well as rough lumber intended merely or to be substantial gain as that the people's hearts had been set. We are afraid Mr. Foster's "special concession to Manitohn and the Northwest' will not be appreciated to believe that King Humbert intended merely to try to ascertain whether or not an Italian load concession of some value he would have placed dressed as well as rough lumber intended merely of the content of the subject in a semi-official statement, distinctions of trade.

We have no doubt the suspicion that the tamif revision is a bolkow and insincered measure will continue to grow for some time to come—or rather that the people will become quite certain there has been no honest effort to reform. It was not worth while to disturb business and cause a contribution of the feel and as in for people of Canada, and that is the feel and as in form and the people will be administration and interview in Venice vestication on the feel and astantial proposed to the feel and as a fart and the to the country Northwest to-day? In the Northwest that is used all over the world, is manuto-day I believe no one will assert that factured in the same country. Now, wheat is sold for less that 50 cents a why are not the English glass-makers bushel. Falls, in Eastern Washington, at the The reason is: These men, before they junction of a great number of American can secure the home market, have to cut railroads, three weeks ago wheat was prices lower, have to get their men to sold for 25 cents a bushel, No. 1 wheat work for lower wages and have to pro-I do not think the price from that time to duce the article at a lower rate than the present has increased one cent. Now, even the Belgian manufacturer does. if Canadians had no other way of ceach- They have only the advantage of the ing the market, except what the Ameri- bare freight, which, for such a short discan railway systems would give them, tance, amounts to nothing. Now, the could they expect any more than 25 cents | difficulties they have to contend with in a bushel for wheat in the Northwest? I that one operation are these: The glass think that any man who examines the po- factories, to be profitable, have to run on sition, unbiased by political prejudices. must come to the conclusion that wheat in the Northwest to-day, under those circumstances, would not be over 25 cents There is another view that we might take of this question. the period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the present time, how much capital, and how much money derived from the prices of products raised in the Northwest, would have gone to the coffers of the American railroad system, if we had not the Canadian Pacific railway? If it was a financial success to-day it was Canadian capital and enterprise that made it so, and that would have to come out of the income of the farmers of the Northwest. The farmer can safely say to-day that he is gotting 25 cents per bushel more for his wheat than he would have obtained had the circumstances remained as they were and the policy of the government been carried out. Again, it has been asserted from the opposition benches, from almost every member who has taken part in the

debate, that if free trade had given us

free access to the markets of the world,

would have had the benefit of reciprocal

trade. I think that is a statement that

no sane man would make if he took the

trouble to examine the conditions as they

last 50 years. Here is Great Britain, with a population of 32,000,000 or over,

of money at command among the nations

of the world, a people that has the larg-

est commerce, a people that is the greatest

purchaser, and has the greatest amount

of cash with which to purchase. These

people that has the greatest amount

are to-day, and as they have been for the

as a matter of course our people

QUICKLY CURE DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS

IS THE ORDER

NOTE THE COMPARISON.

## The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail. | The Tub and Pail of the Day.

Leakage by sbrinkage and swelling. Its very life depuding upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.

Light and neat. Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature No hoops on the new article nor none required.

The New Kind is made by . . . . . Insist on your Grocer baving it.

people have been avowed and declared time longer than any English workman free traders for the past 50 years, or with-in two years of that period, and up to plant more extensive than any sane man the present time they have not been able | would invest the capital for; on the bare to induce one nation to follow their example and throw open their markets to Great Britain on a fair and equitable Then, again, we all look upon basis, as the hon, gentlemen opposite us promised by their declaration of free One or two gentlemen opposite trade. ndulged in some mathematical problems. Some undertook to solve these problems by the ordinary rules of arithmetic, some soared higher and tried to solve them by be able to supply even its own market algebra; but here is a problem that not with those goods. I know that it is not only every member of the house, but every man in the Dominion, and everyone who has the welfare of Canada at heart, would be glad to have solved, namely, if Great Britain, with all her wealth, population Last summer I wanted a small quantity and ability, and everything else in her favor, has not succeeded during 50 years in getting one nation to throw open its were bought there and shipped to take Canada with five millions of people, They were German rails, manufactured portunity was afforded him last night who, according to hon, gentlemen oppo-and so he got his speech delivered. There site, are tax-ridden and down-trodden, to was nothing new in it, but Mr. Haslam induce one, two, or ten nations, as oppo- had all the advantages that hon, gentlewas apparently aware of this fact. Last site gentlemen promised, to open their men opposite claim that it has, could session I gave all the speeches of the ports to us? We are told again that the that condition of things exist? I do protective policy of the Dominion is reconclusion if that free trade policy would though, from a business point of view enhance land values, or if not, keep them gence of the house for a few minutes at a standstill. I take that as the position of hon. gentlemen opposite, and that can promise will be brief. I believe that is certainly the assertion they have boldevery speaker who has preceded me has ly and fearlessly made, and it is well for endeavored to reply to some extent to us to examine the land values in the only the speaker that preceded him. I hope free trade country in the world, Great the house will pardon me if I decline to Britain. It is well in these matters to tics, that is the boot and shoe trade. If do that. I do not think it is necessary cite the authority for statements made, you examine the boots and shoes that are According to these authorities, from 1880

On the other hand, at Spokane able even to get into their own market? a very large scale; and before any English manufacturer is able to compete, and get his money back, he has first to contract with his employees at a lower rate of wages than he ever did before; he has to make that contract for a long period of will it not in your case?

chance of getting back a business that h might not be able to hold after he got Britain as the centre, and the best and cheapest place in the world, for the man ufacture of iron and steel and their pro ducts. A person would naturally think that a country like Great Britain, with it wealth and all its other advantages, would able; I know that it does not do import a great deal; and when I can it I am loyal enough to Great Britain and her institutions to import from there of steel rails, only a little over 100 tons, and I sent to London for them. and what were they when I got them? not believe it possibly could. They may have some means of arriving at their conclusions that is altogether foreign to me, I must confess I cannot understand These are only a few articles, but they fairly represent the divergence of from the free trade country to the protected country that is going on every day, There is another industry in regard to which I have not time to go into statissold and worn in Great Britain to-day, you will find that a very large pe centage of them-some of the British manufacturers themselves say over 30 per cent-are manufactured in Massachusetts. It cannot be said that the protected country has so many advantwhich enables it to keep its industries up to a certain state of efficiency, and a market that is sure: while in the free trade country there is nothing sure, but t depends always and entirely on the fluctuations of trade in the outside world There is nothing that will give it any chance of competing, in case of an emergency, such as labor difficulties, strikes, or any internal trouble of that kind that may occur in the country. It has no chance of getting that trade back unless by cutting deeper and doing work at a lower price than any other country that it competes with, for it is competing with the world. Great Britain has to pete with the world, and the world is getting the better of it every day. Now, I do not think it would be wise for me to go any further. I did not expect t have anything to say to-night, nor for a number of nights; but, under the circum stances. I thought it might be better for me to get through with what I had to say. I am not a political speaker; speak purely and simply from a business standpoint. Now. I will take my seat and allow hon, gentlemen opposite to draw their own conclusions. If I have made any statement that any reliable authority will not bear out. I would be very pleased that they would let me know it. Mr. Haslam may be relied on to vote for all kinds of restriction on trade to the country to the south of us. why British Columbia should insist upon this is not apparent.

SLABTOWN.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why

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CLEARED EX

And Maybe a Triffe Night's Hard

EXPERT BURGLARS EXE

St. Hyacinthe Ba Q.-Eleven Thousand No Clue and an En Formidinous Weathe meep.

Farnham, Que., April idest and most succ glaries that has been section of country, if Dominion for some time petrated in this town manager of the St. Hy opening the bank this made the discovery that ited by burglars, who ble of the vault. A hasty vealed the fact that at been abstracted from been abstracted trom-work was evidently acco-fessionals who made the bank door of the building through it and withdraw then proceeded to drill safe, which was blown of dynamite. No clue perpetrators has yet b Every dollar in the safe cept a small lot of silv Halifax, N. S., April steamer Cassius, 19 day burg, and bound to i general cargo, arrived of coal. She encounter weather and sustained damage, lost boats and flooded with water, so down into the cargo and

Montreal, April 10.gauntlet of legal techi kinds, the cause celebra Revue against Archbi \$5000 damages, for al finally came up for hea this morning in a spec superior court, presided Doherty. The case att of attention and the ro with lawyers and other the proceedings. Halifax, N. S., Api John Johnson, profes Dalhousie university, chair on account of connection of 33 years

CANADA IN E

Protest Against Tea Farmers and Cana London, April 10.-T the city held an impo day to consider the C tated because of the shipments to Canada by dutiable, unless on the ing from the country decided to ask Sir Cha

Right Hon. Frederic received a deputation of who urged that the em adian cattle be remove replied that the govern ter under consideration London, April 10.-Sir Charles Tupper that the changes in the ties would hurt the Ans and quoted statistics the ten per cent. tax from Great Britain They also represented Canada should be urg mportation of spuriou They hoped the tea pa ustoms officials as so mitted into Canada Charles Tupper said ernment desired the to Britain to be amicabl cable the Ottawa auth o the matter.

President Cleveland Washington, D.C., A ring Sea proclamation was issued this morn the act of congress it 'proclaimed to the e ons may be known I hereby proclaims guilty of a violation the said act will be ished as therein proviso employed, their niture and cargo will

Coke Makers' Connellsville, Pa., A seems to have been and no further troubl Scottdale convent If the Frick scale sho the convention the w be changed. It seen sion that if the strike scale they will win, a strength against the their works could be erything is quiet to-d gions.

The Tram Reno, Nev., April have ordered a detach trial army now here ers will be arrested complied with. Highlands, Ills., Fry's industrial army st evening. The c load of provisions to

The Cheven Ogden, Utah, April Marshall Brigham be deputies to carry ou He had no ill the men he wante Washington, D. C., partment will keep the scene of the late demen and Indians in Arapahoe country. is likely, however.

Indians on th Washington, April atch has been sent O. T., to the effect lians and settlers hav ashita giver, 115