

JOHN BULL THREATENED.

Senator Cabot Lodge deserves credit for originality, if for nothing else. Disgusted with the blindness and obstinacy of the British nation in not playing into the hands of the silver politicians of the Senate, he attempted to punish it by excluding its goods from the United States until its Government should be converted to American bi-metallic. To effect this object he moved the following amendment to the tariff bill:

Except that when not in contravention of any existing treaty any article made dutiable in the following sections shall, if it is the product or manufacture of Great Britain or any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty double that herein imposed; and any article upon the free list in the preceding section shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain or any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, and such additional and discriminating duties shall remain in force until Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement together with the United States, for the coinage and use of silver, and shall assent to and take part in such international agreement for the coinage of silver.

The Senate not being composed of lunatics rejected this very peculiar resolution. Some of them perhaps thought that such an addition to the tariff bill might, if it became law, exhaust the patience and the forbearance of even British free traders, and cause them in retaliation to exclude American farm products from the British market. Deprived of that market the American farmer would be in a far worse state than he is now. British gold has for many years kept him from becoming bankrupt. He must see that he would be very stupid indeed to stop the supply of British gold in order to put more American silver in circulation. This crazy resolution of Senator Lodge has nothing whatever to do with the rational bimetalism of the bimetallicists of either the United States or Great Britain, or any other country. It is, in fact, the wild theories of silver men like Lodge, that make bi-metallicism unpopular among business men even in the United States. They see if such wild financiers as he were allowed to play tricks with the currency business, the States would soon be in a most deplorable condition. The silver Senator must have very little knowledge of the British character, when he thinks that the people of Great Britain can be coerced into accepting bi-metallicism or anything else. John Bull, in all matters connected with trade, is exceedingly liberal, and perhaps a little too good-natured, but it would be hardly safe for the United States to attempt to bully him into accepting the system of bi-metallicism or any other.

"A FAROE?"

It suits the purposes of the Opposition just now to try to get the people of this Province to believe that the proceedings of the Royal Commission to inquire into matters connected with the Nakusp and Slovan Railway were "a faroe." It will be, perhaps, not unprofitable to enter into a short inquiry in order to see where the element of the ludicrous enters into those proceedings.

The origin of the Commission was an attempt which the Opposition made in the Legislature and out of it to lead the people of this Province to believe that they were being cheated under the arrangement made by the Government with the company which had undertaken to build that road. There was nothing that we could see very funny about this report as far as either the people or the Government were concerned. British Columbians would think it no fun to be cheated out of two or three hundred thousand dollars by scheming speculators with the connivance of the men with whom they had entrusted the management of their public affairs. It is easy to see that the Government saw nothing to laugh at in the story so freely circulated that the Nakusp and Slovan arrangement was not "straight" and that they, or some of them, had helped the contractors to rob the people.

When the Legislature met, the Opposition, who saw nothing farcical in the reports about the Nakusp and Slovan Railway "deal," instead of openly and manfully taxing the Government with wrong-doing and demanding an instant inquiry into the matter, as it was plainly their duty to do if they believed that the reports were true or were founded on truth, began by a series of questions and stunts and insinuations and taunts and suggestions and other indirect ways, to try to create an impression on the public mind that there was something very "fishy" about the Nakusp and Slovan business. Their mode of procedure was not funny at all. The attempt of members of the Opposition to hint away the characters of the members of the Government had in it as little as possible of the humorous. The end which the assailants of the Government had in view was tragical rather than farcical. It was easily seen that if the people of the Province could be led to believe that the men who were attacking the Government had truth on their side, its members were ruined and disgraced politically and socially. Their assailants might enjoy the work they were doing and consider it good fun, but if they should happen to be successful it would be death to the Premier and his colleagues. What those men were every day trying to make the people of British Columbia, and indeed the whole Dominion, believe was that the members of the Government had conspired with certain contractors to steal the people's money. And they were trying to do this not by open accusation and direct indictment, but by cunning underhand and indirect means. It is to be expected that the men whose characters were attacked in this

way should feel amused at witnessing the means that were taken to effect their ruin? Is it to be supposed that they had no regard for their reputations? Does anyone imagine that they placed no value on their good names? Were they to stand idly by and see themselves deprived of what all men who are worth anything regard as dearer to them than their very lives?

Is it any wonder that they, when the work of flogging them from their good names had gone on for a long time, demanded an inquiry? Was there anything particularly laughable or amusing in these men who had been denounced as conspirators and thieves requiring their accusers to prove their charges before a tribunal composed of experienced and impartial men? There certainly was nothing ludicrous in the demand for a Royal Commission. When it was known that Sir Matthew Ballie Begbie, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia, and the Hon. George W. Burdidge, Judge of the Exchequer Court of the Dominion of Canada, had been appointed Commissioners, no one in the whole country was so foolish as to imagine that the proceedings in which those dignitaries would take a leading part could in any approach to propriety be called "a faroe." Neither can any sane person regard the business of a Commission composed of able men of high station and unquestioned integrity, appointed to inquire into serious charges preferred against members of a Government of a Province of the Dominion, as farcical.

There was nothing humorous or funny in the way in which the Royal Commission conducted the inquiry. The serious business in which the Commissioners were engaged was carried on seriously, and the man who can discover the faintest scintilla of humor in the Report of the Commission would be able to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

There is, we must admit, something calculated to provoke a grim smile in the course which the accusers of the Government have seen fit to pursue with respect to the Commission. To refuse to attend an inquiry which the Government, on account of their accusations, were compelled in self-defence to institute, and then because of that refusal to stigmatize the inquiry as "a faroe," may, perhaps, be considered humor of a very bad kind, but it is a sort of humor that will, we think, disgust a great many more than it will amuse. This is the only feature connected with the Royal Commission that anyone, even with an abnormal or a morbid sense of the ludicrous, can see any fun in.

AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

The people of the different States of the Great Republic elect very peculiar men to the office of Governor. When the Commissioners were having their way in the State of Oregon, and paralysing the railway service, not of that State only, but of other States, Governor Pennoyer when telegraphed to by the officers of the State Militia for instructions, said in reply that "he didn't care a whoop whether the law breakers or the United States troops came out ahead. Cleveland had brought back the Commonwealthers to Portland, and Cleveland might take care of them." The Governor of Kansas, as we have seen, did what he could to obstruct the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, and we find that the Governor of Colorado took something like the same course. The Governor of Iowa, who does not appear to be a Populist, as the other Governors we have named are, seems to have become sadly demoralized when he found his State occupied by Kelley and his army. Instead of taking means to make the "General" obey the laws of the State he begged the railroad companies to transport the army into Illinois or some other State. In a letter to the General Manager of the Iowa Central he wrote in this strain: "General Kelley and his so-called army had been camped at Des Moines for a week, and must either disband or march Eastward across the State, either of which would be a calamity to the people of Iowa. He, therefore, appealed to the manager to help him by furnishing free transportation to a point on the Mississippi where a boat would be waiting to transfer them down the river."

It is cheering to hear that the manager did not comply with this singular request coming from the Governor of a State who ought to protect the railway from the lawlessness of the army instead of running to its manager for aid to shirk his duty as head of the State Executive. There are people in the States who hold men in authority who act as Governor Jackson of Iowa did in contempt, and who do not hesitate to expose and rebuke them. This is what Chauncey Depew said of the way in which the people and the authorities of the West try to get rid of the Coyoteites who visit them:

The people rid themselves now of immediate danger by state and municipal cowardice. Under pretence of sympathy, but really under a sense of fear, each community exerts and sometimes exhausts itself to pass the army on to its next neighbor. As one prominent city official came secretly to the officers of one of our roads and while they had no power under their city charter to pay fares, they used every possible pressure to induce those officers simply to carry and dump them within the corporate limits of a rival city.

It is pretty evident that the officials who are afraid to exert their authority against the "army" are not making themselves popular. The law-abiding part of the population who look to them for protection are disappointed and disgusted, and when the next election comes round will not vote for the men who have proved their incompetence.

The tramp politicians are not, we find, acknowledged by self-respecting workmen to be their representatives. Here is what Mr. O'Donnell, who appears to be a leading man among them, says of the army. "The movement in any way representing the sentiment of the laboring classes of the

country is utter nonsense. There is no man in the country who has the good of the laboring man more at heart than I have, and I have made it my business to go into shops all along the route on the march to Washington City and see what the workmen really thought on the subject. Without exception they ridiculed it, and I did not find a single respectable workman who would have thought for an instant of leaving his place, however poor it might have been, to join in such a demonstration.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

How is it that the News-Advertiser has said nothing in explanation or extenuation of the forgery it committed on Sunday last? The offence is a very serious one. How was it committed? Commenting upon a statement made by the Attorney-General at one of the sittings of the Royal Commission that a warrant for an open amount had been passed for the expenses of the Commission, our contemporary proceeded to say: "No people will be glad if Mr. Davie will explain what has caused the complete change of front on the part of the Government in respect to this matter? Turning to the report of the proceedings of the House, when the proposal of the Royal Commission was under discussion, we find that in answer to a question from the Opposition whether any funds would be provided for the necessary expenses for counsel and witnesses other than those for the defence of the Government, Mr. Davie replied, 'not one dollar,' and he then proceeded to ridicule the suggestion."

The italics are ours. The editor of the Advertiser could not have found the words which he places within quotation marks in the report of the proceedings of the House, for the very good and sufficient reason that they are not there. Now, as the editor of the News-Advertiser well knows, placing words within quotation marks that were never said or are not contained in the document purported to be quoted from, is neither more nor less than forgery. The words are not in any report of the proceedings of the House, and they were never uttered. The Advertiser said what was not true when it led its readers to believe that the words were to be found in such a report, and it committed a forgery when it placed the words of its own iaditing within quotation marks.

CANADA'S MISSION.

The attention of the people of Great Britain has of late years been directed in a peculiar manner to the growth and development of Canada. We are not surprised to find that thinking men in that country are becoming deeply interested in the progress made by this young community in self-government and in the arts and industries which make for social advancement and material prosperity. Canadians are really Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen, with a very slight admixture of the men of other nations and races, trying to work out their earthly salvation under conditions differing in many respects from those under which the people of the Old Country are trying to solve the great problems of the age, social and political. This seems to have been the idea uppermost in the mind of an editorial writer of the Times when he penned the following sentences, which were considered of sufficient importance to be transmitted by telegraph to this side of the Atlantic:

It seems manifest that of the large problems on the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more peacefully and peacefully by Canadian experience and the practical application of them will largely affect the organic structure of the Empire. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States has tended more than anything else to be peaceful and peaceful by arbitration of questions which, under less favorable conditions, might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not, perhaps, altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficent results achieved in this direction. Possibly they have been the germ of future developments almost too vast and far-reaching for the political imagination of Italy or Canada to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the United States, on the one hand, and to Great Britain on the other, no man can say yet; but one can doubt that the problem here propounded is big with the fate of untold generations.

Very few in Canada who are trying to surmount the difficulties that lie before them as best they may, and to solve the problems that one after the other present themselves, have any idea of the importance of the work they are doing or how much depends on their success or their failure. If we in this New World are happy enough to find a way out of the maze in which the thinkers and the workers of the older countries seem to be just now hopelessly wandering, we will do the whole world a service the value of which it is impossible just now to conceive. If, for instance, we can demonstrate that nations having different interests and different forms of government, can live side by side independently and in unbroken friendship, without armies or fleets or fortifications, which are such a terrible menace to the nations of the Old World and such a heavy burden for its peoples to carry, will we not have set an example which, if followed, must effect changes in the civilized world of incalculable beneficence? To help to free the nations of the earth from the curse of war, and to lift from their shoulders the intolerable burdens of the preparations for war, is a mission so good, so great and so glorious that any nation in the world should be proud to be chosen to carry it out. There are other problems, too, social and industrial, which Canada, whether its inhabitants are conscious of it or not, must help to solve. When the Times writer seriously considered the position that Canada occupies, we are not at all surprised to see that he was profoundly impressed with the importance of the work which its people have to do.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We regret to learn that Mr. Horne has retired from the contest in Vancouver. He represented that city in the Legislature for four years faithfully, and he has done it good service. We believe that the time will come, and that, too, before very long, when Mr. Horne's services will be much better appreciated by the electors of Vancouver than they are to-day. An intelligent and persistent worker makes a far better representative of a city or district than a wily intriguer or a windy orator.

Relief in Six Hours.
Disressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceedingly promptness in relieving pain in the disressing kidney back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing urine almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rheumatism Cured in Six Days.
South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 6 to 8 days. Its action upon the system remains able and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

The disestablishment of the church in Wales now seems to be a foregone conclusion. It does not appear at present that anything can avert it, and there are very many both in Great Britain and America who are of opinion that it is a change that ought not to be averted. It is being proved in many English-speaking countries that the connection between Church and State is not by any means essential to the existence or the progress of religion in a nation. It has been shown in this Dominion and elsewhere that a free church can exist and flourish in a free state. Those, therefore, who look upon the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales as detrimental to the cause of religion or even as injurious to the interests of that Church, may live to find themselves very agreeably disappointed.

The most telling argument in favor of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is that it is the church of the minority of its inhabitants, and that therefore it is not fair to allow it to remain the established church of the country. It is not, however, admitted by everyone that the majority of the inhabitants of Wales are really opposed to the Church of England. The opponents of disestablishment maintain that the dissent in Wales is more apparent than real, that the people are in their hearts attached to the Church of England, that that Church is gaining ground in the country every year, that virulent opposition to the Established Church has almost disappeared, and that in the course of a few years the great bulk of the population will be back in the bosom of the church of their fathers. This is vehemently denied by the advocates of disestablishment, who point to the fact that thirty-one out of the thirty-four members who were at the last general election returned for Wales and Monmouthshire, were pledged to the bill to vote for the severance of the Church and State in Wales. This, it must be admitted, shows an extraordinary unanimity in favor of disestablishment. It was, we are told, admitted by the leader of the Conservative party that the election in Wales turned almost exclusively upon the Church question.

An analysis of the Welsh vote shows that the majority in favor of disestablishment, though not nearly so great as is shown by the number of members returned, is still a very large one. The Conservative vote which was opposed to disestablishment numbered 144,382, while the Liberal vote was 234,621. This gives a majority of 90,239 out of a total vote of 379,003. This will have to be allowed is a very considerable majority.

If the number of communicants is taken to show the relative strength of the Churchmen and Non-conformists in Wales it is proved that the Non-conformists are by far the stronger body. According to an calculation made by Mr. Thomas Darlington in the May number of the Contemporary Review, the number of Church communicants in the four dioceses of Wales is 117,900, while that of the communicants of the Non-conformist churches, as nearly as can be ascertained with accuracy, is 397,571. In this estimate Roman Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Quakers, Salvationists, and Unitarians are not included. We find by Whitaker's Almanac that the number of communicants in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Association alone is 136,051, and the aggregate of the congregations of the denomination is 290,788, and that the Sunday school scholars and teachers number 192,906.

When the above figures are taken into consideration it is, we think, pretty safe to conclude that the Church of England is the church of the minority in the Principality of Wales and the County of Monmouthshire. If, as is alleged, the people, both English-speaking and Welsh-speaking, are disposed to return to the Anglican Church, disestablishment would, it might be supposed, rather strengthen that tendency than weaken it. When all churches are on a par with each other the prejudice against the Episcopal Church will be no doubt greatly weakened, and those who are laboring to increase its numbers and strengthen its influence will find many of their difficulties disappear. Those who believe that religion does not need the ornith of State aid to support it will not be by any means inconceivable when the Church in Wales is disestablished.

MENDELSSOHN AND HAYDN.

A Fine Performance at the Metropolitan Church of Selections From These Great Masters.

Last evening Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," together with selections from the "Passion," was performed in the Metropolitan Methodist Church under the able leadership of Prof. Beck. The platform was prettily decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Drury, the talented organist of the church.

The first item on the programme was "Hear My Prayer," solo for soprano with chorus. This solo was ably sung by Miss Nellie Devereux, who is rapidly becoming one of Victoria's favorite vocalists. Her singing of this beautiful solo was admired by all present, as evinced by the applause at the close of the number.

The solo, "O For the wings of a dove," being the second half of the cantata, was very sympathetically sung by Miss Vary. Her voice is of the light soprano variety and well suited to this work. Mr. J. E. Bridgeman presided at the organ.

Mr. Ernest Wolf, L.C.M., was down for an accident from playing. This was regretted, as Mr. Alfred S. Appledorn sang all the tenor music of the evening, the opening solo

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Finance Committee Meet and Make Appropriations for the Various Events.

The Programme of Sports and Games Mapped Out and Prizes Arranged.

The preparations for the Queen's Birthday are going ahead in good shape, but as only a short time remains to get everything in readiness the various committees have considerable work in front of them yet. That a goodly number of visitors will come seems well assured. In addition to excursions from other places and the stream of visitors expected from the Mainland, news was received yesterday that fully 1,300 visitors are coming on the steamer chartered for the occasion by the members of the A. O. U. W. on the Sound.

The canoe races give promise of being both well contested and of having numerous entries. Among the competitors for the tandem will be Homer and Innes, the Westman cranks, who carried off the honors in that race last year. They will not have it all their own way this time, however, as local paddlers are training hard, and are determined to win if they can. For singles, tandems and fours, quite a number are practicing regularly, so some hotly contested races are sure to result.

The celebration finance committee held a very important meeting yesterday afternoon to decide upon the appropriations they would give the various committees, the result being as follows:

Printing, \$250; band, \$250; reception, \$250; illuminations, \$300; yachting, \$450; regatta, \$1,000; sundries, \$200; sports and games, \$500. This represents the money so far collected, but a resolution was passed that should further contributions allow it \$100 would be added to the appropriations for sports and games.

The sports and games committee met at the city hall at 8 o'clock last evening, a large number of members being present. The chief business was the arrangement of the programme of field sports. Before proceeding to business, the secretary was requested to deny a report which had been circulated to the effect that the sports and games committee of last year had spent a large amount of money in refreshments at Beacon hill, and to state to the public that the total expenditure outside of prizes was, including express hire and labor, less than \$10.

A number of inquiries from clubs and individuals regarding the different sporting events were read and the secretary was instructed to reply.

The finance committee's report, allotting \$600 to sports and games, was laid on the table.

Mr. George reported that the Seattle baseball club would play here if an appropriation of \$125 was granted for expenses. Mr. G. McCann stated that the Seattle association football club had signified their desire to play here for the championship of the Pacific Coast, they now being champions of Washington, and the Wanderers of Victoria, and London, B. C., a leading proponent of the Port Angeles fire department would send a hose team to compete in firemen's races should there be any. These reports were laid on the table.

The following programme of the various events was decided upon:

THURSDAY, MAY 24.
9 a.m.—Seattle v. Victoria, baseball, Beacon Bill.
10.30 a.m.—Gun club shoot between teams from Tacoma Union and Victoria clubs.
FRIDAY, MAY 25.
10 a.m.—Seattle Association football club v. Victoria Wanderers, for championship of Pacific Coast.
10 a.m.—Cricket.
1 p.m.—Athletic sports as follows: 100 yards amateur, prizes gold and silver medals; 100 yards professional, first prize \$10, second prize \$5; one-quarter mile amateur, prizes gold and silver medals; quarter mile professional, prizes \$15 and \$5; 120 yards, amateur, prizes \$15 and \$5; half mile professional, prizes \$20 and \$10; 1/4 mile amateur, prizes \$10 and \$5; 1/2 mile professional, prizes \$25 and \$10; 3/4 mile amateur, prizes \$15 and \$5; 1 mile and 50 yards; boys' race (under 12 years) prizes three medals.
Conditions—Four entries to start in all events or no second prize. Foot races under shielded rules of G. A. A. to govern all amateur events.
Steeplechase—J. Braden, Judges, W. Lorrimer and W. K. Tullock.
9.30 p.m.—Bicycle races. To be arranged by Bicycle club.
Narthritis Junior Association football club v. Victoria Juniors.
SATURDAY, MAY 26.
1 p.m.—Match for Victoria challenge trophy.
3 p.m.—Lacrosse Vancouver v. Victoria, at Caledonia grounds. Admission, 20c; ladies, 5c.
The chairmen of the sports and games and finance committees were appointed to act with the secretary in selecting prizes.

"Now Vanish Before the Holy Beams," being admirably suited to his voice. The chief feature of the tenor part "In Native Worth" was well taken, though a difficult feature of the production. The soloist's voice is rapidly and justly becoming very popular in Victoria.

Mr. J. G. Brown sang the baritone solo, "Rolling in Foaming Billows," with great care and much expression, the various recitations which fell to his part all receiving good treatment.

Mr. Edgar Buck, besides presiding with the baton, sang the solo "Now Hark in fullest glory," in his usual dramatic style. He shewed by his treatment of this number that he was perfectly at home in the work.

The choruses were all rendered in capital time and expression. "The Heavens are Telling," being undoubtedly the finest thing of the evening.

During a pause in the performance Prof. Beck, in the absence of Rev. Solomon Cleaver, informed the audience that the performance would be repeated on Tuesday next. The price of admission is 25c, two children admitted on one ticket.

CELEBRATION EVENTS.

The regatta committee met last evening to apportion the appropriations made by the finance committee among the various events to come off on the Queen's Birthday at the Gorge.

The following changes and additions were made to the list of events already published.

Indian canoe race—18 foot canoes, paddled by single Indian.
Professional race—in 30 foot outrigger skiffs, prize \$85; three boats to race.
An endeavor will be made to get a boat crew from the U. S. survey steamer Gedney to compete in the livery races. The Peterboro canoe tandem (lady and gentleman) has been dropped.

Messrs. Dallas, J. S. Gore, the chairman of the finance committee and the secretary, will act as a committee to select prizes.
Mr. Haddon, chief boatswain of H. M. Dockyard, was added to the regatta committee.

Sailing races for canoes will start on Saturday, May 26, at 10 a.m., from the canoe club boathouse in the following order:

1. Sixteen-foot canoes and under—course from club house round outer buoy and return—three prizes.
2. Sixteen-foot and under, without centre-board—same course—three prizes.
3. Sailing and paddling race, open—paddle from club house to west buoy; hoist sail and sail back—two prizes.
4. Open race—Same course as No. 1.

All races except No. 4 under A.C.A. rules. Mr. Sealey was appointed measurer of boats at the regatta. The committee meet again Monday evening to consider the entries.

The firemen are practicing hard for the hose reel races, which will be conducted on Yates street, between Blanchard and Douglass. The entries are as follows:

- 8 a.m.—Water teams of twelve men including captain. Run 500 feet to hydrant, lay 300 feet hose, break and put on nozzle. Time to be taken on water leaves nozzle.
- 11 a.m.—Speed race—300 yards straight away, hub and hub. Races to be governed by N. W. F. A. rules.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

(From the Western World, Winnipeg.)

The shipments of British Columbia hops to England during the past season have proved very satisfactory. Messrs. Norman & Co., a leading hop producers in London, say that subject to their favor, the quality similar to East Kent, being maintained, they are to be preferred to any that are imported and would carry all before them. The maintenance of this quality is of the utmost importance to the hop industry of the Pacific Province, the entire hop production being kept up depends on the future of the trade. Methods of cultivation are, of course, of considerable importance, but the chief thing is the drying of the hops after they are plucked. First in importance is the construction of suitable kilns or oast houses, then the employment of experienced dryers. Incompetent dryers may at the outset give British Columbia hops a bad name in England from which it will take them years to recover, and the editor, who spent his early days in the hop districts of Herefordshire and Kent, and who knows wherof he speaks on this matter, would urge the importation of dryers, if necessary, from England. British Columbia hop growers will make a great mistake if they go south of the international boundary for points on hop drying. California hops, as it well known, have a certain quality of flavor, as they cannot be burned, but have to be blended with other growths. There is every reason to believe that British Columbia can produce hops of satisfactory flavor which should fetch much larger prices in England than Californians.

Admiral da Gama, who started for London, has changed his plans and returned to Montevideo. President Eyzaguirre has protested to the Uruguayan government against their longer sheltering the rebels.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Bavarian upper house in secret session has decided to depose the insane King. Otto in favor of his uncle, Prince Leopold, at present acting as regent.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HURSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 10 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. My family physician could not cure me, and it was not long before the swellings had so become inflamed that I was obliged to use a good deal of Castoria. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past reminds me of the good medicine which has done me so much good."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it has done for me.

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

CABLE NEWS.

Increasing Interest in Colonial Delegation to Cable Convention.

Murderess Maybrick's—Obstacle to a European—Anarchist.

LONDON, May 18.—International conference of imperial and colonial delegates to cable convention at Ottawa is greatly on account of the intention of delegates to discuss the Hon. Mr. Hefner's Cape with Chief Justice sent that colony at the conference.

In an interview Mr. F. expressed the belief that would not tolerate any interference in the tripartite convention, although having no naval western coast. He says that is a serious, but would not be controlled by the Eastern Cape. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian minister, and Sir John Pebeen, as already announced letters concerning the cable. Sir John yesterday Tupper that the Eastern cable which he is president, could any cable company not direct Seizing upon this point, Sir in today's Times, shows the control of Sir John Pebeen's 22,400,000 in government guaranteed, and would guaranty. Mr. Charles would arise in connection with the proposed line upon the lines suggested by New Zealand, conference John Fender proposes that colonial governments should subsidize asked for to him, the Eastern cable company could do cable.

When Home Secretary A. with his briefs from his home presented with an influenza, asking permission for an interview with Mr. A. to ascertain whether she desired investigation of her case. names of prominent persons had been appended to the petition, being conducted by a committee of inquiry. A French army of 10,000 is that the only obstacle to a general disarmament is the Reichstag. The death sentences imposed anarchists convicted of conspiracy General Campos, have been overturned. The meeting of the mind in Berlin to day, a resolution of the event of injuries to employ charging duties.

During the session yesterday ministers' international conference, Coventry, Yorkshire miners' resolution advocating a general strike for 24 hours per day, represented at the congress, declared a successful issue of question would soon be secured. The maintenance of the strike will public opinion, and the strike will be taken up by the condition. Delegate Young Darham miners, moved an amendment that no legislator be not empowered to legislate for labor, as it would be tantamount to a violation of the liberty of the people. The German and Belgian and French supported Mr. G. G. W. motion, adopted by a vote of 78 to 11. Jorjory on this vote represent miners. A motion extending the system to surface men was also resolution to prohibit female interior of mines and on the resolution unanimously adopted. The resolution to all countries.

All the Austrian strikes have ended. The bricklayers have work, and only 5,000 of the Oes are still idle. The workmen where.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Six Companies have appropriated a reward for the arrest and conviction of the Chinese women murderers of Mrs. G. G. W. by highlanders. They have a police protection in Chinatown. intimated that unless this is done will be compelled to take the law into their own hands for the proper protection of lives and families.

WILLIAMS, Cal., May 17.—Mrs. Decker, the woman supposed to be murdered with her babe 27 years ago, is now in the custody of George Decker, of Yreka, who has been in custody on suspicion of having murdered her. They have a living near here as well as John Hamilton. Her daughter, Decker, the missing babe, is also employed as a domestic by a Mrs. Wilson, of Colusa. Benjamin M. Decker, the brother, is now on his way to testify before the grand jury on the truth of these allegations.

TACOMA, May 17.—The first congress of the Salvation Army, No. 4 division, met here yesterday at main in evening until Saturday. There were 400 delegates, 1000 dressed soldiers and forty officers from towns throughout the North division comprising Washington Idaho and Montana. The annual Division Commander Morton following results of the last year that states: 676 conversions, 10 members, over 20,000 meals supplied. There are fifty-five officers in this division.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Storms and other states have done considerable damage to property, causing many lives.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commanding the U. S. S. Albatross, San Francisco, May 9. I send this by a New Orleans." No mention is made of the British cruiser Magic restoration of the Mosquito club. It is learned that the State that it was deemed desirable to have the Braids taken away from Bluefield turned to his post at Greytown, turning the American naval officer responsible for the settlement of thequito question.