FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895. A FOOLISH DENIAL.

Our friends the Liberals deny with good deal of vigor that they ever favored protection. They have, they say, always been free traders in principle and never went nearer protection than to advocate tariff for revenue. Some of them when they take this ground may perhaps think that they are saying what is true, but if they take a glance back at the recent history of their party they, if they are at all discerning, will see that they are mistaken, knowledge their error.

Seven years ago the policy of the Liberals meant was made abundantly clear by Sir Richard Cartwright in the resolution which he submitted to Parliament in that year. Here it is:

That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted).

That it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of

This is plain enough. Under the system indicated by this carefully worded resolution there would be the fullest and freest interchange of commodities of all kinds between the two countries. This, of course, implied that they should have the same tariff, for if any foreign commodity were admitted into one country at a lower rate than obtained in the other there was nothing to hinder that commodity being smuggled wholesale into the country which imposed the higher duty. A little reflection must convince any one capable of thinking at all that two countries which agree upon an unrestricted interchange of commodities must have, as against all other countries, a tariff identical in every respect. Sir Richard Cartwright's unrestricted reci-

procity resolution therefore meant among other things that Canada and the United States were to have the same trade policy and twin tariffs. It is not likely that Canada could induce the United States to change its trade policy. If the tariffs of the two countries were to be alike, Canada productive and sustaining a large and proswould have to adopt the American tariff. and that tariff, as everyone knew at the time, was a highly protective tariff. Every intelligent Canadian Liberal, then, who approved of Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution virtually accepted the policy of United States protection. He not only became a protectionist; but that most rigid and most exclusive of all protectionists, an American resolution therefore meant the surrender by Canada of her fiscal independence. As long as the unrestricted reciprecity should last Canada could not imcity should last Canada could not impose a single duty without asking leave of the United States, and the United States of the United States, and the United States of Immense development. From norm to being the richer and the stronger country of the two, could impose what duties she to Mobile, and from east to west the distance over to H.M.S. Pheasant; the latter in turn pleased without saying "by your leave" to bance is greater than from Boston to Omaha. Canada, and Canada would have to adopt The meridian in question not only geothose duties whether she liked them or not. graphically divides the United States, but It is, therefore, no wonder that shrewd it indicates the beginning of the "arid" Americans and clever Canadian Liberals region as distinct from the region east. in knew that unrestricted reciprocity was which irrigation, except by rainfall, is unmerely a preliminary to the absorption of necessary and unknown. The writer reour country by the United States.

meant not only the adoption of the policy of with 'worthless.' But 'aridity,' when proprotection by those who favored it but dis. perly defined and fully comprehended, i crimination against the Mother Country in seen to be the germ of new industrial and matters of trade in order to favor the United social systems, with far-reaching possibili-States. This Sir Richard admitted in the ties in the fields of ethics and politics. It speech which he delivered when he made would be idle to attempt to predict how the his motion. He said :--

United States, you must thereby of necessity discriminate against British manufactures and the manufactures of all other countries except the United States. Now that is true. I admit that.

When this extraordinary resolution and all that it was shown to involve are brought to the recollection of intelligent Liberals. those of them that have any sense or honesty will not attempt to deny that the Liberal party of this Dominion at one timeand that not long ago -adopted the policy of protection; for unrestricted reciprocity of necessity implies an assimilation of the bariffs of the two countries.

A RASH REJECTION.

The refusal of the Government of the Doa Canadian interviewer :

the Dominion government, or at least the main point, is that of the completion of the railway to Port aux Basque. Up to date that railway has cost the colony \$4,446,000. Every mile of railway has been paid for, able basis for an estimate of the amount of of a relative at Three Rivers, Quebec, the mean that there will be no extensive list, as and the amount is included in the funded land open to ultimate reclamation. But no son of Alphonse Hetu, baker, living on assume that there will be no extensive list, as has been the custom in past years, and consequently will not shut out the government. spublic debt of the colony, which is only one disputes that the entire present popula-plete the railway is \$3,120,000, and the total cost of the whole line would then be \$7,556. dated in the arid region."

make the debt of the colony \$10,350,000 and travelled over the whole of the country the total debt, if Canada would agree to which he describes, is not to be lightly set complete the railway, \$15,829,000. Mr. aside. Besides, the results which are shown Bond told the interviewer that Sir Charles for instance, in Utah, the very centre of the Tupper's offer included \$8,000,000 for the arid region of the West, are sufficient to building of the railway which he said would justify the optimism of the writer; and be \$434,000 in excess of what the actual those of our readers who have given any

cost would have been. "The Dominion ontention," he said, "that the terminus him in his conclusion: should remain where it is, viz, one hundred noment.

Dominion Government an injustice. They sibilities to the human race." offer are examined it will be found that they full of practical lessons and suggestions. are better than those of any of the provinces, and if Newfoundland had accepted them she would have found that as a member of the Confederation she was exceptionally well treated. What more

THE CONQUEST OF ARID AMER-ICA.

could she expect?

William E. Smythe writes an article in the May Century entitled as above which is full of interest and instruction, more especially to British Columbians, for whom the problem as it is treated is a live one. The writer tells what has been accomplished, or rather gives a few instances of successful efforts in colonizing and cultivation in the Taken in Charge by the U.S. Cutter arid regions west of the one hundredth meridian. Ke describes the conditions which existed prior to the advent of the husbandman, conditions compared with which the arid areas of British Columbia might be termed "fertile belts." When we consider that deserts of sand have been transformed into beautiful, well-cultivated fields, highly perous population, the outlook for a large year of a Victoria scaling schooner was yesshould not by any means appear hopeless

farmers. west of it four or five millions. The latter, comprising seventeen States and Territories, marks: "To the popular mind 'arid' means The unrestricted reciprocity resolution only 'rainless,' and 'rainless' is synonymous American character will be modified and It has been made a grave ground—
it has been attempted to be set have finally made their homes in the arid ap as an insuperable ground of obregions, under conditions as yet untried by

A. R. Milne has had his attention upon the few men better posted than he on the trade doings of a trading sloop on the West Coast. and commerce of the country, and the perthe illicit trading carried on by the vessel timent illustrations he farnished of the benethan he on the trade doings of a trading sloop on the West Coast. The illicit trading carried on by the vessel timent illustrations he farnished of the benethan he on the trade doings of a trading sloop on the West Coast. The illicit trading carried on by the vessel timent illustrations he farnished of the benelive under these conditions is inevitable, and that the new environments will produce mementous changes in methods of life and habits of thought is equally certain."

The writer then goos on to give some of the undertakings of the past fifty years, involved in what he calls "The Conquest of Arid America." He recites the experiences of the Mormon colony in Utah, the Greeley colony in Colorado, the orange groves of California and the irrigated lands of Arizona, and after chronicling the successes that have been achieved, in attempting an bringing for Victoria 75 tons of freight and "outlook," says: "The work of reclamation has been going forward silently, but gradually and surely, for the better part of a generation. Between ten and twenty millions of acres are now under ditch, and minion to complete the Newfoundland rail- some slight rivulets of population have way was the hitch which prevented the con- begun to trickle in upon the lands. But the summation of the bargain between that threshold is scarcely passed. The arid recountry and Canada. Mr. Bond, a member gion as a whole comprises more than 800, of the Government of Newfoundland, said to 000,000 scres. Of this empire more than half a billion acres is still the property of The point upon which we have split with the Government. It is the priceless herinot yet gone far enough to furnish a reason-

The opinion of a writer like Mr. Smythe. Other accounts presumably authoritative who has studied the problem carefully and thought to the subject at all will agree with

" But nothing can be hoped for until the miles from any settlement, or that we should American people have had their eyes opened build it ourselves with our customs and to the importance of the stupendous national other sources of revenue gone, was simply un- asset comprehended in arid America. It tenable and could not be entertained for a is civilization that pleads for progress. It is humanity that cries aloud for more room Subsidy For the Railway to Comox-It seems that the Newfoundland delegates in which to build its habitations. To say had the offer which Sir Charles Tupper that the national valuation will be enhanced made seven years ago continually before their by untold millions is merely to mention eyes during the late negotiations. They sordid fact, But to say that the voiceless dewere evidently under the impression that sert will blossom with the homes of men, the present Government should be as liberal and that these homes will rest upon social now as when Sir Charles was then and that and industrial systems better and purer they were not so was owing to the present than any the past has known, and that the eccessitous condition of the colony. The future population will be ruled under a noand if they are honest they will frankly ac- Newfoundlanders seem to think that the Do- bler code of ethics—these are consideraminion took advantage of their present im- tions that cannot appeal in vain to the poverished condition to drive a hard bargain American spirit. The new century will was unrestricted reciprocity with the United with them. In this, we believe, they do the invite us to a new task of transcendent pos-

evidently considered that they had made as This may be even more beautiful in permany and as great concessions to oration than in fact, but it strikes the right Newfoundland as they could in justice to key and sounds a note which should inmay be, too, that they believed that the States, but the people of British Columbia. offer made by Sir Charles Tupper was too What is possible of that side of the line is, liberal and that if the Newfoundlanders and may be still more, possible on this side. had been wise enough to accept it, the Gov- By far the most interesting part of the artiits obligations to Newfoundland, it would Mormon colony in Utah and the develophave to do an injustice to the older pro- ment which occurred under the wise and vinces which have greater claims upon it. firm business, but not religious, administra-It seems to us that in rejecting the later tion of Brigham Young, and which is still offer the representatives of the colony made being carried on; but it will be best treated another blunder, for when the terms of that in a subsequent and distinct article. It is

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It will, indeed, be satisfactory to Collect or of Customs Milne and to those who are interested in the sealing business to learn wants of the people, so that whereas in the to Sir C. H. Tupper urging for an immediate that he has been one of those who have other provinces the people have been taught been the object of special honors on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday. This that lesson has still to be learned. Included, port and replies to it in full. He occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday. It is announced that the distinction is conferred are debts incurred in furtherance of muniin recognition of his eminent services in connection with the Behring Sea contro-

THE "SHELBY" SEIZED.

"Corwin" and Delivered to H. M. S. "Pheasant."

The Prisoner Now Due in Port-The Gossip of the Waterfront.

Official notification of the first seizure this

portion of the interior of this Province terday given Collector A. R. Milne. Unauthenticated reports of a seizure from an agricultural point of view. On the came from Alaska, via Port Townsend, in a other hand, there is much to encourage us special dispatch to the Colonist on Tuesin the hope that it may yet be the home of day, but the first definite information many thousands of thrifty, well-to-do reached here yesterday. The circumstances of the seizure are still unknown and Mr. Smythe points out that the one hun- are apt to remain a mystery until dredth meridian divides the United States | the seized craft herself arrives-which, acalmost exactly into halves. East of that cording to expectations, will be in the line are sixty-four millions of people, and course of a very few days. The vessel captured is the little schooner Shelby, one of the few Victoria members of the coast sealhaving sent her on to Victoria. When and where the seizure took place are alike un-known. "But," says Collector Milne, "if the vessel has been acting unlawfully very little mercy will be shown her by the authorities, as the sealing regulations are to be strenuously enforced this year. If the charge is substantiated the vessel is subject to for eiture and her captain to punishment." Captain Claussen commands the Shelby and he vessel carries a small crew. She is owned here by Louis Wille who received but neagre news of the seizure through a letter orwarded by one of the schooner's crew to Evidently he had thought out what he in comparatively a new vessel, having been built here a few years ago for the late Capt.

Jones, and is worth probably \$3,000.

POLICE PATROL REQUIRED. no way of reaching her from here, although advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the sailing of the steamer Thistle few nights ago. What is required, Collector Milne says, is a speedy police patrol to the commercial conditions of Canada of a steamer for the West Coast, which would be tariff for revenue only, demonstrated his fitable to prevent all illegal traffic. In the ness for the position which he now holds as of the Quadra the customs officers have no vessel at their disposal, and this fact the Collector has strongly pointed out to the Ostawa government.

MARINE NOTES. The steamships Walla Walla and Umatilla were in port yesterday. The latter got in from San Francisco early in the morning some two dozen cabin and eight steerage passengers. In the evening the Walla except that he is a little weak just now he Walla sailed for San Francisco, her cabin says he feels that a few days will set him to passengers from Victoria being: J. Brooks rights again. Naturally during his illness and wife, A. Peers and wife, Mrs. W. W. Mr. Corbould has not been able to transact Percival, Mrs. W. J. Parr, Mrs. J. R. Sennett, Miss McLennan, Mrs. Molineaux, Thos. Collins and S. Glass. Tug Falcon shifted the schooner Floren

M. Smith to the upper harbor yesterday. Steamer Mande came in yesterday from Nanaimo with coal

New York, May 23.-O'Donovan Rossi arrived in this city to-day on the White Star steamer Germanic.

papers. Hetu the elder was born and rear d at Lachine, Quebec, and came to the United States over twenty years ago.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Newfoundland Negotiations-De plorable Condition of the Colony-The Mania for Talking.

Westminster Penitentiary-Review

of the Correspondence. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 18.—The most important event in Parliamentary circles has been the publication of the correspondence and the protocols of the negotiations for the union Mr. Moylan, in 1889, all the witnesses of Newfoundland with Canada. As the telegraph has already apprised you, the negoplations are entirely off. The general impression among politicians is that Canada offered most liberal terms and that the demands of the Island colony were exorbitant. After all, there is some justification for the position taken by the Newfoundland govthe other provinces of the Dominion. It spire, not only the people of the United is satisfactory to know, ever reached the depiorable condition in which Newfoundland appears to-day. St. John's is the only city on the island; the rest of the population is had been wise enough to accept it, the Gov- By far the most interesting part of the arti-ernment would find that, in order to meet ole in question is the description of the island is but 200,700, the island government, scattered in mere hamlets along the shores. for the purpose of creating work, embarked upon the construction of a railway, which has cost the colony in round figures \$5,000, Until this railway is completed to some point on the western shore of the island and brought into direct and daily

> THE MAINLAND OF CANADA it will be practically useless and valueless. The difficulty which has stood in the way of the consummation of union arises out of the enormous debt which has been piled up. In Newfoundland there is no municipal system, a paternal government administers to the therefore, in the obligations of the colony are debts incurred in furtherance of municipal works, roads and bridges, lighting, a lot of imperfect officers, who caballed water, police protection, and other services which are usually performed by the munideplorable one. For years past ten per cent. of works. Justice Drake called this usur-of the island's revenue has been paid in pau. per relief. In other words, the adoption of the bribery fund of a few years ago has port or statement on the part of Fitzsim been continued with the result that a shiftless class of people have been encouraged in the colony to the detriment of the iculties surrounding the union negotiations. It is a matter of regret here that the probeen dropped, but it would not have been ength that the Island people have requested simply from sentimental reasons. In justice to the other provinces, whatever arrangement is made must be an equitable his dismissal was based.

rarely taken place within the walls of par- at the date of his retirement." liament, although there have been some valueless debates in the past. A Toronto newspaper the other day aptly remarked tive Association of New We that the trouble about Canadian members of April 9 last, asking the govern

TALKED THREE HOURS. speeches have been delivered during the to Ottawa of Sir C. H. Tupper he would dis past week, one by Mr. Northrup, member cuss the matter fally with him. past week, one by Mr. Northrup, member for East Hastings, and the other by Controller Wallace. Mr. Northrup is a comparatively young man, and with compar atively little practice will develop into an orator. He has a magnificent flow of language, a good voice, perfect self possession and is undoubtedly clever. The one draw back to the real effectiveness of his speeches is that his delivery is too the result being not sufficiently emphasise his points. This is a fault which can easily be remedied. Mr. Northrup's matter was really excellent. tended to say, and the result was that h was listened to with unusual interest and repeatedly cheered. Controller Wallace also furnished a noteworthy contribution to the literature of the tariff. Mr. Wallace ficial results of the National Policy, the inconsistency of the Liberal party in their dealings with the question of trade and

THE UTTER UNSUITABILITY

champion of the mercantile community the present government.

Members of the house were

Mr. Corbould back again in his place in parliament. The second day after his arriallhere the member for the New Westminster district was stricken down with measler which he had evidently brought down with him in his system from the Pacific Coast. The attack was a most severe one and has pulled Mr. Corbould down very much, but and the usual question was asked: "Have much business. Under the circumstance his constituents will bear with him for a few days until he is able to catch up with the

The interview which the British Columbia members had with the First Minister on Thursday was a most satisfactory one. The subjects brought up cover a wide range and subjects brought up cover a wide range and bore on everything of interest to your people, including among other things the proposed subsidy for the extension of the E. & N. rallway to Comox. Although it has been announced that there will be no rallway subsidies this year, this is taken to make that there will be no averaging all the sentence had been incomplete, again adhas been announced that there will be no tice, overcome with emotion, noticing that there will be no extensive list, as the sentence had been incomplete, again adhas been the custom in past years, and con-

Certain papers relating to the dismissal and subsequent reinstatement of James Fitz-simmons, deputy warden of New Westminster penitantiany wars reconstant to realisate the contract to the co ster penitentiary, were presented to parliament to-day. They do not embrace all the information saked for by the British Columbia members, and the representatives from your prevince will not be satisfied until the desired documents, notably the instructions given to Judge Drake, are forthcoming. The present documents relate solely to Mr. fied.

Fitzsimmons. In July last year Mr. A. Morrison, counsel for James Fitzsimmons, wrote to the Minister of Justice what may be considered a detailed reply to the charges which had been preferred against the deputy warden. He mentioned that the evidence taken by Judge Drake disclosed the facts that Accountant Keary had had a conference before the investigation took place with all the witnesses

deposed against Fi zsimmons, he infers therefrom that there was and spiracy against the deputy warden for the purpose of securing his rem Mr. Morrison says that Keary of securing his removal. been endeavoring to lead the nesses to believe that he was coming man. He recalls the fact that the investigation before the late inspector agreed that the institution was well managed by Mr. Fitzsimmons, he being the real standard either alone or concurrently with head. The evidence of witnesses McInnis, gold: Brown, Shipley & Co., Dennistoun, Quilty, Coutts and others is commented upon with a view to justify Fitzsimmons'

The next step taken in the matter appears to have been the letter of the Deputy Minister of Justice, dated October 29, 1894, in which he is informed that he is relieved of his duties as deputy warden. This paragraph, however, appears in the letter:

"The Minister of Justice desires me to say,
the Dunraven syndicate challenger for the tunity shortly of offering you re-employment in the penitentiary service." On the 21st September last, Fitzsimmons sent a ong letter to the then acting Premier, Mr. Bowell, in which he specifies his grievances and charges Warden McBride with being ubterly incompetent. So far as his broubles were concerned he blames Mr. Corbould for being at the bottom of them. Mr. Moylan, the late inepector, is called

upon by Mr. Fitzsimmons' counsel to furnish a testimonial for the deputy warden, and declares his confidence in his fidelity and zeal and competency as a penitentiar officer and in his integrity in private and official life. Following the correspondence with the natural course of events, it shows that Fitzsimmons was at Ottawa in February, and on the 14th of that month he wrote consideration of his case. In the meantime against him in order to deprive him of his place. He claims that he had to perform cipalities themselves. Another feature of the duties of warden, deputy warden, farm the island's condition is, perhaps, the most er and gardener, and general superintendent pure necessity." It seems that this remons, coupled with representations which were made to the Minister of Justice by ed in the colony to the detriment of the outside parties, was effective, as on the 25th onest worker. These things show the dif. sed reinstating Fitzsimmons in his position is a matter of regret here that the pro-section to "round off" confederation has says among other things, that since Fitz-seen dropped, but it would not have been fair for our government to have gone to the planations, receipts and documents of such a nature as

TO GREATLY MITIGATE A more useless and uninteresting discussion than that which is now going on in the House of Commons from day to day has at the rate of salary which was paid to him therefore recommends that Mr. Fitzsimmo

tive Association of New Westminster on Co. added that in the interview which the deputation of B. C. members had with the Prime a forced loan of \$1,000,000 to cover the exinstead of reversing the operation. There is a good deal in this. No man seems to be the biary affairs was entered into most thoroughable to enlighten the country unless he speaks three hours or more. The result is that everybody gets tired, the house empties, and the only men who work are the poor Hanaard reporters, who are bound to be at their posts. Two noteworthy and said that immediately upon the return that the force of the representations made to him the force of the representation made to him the forc

TO BE HANGED.

Pat Kain to Undergo the Extreme Penalty for Murdering a Chinaman.

Remarkable Coolness of the Condemned Man Who Receives His Sentence Without Concern.

VANCOUVER, May 23. - (Special)-Pat Kain is to hang for the murder of Fi Ma. The defence was engaged during almost the entire day in trying to save the life of the prisoner by discrediting Mooney's story of a confession of the crime made by the prisoner to him, and producing witnesses, who swore that the murdered man was in company with two other Chinamen shortly before the murder. Justice Crease charged very strongly against the prisoner, stating that they should accept Mooney's evidence though Mooney was a profligate character and throwing discredit on some of the evidence for the defence. The jury retired at 9:45 and returned at 10:35 with a verdice of are preserved all similar trophies of an artistic of the preserved all similar trophies of an artistic of the preserved all similar trophies of the preserved all similar

guilty ard a recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner heard the verdict with apparent indifference—the same dogged indifference that led him to ignore the advice of friends to secure counsel for his defence. The prisoner was commanded to stand up just now he you anything to say?" Kain replied, in a very low voice, "I say I'm innocent, your lordship." "That is not the opinion of the jury, and that is not my opinion," answered Justice Crease, "and I will pass the only sentence I can upon you. The recommer tion for mercy will go to the proper authorities, although I am obliged to pass sentence of death on you now." After a short discussion as to dates with the Attorney-General His Lordship said : "Prisoner, the sen ence of the court is that you be taken from of a relative at Three Rivers, Quebec, the son of Alphonse Hetu, baker, living on Myrtle avenue in this city, became helr to a property in Canada worth \$25,000. The father has not seen his son since he left home eight years ago. Ignorant of his Certain papers relating to the dismissal had said, and being told, turned carelessly and saids as if he had inquired the time of day, mt of James Fitz-New Westmin. and swaggered out of the court in charge of

CABLE NEWS.

Against Silver-Memorial to Sir Ver. non Harcourt - Dinner of the Artists' Society.

Mosquito Territory Controversy-The Panama Canal-To Maintain the Gold Standard.

London, May 24.—The Times in its financial article this morning says the following have signed a memorial to Sir William Har. court, Chancellor of the Exchequer, against any attempt being made to adopt the silver Cross & Co., Fruhling & Goschen, Hambro & Sons, Frederick Huth & Co., Kleinwort, Sons & Co., Ralli Bros., R. Raphel & Sons. Schroeder & Co., and all the private banks and principal discount houses, with many of the directors of the leading joint stock

America cup, have been published, but they agree in their essential details. Her water ine length is said to be 90 feet, her length over all 130 feet, and her beam about 27 feet. The weight of her keel is about 100 tons. Her copper extends only as high as the lead keel. According to the Pall Mall Gazette the cup challenger will have 14,000 feet of canvass and her designer, George L. Watson, is quoted as claiming that she will be seven minutes faster than the Britannia over a fifty mile race. According to another interview with Mr. Watson he has stated that Valkyrie III will have 20,000 feet of canvass. Both statements are regarded as

impossible A dispatch from Tientsin to the Times says that an imperial proclamation has been issued announcing the ratification of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. It is declared that the government deeply pondered over the advice which has been offered to it to continue the war rather than surrender, but the crisis demanded a decision, as no victory had been obtained on sea or land, owing to the incompetency of the leaders, who had only been able to recruit the rabble. The enemy, the proclamation says, were menacing Peking. The country was in a terrible condition. ation then goes on to say : "Could we permit alarms to disturb the dwelling of her sacred majesty? Heaven had not withheld his augury. The sea overflowed the coast. and the camps were submerged.

The government of Colombia is preparing to set forth in detail its claims to the Mos quito territory. Gen. Renjifo, secretary of the Colombian legation at Washington City, who has been fighting for the government against the rebels in the interior, left on board the steamship City of Para to take the correspondence to New York. Under a royal order of the King of Spain in 1803, His Majesty annexed the Mosquito coast to Santa Fedi Bogota, and when Colombia gained her independence, in 1810, she became the rightful possessor of the Mosquito coast, assigned to her by the principles of possidetis "as you possess" (the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves the belligerents mutually in The correspondence closes with the strong resolution adopted by the Liberal Conservative Association of New Wassers Colombia and the Central American States the former did not relinquish her claim to penses of the late political troubles and to

repare for emer The dinner of the Society of Authors last The dinner of the Society of Authors last night was presided over by Mr. Bell, manager of the Times. There was a gathering of one hundred and sixty authors, journalists and other literary men. The United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Poulteny Bigelow, Walter Besant, Henry M. Stanley and others were present.

Edward Brodie Hoare, Member of Parliament for Hempstead, presided westerday at

ment for Hempstead, presided yesterday at a private meeting of thirty Unionist members of the House of Commons, the object of which was to determine upon the necessary steps to maintain the gold standard. The judge in the Wilde case yesterday ordered the withdrawal of the count against

the defendant concerning his relations with the witness Shelly, as the latter's statements vere uncorroborated. It is reported here that the new French

company which has been pushing the work along the route of the Panama canal is try-ing to sell the canal to an American syndi-Among the birthday honors that are made public to day it is announced that Walter Besant, the author, first chairman

f the executive committee of the Society of Authors, has been knighted.

Lord Rosebery received an influential Armenian committee to day headed by the Dake of Westminster. The Chronicle announces that the commit-

tee having in charge the purchase of Thomas Carlyle's house at Chelsea has completed the purchase. Many Americans were among the contributers to the fund. It is propose to form a memorial museum in the house.

Mme. Carnot has decorated an eratory in her house with inscribed ribbons taken from

tic nature, the most remarkable of which is a splendid crown, the gift of Admiral Ave-lan, on behalf of the Russian fleet. A Turkish pilgrim steamer, carrying Mohammedan pilgrims going to Mecca, was wrecked on the Red sea, Sunday. There were 700 persons on board, and all were saved.

According to advices from the island of Madagascar fever is reveging the French troops composing an expeditionary force operating against the Hovas.

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Pair. DR.

MOST PERFECT MADE pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free ila, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Joseph Cl

Formosa'

LONDON Baltimore, The elec Socialists d Barbato at to eight ye with the The returns leges show t position can is believed be but little have just ta The Princ There was a tion was bri A dispate morning la Baptist mis who was in been offered The body surgent lead of Bocas de Santiago de

It will be ex in order tha doubt in the of this dead Official ci ed by the sit Formosa, cau of the treaty was ceded who are mos opinion upon ment regardi tween the po Lord Dunr and Aileen, o o'clock this she was tow the christeni lenger will be be completely

occur on the night." Sir William Exchequer, to house of his d his wish for a at the earliest secret that he Lord Roseber is ended, and He tries to per best interests of holding on. ministerialists consensus of agents through longer the gene better the pro-feat of the I Unionist ase parliament he they would be position that t Liberals out of years. Both lution is near a

campaign. The to get ready to candidates will Whitsuntide The definit as declared | lemonstratio old age pensio purchase workingmen, of the burder bviously bee of it which social legis to decide," ing at B whether Engl the system of l ederacy con Scotch conting

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support the title LONDON, May duced a bill in who has been Court of Canad tralian colonies judicial comm The salaries of are to be paid says the bill is

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