THE ELFCTOR'S CATECHISM.

'The British Columbia elector is the

only person who should take a perfectly independent stand just now. Candidates

cannot afford to do so. 'Tis a war of the roses; a candidate must be either for

the red or the white. Putting aside all prejudice, one way or the other, the elector should examine with care and coolness the position of this province to-day. He should compare its debt with that of other provinces; look to its standing among the provinces of the Dominion, and he should ask himself a few questions like these: "Is this province gov-erned as it ought to be? Is there good and sufficient reason for the fact that the per capita debt of British Cloumbia is very much greater than that of any other province in the Dominion? Under a progressive government should not this province be able to make a very much better showing than it has done? Is this province getting a fair show at the hands of the Turner government? Can I conscientiously afford to ignore the very serious charges that are laid against that government? Is it my duty as a citizen and a voter to assist in demandcharges and to insist that satisfactory explanations be given on all the points? Is the peculiar policy of the Turner government the best suited to the requirements of British Columbia? Is it likely that the return to power of ministers with spotted records will help us to regain the confidence of British capital? Would it not be better for the province to have a government less antagonistic to the Federal government than the Turner government has shown itself to be? Can I be mistaken in the evidence of my own eyes that the statements made by the government and their supporters and the facts as they are set down in black | ticularly extolled the wealth of idea exand white do not balance? Is it not the case that the ministers declare there is no debt when my pocket knows the the banquetting hall. Speaking to Rob- kay's reasons for becoming a candidate contrary? Shall I be doing my duty as err Browning, the poet, shortly aftera citizen by helping to return to power wards. Dismeli said the thing that persons who will say such things? Can struck him most about those paintings. I or any man in this crisis afford to was their utter absence of idea. Brownthrow away a vote? Who is to get my vote?" We should say that any man who will ask himself the questions we have was one of the party. "You call that put down and who will then give his amusing?" thundered the great states vote to the Turner government is false to himself and to the best interests of this province.

COURTING THE FARMERS.

Premier Turner's letter to Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, in reply to a communication from that gentleman enclesing a requisition from certain electors of Chilliwack riding, is appearing in the government organs. It is an interesting epistle. Mr. Turner accepts the nomination offered to him by the Chilliwackers and makes one or two confessions. As everybody knows, the premier has of late betrayed quite a remarkable affection for the farmers and deep interest in matters agricultural. In a gush | Martin supporters who travelled down

"In another sense I am also pleased to be asked to become a candidate for an agricultural riding, and especially such an one as yours is. I have always, durther than the forties have given place to the mildagricultural matters, and if accident had not led me into the pursuits of a mer-cantile life I think I should have become a farmer; and I know of no occupation that would have suited my own tastes and inclinations so well."

That is perfectly proper and no doubt had a happy accident led Mr. Turner into agricultural instead of mercantile pursuits he would have been the better for it, and so would the country. ernment party give every indication of Sir Walter Scott said once that if he had the fact that they know it. Every meethad his choice he would have adopted ing held by Mr. Martin proves that there soldiering as his life's trade, but in that has been a great change of opinion in case the loss would have been mankind's, North Yale; he is by no means the tyhee while in Mr. Turner's a province would and skookum tillicum he used to be have benefitted. It may seem cruel to The voters have had time to think, and analyze those outpourings of a heart that is all the opposition ask the people bowed down with weight of gratitude to to do; think over the record of the Tur-Chilliwack, but in the interest of the public such dissections are necessary.

Mr. Turner claims to have carried his love for the farmers to such an extent as to incur the blame of his own supporters for devoting so much of the provincial revenues to building up agriculture in British Columbia. He declares he has always had an abiding faith in our agriclaim for his government the credit for what he calls the flourishing state of agriculture in British Columbia to-day. It now becomes necessary to ask a few

Does Premier Turner imagine that he can persuade the farmers of the province that agriculture is flourishing here? We say, with deep regret, that it is not flourishing, and we point to the scores of cases in which the farmers are being literally ground down, to take only one aspect of it, under the operation of the mortgage tax. Letters from farmers and Times and other free newspapers of the sto make loans to the farmers at six per supporting.

cent. At the risk of being charged with. That is the simple proposition. For repetition we may ask here whether Premonths before the New Westminster who were weak, sickly, nervous, fretful, childless wives, but who are now healthy, that alacrity they claim in an opponent of the Turner government, the convention of the Turner government, an opponent of the Turner government, the convention of the Turner government the convention of the Turner government the convention of the Turner government. shown any of that alacticy they claim in doing justice to the down-trodden settlers on the Island railway lands, whose case cries aloud for speedy adjustment? Everybody knows Premier Turner and his government, have not moved a finger to redress those grievances, although it to redress those grievances, although it friends. At the New Westminster conis nearly six months since C mmissioner vention Mr. Hunter was one of the most mier Turner and his cabinet have such a deep affection for the farmers why do know perfectly well that no white farmer can compete with those Oriental reople, diet for his dog; they know perfectly cent art of tillage the Chinese are adepts; that they have practically mono For some time after the convention-and

the province and will, if not strongly from the yellow men. Much as they suffer from their unfair competition now it is nothing to what will be the case a few years hence as a result of the Turner Chinese policy. Until Premier Tur-ner can prove that he has ever lifted a hand to beat back the Mongolian hordes he should not talk to the white farmers of British Columbia about having labored in their interests and risked much to serve them. The signers of the Chilliwack requisition may not be so well aware of these facts as farmers in other portions of the province. Mr. Turner's appeal to the farmers cannot be regard- A SPECIMEN GOVERNMENT CANas sincere when it is contrasted with his acts as a member of the government.

THE

DENYING THE DEFICIT. Premier Turner is making statements from the platform at meetings in the districts to the effect that there is no deficit in the provincial revenues, while he must know quite well that those statements are not correct. We do not wish to infer that Premier Turner is deliberately stating what he knows to be untrue because he thinks it probable that few in the audience will be likely to be well enough informed on financial matters to contradict him; but it would be ing related the story some time after wards at a gathering where Gladstone was one of the party. "You call that man, with flashing eyes and the leoning

look and elevation of the head; "I call it hellish!" Well, Premier Turner's conduct may not be quite so bad as Mr. Gladstone described Disraeli's two-facedness, but it is, at all events, not nice. MR. MARTIN'S METHODS. In another column will be found an

iteresting communication from a gen tleman resident in the neighborhood of Salmon Arm, describing the government meeting which took place there a few days ago. They seem to have had rather lively, old-fashioned electioneering time of it, and congratulations are in order to North Yale that no heads were broken by the distinguished party of of confidence that Wells apparently from by "special" from Kamloops. It can the bottom of his heart, the premier con- scarcely be said that Mr. Deane received strictly fair play at the hands of his opponents. Personal abuse continues to be the trump card with many people er, more pleasant, yet much more powerful, method of arguments from facts. The meetings held so far by Mr. Martin have been unpleasantly surpris ing to him-the one held in Kamloops the other night was a staggerer for the government candidate, as the meeting went overwhelmingly for Deane. The oppositionists seem to have the government party "over a barrel." and the govner government and then go to the polls and act conscientiously. If they do that Turnerism's doom is sealed. It is where voters give no thought to the matter that there is danger for the province.

MR. GORDON HUNTER

Mr. Gordon Hunter's letter, in reply to the article in the Times explaining cultural resources, but he wisely does not that gentleman's attitude towards the Turner government at the New Westminster convention is an example of special pleading, to which certain lawvers resort in certain cases. The Times did not refer to Mr. Hunter until that gentleman, at a government caucus, had misrepresented his position at the convention, and then confined itself strictly to a fair statement of the case. Let us briefly restate Mr. Hunter's position, and in so doing it is not necessary to consider whether Mr. Hunter was at that time, is now, or ever was, a Libsettlers have appeared repeatedly in the eral. The Times stated that Mr. Hunter was present at the Liberal convention province bitterly complaining against the and there proposed a resolution conconditions imposed here woon the tillers demning the Turner government. Our of the soil. What have Premier Turner point was that Mr. Hunter was inconand his government done to remove these sistent, not because being a Liberal he restrictions? Are we to have the cheap was now supporting Mr. Turner, but money to farmers det flourished again? because he had taken an active part in a measure that enables the government censuring and condemning a government, after borrowing money at three per cent which, for some occult reason, he is now

active opponents of the government, and to him belongs the honor of conceiving they encourage Chinese labor? They and giving birth to the famous resolution which pledged the convention (the writer of the resolution included) as being "emwho can live comfortably on what a phatically opposed to the policy of the white farmer would consider starvation present British Columbia government."

Mr. Hunter took much credit to himself, well that in many branches of the and properly so, for the manner in which he conducted himself at the convention.

polized the market gardening industry in | in fact up to a few weeks ago-Mr. Hun- | tempting to say something impressive; ter remained a very strong opponent of we feel sorry for him, that is all. We the government. The facts do not bear submit that it is an outrage upon the canted.

his letter to the Colonist. It is quite of Mr. Mackay is absolutely impossible, innecessary, after proving that Mr. gain access to the legislature as a mem-Hunter is very inconsistent, to go far ber, we hold that the government would ther and assail him personally, or impugn be responsible for inflicting disgrace uphis motives, or perhaps hold him up to on the province. Enough of Mr. Macridicule and contempt. No one knows kay's circular has been quoted to show better than Mr. Hunter the illimitable possibilities of such a line of attack, and no one has any greater reason to fear the tu quoque reply than has Mr. Gordon Hunter.

DIDATE.

Mr. Charles A. Semlin, leader of the opposition, will have as an opponent in the West Riding of Yale District at the coming election, Mr. J. J. Mackay, formerly a book-keeper with the B.C. Express Co., the nominee of the government supporters. Mr. Mackay has just issued what he describes as a private circular to the electors of the riding. being an address embodying his views on provincial politics and his reasons for supporting the Turner administration, A perusal of the document makes it evident that Mr. Mackay is not accustomed interesting to have the premier explain that he is suffering from much confusion just what he means. His behavior in of ideas and that he is quite ignorant of this particular matter recalls to mind a of British Columbia politics. A few exvery good story about the late Mr. Glad- tracts from Mr. Mackay's address will stone. Disraeli was the guest of a great | perhaps suffice to show that he is scarceartist club in London one evening, and ly a fit opponent for Mr. Semlin, and made a splendid address on art. He par- that the government must be badly off pressed in the paintings by the artists, this election when they allowed Mr. his hosts, which bedizened the walls of Mackay to be put forward. Mr. Macare thus set forth in the private circular to the electors:

"Representations were made to the Central Provincial Organization or committee, and as there was no local organization in the riding for either the government or opposition; the Central Organization did what they could, and have asked meitto become a candidate, and here I am in your hands."

That is neither very clear or very conclusive, except, as already pointed out that the Central Organization must have been hard put to it in their selection of a candidate when they chose one who could not express himself more intelligibly than Mr. Mackay has done The government candidate then proceeds to a consideration of the political situation in this manner:

"My political creed is very simple. We seem to require parties, and I consider seem to require parties, and I consider two parties are sufficient. Then, to make a choice. As a rule there are a fairly good class of men elected in British Columbia. Divide these into two groups, and who can tell which is the superior in, say, honesty? I can't tell. Well, now, which group is doing the more for the advancement of the fountry, and which group is doing the less? The government group is in my opidion The government group is doing the less?
The government group is, in my opinion, doing the more. That party is using its brains more for the advancement of the province and the benefit of each part than the opposition party. There is no doubt at all in my mind on this gaestion."

It seems superfluous to offer a single comment upon opinions so crude and so crudely expressed. Mr. Mackay cannot be in any sense a self conscious man or one who is in the habit of subjecting himself to the very useful process of introspection, or he would never commit himself to absurdities like the foregoing. Perhaps this paragraph from the circular will confirm the reader in the opinion that Mr. Mackay is far from being fit and proper person to sit in the legislature of British Columbia:

"The opposition party say: 'Oh, we are not the government.' 'I am not premier.' 'We are not supposed to frame redistribution bills,' etc.' There is just where I differ. These people draw their sessional allowance just as regularly, and should give the country the benefit of any knowledge they possess. Are they keeping their knowledge until they are all premiers? Is the country going to

Many will undoubtedly laugh heartily at the poor man who is thus vainly at-



read. It tells in plain, every day language that anyone can understand, many vital truths that every maid, wife and mother should know. It tells the untold suffering and agony that women endure who enter upon the important duties of wifelood and motherhood without seeing to it that they are strong and well in a womanly way. It tells about a wonderful medicine for women. A medicine that fits for wifehood and motherfood. A marvelous medicine that gives strength, vigor, vitality and elas-ticity to the delicate and important femi-nine organs that bear the brunt of mater-

every mother of young danghters should

It contains the names, addresses and tographs of many hundreds of women

Rav. Prerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"During the fall and winter of 1804 I was engaged in teaching at Public School No. 31, in Smith Co., near Tyler, Texas," writes Mr. J. F. Sneed, of Omen, Texas. "During this time my wife was badly afflicted with female weakness. We tried three of the best physicians in the county without benefit to my wife's health, but at great expense. My wife grew worse and we gave up in despair. She could not get in and out of doors without help. She was not able to stand on her feet long at a time, and complained of dragging down pains in the abdomen. Nothing but as untimely death seemed awaiting her. I wrote to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in six months was completly cured, at a cost of less than one month's treatment by the last physician, we employed before consulting Dr. Pierce'

important branches of the farmer's trade and reader it samply impossible for the white farmer to hake a living at any of them. Indeed, the white farmers of British Columbia have much to fear from the valley was mistaken he consequently reheaded men, the men of ideas and in-We do not care to travel "outside of tellectual strength shall be chosen to the record," as Mr. Hunter has done in | represent them. Of course, the election upon what material the government is depending for success at this election. Serious criticism of the document or its author would be compounding an absurdity. It would be entertaining, however, to cross-examine the electors who vote for Mr. Mackay as to the reasons that induced them to throw away their

votes. TURNERISM AND RAILWAYS. At this time, when the voters want to get hold of facts and think them over carefully before making up their minds as to who is to receive their support, it may be worth while recapitulating the history of railway building in British Columbia in such a manner that the elector can see for himself in a couple of minutes just what the policy of the goverrment is in this important particular. It is for him, after assimilating those facts, to say whether he wants to have a share in perpetuating in this province such a system, if one may call blindfold sqrandering a system. To begin at the beginning, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company received a grant of 1,900,000 acres of the finest land in Vancouver Island, free of all taxation forever and with all its boundless stores of mineral wealth, including one of the most important coal deposits in the world, besides a Dominion subsidy of \$750,000 for seventy-three miles of railway. The Shuswap & Okanagan was guaranteed the interest on \$1,249,000. the province receiving the Dominion subsidy of \$163,200. Result to June, 1897— a deficit of \$227,491, paid by the province. A loss of \$27,332 has resulted from the provincial government's guarantee of two per cent. on \$300,000 for the Victoria & Sidney. The government guaranteed \$647,072 principal and 4 per cent. interest on the Nakusp & Slocan, receiving \$118,400 from the Dominion; result to June, 1897-deficit of \$77,333. To the Columbia & Kootenay, 27 miles of railway, was granted 200,000 acres of land; the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, 60 miles, 750,000 acres; Kaslo & Kootenay, 30 miles, 330,000 acres; Columbia & Western, 187 miles, 3,803,280 acres; Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 3,350,000 acres besides Dominion subsidy of \$11,-000 a mile. Altogether there have been given away to railway corporations 2,-719,000 acres, and 9,656,000 acres have been applied for under subsidy acts-in all 12,375,127 acres. What a record; what a policy, and what a black contrast with New Zealand, socialistic New Zealand, which never gave away an acre to any railway, but built all it needed and is making them pay. Whatever difficulties may exist in the way of the pro-vince owning and operating its own rail

thing but go deeper into wild extravagance and alienation of public lands. In reply to a requisition urging him to consent to become a candidate in the of Nanaimo in the provincial elections, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., wrote

ways-and we admit they are many-

the electors can be sure of one thing-

the men now governing the country will

never remove one of them or do any-

"Gentlemen,-I thank you for the invi-"Gentlemen,—I thank you for the invi-tation you have extended to me in the above requisition, and for your gener-ous assurance of confidence and support. "Since signifying my intention of re-tiring from the Dominion Parliament, however, I have been deluged with pro-tests from all parts of Vancouver Dis-trict against prefer to the control of the trict against such a course, and upon visiting many portions of the island have found this feeling strongly empha-

I do not feel justified in disregarding this general expression, and in deference to it have decided to continue my work at Ottawa. I must therefore respect-fully decline the honor which you have

so kindly offered.

"Assuring you of my best services in the Federal areas on behalf of our city and district, and trusting that the same will continue to command your approval.

W. W. B. McINNES." The subsidy to the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern is responsible for the "conversion" of several well known oppositionists. In Vancouver, Dr. Carroll,

who has a small financial interest as a promoter in the road, was put on the "Citizens' Ticket." D. G. Macdonnell, also a premoter, was present at the convention that nominated the so-called "Citizens' Ticket." In Victoris Dr. Milne is understood to be an 'independent supporter" of the government, although a few years ago he was an uncompromising opponent and fought the combination vigorously, for four years in the house. There seems to be a method in the madness of some railway promoters, but is it an honest

THE WORLD'S CHIEF COMMISSIONER. To the Editor: Why the Semi-Weekly World of June 14th should devote three quarters of a column to praise and defence of the Hon. G. B. Martin, when all editorials, special correspondence and paragraphs touching on the North Riding of Yale election have held up Mr. F. J. Deans of Tale election have held up Mr. F. J. Deans of the ridicule, passes all understanding. It quotes the Colonist, and the dear old of creature, like Mother Selge's Soothing Syrup, has a very appreciative article which r. says 'that Mr. Martin has represented at every general election, and became chief commissioner on March 4, 1895, and has held that office continually ever since." The rest of the article contains nothing but the most fulsome flattery, and gives he had the has been introduced which has been fitted the laboring class; not a vote recorded when the interest of the people was at stake against monopoly. Electors who have resided in the North Riding of Naile for ten, years and those who have been only a year and heard Hon. Mr. Martin, a member of 16 years' standing and now a cabinet minister was not capable of a distance of the provincial government passing an order-incouncid designating the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway as the one to which the subsidy may be granted, ensuring the construction of a direct line from the coast to Penticton, in the immediate future, nothing need be said. There is no probability of it, as no one knows better than Mr. Turner, and the statement is only made for election purposes. The Canadian Pacific Railway has secured the key to the situation by its successful manipulations during the past few months and when the elections are over nothing more will be heard of a scheme which has never been withing the range of practical railway economics. And so comes to an ignoble end that grand conception of the great proposed the provincial feeting that the range of practical railway economics. And so comes to an ignoble end that grand conception of the great provincial feeting that the first time fire astonished that a member of 16 years standing and now a colonism of the provincial feeting to which has peresting the of the Hon. G. B. Martin, when all edi-

Mr Erin but on

makes we caim.

political speech in an election campaign. He said nothing of the policy of the government or of the finances and gave no explanation of the railway policy, which has absorbed so much land and money. His address was simply a justification and deulet of his Ghipses, speech: attempting to refine the charges appeal to old-timers on the ground he had cut cordwood, run a threshing machine and built roads. This is the substance of his speech on a political platform. Is it not an linsuit to the intelligence of the electors for the Hon. G. B. Martin to ask their sulfrages ever again? A stranger might have had good reason to doubt whether Mr. J. T. Hobinson, of the Kamiloops Standard, with it years journalistic experience and of "an open letter fame," was the candidate or the Hon. G. B. Martin, or if they were both running on the government ticket.

Here is an episode in the North R'ding election: Hom. G. B. Martin, was to hold a meeting at Salmon Arm on Monday evening, pressure of business in the office prevented Mr. Deane accompanying that genileman on the passenger; no freight leaving before 5 o'clock and w shing to meet his opponent on the platform, he had to resort to a speeder to cover the distance, oo miles, arriving in Salmon Arm at 8 p.m., making this trip in seven hours. So far the candidates were on equal footing, but the government whipper-in, finding Mr. Deane had left Kamiloops, called a special inaecting, then ordered a special train at a cost of \$160, which conveyed twelve of the most influential supporters of the government to Salmon Arm. One can only look at this action in two ways—either they saw the'r great weakness and wanted to make a forced impression on the electors in that district, or they doubted the ability of the cabinet minister to hold his own against Mr. F. J. Deane, "whom no one takes servously?" Truly a great compliment to the chief commissioner. Their great courtesy allowed "our little David" to speak thirty ninutes against three Gollaths. Now, compare this extract from the Vancouver Se port, buckading Manila in 18

my artful methods, my whine, cant and egotism, I am lost.
Wentworth Sarel—I fail as a public speaker, but I will write things for the Kamloops Standard.
Ed. Dupont—If my friends at Kalespal, Montana, knew what inthence I possess.
J. Fleetwood Wells—What money shall I make out of this circus?
J. L. Brown—I'll shaye them all.
Latremoyille—I am Napoleon.
J. F. Smith—I gave respectability to this crowd; they recognize my importance, crowd: they recognize my importance, J. S. Bennett-Thirty pieces of silver and the cock crew.
J. MacIntosh—Once I ruled; now I am

Gordon, M.P.-What will this funeral cost

LACHBYMAEL. Kamloops, June 16th, 1898. THAT "PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY

POLICY." We observe that while at last compelled to admit the fact that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have abandoned their contract with the Provincial Government for the construction of a railway from the sea coast to Teslin lake, the government newspapers are attempting to soften the prejudicial effect which this utter collapse of its policy will have on the government's fortunes, by circulating stories that another arrangement for carrying out the undertaking will immediately be made. The first step The first step will be the construction of a wagon road between the Stikine river and Teslin between the For this, we are told, an order-ncil has been passed and "a minlature army of men will be set at work at once." So the opposition's policy has come to be followed by the government as the only avenue of escape from at once. the disaster with which the latter's blundering railway policy threatened the country. Was ever such a descent seen country. Was ever such a descent seen as this! The opposition stone which the government builders during the session so iscornfully rejected has become the head of the corner! The project, the immediate accomplishment of which Mr. Pooley declared could alone save Victoria and Vancouver from ruin, admitted to have collapsed and a wagon road suggested as an alternative scheme. former are a mere rabble, badly arme and undisciplined, and have many "ol scores" to wipe out. Already they burning and pillaging Spanish church and other property in the provinces at every day the white smoke rising out road suggested as an alternative scheme, for which the electors should resolve to let Mr. Turner have another four years' valleys and along the hillsides gives evidence of the disturbed state of the cour

control of provincial affairs.

The other branch of this "progressive railway policy" is equally elusive and even more discreditable to the government, since it is still attempting to lead the people to believe that a direct railway from the goods to Market railway from the goods to be good to b from the coast to Kootenay be built immediately. least foundation for such an idea. Practically, what the government by its blundering stupidity has done is to give \$4,000 a mile for approximately 185 miles of railway which the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company had pledged itself to the Dominion Government to build "without any subsidy," if it re-fused to grant Mr. Corbin a charter for the Kettle River Railway. That is for a line from the Columbia river to the Boundary Creek district. In any case In any case that great corporation is fully aware that if it is to hold the trade of that section of the country it must build a line into it at once. Otherwise Mr. Corbin or someone else will do so and secure the business. But as with the Nakusp and Slocan railway in the Slocan district, so with the Boundary Creek country, the provincial government's procrastination and vacillation have delayed the opening of the district until other and outside circumstances caused railway managers to see that the possibilities of traffic amply managers to erican invasion to sound the of Spanish rule in the Philip ever, if the rebels are in a steps in and insists on their accepting a handsome contribution from the provincial treasury trwards the strong Spanish force a few miles steps in and insists on their accepting a handsome contribution from the provincial treasury trwards the cost of lines which they had decided to build. The only justification which the government, would urge for such subsidies—that the granting of them would secure the immediate construction of the fines and the consequent earlier development of the resources of such districts—is not possible when railways would be built by private capital without state aid as in the case of the Kettle River Railway and the line from Robson to Boundary Greek.

Strong Spanish force a few miles Manila, to protect the city, a mishes with the rebels almost occurrence. Then, too, there are pitals in Manila, simply packed wounded brought in from the districts, and we have further to to account the fact that the price visions, including beef and poultr ing enormously, which indicates rebels are cutting off supplies landward side of the port, and already giving Admiral Dewey and the line from Robson to Boundary Greek.

Creek.

As for the circumstances of the provincial government passing an order-incouncil designating the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway as the one by and by. But it is probable toria and Eastern Railway as the one to which the subsidy may be granted, ensuring the construction of a direct line from the coast to Penticton, in the line from the coast to Penticton in the line from the line fr immediate future, nothing need be said.
There is no probability of it, as no one knows better than Mr. Turner, and the statement is only made for election purposes. The Canadian Pacific Railway has seemed the knows that the statement is only made for the difference of the knows has seemed the knows that the statement is only made for the difference of the knows has seemed the knows that the statement is not probability of it, as no one knows better than Mr. Turner, and the task set him by his grant that may account for the difference of the control of the froops from San Francisco, and way has secured the key to the situa-tion by its successful manipulations dur-ing the past few months and when the Spaniards, and whip them he w may, I think, rest assured

eec I. ess, that the return of the | Kedwell !

NEWS FROM MANILA

British and Other Merchants Losing Heavily on Account of the Blockade.

haim it Is Not Effective and There. fore Need Not Be Recognized-Rebeis Disagree.

In a letter to his paper from Manil under date of May 16th, the special respondent of the Hongkong Tele when I arrived at Manila I found

actions squillion III posses

June 17, from which it the insurgents now hold Spilmarus preparing to paniards and one the series. The whose of isoners together with their mining chulillat Dewer's then in Manna Bay, in full surgents also captured or city, all trade was at a stan town of Oalanga, a place mouth of the rived blocked, ance to Manila on the ba losed for the greater part have occurred at Ma the American fleet carefully supplies reaching the beleas The eruiser Baltimore left Manila on June 1 Charleston and transpor Francisco. The latter y sions abnormally high and ly to famine prices. that the descent of Admiral on the Philippines resulting struction of the Spanish fife creation of a great panic in hortly afterwards. Thir who attempted to desert fifth forces June 15, were shot. Against of informed times of the formation of as it still has, a very detr on trace. Thousan government merely for column of the disurgents that the Philippin are laid up in the river and trade for the liners China and Manila Steamshi China Navigation Co., and Spanish mail boats. The co aurgents that the American colony. The Sank the cruiser Cebu so the Pass the passage of the Pass Americans at Manila say Americans at Manila say trade is not only noticeable i but in Hollo and Cebu trade is friendly relations exis and the steamers which usual there to load hemp, sugar, et French and German squ British second class crui ture proceeded from H Manila yesterday, and a warship is to follow her. steamer Esmeralda left for Manila in order to br gees, and the British s Fang will leave for the sa now ceased to keep up common with those ports, although Admi has not attempted ockade, for he has only a s ron and the task of overth sh rule in the capital of the P has yet to be accomplished sufferers (amongst -Capt. Aunon Inter through the blockade of Manila

Latest Advices From M

Spain Not Anxious for Per

Hong Kong, June 20.

Zafiro, which has just

brought news from Manik

Continued Successes

Refuses an Exchai

Prisoners.

Insurgents.

Capt. Aunon InterLondon, June 20.—The
pendent of the Morning Pendent of the Morning Pendent reson of the visit of
minister of marine, was he
tend the trials of the pow
on an ironclad. I intervi
ister while here. He adi
government had given his
credit to purchase war in
that they relied upon the
of the wealthy classes
necessary munitions. ish subjects, and next in come the Germans, to whom ful. Now, it is laid down in all standard works law that a blockade to be and to merit recognition Dewey's blockade of the effective? Certainly not. He is ading Manila only. If an argun A. Macgregor—The "Dead March" in raised on the subject the exp the gallant Admiral would be compared to the effect that he has necessary munitions.
"It is lamentable," the gallant Admiral would p have been unable to disthe Philippines. Our la threatened to blockade the Philip he threatened that, failing compi the Philippines. Our la has cost us dear and ougl lesson to us in the futur our navy at all costs. I to despatch vessels to Mr be an unpardonable cri-our heroic soldiers there tempt to aid them. with the terms of his ultimate would blockade Manila, and that what he is doing. "Well and say the foreign merchants of "but inasmuch as the blockade of Ma has the effect of seriously in as it was inevitable it would—

Captain Aunon said all the other ports where foreigners ould be impossible for important interests, the blockade of Mila is in effect a blockade of the Phil escape, but he was ervera would "take th pines and as such blockade is not all lutely necessary, it is not incumbent nity for an exchange with the Americans." on neutrals to recognize it. More Transports nants are anxious to carry on bu but, say they, owing to the San Francisco, June ent has taken a firm Manila, it is quite impossible to do a thing. It must of course be admit to securing transports Manila, and from this that the blockade is not effective exce at Manila; but Admiral Dewey is ce tainly doing the best he can with the present will be the ressels have been see army to the Philippin The Pacific Mail Ste means at his command; he has sh h consideration for his foes a r Newport has his for the foreign interests in the Philip This makes the sixth pines, and there is reason for believing that he will complete his task with a

little bloodshed and destruction of fe

eign property as is possible under the ci

cumstances. Indeed, it is highly pro-

damage will be done to property in var

ous parts of the provinces by the insur

gents than by the American forces. The

try. Nothing is published respecting the

true state of affairs outside of Mani

It does not suit the government to ha

reports of the excesses of the rebels pulished in local papers, which are und

increase the panic, while it would set

no useful purpose. Judging by the ports current in Manila one would

agine that if the Americans are look

to the insurgents for support they

leaning on a very rotten reed, for affirmed that there has been a spli

the rebel camp, that they are under separate and distinct leaders, tw

whom are in favor of assisting the

iards to defeat the Americans.

ence to a foreign yoke. They are

of being governed, and want to

told that they prefer absolute

oughly as soon as possible.

strict censorate, for that would

able that more real, more irrepara

ment agents will sw This will leave the Occompany with only the Australian route and Honolulu route. The Pacific Steam pany's steamer Valence tered. It is said she w than 800 men. The C ing prepared for troops commodations are com the steamer will as men. The Nero is lan ly as possible. The A

cific Mail Company wl

vice of the government

The Alameda is due and Honolulu on June

is thought she and he ready for sea on Wed Powder Mill I Cincinnati, June 20.artment of the King in Warren County, w that it was the work the government. The there was a quantity der, had evidently been near midnight. One of burned. The injured to custody. He is app er, but so badly inju scarcely talk. The cot tract to supply the gov it is thought, is the re struction was attempt

chance to govern thmeselves. therefore suit their book better struction was attemp the Americans out and then who "All Quiet Alon are disposed to turn round on the peans and expel them. I don't be Key West, June 20 rrived this morning a word of this. It stands to reason ing squadron reports longed attempt to expel the hated She brought an ban army and a pilo portant dispatches to General Rodriguez, reluctant to avail themselved golden opportunity afforded b mander in Havana pro report that the food is extremely scarce, a is a rmy has been it ions. The Cuban o two weeks the whole denas would be starv the people as living dog ment, which he chadled

A delicacy Arrived at Sas San Francisco, June ery, numbering 101 n ficers, arrived this omposing the baffery andsome andsome appearing sourced in this city.
Quipped, their outfit
United States artiller

Refusal to Excha Washington, June 20. ecceived to-day from ("Captain-General Blai Spanish government I Hobson and his men." No Flag of Tru

Key West, June 20.-that Blanco has notifie that he will hereafter truce. Morro Castle shells at the blockadin More Ammuniti

endon, June 20.—A's that an Austrian m Madrid, where thish authorities, visilion empty cartridadosives, derived for Beigian sources Situation in th

LOST-On May 9th, a black cow Ch'cago, June 20.— the Record from ewey's fleet reads as "Hongkong, June 2 licially proclaimed last seem on Cadboro Bay will be newarded by retur Michael Finnerty, Spring Finnerty's road.