

Omeward Bound

The Flagship Imperieuse Leaves Esquimalt for Portsmouth, England.

Much Pomp and Circumstance Attached to Her Departure.

Between six and seven hundred blue-jackets and marines together with Rear Admiral Bury Palliser and the officers under him, are happy to-day, for they are on their way home to "old England." At 11:30 o'clock this morning the flagship of the North Pacific fleet, H.M.S. Imperieuse, a veritable floating aggregation of happiness, weighed her anchors, dipped her flag, and with her ship's company cheering long and loudly slowly steamed out between the other vessels on the station and out to sea bound to that much desired place the sailor calls "home."

THE MYSTERIOUS SCIPPIO. She Will Be Sold at Brooklyn to the Highest Bidder.

New York, March 31.—The Times says: "The Scipio, a craft from nowhere, bound to nowhere, flying no flag, ownerless and crewless, is to be sold to the highest bidder at the Brooklyn navy yard by the United States government."

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Excursion Steamer Stella in the English Channel.

Southampton, March 31.—Further particulars have been obtained regarding the sinking of the excursion steamer Stella, while on the trip from this port to the Channel Islands. The steamer struck the Casquet rocks near the island of Alderney at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the captain, seeing that the Stella was fast sinking, ordered the life-boats to be launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity, and the women and children were embarked in the boats. An explosion afterwards occurred and the vessel sank into the sea. The last thing the survivors saw was the figure of the captain standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last orders. The captain perished with his vessel.

Weak and Depressed. Weak and depressed expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. It is one of nature's signs that humanity cannot undergo months of indoor life in badly ventilated buildings with impunity.

Do not use a purgative in the hope that it will put you right. Any doctor will tell you that purgatives weaken; that they impair the action of the liver and create chronic constipation—the bane of millions of lives. What is needed is a tonic to help nature fight your battle for health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, tired people bright, active and strong.

The Genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving. At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

WEAK AND DEPRESSED. Mr. Austin Fahey, who lives at Baker Settlement, N. S., says: "During the last winter, owing to close confinement and hard work, my blood became impure. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body."

Dominion Parliament

Minister Blair Presents Annual Report on the Railways of Canada.

The Condition of the Trunk Lines—Representatives MacInnes Heard From.

Following is the Toronto report of the proceedings in the parliament on Thursday last, Ottawa, March 23.—The annual report of the Department of Railways was laid on the table by Mr. Blair to-day. The condition of the trunk lines of the Dominion is mentioned in the report. The report is a long one, but it is interesting. It shows that the trunk lines of the Dominion are in a better state of affairs than they were a few years ago. The report is a long one, but it is interesting. It shows that the trunk lines of the Dominion are in a better state of affairs than they were a few years ago.

Provincial News

Appointment Postponed

Newly Chosen City Engineer Has a Misunderstanding With the Council.

Unable to Produce His Credentials, Confirmation of His Appointment Deferred.

Affairs at the City Hall have assumed a rather sensational aspect as a result of a special session of the city council held on Saturday morning.

The fact began to be bruited about Saturday evening and created quite a sensation, especially as vague rumors, which the facts do not seem to warrant, were associated with the report.

All these facts combined led the council to hesitate before clothing Mr. Ferguson with the authority of city engineer.

Private advice, too, received by a member of the council from Ontario, discredited Mr. Ferguson's standing in the profession, and hinted that he had no higher status than that given by the fact that he had been superintendent of construction of street paving in Toronto.

Mayor Redfern's official statement of the case is that "owing to a misunderstanding between the council and Mr. Ferguson, the latter's appointment as city engineer has not yet been confirmed."

Speaking of Victoria, he said that what is required is good water, good streets and good drainage. None of these were provided at the present time.

The matter of his appointment will probably come up at the city council meeting to-morrow evening.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea.

LOCAL NEWS.

By collecting old bottles. He was sentenced to three months in the reformatory.

Another shipment of one hundred tons will be made to T. Toomey shortly from the Lenora mine, Mount Sicker.

During the month of March the collections at the Victoria customs house amounted to \$87,997.97. The duty collected was \$68,255.32, and other revenues amounted to \$19,742.65.

The Chinese of the city celebrated Easter yesterday by feeding the Chinese dead at Ross Bay. Early in the afternoon five express loads with roasted pigs, Chinese wines and every kind of delicacy, together with "devil papers," punks, and all the paraphernalia of a big celebration, went out to the cemetery.

Which is the most popular chief in the city, P. S. Hussey, superintendent of the police, or Henry Sheppard, chief of the city police force, or Thomas Deany, chief engineer of the fire department?

The dredge which has been under construction by the Dominion Gold Dredging & Paving Mining Co., across the river from Lillooet at Horse Beef Bar, for the past year will commence work the first of the week.

The ore shipments are beginning to show up in much better form. Last week the camp sent out nearly 3,000 tons of ore.

Among the guests at the Queen's hotel is Pete Pearson, a recent arrival from the Omineca district, where he has spent the last few months in the interests of a Victoria company.

George Millet, the young boy who arrested on Thursday night for stealing a hat, was tried this morning by Police Magistrate Hall.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

According to late arrivals from the Yukon early a speculation in eggs was the cause of a riot that district of Bamport City early in December last.

Circle City now has a newspaper. It is the Yukon Press, and is edited and published by L. T. Provost, missionary at Circle. The plant was intended for the month of the Tanana, but as no town sprung up there the press and type were moved to Circle.

The criminal statistics for the month as recorded at the police court are as follows: Vagrancy, 4; infraction of the Police Prevention By-law, 3; drunk, 8; of unsound mind, 2; infraction of Hawkers and Peddlers By-law, 3; stealing, 6; infraction of By-law, 3; assault, 2; carrying concealed weapons, 2; and one each of the following offences: keeping house of ill-fame, cutting and wounding, sureties of the peace, infraction of Liquor Traffic Regulation Act, supplying liquor to intoxicated, and indecent assault.

Professor G. G. Gordon, late of Winnipeg, dressed in full costume, danced the Highland fling, waltz, and other dances, and was much applauded by the ladies.

Mr. P. S. Hussey, superintendent of the police, and Henry Sheppard, chief of the city police force, and Thomas Deany, chief engineer of the fire department, are likely to be afforded a "Victorian" in the near future, at a hazard to be given by the ladies of the Roman Catholic church. It is understood that the chief who is decided by the votes to be the most popular will be presented with a valuable ring set with diamonds.

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A Booming City

The Atlin Correspondent of the Times Tells of Happenings.

Henry Corgill Robbed of \$1070-- Sam Gaston's Sad Death.

Moose Creek Staked From Mouth to Source--A Rich Creek.

(Special correspondence to the Times). Atlin, B. C., March 20.—Since the arrival of the Gold Commissioner a week ago quite a stir has taken place in the building line. Tents, log cabins and houses built of sawn lumber are being rushed up at lightning speed.

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TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Programme for the Annual Meeting-- Some Valuable Papers.

The opening meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association will be held in South Park School to-morrow morning, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The work of the morning session is: Opening address by the president, S. D. Pope, LL.D.

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THE SENATE.

In the Senate this afternoon the following standing committees reported that they had elected their chairmen as follows: Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, Senator Baker.

The Divorce Committee reported that they had examined the petitions in the application of David Stock of Toronto for leave to introduce a bill for divorce from his wife, Mary Stock, and found the notices sufficient.

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Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Contract for the erection of the new Masonic temple...

Representatives of Vancouver's three newspapers met at the Hotel Metropole...

On Thursday evening, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, some miscreant threw a large bone through the glass panel in the front door of No. 1012 Hart street...

Alberni. B. C. March 28.—The survey party returned from Hayes camp today, having surveyed all the claims to the north of the mine...

Last Sunday the first christening in the temporary English Church took place, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bayne having their child christened...

It is probable that, owing to the railway carrying the mail, the steamship service on the Kootenay river will be shut down...

Mr. C. R. Watson, C. E., and Mr. Nelson, of the engineering department of the Kootenay & Northern Railway Company, left Golden for Cranbrook on Tuesday...

The alterations at the Columbia Lumber Company's mill at Golden are proceeding under the supervision of Mr. Harrison...

Mr. W. Beer has purchased lots 14 and 15 in block 26, fronting on Corbarrate street, and the lot on the corner of Corbarrate and Josephine streets...

On the Crow's Nest Pass, railway the change from Mountain to Pacific standard time will be made at Cranbrook, J. Cardell, formerly trainmaster and locomotive foreman at Cannore...

Corner, of 612 Westminster avenue. Westminster avenue is coming to the front as a business center...

The offices of the B. C. Electric Railway Company were removed to the new terminal buildings on Hastings and Carrall streets on Friday...

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necessary for improving the electric light service was read, and on motion the council decided to call for tenders for the erection of the poles required and empowered the public works committee to proceed with the work...

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in regard to the same. I must also say it is absolutely necessary to have two more horses for your chemical engine, as said engine can be used to great advantage where there are no hydrants...

A pleasant wedding took place in this city on Wednesday, when John Blunt and Mrs. Eddie Hempenhill were united in marriage...

The pleasure of the past week or two has stimulated the building trade and enquiries are being constantly made from the architects as to the cost of houses and other buildings...

Dr. R. W. Jakes has made a very reasonable offer to the city respecting the opening of the hospital. He offers to open the hospital and take city patients at the rate of \$2 per day if the city will grade street leading to the hospital...

Mr. E. J. Duchesney, superintendent of the new Baldwin engine, No. 783, arrived at Field last Monday from the East...

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cer Gardom came up to a man that answered the description. He hailed the party, asking him to stop as he wished to speak to him...

Arrangements are now being pushed to put in a large plant in order to have the city lighted by electricity...

Terrence Ryan of Montreal, was murdered here on Monday night. It is supposed that the crime was committed by an Italian, who mistook the murdered man for another with whom he had a row...

A schooner, Caroline, a Seattle fishing schooner, has returned from the fishing grounds in Dixon entrance with 15,000 pounds of halibut...

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Warm Pass.

Rich Finds in the Outlying Parts of the Atlin District.

Capt. John Irving Will Return From Atlin by Steamer Danube.

J. B. O'Goma and Percy Bandy are among the latest arrivals from the Atlin district, says a Skagway paper...

From the pass to the south of Warm Pass, known as Ptarmigan Pass, another stream flows out on this side...

Another arrival at Skagway from Atlin is Captain John Irving, M.P.P. The Skagway Alaskan says he is very enthusiastic as to the prospects there...

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ment postponed

Engineer Has Standing With Council.

His Credentials of His Appointed.

Mr. Hall have as a special session of the Saturday morning...

Mr. Ferguson, the city engineer, in his report until further date...

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as a government measure anything else than mere barren sympathy.

Senate Reform.

The hon. gentleman yesterday also spoke at length upon the Senate, and because he did not see the reform of the Senate promised in the speech from the throne he saw in that omission some sinister motive and action on the part of the government.

Practice in Other Countries.

The hon. gentleman said again that our plan was obsolete, not only obsolete but absurd. He said that no such plan had ever been proposed by a man before, and that if there was any merit in it, we were entitled to the full credit.

A Case in Point.

In some countries there is a union of the two Houses to consider a class of bills on which one or the other disagrees. This is a useful precedent, though it is borrowed from the system of the United States.

ing ever since his death—Mr. Dorion—who spoke upon that question. I place myself again in the judgment of the House when I say that of all speeches that were made on this occasion the most statesmanlike, the most far-reaching in its appreciation of the future, was the speech of Dr. Dorion.

Plan of Redistribution.

The hon. gentleman passed from that to our plan of redistribution. He does not know yet what our plan of redistribution will be.

Dr. Landerkin.

Dr. Landerkin—That does not make any difference. He does not make any difference. He does not make any difference. He does not make any difference.

Fast Atlantic Service.

Then, sir, the hon. gentleman passed to another subject, and one of a more peaceable character, when he spoke of the fast Atlantic service.

The Pacific Cable.

The hon. gentleman wanted also to have my opinion upon the Pacific cable. I have only to say to him that we found that in a position which we would not accept at the time.

The Washington Negotiations.

But the hon. gentleman devoted the greater part of his speech to the negotiations which took place at Washington. He devoted no less than three hours, I think, to that subject, and whatever he said, whatever conclusions he came to, I am yet at a loss to understand.

The Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister—Mr. Speaker, I expected the hon. gentleman would attempt to deny it. But deny it he cannot, though he may try to equivocate and quibble and pettifog upon the subject.

traordinary in view of the results of the commission upon which the hon. gentleman sat himself? He told us yesterday that he had been sitting with Mr. Chamberlain in Washington to settle the question of the North Atlantic fisheries.

The Late Lord Herschell.

Then there was the unfortunate and most deplorable death of Lord Herschell, my hon. friend spoke eloquently yesterday of Lord Herschell; he could not have said enough of him.

The Hon. Gentleman's Statement.

The hon. gentleman also said that he had been at Washington as humble supplicants at the feet of the American people.

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reciprocity mean? Did it include products of the farm? If it did it was not restricted. Did it include products of the mine? If it did it was not restricted.

They Called It Unrestricted Reciprocity.

But before I pass to that I will quote to him one of his own organs, to show that I do him no injustice. He was well understood by his own party to have made an offer of unrestricted reciprocity.

Therefore I do the hon. gentleman no injustice.

Therefore I do the hon. gentleman no injustice. Here is the organ of his own party, and I quote from it to show that I do him no injustice.

Point of Disagreement.

Now, sir, to come back to the negotiations. As I said, the negotiations did not take place on the question of reciprocity more than upon any other question.

A Reckless Statement.

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R. P. RHINE & CO., Ltd WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES: BONNOIT'S *** AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Pitting in Marine Boilers.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENERGY AND VERNON VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

J. PIERGY & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zepphirs, Fancy Flannellets, Muslins, Lace, Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

25, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St. VICTORIA, B.C.

place in a letter to Sir John Macdonald. He first makes some preparatory remarks. For instance, he met some of the grandees of the land in Mr. Blaine's office; the German ambassador was there, for instance; the Danish ambassador was there; also, he had to wait some time, but after he had waited until these great personages had withdrawn he was admitted, and this is what he said to me.

Some hon. member—Oh, the result would have been different. But, sir, that bill was defeated, and the greatest crime that I do not hesitate to say was committed against Canadian interests was the rejection of that bill.

Now, sir, I have nothing more to do at present. I have done; and before I close I must express my gratitude to the hon. gentleman that in his letter to me he has delivered to me his own mind, and perhaps more than ever, as he is reckless, extravagant, unreliable, ever ready to pander to passion and prejudice, ever ready to ramble away the most sacred interests of this country for the chance of a party advantage.

The New Era.

It is calculated that the yearly production of paper in the world is 3,000,000,000 pounds weight, and this emanates from 2,800 mills.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 19th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, commencing on 1st July, 1899.

SIR RICHARD

SIR CHARLES

AND

The Minister of T

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Mr. Foster a

Heatedly Atta

on "Snorters",

The following is the Toronto report of the proceedings in London last Wednesday:

Ottawa, March 22.—Sir Cartwright resumed his speech in reply to the speech from the throne. He suggested that the Opposition should not unduly discuss the address.

He then proceeded to address the House on the subject of the Yukon. He said that he had had their share of the worst defeat. He did not interfere with any arrangement.

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RIES.
H.M.S.,
BRANDS,
ENDERBY AND
VERNON
B.C.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ON THE TREATY

SIR CHARLES'S STATEMENTS IN AND OUT OF OFFICE.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce Skillfully Contrasts the Utterances of the Ex-Premier—Complete Refutation of the Assertions and Charges of Mr. Foster and the Knight—Clarke Wallace Heatedly Attacks the Government—Mr. Casey on "Snorters", "Sneerers" and "Snarlors."

The following is the Toronto Globe's report of the proceedings in the Commons last Wednesday:
Ottawa, March 22.—Sir Richard Cartwright resumed his speech upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He suggested that in view of the lateness of the opening of parliament the Opposition should not unduly prolong the discussion on the address. He said that he might, if he thought it worth while, advise the House by discussing whether Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Foster was the worst defeated man in the elections in his own province. It was difficult to say whether three out of thirty-eight or four out of forty-six was the worst defeat. He did not want to interfere with any arrangements that Sir Charles might have thought fit to make for the enlightenment of the inhabitants of the benighted province of Quebec, but he had just received a telegram from Lewis, and an election was lately in progress, and he found that in the district where Sir Charles proposed to do missionary work the inhabitants were so benighted that they elected the candidate of the honor to the honor, gentleman who delivered them. They are in themselves the best answer that could be given to the attack which hon. gentleman—I was sorry to hear him—thought fit to make upon the acts and conduct of the present government of Canada in respect to these negotiations at Washington. I am not going on the present occasion—because I wish as far as it is possible to have this matter considered on both sides of the House with some regard to the enormously important interests that are involved—I am not going over that painful episode to which my right hon. friend alluded, which took place between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine, further than to say this, that it ill becomes the man who figured in that transaction to talk to us of trucking or to humiliate ourselves to the government at Washington. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I think this government understands its position and understands its duty not merely to the people of the empire, of whom on that occasion they were accredited representatives. England trusted them greatly. For the first time in Canadian history—and it is a special honor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a special honor to Canada, too—for the first time in the history of Canada, for the first time in English history that I know of an important diplomatic conference between two of the greatest nations of the world, was conducted mainly by commissioners chosen and appointed by the government of Canada. (Cheers.) Never before that I know of in English history was the Dominion of Canada empowered to appoint four of the representatives to the United States.

Dr. Sprule (East Grey).—They did not seem to accomplish much.
Sir Richard Cartwright.—My hon. friend, like several other people would do well to remember the proverb that children and certain other people should not judge of half-day work. Sir, it is not possible always in an afternoon, or in a month, or in several months, to undo the effect of many years of folly, misrepresentation and misunderstanding; and, though I do not want to pursue that theme at present, yet if the hon. gentleman opposite desire it I could give them ample proof of the extent to which this government and to which the people of Canada have been handicapped in their transactions with the United States by reason of the ill-advised conduct of our predecessors on many occasions.
Innumerable Difficulties.
Sir Richard pointed out that the government was not in a position to go into details while the matter is sub-judice, and at some length referred to the difficulties, not perhaps immediately apparent, which beset the path of anyone desiring to make such a treaty as the commissioners were called upon to make. He believed that if the United States possessed a government similar to ours, his right hon. friend and his colleagues on the occasion referred to could have arranged with ease a thoroughly satisfactory treaty with the President and Cabinet of the United States. He went further, and believed that if this had been a matter with reference to which it had been possible to reach the great bulk of the people of the United States, a treaty could very easily have been arranged with them. But, as every man who has had anything to do with affairs at Washington knows, any negotiator who attempts to make a treaty with the United States finds himself handicapped almost from the start by that very peculiar position of the American constitution which renders it necessary to obtain a two-thirds majority of the Senate before any treaty can be ratified. While disclaiming any intention to criticize, he pointed out that New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Massachusetts, Texas, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, possessing a population of 32,106,000 souls, more than one-half the population of the United States had just one-fifth of the representation in the Senate, while fifteen other States which he enumerated, with a population of

3,794,000, less than one-fourth of the total population, had an absolute majority of the Senate. It was therefore plain that not only must the inherent difficulty of obtaining a two-thirds vote be overcome, but anyone negotiating a treaty must overcome also the inevitable ascendancy of the various small States to regard their own individual interests with-out much consideration for the general good. Added to these were the whole of the difficulties which were springing within the course of the last few years, the whole group of difficulties which have surrounded the relations between Canada and the United States, from the time Canada became a state down to the present time or rather from the time Upper Canada was settled down to the present time, all grouped together and all required to be disposed of at the hands of the commissioners in the course of a few weeks. (Hear, hear.) Further difficulties arose from the changes in the personnel of the commission.

Replying to the charges respecting the readiness of the Canadian commissioners to make any concession for the sake of settlement with the United States, Sir Richard said the best answer to that accusation is to be found in the fact that the Canadian commissioners during all that time refused the concession whenever, and that when the demand was made by the United States, which they thought could not be yielded consistently with the honor of Canada or of England, they at once refused to accede to that demand. (Cheers.)

Former Government's Neglect.
I have simply to state again, I say, I wish unnecessarily to aggravate the feelings of the hon. gentlemen opposite, but I will add this, more particularly with respect to the difficulty which was the cause of the present termination of our negotiations, that it is to say, the Alaskan frontier. We found ourselves hampered to the most extreme degree by the extraordinary antipathy and indifference which the government of Canada displayed towards the government of the United States in 1878 and 1879, had manifested in regard to this question. (Cheers.) If the Americans have settled on the Lynn Canal and have obtained possessory rights there, if they are in a position to say that they have been allowed undisturbed possession, whose fault was it, but that of the men who from 1878 to 1896 stood with folded arms and took no steps whatever to remonstrate against the concession by the United States? Sir, there was a second cause, and I will tell the House, as my hon. friend has told them, what that second cause was, which added to our difficulties in dealing with the representatives of England, and that was, the most unwise and, I will add, the most unpragmatic, opposition to the proposal of the government to construct an interior railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake last year. (Cheers.) Had that concession been in operation to-day we would not only in all probability have been controlling a great trade, but less likely to encounter the violent opposition which we did encounter that day in the Senate, and which from the rival States and cities which desired to possess themselves of that trade.

Sir Charles Tupper's Attitude.
What are we to say to the conduct of the hon. leader of the Opposition under these circumstances? The hon. gentleman, continued Sir Richard, knows well that we cannot at this moment reveal the details of the negotiations. He knows right well—I have his own words for it, as strong as any words could be—the enormous importance of avoiding conflict between Canada and the United States. He knows, and he has laid down in emphatic terms, how vital it is to imperial interests of the highest order, that the great, the noble, the great speaking nations should be kept from collision. (Cheers.) He knows more, he knows that the action of his own colleagues, if not that of himself, had to a great extent handicapped us and imperilled the interests of Canada in the matter of this very negotiation. The hon. gentleman under these circumstances, I think, looking to the length of time he has spent in the service of the State, and looking to what he has done, might have done some good service, or at least might have been consistent with his own professional previous statements. But he prefers, for reasons best known to himself, the role of the mischievous demagogue in a matter which is still sub-judice, a matter which is still under negotiation, in appealing to a people, forgetful of his own duty, and still more of his own words under similar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker.—I wish to call the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that I think the expression he has applied to the leader of the Opposition, the role of mischievous demagogue, is going rather far.
Sir Richard Cartwright.—Then I will say the role of a man who has forgotten the duties he was sworn to perform when he assumed the office of a Privy Councillor of this Dominion. I will substitute that, if you prefer it. I decline to follow the hon. gentleman further on the present occasion to that one vital subject, but I will say this to him: that, as regards the relations of Canada towards England and towards the United States, I for my part stand where I always did. Sir, I have returned from these negotiations more impressed than ever before with two things: First, with the enormous importance of maintaining by all honorable means a good understanding and friendly relations with the United States; and, second, in which probably the hon. gentleman will not dissent so very much, I have returned very greatly impressed with the superiority of our form of government, our constitution—barring one blot upon it—to that of the kindred republic.
An Unconscious Benefactor.
Taking up the question of reciprocity, he counselled the hon. gentleman opposite to wait with patience. The United States, without intending it, had been the cause of our own good fortune, as regards the people of Canada, having by their policy done more to raise the standard of farming throughout the Provinces than a hundred agricultural colleges could have done. The destruction of the trade in barley and coarse grains with the United States had ruined in Canadian farmers becoming competitors in finer products. In the markets of the world so that where some ten or twelve years ago Canada sent five or six million dollars' worth of coarse grain to the United States and something like \$100,000 of hams and bacon to England and the

rest of Europe, we now sell very little coarse grain to the United States, but the exports of hams and bacon have risen to \$8,500,000, with every prospect of a large increase.
Mr. Davin.—That is due to our policy. Sir Richard Cartwright's job to do had a policy. It was due to this, to the intelligence and good sense of the farmers of Canada, who, when they found that market taken away, straightway betook themselves, and, the most part they are good, sound Grits, to supplying produce, hams and bacon, and with great success. (Cheers.)
Continuing. Sir Richard emphasized the fact that no man without being guilty of utter folly can underrate the importance of the trade of 70,000,000 people, and although it is true that Canada is more independent of the United States than ever before, and better able to do without them, no man will dispute that the markets would be of enormous value if they could be obtained on fair and reasonable terms. (Cheers.)

Policy of Retaliation.
He had also a word to say respecting the policy of retaliation which, while disclaiming in name, the hon. gentleman advised the government to have recourse to in act, and it was this: "If it becomes necessary to strike back let us do so, but in the name let us do it like sensible men, and not injure ourselves for the sake of injuring others." As I may observe, Sir Charles Tupper took remarks of this nature to the House that it would be the height of folly for us to refuse to allow our people to buy from United States, to their manifest advantage, what they can obtain there cheaper and better than elsewhere. Under the circumstances he advised the people of this country to act with dignity and calmness, that they do not quarrel with questions of the first magnitude, involving not merely the welfare of Canada, but of the whole of the British Empire, in the temper of angry school boys. (Cheers.) Let them first see the nature of the negotiations which are not concluded, which may come, and he hoped will come, to a prosperous and honorable conclusion, and when they are concluded it will be timely enough to say that they had pursued to Canada a free hand and very large measure of discretion in the management of her relations with the United States especially, and he was glad to see that is the policy which is now obtaining the sanction of the Imperial government to a very great degree. He hoped, however, that they would not carry with it a co-relative duty, Canada is under grave responsibility, and now is the time for her to choose whether she will deal with this question in a way that betrays the men or in a way that betrays demagogues. For himself he would never counsel an unworthy surrender of the rights of Canada, and he was satisfied that he saw the nature of his fellow-commissioners; but while he would not be a party to anything derogatory to the honor of Canada or England, neither would he be a party to anything so unwise or unbecoming as to terminate negotiations that have been entrusted to their hands. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace.
Mr. N. Clarke Wallace followed Sir Richard. He said he had felt some misgivings after the addresses of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, but after seeing how completely the government leaders had failed to answer their attacks, he felt free to say what he thought. He declared that it was so called. He said the tariff was so framed as to promote trade with the United States, and not to increase trade with England or other countries. The government had done no more in regard to the canal system than carry out the plans made by the late government. He criticized the Crown's Nest Ferry arrangements on the ground that the government were paying the Canadian Pacific Railway two millions more than that railway had agreed to build for the railway. He had been disappointed in the government that those who were building the road had also acquired the British Columbia Southern charter, with privileges and wealth in gold and timber and coal, more than sufficient to build the road without any subsidy at all. He condemned the government for not having a fast Atlantic line in operation; denounced the Drummond shanty arrangements; and said he understood a promise had been made to purchase the Canada Eastern Railway as part of a corrupt bargain.
The Washington Negotiations.
The members of the government had unduly let the farmers of Canada believe, had given the farmers a pledge, that they would obtain a market for their products in the United States. The conditions have not changed, and there is no prospect of any getting any reduction to benefit the Canadian farmer. Referring to the negotiations respecting the admission of Canadian lumber into the United States, the government, he asserted, had been considering the interests of the lumber kings who are making enormous fortunes, rather than those of the workmen in the mills. Respecting the pulp industry, he quoted statistics to show the enormous increase, which has doubled and quadrupled in proportion to the amount of lumber. He urged that such an industry deserved the most careful attention and consideration of the government. When the commissioners came back and declared that no treaty had been made, a thrill of satisfaction ran through the Reform party. It was a great satisfaction to the Liberal party, and the same sense of satisfaction went through the Conservative party as well, when the commissioners returned with a treaty. The people of the country were also opposed to the disturbance of the manufacturing industries of the country by interfering with a trade under which they had flourished. Proceeding, he declared that the government had everything in its favor in the good feeling which exists towards Great Britain in the workingmen in the mills. Respecting the commissioners had been unable to make any arrangement, and any arrangement which they might have come to, he was satisfied from information he had received, would not have been in the interests of Canada. He advised the government to insist upon retaining all the rights Canada now possesses in the fisheries of the Bering and Arctic fisheries, and urged that, inasmuch as

the Yukon would never have been opened up but for the gold, and would be deserted 24 hours after the gold gave out, that the gold there should be kept for Canadian boys and girls. Returning to the trade question, he declared there is not the same necessity for reciprocity with the United States which existed ten years ago.
Mr. George E. Casey.

Mr. Casey, who followed, said the House had listened to three speeches on the Opposition side of the House, all with the same meaning, but in a different tone of voice. The first (Sir Charles Tupper) might be referred to as the "mortar," the second (Hon. Mr. Foster) as the "shearer," and the third (Hon. Mr. Wallace) as the "snarlors." (Laughter.) A complimentary reference to the excellence of the speech delivered by the mover of the address was followed by a reference to the apt application of the term "growing time" to the present condition of the business and manufacturing interests of the country, and above all to the truly natural and Canadian spirit which is growing among Canadians daily, and, at the suggestion of hon. member for "growing majority" was also mentioned, and elicited applause from the government benches. Mr. Casey complimented the Postmaster-General upon the attainment of imperial parity between the reduction of the domestic rate, and replying to criticism upon the new stamp issued for the Imperial postage, he asserted that he had the pleasure to certify that the Postmaster-General was entitled to great credit for the appropriateness of the design. "It is the only way of the world that has ever been devised for the event of a war, and it shows the magnificent proportions of the British Empire. As for the motto, what member of the Opposition would find fault with the statement that we hold water even though we had been known in history? The hon. member for West York had declared the government had not fulfilled any of its pledges, and then proceeded to prove his assertion by referring to tariff questions only. What had the Liberals promised the people when they came into power in 1897?
Mr. Foster—Free trade.
Mr. Casey—And we have given them free trade. (Government cheers.) Free trade that has satisfied the people of Canada.
A Fair Redistribution.

Continuing, Mr. Casey said the government had promised to give a redistribution of the government lands, and he thought the session ask the House to fulfil that pledge. Discussing the proposed measure, he said that the gerrymander of 1892 had given him a "Grit" majority in the event of the election by his constituency a faithful district, people by good Grit electors, he would support it.
Mr. Casey took up Mr. Foster's criticism of the government's negotiation with the plebiscite. He quoted from Hansard the questions put by Mr. Foster to the Premier and the answers to them. Mr. Foster then asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier what was the majority of the people voting for prohibition, the government would introduce a prohibitory measure. The Premier replied that the government, when they had the will of the people before them would have to take such steps as would give effect to the will of the people; but that there were many questions to be considered as the question of revenue and compensation. Mr. Casey said that when the people voted on the plebiscite they did not believe, they had no reason to do so, that if a majority of the votes cast were for prohibition, the government would be bound to do so, but the Premier distinctly said he was not bound to do so if a majority of those voting were for prohibition. The pledge was that the will of the people was ascertained the government must abide by it. In a parliamentary election there was a question as to what was the basis of ordinary political principles should be put in force, but when the plebiscite was voted upon the question was whether we should introduce a total change in our whole social, fiscal and commercial system, and no reasonable man would say such a change should be inaugurated unless a considerable majority of the people asked for it, and in such an important question it could be taken for granted that the people, who stayed at home from the polls did so because they did not wish the change. In concluding, Mr. Casey said that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke yesterday he must have felt proud and conscious that he had the support of a united Liberal party. The majority were proud of the leader, proud of the record of the party, proud of the country itself, proud of the people of the country, and perfectly confident as to the future.
Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor (South Leeds) accused the government of being the most unscrupulous, incompetent, reckless and extravagant that had been in office in Canada since Confederation. He spoke at some length on the plebiscite, quoting freely from utterances by prohibitionists to show that they understood that in the event of a majority of voters declaring for prohibition the government would introduce prohibitory legislation. He criticized Mr. Tarte for traveling in a private car, saying that while on his tour of inspection on the St. Lawrence he had hoisted the French flag.
Mr. Case.—Explained he had when approaching French settlements, hoisted the French flag at the peak.
This did not appease Mr. Taylor, who declared indignantly that the French

flag had been placed at the front and the British flag at the stern of the boat. He expressed regret that the Premier had set the bad example to the youth of the country of calling his Ministers to New York, where they arrived on Saturday, driving around the city in cabs to see the sights, and held a Cabinet Council on Sunday in the Waldorf Hotel to transact the business of Canada.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was immediately upon his feet, and his reply was received with tumultuous applause from the government benches. It was: "I have no hesitation, Mr. Speaker, in saying that there was no Cabinet meeting in New York."
Mr. Taylor insisted, amid Ministerial laughter, that the Ministers went to New York for a Cabinet meeting or conference in reference to the affairs under discussion in Washington. In conclusion he gave the record of the government since attaining power, charging them with having offered to friends of Ministers 3,700,000 acres of land for 150 miles of tramway, spent \$12,000,000 more of the people's money, increased the national debt by \$7,000,000, increased the taxation by \$2,000,000, and lowered the rate of interest on the poor man's savings. Some manufacturers have had to reduce the poor man's wages by 10 per cent. in order to hold the market. (Cries of "What about the increases of wages?") They have let contracts innumerable without tender, let a dredging contract to Mr. McIllicuddy without tender.
Hon. Mr. Tarte.—After tender.
Mr. Taylor.—Without public tender.
Hon. Mr. Tarte.—After public tender.
Continuing, Mr. Taylor said the government had given orders by the wholesale to the Toronto Globe newspaper, had already confessed its guilt in letting the Drummond railway purchase rob the country of \$700,000, given dredging jobs without competition to Ministerial relatives, and had attempted to raid the Manitoba school fund to distribute among their friends.
Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspereau), who spoke in English, made an appeal for less partisanship, and referred with pride to the magnificent progress made in the Dominion since Confederation. He rejoiced that religious and racial quarrels between the people of the Dominion had through the wise and statesmanlike policy of the government been obliterated, and no longer aroused their passions.
Mr. Monk.


Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) followed, and in the course of his remarks charged the member for Gaspereau (Mr. Lemieux) with having applied racial and religious prejudices in the recent contest in Bagot.
Mr. Lemieux rose in his seat and gave the statement a denial.
Mr. Monk repeated his charge in another form, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier having raised the point of order, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the chair, called the attention of Mr. Monk to the fact that the hon. member for Gaspereau had denied the accuracy of the statement.
Mr. Bergeron.—He has not denied it.
Mr. Lemieux.—I have denied it.
Mr. Bergeron, amid loud cries of "order" from the government benches, reiterated his assertion that the hon. member for Gaspereau had denied the statement.
Sir Charles Tupper submitted that he had listened carefully to the statement of the hon. member for Gaspereau, and in his opinion he had not denied the assertion of his hon. friend from Jacques Cartier.
The Deputy Speaker.—The hon. member for Gaspereau, to my knowledge, has denied the statement, and the hon. member for Jacques Cartier is bound to accept his denial.
Mr. Stenson (Richmond and Wolfe) moved the adjournment of the debate.
ORIENTAL NEWS.

Chinese Pirates—Board a Gunboat—Russian Whaler Seized.

News was brought by the steamer Tacoma that the pirates of the Yangtze are becoming bold. A large Chinese gunboat was actually boarded and robbed by a gang of these gentry. The craft was at anchor near the embankment about 2½ miles from the city, and the captain and bulk of the crew being ashore only two men were left on board. In the night the robbers stole quietly on board and, finding the two sailors asleep, tied them up and gagged them with a handful of raw cotton. The thieves then proceeded to carry off every portable article from the craft and got comfortably off with their loot. When the captain returned late he found that the two sailors were lying dead with their mouths stuffed with cotton which had evidently choked them.
No less a personage than Count Kaizerling, a retired lieutenant-commander of the Russian navy, has lodged a claim for 50,000 yen against the Korean government for damages. The count is the owner of several steam whalers and possesses several sealing stations on the Siberian coast. It appears that one of his vessels has been seized by the Korean customs and towed into Wonsan for no apparent reason; hence the claim. Diplomatic negotiations are going on in the matter and the case is further complicated by the fact that the seizure was effected by a merchantman turned for the nonce into a revenue cruiser.
The stars on the United States coins are six-pointed, while the United States flag carries five-pointed stars.

Prin
VICTORIA, B.C.
to our own miners, Yukon; they do not because we do not by Americans will have nor license. We have read my hon. with great action my word, that in his; and he said should have the American miners as miners in the Yukon, throughout Canada.
Very well, what would have the same that might have been hon. gentleman it would be very any such policy in that we have no gold fields except by the Americans, the Yukon river or must pass through aid it be very judicious to adopt Ah, if our Yukon had last year—h, oh!
The result would that, sir, that will greatest crime, I do and my words will as time goes on, has ever committed by the people, gentleman also, fact, and noted. I am, my hon. friend, the policy which his government it to any policy folloes. The Inspector, e the constabulary of the Dominion, and Canada, and not Bra.
I have more to do at before I close I lie to the hon. gentleman which he has himself once more, as he is ready—ever ready to justice, ever ready to sacred interests chance of a party who have now been years, upon our aim we can appeal dence not only to of history but to now living. I do be free from now, but I do claim lasting service to people, and which time after the last his grave. Sir, I have with some degree closed an era palmy the history of our led some burning into into the very have brought had discord had on duced men long le; we have taught in themselves and all things, we have with, and an abidens under which this. This further I lose era and have a story of the trade We have removed icles which were trace within the empire, and the introduced we shall andence, and with an ever-vigilant and courage to per time and the and long continued
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Filipino Atrocities

Helpless Catholic Priests Wantonly Butchered by Aguinaldo's Followers.

Father Guillen, an Augustinian Monk, Vividly Outlines the Situation.

Shortly before the steamer Tacoma sailed from Hongkong a band of thirteen friars arrived from the Philippines. They told one of the most vivid, realistic descriptions of the recent insurrection and rebellion in the Philippine Islands. These men, who have fallen under the cruel interdiction of Aguinaldo, narrate a most thrilling story of the wretched and carnage that have been wrought and practised through the vengeance of the great insurgent leader upon the Spanish priests of the islands. Persecuted and ostracised, they went to Hongkong to seek protection from the rebel leader and his followers. They are all members of the Recolecto Augustinian Order of Monks, and come from the various provinces of the islands, where they have worked indefatigably for years among the people.

The story they tell of the persecution, rapine and revolting cruelty of the Filipinos against the Catholic priests is probably the best authentic bit of history that has been given to the world. In discussing the impenetrable hatred of the natives against the members of their own and, in fact, all the representative orders in the islands they have drawn a perfect historical sketch of almost the entire rebellion outlining its causes and predicting its results.

Rev. Father Felix Guillen, one of the members of the party, who, although born and educated in Spain, has labored among the Filipinos at Bohol, one of the small islands of the Visayas for 25 years, said in an interview: "The effect of the present insurrection war now being waged in the Philippines on religion is one that can be predicted and decided almost without a doubt, and in fact, I think, with certainty. What the religion of the Filipinos will be, after the war is over, depends solely upon the liberality of the American constitution. We all look for tolerance from the United States government, but nothing but protracted persecution from the Philippine monarchy, which Aguinaldo is endeavoring to establish under the guise of a shant and nominal form of government. The intelligent class of natives are universally a Catholic people, both at heart and in practice. They are religious in the truest sense of the word. In proof of this it may be said that it mass were said at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning they would attend with sincerity and devotion. The only element we fear is the so-called Indian, or lower, and superstitious class, which goes to make up almost the entire rank and file of Aguinaldo's army."

The political outcome of the present turbulent conditions can be nothing else than complete subjugation and the absorption of the islands into the American territory. The American spirit and character have already made rapid progress among the natives of nearly every province. Their only desire is freedom and this they know is impossible without the protection of the American government. They want to adopt the Stars and Stripes as their flag. They want peace and they realize that this is the only way of obtaining it.

The insurgents have been forced from every island with the exception of Panay and Iuzon. The latter they have made their stronghold, and from there they plan their operations for the complete subjugation of the islands. The natives of the other islands are not in sympathy with them, but have taken up the cause of the Americans and the exiled priests. Their ambition is to see the Americans take Iuzon over and destroy the power of Aguinaldo and his followers so that they may have peace. In some of the islands the natives have manufactured American flags, which they raised to greet the American troops on their mission of conquest. Their sole reason for doing this was gratitude to the Americans, who had protected them from the vengeance of the insurgents of Luzon. From what I have heard, of the general impression of the people regarding the rebellion, I infer that they attribute it solely to the influence of Aguinaldo. This is not the case. Although Aguinaldo is indirectly responsible to a great extent for the present insurrection, he is not responsible for it entirely.

Associated with him are four Philippine lawyers, who are, in fact, at the head of the movement. These men, raised by birth, were educated in America and Paris. They are now using their education and knowledge of government to deceive the natives by giving them a monarchial form of government in the disguise of a republic. They are all members of Aguinaldo's cabinet and work with him to accomplish their own ambitions by furthering his. They acknowledge him as their chief and assist him in every way to overthrow the existing government. They make out and formulate the orders—he signs them. They plan the atrocities against the church—his sanctions them. Their ambition is to obtain all military, civil and religious power from the Spanish bishops now in charge of the Catholic church in the islands. They expect to receive as a result of their parting with the insurgents, if the latter succeed in overthrowing the government, the sanction of the Pope to the dignities and power which they covet.

Aguinaldo is not, as many believe, of high birth. He came from the common people, over whom he is now trying to rule with a tyrannical hand. In his early career he was a coachman to a priest named Fidel de Blas. About his name time he was appointed captain of the militia. In the town of Bohol. In theory Aguinaldo is a devout Catholic, as are all the members of his family. At his home, in the years gone by, the priests were taught the native language and received encouragement there to diligently further the work of the church.

The insurgents at the commencement of the rebellion showed every indication

of barbarism. They not only mutilated the bodies of the Catholics, but they drank the blood of the wounded that they might become valiant. This inhumanity is yet practiced, and it is for this and other reasons that we have been compelled to leave the islands. Their prevailing trait of character is stubbornness. There are very few who rise above the level of the common herd, and consequently they blindly and ignorantly follow Aguinaldo and his counselors. They have implicit confidence in his ability and deem him a god, believing him to be invulnerable. It is my impression that if the Americans can but capture the four chief supporters and advisers of Aguinaldo, already mentioned, the rebellion will be easily quelled. Until this is accomplished we can hope for nothing but continual cruelty and carnage.

The object of the rebellion against the priests is to get possession of the power which is invested in their office. As the leaders know, can only be done by depriving them of their liberties and battling with the entire population of the islands, as the natives refuse to consent to see us banished from them without stubborn resistance. By imprisoning, murdering and banishing they hope to wrest from us our military, civil and religious power, which exercises in the various parishes under our control.

Although a governor was appointed by Spain to rule the islands, his power was simply nominal. His principal functions were invested, by his sanction, and that of those who sent him, in the priests, who were considered to have more influence over the natives than any functionary that could possibly be sent there to govern them by either force or a policy of conciliation. Although this power was given the priests, they never abused it. They recognized the governor and deemed themselves amenable to him. He controlled the various towns in name; they governed them in reality.

For these and various other reasons, prompted by ambition and greed for power, Aguinaldo and his followers have instigated the rebellion. Knowing that they could never hope to get entire control of the government without destroying the power of the priests, they have undertaken to force them to relinquish their influence by assassination, imprisonment and banishment. The atrocities they still continue to practice upon the priests are appalling. When the rebellion first broke out the captured priests were seized and thrown into prison. They were there offered every indignity and insult. Their sacerdotal robes were torn from their backs. In place of these no other clothing was given them save a pair of the thinnest trousers and a small jacket or coat. Some were kept for weeks in the cells, whether they are physically able to do so or not. Their food for an entire day consists of a handful of rice and a little water, which is handed them at random. If they are more they are tortured and cruelly abused. At times when they return from the fields they are compelled to sleep on the bare floors of their prison with absolutely no slight covering for their aching bodies. Once or twice they are made to eat the contents of their own excrement. Others are taken into the open squares and beaten.

The natives of the better class have shown every disposition to help them, but are not allowed to do so under penalty of death, to render them the least assistance. Food is forbidden to be brought into the jails, and if anybody is seen assisting some unfortunate priest, by helping him to the least food, he is liable to extreme punishment and even death. Just after the rebellion commenced a Franciscan friar smuggled some food into the prison and was murdered for his trouble. He was taken into an open field and lashed to a post, where he died from the effects of the heat and starvation. If the priests ask for meat the insurgents cut it from their arms or other parts of the body and compel them to eat. Scores of the unfortunate have been crucified and tortured in various other ways. To escape their torture we are forced to go into exile. Just before we left the Philippines the insurgents took an attack on Bohol. Fortunately the inhabitants were notified and I hastened to Cebu, where I notified the authorities, who sent 500 soldiers to rescue the natives and save the town. This was successfully done and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

The Indians, or low class native Filipinos, intend to fight until they either gain their independence or are vanquished. They believe that they will in battle their children and other relatives will take their places. They are sanguine of success and place every confidence in the ability of Aguinaldo. Much blood will be shed. I fear, before the insurgents surrender. Every desire among Spanish and American inhabitants is that peace will be restored in the near future. The Augustinian monks and priests of the various other religions are here are hoping for the same result, that they may be permitted to go back to their parishes in the provinces and resume their work among the natives.

OBOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH.

The inspiration came to Chopin in the studio of M. Ziem, in the Rue Lepic, and was suggested by a story told him by that artist. M. Ziem had been one evening in the studio of Prince Edmond de Polignac with Counts de Ludre and M. de Valdemar. There was a skeleton in the studio, and among other Bohemian whimsicalities Prince Edmond placed the skeleton on a chair in front of the piano, and guided its fingers over the keys. "Some time later on," says M. Ziem, "Chopin came into my studio just as George Sand's deities limped in, with the legend by the legend in the land of fogs beset by nameless shapes. After frightful nightmares all night, in which he had struggled against specters who threaten to carry him off to hell, he came to rest in my studio. His nightmare reminded me of the skeleton scene, and I told him of it. His eyes never left my piano, and he asked—"Have you a skeleton in your studio?" "I have one, but I promise to have one that night, and so invited Polignac to dinner, and asked him to bring his skeleton." What had previously been a mere "fancy" conversation, became a reality owing to Chopin's inspiration, something grim, terrible, and painful. Pale, with staring eyes, and draped in a winding sheet, Chopin sat before the skeleton, and suddenly the silence of the studio was broken by the broad, slow, deep, gloomy notes. The funeral march was composed there and then from beginning to end."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Present Relations Between the Two Powers Discussed by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.

There is nothing which, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, lies more heavily upon the minds of thoughtful men in Europe than the state of mutual distrust and suspicion in which the great European nations find themselves. In England have long been accustomed to see and to deplore the existence of these feelings between the five great powers of the continent. It is only within the last ten years that we come to experience the same phenomena as regards ourselves. The tension with Germany, which became manifest three years ago, and for which there was really never any sufficient reason, has now become a permanent feature of our life. In France, visible from an earlier date, became quite acute in September last, and (though at present less pronounced) still occupies our thoughts. It has nothing to do with religion, with national feeling, or with the hostility of England and France, which came down from the Middle Ages, and played so great a part in the wars of last century. That feeling of antagonism which has been the result of the long struggle of Englishmen, and had been succeeded by

friendliness and good will, based on more frequent personal intercourse and on the commercial benefits of a large and (at times) expanding trade, maintained, in spite of a French protective tariff, between the two countries. When Louis Napoleon fell, in 1870, all English Liberals rejoiced, and most of them, in their sympathy for the republic, expected the relations between the two great free peoples to become exceptionally cordial. Nor did the English Tories show any disposition to regard the republic with dislike.

They feel, despite the noisy talk of the jingo section—after all a small section of the people—that England has got already at least as much territory as she can profitably administer or defend. Many, indeed, have already done so—that most of their new tropical acquisitions, in the way of administration and defence, a far larger sum than the cost of the purchase. They can for many years to come (if at all) more for it. It is, perhaps, fortunate that very little unappropriated territory is now left in the world over which the great powers can strive; and if the principle that no life-like power should be allowed to acquire territory in her own favor upon such terms as it may hereafter acquire could be established one might well hope that what is now the chief source of possible dissension between the two nations is really rather for trade than for territory that the nations are now struggling.

Anxious to Live on Good Terms with France, have never been able to devise a plan under which our troops could be removed without the risk of the continuation of the present state of things. In 1887, when Lord Salisbury put forward a scheme to be embodied in a convention with the Sultan; but the French government opposed it, and it was never carried into effect.

Meanwhile, fresh difficulties arose with France in other quarters. What has been called "the race for Africa" began between four great powers—Germany, France, Italy and Britain. The success of every power depended on the amount of which have had a splendid development, had stimulated the other three nations to acquire colonial territories; and as Africa was almost the only part of the globe left open to the scramble, the race for Africa that the competition for territory became most strenuous. As the unappropriated parts of that continent were all within the tropics, and nearly all under European settlement, their value, in favor for the purpose of trade, is vastly inferior to the value of temperate regions, and is in some cases most problematical. Nevertheless, the four powers pressed in, each striving to outdo the other, until the competition for territory had become most strenuous. As the unappropriated parts of that continent were all within the tropics, and nearly all under European settlement, their value, in favor for the purpose of trade, is vastly inferior to the value of temperate regions, and is in some cases most problematical. Nevertheless, the four powers pressed in, each striving to outdo the other, until the competition for territory had become most strenuous.

Has Not Been Yet Settled.

There were, moreover, controversies over Siam, where France has extended her domain; and there have quite recently been controversies over trade interests and railways in China.

I will not attempt to determine the merits of each of these numerous quarrels, nor would the opinion of an Englishman be deemed impartial however much he might try to make it so. The best result has been that the general sentiment of England, which had for a long time been little affected by these disputes, and had, indeed, given little attention to them, began, about four or five years ago, to be seriously stirred. Those who watched the course of events closely knew that what seemed to be the unfriendly attitude of France was not due to any general unfriendliness of the French nation, but to the fact that in council, the "race for Africa" which the government does not necessarily represent the feeling of the people, for it has to regard parliamentary considerations, and is liable to be influenced by a political group, or other does the language of the newspapers represent it. Some of the French newspapers went great lengths. Many, for instance, attributed the anxiety of England to secure the protection of the Eastern Christians at the time of the massacres of 1895 and 1896 to a selfish desire to gain something for herself in the East, and even accused her of having invented the massacre of Athens in the first place, and of having stirred up the Egyptian revolution, and of having paid 125 for the stock, and the recent sale had been annulled.

ope newspapers find it an easier and more accessible task to stir up ill-feeling than to ally it. The matter came to a head over the Fashoda incident, last September. In that month the conquering force of British and Egyptian troops found themselves on the Nile established at a point on the Upper Nile which the English government had, more than three years before, declared they would deem it

An Unfriendly Act for France to occupy

Everybody in America, as well as in Europe, knows what an explosion of English feeling this incident evoked. The vehemence of that explosion, however, was not really due to any hatred of France. It arose from the fact that the English, rightly or wrongly, thought themselves seriously wronged. They had failed in various parts of the world to duly defend English interests, and that, in particular, too many concessions had been made to France. Things look for the time being serious. But the French government, behaved with dignity and moderation, and withdrew their expedition from the point in dispute. Partly, perhaps, because they were preoccupied by the Dreyfus affair; partly, perhaps, also, because they were desirous of peace, the French chambers showed good sense, and the French press, though a few journals said unwise things, treated the subject at least as temperately as the English press. Some of the members were, indeed, deeply discourteous in their references to France. On the whole, the attitude of the French produced a good impression in England, and there is reason to hope that in France, also, no strong feeling of irritation remains behind. The air has been cleared, as sometimes happens when men who have been nursing a half-cooled resentment, liberate their minds by a little strong language.

The main thing which it is desirable that your readers should know is that there does not exist in England to-day any wish for a rupture with France. The withdrawal of Major Marchand from the Nile has dispelled the notion which the English had that they were being constantly "put upon" and unfairly treated by France. They realize the enormous advantages, commercially and otherwise, of a friendly relation with France.

They feel, despite the noisy talk of the jingo section—after all a small section of the people—that England has got already at least as much territory as she can profitably administer or defend. Many, indeed, have already done so—that most of their new tropical acquisitions, in the way of administration and defence, a far larger sum than the cost of the purchase. They can for many years to come (if at all) more for it. It is, perhaps, fortunate that very little unappropriated territory is now left in the world over which the great powers can strive; and if the principle that no life-like power should be allowed to acquire territory in her own favor upon such terms as it may hereafter acquire could be established one might well hope that what is now the chief source of possible dissension between the two nations is really rather for trade than for territory that the nations are now struggling.

Regarding France an Englishman must speak more diffidently than about his own country. Much, indeed, depends on the internal politics of France, much upon the conduct of Russia, to whose advice France is disposed to listen. But the recent action of France gives ground for hope. She has not only shown a willingness to negotiate, but she has been very friendly to our interests. Her navy, which is the best in the world, and which sends her every winter an enormous number of wealthy visitors, would be invaluable. Unless, or if not, we could rely on her, we should be a very weak power. Her colonies, which she has a splendid development, had stimulated the other three nations to acquire colonial territories; and as Africa was almost the only part of the globe left open to the scramble, the race for Africa that the competition for territory became most strenuous.

Confronted and Stopped

in so many quarters by England, whose activity during the first three-quarters of this century acquired point after point of view, which she has been very friendly to our interests. Her navy, which is the best in the world, and which sends her every winter an enormous number of wealthy visitors, would be invaluable. Unless, or if not, we could rely on her, we should be a very weak power. Her colonies, which she has a splendid development, had stimulated the other three nations to acquire colonial territories; and as Africa was almost the only part of the globe left open to the scramble, the race for Africa that the competition for territory became most strenuous.

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THE BATTLE OF CALOOGAN

Philippino Stubbly Defense Their Position—Shot Down in Hundreds as They Fled From Trenches.

Mail advices by the steamer Tacoma give the following particulars of the fighting at Caloogan:

The battle of Caloogan, which was fought on Friday, February 10th, was another glorious victory for the Americans who had already so distinguished themselves on Sunday. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the signal went up on the high tower of the Binondo cemetery, Loma Hill, for the fleet to commence operations. The Monadnock and the Charleston, which were protecting the extreme left of the American line, commenced to pour shells into the air as the insurgents lay concealed. The effect seen from a commanding position was grand. A vast column of earth and debris rose high in the air as the 12-inch shells of the Monadnock struck the woods. The Charleston also did excellent work.

At four o'clock the firing from the ships ceased, and the 20th Kansas, with a cheer and a run charged into the woods. The first Idaho advanced to the right of the Kansas boys while the Montanas and Pennsylvanias attracted

A Klondike Wonder

Dawson Paper Tells of the Finding of a Fully Preserved Mammoth.

The Latest Fairy Tale Produced by the Inventive Newspaper Genius.

Dawsonians who have reached here from the Klondike capital by the steamer Cottage City bring the latest fairy tale which that past grand master, Dawson liar, has told to the press of the Klondike. Now that Swiftwater Bill is not there to be drowned, Andrea Borealis, comes to the rescue, falling in with runic blank verse written by Martian poets adorning them, are a drug on the market, and the stabbing of miners by the frozen rays of the Aurora Borealis, ceases to be news, as it exists in the mammoth, a genuine mammoth, a contemporary of the animals of the Genesis. And, what is more, its flesh has been kept so fresh in the natural cold storage of frozen Dominion creek that it could be brought to Dawson and served up in the restaurants. There the Demonicos of the land of the long nights, speak not of their pate de foie gras, or their breaded venison. It is the side cut of mammoth, a la Noah's Ark, well done, with green peas on the side.

This new dish was found by two miners of eminent respectability, but the veracity of their veracity is thoughtfully omitted. They were two fair-headed sons of Sweden, who, while mining on Dominion, are reported to have found a fully preserved monster instead of the eagerly looked for paysonite, at a depth of forty feet below the surface of Dominion creek.

The Yukon Sun, published at Dawson by John L. Rees, perpetrates the latest "sensation" of that land of deep chromed sensations. It says: "So well preserved was the monster that the flesh was sweet, and the hind quarter, weighing 8,542 pounds, was taken to Dawson in sections and served in a restaurant in place of moose meat."

The Klondike "fairy dream" is told by the Sun as follows: "About a week ago the well known Swede, August Trulsson, and his partner, while working their claim on lower Dominion, came across a well preserved specimen of mammoth. The huge monster had apparently been caught in a glacial slide, though there was nothing to detract from the general life-like appearance of the defunct beast. This, too, in spite of the fact that it was 40 feet below the surface. The only other instance we know of where an animal of this species has been found was about fifty years ago. One was discovered on an iceberg on the coast of Siberia. This specimen is now in the St. Petersburg museum.

The Dominion monster weighs between 24 and 30 tons, with a length all over 44 feet and 6 inches. Its right tusk is broken, but the left is in perfect state of preservation, measuring 14 feet 3 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference. It is covered with a hairy wool about 15 inches long. Probably the most remarkable feature of this kind is that the meat is as sweet and well preserved as if it had been killed yesterday."

"Mr. Trulsson to-day brought in a hind quarter of the monster. He had to bring this in sections, as the weight of the hind quarter alone is 8,542 pounds, or nearly four tons and a half.

"Now, we ask our readers where else on the face of the earth, except in our good city of Dawson is it possible to sit down to breakfast and order a tenderloin of mammoth and then be served with a juicy cut of the same? The size and weight of a huge monster, the date of his death, and the fact that he was killed 25,000 years ago by the aboriginal sours dogs of this country?"

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IT'S EASY TO HULL A BIG LOAD UP A BIG HILL IF YOU USE THE WAGON WHEELS WITH NICA AXLE GREASE

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Solid everywhere.

the attention of the insurgents in a south-easterly direction. Volley after volley was fired; the roar of the musketry was continuous, and the troops steadily advanced the insurgents defended their trenches stubbornly and were shot down in hundreds as they fell from one trench to another. No generalship was displayed, the fact that men seem to have been left pretty much to the command of sergeants and corporals to defend the trenches. No officers of higher rank appear amongst the killed, except on Loma Hill, Sunday. Meantime the Utah battery and 6th Artillery, to the right of General Mecher's quarters, kept up a raking fire on the insurgent positions, and effectually aided the advance of the American troops. After an hour's heavy fighting, columns of smoke and flame proclaimed the fact that the aliocon was taken, the insurgents firing the houses as they fled that their retreat might be covered by the dense smoke.

The victory was complete and decisive. The column was attacked by the troops killed and wounded on hundreds as they fell from one trench to another. No generalship was displayed, the fact that men seem to have been left pretty much to the command of sergeants and corporals to defend the trenches. No officers of higher rank appear amongst the killed, except on Loma Hill, Sunday. Meantime the Utah battery and 6th Artillery, to the right of General Mecher's quarters, kept up a raking fire on the insurgent positions, and effectually aided the advance of the American troops. After an hour's heavy fighting, columns of smoke and flame proclaimed the fact that the aliocon was taken, the insurgents firing the houses as they fled that their retreat might be covered by the dense smoke.

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THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Prof. Davidson Thinks the Discovery is Unimportant.

"News was brought by Klondikers who arrived by the Cottage City that the report of the Russian Flinn of a cairn marked boundary between the Yukon and the Stikine had been found, but the fact that this cairn was as they described it, such as it is, was, however, undecipherable, and it was said in Dawson that Counsel McCook intended to attempt to ascend to the spot, an expert to endeavor to make them out.

The reported find of such a boundary line has caused much talk among men interested in Alaskan affairs. Professor George Davidson, who was in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for years states that he does not take any stock in the find, which even if it existed beyond all dispute, would have no significance.

"We know," says the professor, "that as a matter of fact the 141st meridian has been determined by the officers of the United States government, and the officers of the Canadian government, and their surveys came within sixteen feet of each other. They were made by separate parties in different years, by different observers and instruments, but by similar methods. There never was any survey made before these last two."

"The first intimation we had that the claim of the Canadians to Fort Yukon, at the mouth of the Porenupine, was that it was east of the 141st meridian was proved to be erroneous in 1869 by Lieut. Raymond, U.S.A., an aide to General Hallock, who ascended the river and astronomically determined the longitude of Fort Yukon, which he found to be in longitude 144°, or 120 miles west of the treaty boundary line.

"The observations made by John E. McGrath, the assistant in charge of the party who made the calculations of the 141st meridian on the Yukon river, and those made by John H. Turner, the officer in charge of the observations made on the Porenupine, both agreed when brought down the Yukon, and were not to come into conflict with the Hudson Bay Company, although they knew that that company was within their territory.

The officers of the Alaska Company had evidently discussed the proposed "find," but did not appear to take much stock in its importance. Louis Blosser, jr., stated that he did not believe that any such boundary stone had been found. Captain Niebaum, of the Alaska Company, who has paid a great deal of attention to Alaskan affairs, states that he does not think that the Russians ever got as far east as this stone is reported to have been found.

Captain Rogers, the head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was surprised to read of the report. There is nothing authentic about it in his office.

Verdi, the veteran compositor, has told his friends that the four sacred compositions that he made known six months ago contained the last which he felt it was within him to compose, and that nothing further was to be expected from him.

The wren often makes a dozen nests, leaving all but one unfinished and unused.

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SIFTON REPORT

The Minister Makes a Gardener's Work

How the Mining Liquor Perm

Ottawa, April 5.—Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has occupied nearly six hours in his visit to the Yukon. He left with every charge made by Tupper, taking them up

The following is a summary of the charges by Tupper and the Minister's replies. The Minister's reply was given as nearly as possible as given by Sir Hibbert:

"The officials were paid Eastern salaries in a part of where there was no parallel of living; there never was a living in Christendom where the salary was so enormous, consequently were unfitted to remain and succeeded to tempt government officials with lodgings."

"The High Cost of Living did not, therefore, concern the clerk hired in the Yukon. I asked paid less than officials at home received."

"The government, whilst large revenues from the Yukon did nothing in the way of mining work for Dawson. It was 'that disease broke out; fever raging to an extraordinary in the country."

"Answer—It is not usually the of the Dominion government to municipal or sanitary work. In early days of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, frontier territories formed town committees, subscribed funds for the purpose of the work until such time as the regular municipal powers."

Disease in Dawson has been no greater than in other camps of similar size. The government has spent an unprecedented sum in sanitary work at hospitals. Waste and other office money by private subscribers. St. Mary's hospital. For this charged with having blackmail keepers, "I am informed," Hibbert, "that Wade would saloon and ask for certain subscriptions for the hospital, and if the salooners repelled that the sum was means giving that amount for a saloon or having your license cancelled closed up." This account

Pronounced by Wade to be U. S. Books, etc., in the records of Dawson were kept secret, and in order that the public might be led to pay for information.

"Answer—The regulations under Fawcett conducted his office which were in force under the government. There was no secrecy, or secrecy of any kind, or the tremendous rush of miners to Dawson and territory. It was impossible for Fawcett's clerks to supply the demand for them. The clerks could not be expected to hand their books to the crowd. Moreover, owing to the want of information, the information could not in many instances be obtained. Later, new offices and more surveyors employed government. When the government sought to employ surveyors to his opinion the person staking ought to do his own surveying. In practice he adopted the confusion as it was, would have been 4. 'To my knowledge,' said Hibbert, 'there have been obtained several solicitors to the extent of