

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

CZAR'S CORONATION.

Thousands Welcome the Emperor of All the Russias to the Ancient Capital.

Special Precautions Taken to Ensure the Safety of the Imperial Party.

Moscow, May 18.—The arrival of the Czar and Czarina from St. Petersburg was witnessed and welcomed by a brilliant and picturesque concourse of people. Troops of infantry were drawn up along the railway tracks for miles; officials, dazzling with gold lace, bustled about giving orders and exercising vigilant supervision over the throng. No precaution against accident or assassination was omitted. No other trains were permitted to run on the road between St. Petersburg and Moscow from the time the Czar's special train started last evening until it drew into the station at Moscow, shortly before noon to-day, and for miles no person was allowed to approach the rails or cross the tracks in advance of the royal train. Upon alighting from their coach the Czar and Czarina were ushered into a magnificent equipage drawn by six cream-colored horses, and accompanied by music, were escorted by cavalry officers to Petrovski palace, which lies upon the outskirts of the town, in the Petrovski park. Petrovski palace is a low built red edifice, surrounded by a turreted wall. A broad road leads up directly to the Bytantine portico. The style of the entire building is strictly Byzantine. The palace is so seldom used that all the upholstery and painting had to be done upon every fresh arrival. Nearly all the rooms are decorated in white and gold, all the main apartments centering around the large banquetting hall, in the middle of which is a large dome. Behind the palace, there will be constant services during the two days in which the palace will be inhabited by their majesties and the Empress Marie Feodorovna. The front of the palace is a large plain which is used generally in summer as a review ground. Just now it is studded with a block of houses, all large and of the same model. They will be used to house the large drafts of military brought into town to reinforce the usual garrison, for which the barrack room available is insufficient. An attempt will be made to keep the vast number of people who will, after the manner of the Russians, travel from all parts of Russia, from invading on this plain, which is a favorite spot for them.

One of the most serious questions which the local authorities have now under consideration is to find means and space for this vast invasion of almost wild people who are pouring in, and who look upon it as a right that they should be allowed to camp upon every space in the city. The historical procession, the grandeur of which it would be impossible to equal in any other country in the world, will start from Petrovski palace, and passing in a straight line through the main street of Moscow, the Tverski, which for the greater part is a fine broad road, will lead to the famous triumphal arch at the entrance of those on the large horses, and of the most of those on the entry of Unter-den-Linden in Berlin. This arch, as everyone knows, was erected to commemorate the retreat of the French under Napoleon in 1812.

The procession which enters the Kremlin, through the Spassky or Sacred gate, passing under which everyone, from the Czar downward, is bound to uncover his head. As far as the present known, the cavalcade which will follow the Czar will be composed of not less than sixty royal personages, among them the Duke of Connaught.

Among the royal personages present are: The Prince of Naples, King of Greece, Prince Henry of Prussia, King of Serbia, Prince of Bulgaria, Prince of Montenegro, Arch Duke Carl Ludwig of Austria, Duke of Sparta, brother of the Shah, Prince Abbas Mirza Moulkara, Prince of Hesse, Prince of Denmark, Duc d'Anjou, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway, and princes of the houses of all the European empires, and representatives of the principal imperial and royal houses of Europe. In addition to the royal personages, representatives of the council of nobles have a right to participate in the imperial cavalcade.

Li Hsueh Chang and suite arrived to-day from St. Petersburg. The Chinese envoy was received in the most brilliant manner, and given the Chinese embassy reception which is profusely decorated. Marshall Yamagata, Japanese envoy; Duke of Najera, representative of Spain, and the Crown Prince of Roumania have also arrived here. The latter was received at the railway station by grand dukes, grand duchesses and high officials, with military honors and bands playing national anthems. Representatives of the rural population of the number of about six hundred had reached here and are lodged in the Korean theatre, the stage of which has been transformed into a vast dining hall. The costumes of the picturesque visitors present a most picturesque sight, comprising all kinds, from the middle of Poland to the extreme Asiatic districts of the Russian empire.

SARNIA, May 18.—Fire destroyed the flour and oatmeal mills of the King Milling Company and J. S. Louheed & Co's. Considerable damage was done to the adjoining property. The King company's loss is \$30,000, partially insured; Louheed's loss is \$40,000, insurance only \$3,000.

Gardening tools at Cheapside. x

METHODIST SUPERANNUATION.

VANCOUVER, May 18.—(Special)—Friday night's meeting of the Methodist conference was devoted to the subject of the Methodist superannuation fund. Rev. Dr. Griffin commenced by reading a financial statement, but before he finished no one in that audience, though they sat for two long hours, had any idea that the address was any other than a thrilling, soul-stirring, entertaining and magnificent address. For the genius of Dr. Griffin had contrived out of the subject to present such a case in such a way that the time seemed all too short. Dr. Griffin's address was a grand plea in behalf of the worn-out superannuated preachers. Why there was a superannuation fund, the need and justice of it, was masterfully explained. It was not a charity nor an insurance, but a matter of positive duty, a contract, a provision (small enough) made for men whose whole life had been spent in the service of God and body together. In a telling passage he declared that the deficiencies in ministers' salaries in the Methodist church since Confederation amounted to a million dollars. The average salary for the whole Dominion was \$600, taking into account all the country charges as well as the city ones. This disposed of the fancied idea that the ministers of this day were better paid than their counterparts. Many were undoubtedly, in the cities; but hundreds and hundreds in country circuits were receiving not more but positively less. In instance of this he cited his own case, where forty years ago, on a country circuit, he received \$750. Another telling point was when he showed his hands to the audience to attest that in his early days he could chop trees with any of them and had done so. He, as a young man, could have looked out for himself; and so could the other ministers have done; but they had given themselves to the ministry, had devoted their whole lives to it, with all its trials and privations, and the superannuation fund was but the least that could be done towards helping them at the last. By the new legislation, in addition to the amounts paid by the circuits, each minister and probationer paid 3 per cent. of the salary received; this equalized the burden, and the richer thus helped the poorer. To their honor be it said, in many instances where a preacher did not feel the pressing need of coming on the superannuation fund, such preacher had actually returned the money, while still holding his claim on the future. Where he found to do that, except in the Methodist ministry. As to the obligation of circuits, if any circuit had demurred, he assured God's displeasure had been felt, and the first thing has been in such cases that the circuits have been struck.

The following figures may be interesting; they are some of the figures for the last fiscal year of the superannuation fund:

Permanent fund, \$218,140. This was invested as follows:	
Mortgages	\$61,474
Stocks	8,729
Real estate	84,774
Book Room, Toronto	39,300
General conference	19,258
Albert college	2,000
Amputation of ministers' claims	2,032
Loans in advance of claims	1,500
Cash in hand	1,498
Annual fund	2,568
Total	7,200

During the year there were 218 claims of ministers, 160 claims of widows, 90 of children, representing a total claim of \$91,675. It was stated that so careful had been the investments that there had not been a single loss during the present treasurer's term.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

LONDON, May 18.—Commenting on the Cuban situation, the Saturday Review thinks it inevitable that American aid and sympathy for the insurgents will increase and become more general and important and that it is equally inevitable that popular feeling in Spain against American interference will, ere long, reach an intensity which Premier Canovas del Castillo can only ignore at the risk of destroying himself and probably the dynasty as well. Continuing the Saturday Review says: "No diplomacy can be of any lasting use where deep, natural grudges like this sway the people." The Globe expresses the opinion that if the Laurada succeeds in aiding the Cubans, the United States will hardly be able to resist a Spanish claim for damages, adding that the case of the Laurada is stronger than that of the Alabama, and that by international law the United States is unquestionably liable for every injury the Laurada does to Spain.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

MONTREAL, May 18.—Jean Baptiste Rousseau was shot and killed this morning by his brother-in-law, Paul Pons, Rousseau's wife had left him owing to his abusive treatment of her and had gone to live with Pons, who was married to her sister. This morning Rousseau went to Pons's residence and being refused admittance he led to break in the door. Finally Mrs. Pons let him in. He at once made a rush for Pons, and throwing him down began to beat him with a cane. Pons pulled out a revolver which he carried and emptied its five chambers into his brother-in-law's body. Rousseau died immediately. Pons has been arrested.

A DELIGHTFUL JOURNEY.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—(Special)—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Limited; Governor Kirkpatrick of Ontario; and Messrs. R. M. Wells, of Toronto; G. A. Macdonald and R. B. Angus reached here this evening from Angus reached here in a private car. Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick has been on a pleasure trip to California and British Columbia, and says he has had a delightful journey.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert Gives His Impressions of the Famous Mining Camp.

Development Work Going Ahead—Three Hundred Thousand Dollars on One Dump.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert returned on Sunday night from Spokane and Rossland and speaks in high terms of what he saw in the mining country, and his courteous treatment by the mining and business men of both places. Rossland, he says, has increased wonderfully in the past six months, and has now electric light, waterworks and graded streets, while electric cars are intended to be secured. Lots selling last October at a million dollars, are now changing hands at \$3,000 to \$3,500. There are four good hotels, and good business. One is struck by the order and absence of crime in the town. Mr. Cuthbert examined a considerable number of mines, the first being the Lily May, the oldest located in Rossland, his guide being Mr. Debordeau, the pioneer prospector of the place, who located the Lily May in 1870. There are twelve men at work on the Lily May, which is a well developed property. One tunnel is in 50 feet, with a vein of 3 feet 6 inches of ore. A second tunnel has six feet of ore and a third ten feet. The eighty-five foot shaft has a showing of four feet of ore, and is valued at \$95,000. The Lily May was located in 1870, but was abandoned till 1888, when Debordeau was joined by Joe Morris and others who some months later, in 1890, (Sir Charles) at the request of Sir John A. Macdonald secured the nomination of Mr. McCarthy for the vacant seat and of how he stumbled for him and succeeded finally in getting him elected. "If I had thought the time would ever come that I should be asked to give up my seat and abilities—and they are very considerable—to the most mischievous work that any man in Canada can devote his talents to, I would have preferred to have suffered anything rather than have had anything to do with bringing him into public life."

The Liberal convention for Sheffield county, P.Q., selected C. H. Parnelle, of Waterloo, as their candidate. It is announced that Robert Graham, of Claremont, Conservative candidate for West Ontario has withdrawn from the contest.

The anti-remedialists of Dundas county, Ont., have selected J. P. Fox as their candidate.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—(Special)—The Liberal anti-remedial Conservatives of Rat Portage combine to give Dalton McCarthy a rousing reception on his arrival there.

SIR JOHN, N.B., May 18.—(Special)—The Ontario Orange lodge, at a meeting on Saturday night, passed a resolution approving of the government's course and expressing the hope that all parties approved of the government's fair dealing in this question.

HAMILTON, May 18.—(Special)—Henry Carscallen, Q.C., has announced the severance of his connection with the Liberal party. He will henceforth act with Conservatives.

QUEBEC, May 19.—(Special)—The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost last night with a most enthusiastic assembly to hear Sir Charles Tupper on the questions of the day. Among those present were Hon. A. R. Angers, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and a great number of local politicians. Sir Charles spoke at considerable length, showing the progress which Canada had made under Conservative rule. He instanced the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway to show what that party had done towards building up Canada and the Empire, and said this work had been accomplished in the face of the obstruction of the so-called Liberal party. Since 1878, he declared, the people had treated the Liberal party as it deserved. Sir Charles described Mr. Laurier as being a gentleman who possessed great eloquence but was entirely devoid of statesmanship. Speaking of the Manitoba school question, the Premier said the government would carry out the provisions of the constitution and would give the Catholics of Manitoba their rights. Hon. Mr. Angers also spoke.

TORONTO, May 19.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat spoke briefly at the Centre Toronto nomination last night. He barely touched the school question but said he would have numerous opportunities during the campaign of speaking more fully.

The World correspondent at Montreal wires that Edward Farrar, formerly editor of the Mail and subsequently of the Globe, is in Montreal and has a conference with Mr. Laurier. The correspondent says Mr. Farrar has the names in his pocket of fifty American manufacturers who are prepared to put up \$200,000 each, or a round million, resulting pledge from the Liberal leader or someone in authority, that the protectionist policy of the present government would be reversed and American manufactures freely admitted to the Dominion.

GUELPH, May 19.—(Special)—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Tisdale addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the opera house here last night. Mr. Tisdale advised all who thought of severing their connections with the Conservative party because of the school question to be careful as the question was not to be

DOMINION POLITICS.

Grand Culmination of Montreal's Reception to the Premier—Tupper in Fine Form.

Dalton McCarthy Terribly Roasted—Orangemen Approve the Course of the Government.

MONTREAL, May 18.—(Special)—Saturday's night meeting at the Windsor hall was a magnificent culmination to the splendid reception accorded to Sir Charles Tupper by the citizens of the commercial metropolis. The large hall was packed to overflowing by an audience of more than three thousand intelligent and enthusiastic electors. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Liberal-Conservative club, presided. On the platform were a couple of hundred leading Conservatives of Montreal. The meeting was in marked contrast to that of the previous evening at Sohier park. There was not the slightest attempt at disturbance. The premier's speech was the feature of the evening, and in the opinion of many one of the grandest of his life. Sir Charles Tupper, who was seated on the right, spoke for just two hours and a quarter, and the interest of the great audience never flagged for one moment. In the course of his address Sir Charles arraigned Dalton McCarthy for his efforts to stir up racial and religious discord, the mention of the slight to the premier's speech was the feature of the evening, and in the opinion of many one of the grandest of his life. Sir Charles Tupper, who was seated on the right, spoke for just two hours and a quarter, and the interest of the great audience never flagged for one moment. In the course of his address Sir Charles arraigned Dalton McCarthy for his efforts to stir up racial and religious discord, the mention of the slight to the premier's speech was the feature of the evening, and in the opinion of many one of the grandest of his life. Sir Charles Tupper, who was seated on the right, spoke for just two hours and a quarter, and the interest of the great audience never flagged for one moment. 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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The present position of Western Australia bears, in some respects, a great resemblance to that of the Transvaal. Owing to the discovery of rich goldfields within its territory, there has been in the course of the last three or four years a great influx of strangers. These "New-comers," as they are called, are nearly equal in number to the whole population of the colony five years ago.

It was soon seen that the New-comers would not allow the Old-timers sole control of the government of the colony. The Old-timers were naturally jealous of the New-comers, and were not very willing at once to accord to them representation in the Legislature of the colony proportionate to their numbers.

The franchise was easily obtained, as it only required six months' residence and a small property qualification to make a settler eligible to vote for a member of the Assembly. The New-comers, who are chiefly miners, have at present only one member in the House of thirty-three. They are agitating for five members. As they now number about 40,000, having among them a large proportion of men arrived at the years of discretion, no one can say that their demand is unreasonable.

The establishment of large mining communities in the country made it necessary to increase the facilities of transport. There was already a government railway in the colony, but it does not appear to have been very well equipped for the road broke down and there was a serious block of traffic. The Minister of Railways was taken to task, and he tried to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the Premier, who, he said, would not give him money enough properly to equip the road with rolling stock.

The miners did not complain of excessive or unfair taxation and they had nothing serious to say against the mining laws, but they regarded clause 2 of the transfer regulations as a grievance and the Governor was asked to treat the Minister of Mines as he had treated the late Minister of Railways, but he did not see fit to accede to this request.

The question of water supply appears to be the only serious subject with which the Government of Western Australia has now to grapple. The districts of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, as our readers know, are very badly supplied with water, and if it cannot be had by boring, of which there does not seem to be much hope, it will require an expenditure of more than ten millions of dollars to give them a supply of only five millions of gallons a day.

The increase of parliamentary representation is the only other political question which may be regarded as a "burning one," and that we have no doubt will soon be satisfactorily settled.

Western Australia has increased in

wealth very rapidly. Its revenue five years ago was a little over £500,000. In two years its population had increased over 33 per cent, and its revenue had risen to £681,000. "In eighteen months from the end of 1893 to the middle of last year the revenue had risen from £681,000 to one million and a half, and the increase is proceeding at an equally rapid rate. The revenue of last February amounted to £177,373, and exceeded that of February of 1895 by about 86 per cent."

THE "COMPETITOR."

The name of an American vessel, the Competitor, has of late been frequently seen in the telegraphic despatches, and as very few particulars have been given about her, our readers would perhaps like to know a little more about the craft respecting which so much has been written. The Competitor is a very small vessel. She is only 47 tons burthen, 72 feet 4 inches long, 20 feet wide and 4 feet in depth. She sailed from Key West between 10 and 11 o'clock in the night of April 20, and had on board, besides her crew, about twenty-five or thirty Cubans. She was loaded with arms and ammunition. A few days after she sailed from Key West she was captured by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera near Berracos on the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio. Her crew were taken prisoners. They were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

The news of the capture, trial and conviction of the men caused a good deal of excitement in the United States. They were without doubt on a filibustering expedition. But as they were said not to be armed when they were taken it was contended that they should be tried by a civil court. Representations were made by the United States Government and also by the British Government—for one of the men is, or claims to be, a British subject. The Government of Spain has been as courteous and conciliatory as could be expected, but the populace have been noisy and not over civil to the United States authorities. They are exasperated at the attitude assumed by Congress and the American Press with respect to Cuba. They consider that the Americans have been the reverse of friendly, and if the Spanish Government listened to the popular voice there would very soon be war between the United States and Spain. The danger does not appear to be altogether over yet. Of course Spain is no match for the United States, but as things are, she might be able to do the Americans a great deal of harm before they could put themselves in a position to strike an effective blow in return. American jingoism has of late caused the Great Republic to be regarded in many quarters with feelings the reverse of friendly. The condemned men have not yet been pardoned, nor, according to present appearances, are they likely to be.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Canadian Gazette (London), of April 30, contains the following paragraph:

We are glad to see that Mr. Seton Karr is raising in the British House of Commons that phase of the Alaskan boundary question which has been ventilated of late in the Canadian Gazette. He put upon the order paper for Tuesday the following question, but it has been deferred to Thursday, it may be to allow the Colonial Secretary to communicate with the Canadian Government.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been called to the investigations of Mr. Alexander Begg, historiographer of British Columbia, regarding the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, south of the 56th parallel of latitude, as detailed in the Canadian Gazette of April 16th.

Whether it is a fact, as contended by the British Columbia Government, that three million acres of land of high strategic and commercial importance on the Pacific Coast opposite Prince of Wales Island, which was assigned to Great Britain by the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825, is now marked upon United States official maps and charts as United States territory.

And whether, seeing that this Alaskan boundary south of the 56th parallel was not reported upon by the recent Alaskan Boundary Commission, he will suggest to the Canadian Government that an early and independent investigation be made upon the subject.

NEARLY RIGHT.

The Oregonian sees the difficulty that lies in the way of accepting as correct the American claim as to what is the southern part of the boundary between Alaska and British territory. It, for some reason that we are at a loss to understand, designates Prince of Wales Island "Prince Edward's Island." It states correctly that the line commences at the southern point of that island, and according to the treaty of 1825 runs northwards through Portland Channel. Our contemporary says: "Running directly north from the southern part of Prince Edward's Island is Behm Channel, and this could be followed directly northward in a direct way, as

to form the line designated in the treaty. Portland Channel lies many miles further east, hence it would be impossible to draw a line through its centre from the south part of Prince Edward's Island. The line would have to go far to the east from the starting point and thence northward. Of course these topographical difficulties cannot be overcome, and a settlement must be reached as equitably as possible in accordance with existing conditions."

The conditions that now exist are the conditions that always existed. The southern point of Prince of Wales Island is exactly where it is described to be in the treaty of 1825. North or northward from that point cannot be interpreted east or eastward. There are no conditions that would warrant such a change as that. The simple and the honest way of correcting the mistake that has been made is to run the line as the treaty directs without reference to the name of the body of water through which it must run. If this is done the United States will get every inch of territory it purchased from Russia, and Great Britain will get what it honestly owns. There is no dispute as yet about the matter, because this part of the boundary line has not yet been run; but when it is run, if the directions of the treaty are followed, the line will not go near what is now called Portland Canal.

"IDENTICAL."

The Winnipeg Free Press quotes the following extract from La Patrie's report of the speech delivered by Mr. Laurier in Quebec, on the 9th inst., to show that there is really no difference between the policy of the Liberals and the Conservatives on the Manitoba school question: "If the people of Canada carry me to power, as I feel convinced they will, I will settle this question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested. I will have with me in my Government Sir Oliver Mowat, who has always been in Ontario, at the peril of his personal popularity, the champion of the Catholic minority and of separate schools. I will put him at the head of a commission where all the interests at stake will be represented, and I assure you that I will succeed in satisfying those who suffer at present. It is not the venerated name of Mr. Mowat alone a guarantee of the success of this scheme? And then, in the end, if conciliation would fail, I would have to exercise the constitutional recourse which the law furnishes, a recourse which I will exercise completely and in its entirety."

This shows that there is really no difference on the Manitoba school question between the policy of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier and that of Sir Charles Tupper. They both would have the question settled amicably by the Manitoba trustees themselves. They would both try conciliatory means to effect that purpose. And they would both, if conciliatory means should fail, "have to exercise the constitutional recourse which the law furnishes." A recourse which Mr. Laurier declares he will exercise completely and in its entirety."

Commenting upon Mr. Laurier's declaration quoted above the Free Press, which is not certainly a Conservative paper, after asserting "that the policy of the two parties as to ultimate coercion is identical," goes on to say:

We have then quite sufficient information that in dealing with the Manitoba school question the policy of the Conservative party in parliament, as compared with the policy of the Liberal party, will have precisely the same effect upon the educational system of this province. The candidates on both sides may as well face this fact. Attempts may be made to keep it out of sight, which may succeed for a while, but public intelligence is greater than some politicians' wits, and the real truth will be seen. The crux of the matter is in the discussion as to the terms of settlement. It is at this stage that the real battle should be, and will be fought. The Manitoba representatives without respect to party, should be committed to employing every effort to have this stage provided for immediately after election; and preventing its ever getting beyond it. This is a Manitoba and a party question.

The Daily Nor-Wester, which supports Sir Charles Tupper's Government and also courageously comes to substantially the same conclusions as the Free Press. In an article on "The Issues of the Day," it says: "It is unfortunate that the Manitoba school question has been dragged into the political arena, and that it will to a greater or less extent, become an issue. No one who rightly understands this question will consider it a real issue, and this is especially true in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The Manitoba school question has been a political football for many years. It originated in the desire of certain parties to have a football and it has been dragged to the front on every possible occasion since to serve a purpose. Whatever may be said about it, the real facts of the case are, that there is very little difference between the position of the parties upon the question, except that there is a definite knowledge as to the intentions of the Conservative party, but a very indefinite knowledge, indeed, as to where the Liberal party stands, one branch of it being in favor of more drastic measures in what is called the coercion of Manitoba, than have yet been suggested, while the other branch of it is entirely opposed to remedial legislation of any kind or character. A fair statement, perhaps, as to the general status of both parties is, that both agree that Manitoba, itself, should settle the question; both agree that in the event of Manitoba not settling the question, it is a duty devolving on the federal government under the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, to take the matter up; both agree that the proper way for the federal government to do this is by conciliatory methods, and both agree that in the event of failure to reach a satisfactory result in this way a remedial bill should be passed by the federal government that

would grant such a measure of relief as the circumstances of the case justify. Of course the are extremists on both sides of the question as to the extent of the relief that should be granted—there are Conservatives and Liberals who hold every shade of opinion, from the rankest anti-remedial to the most extreme pro-Catholic views, but it is fair, perhaps, to assume that the leaders of the two parties—Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Laurier—fairly represent the consensus of opinion in their respective parties; and, briefly stated, this is, on the part of Sir Charles, such remedial legislation only as is dictated by a sense of justice to the minority, and a proper respect to the highest legal tribunal in the empire; and on the part of Mr. Laurier, a remedial bill which will give to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba exactly the same privileges as to separate schools as are enjoyed by the Catholics of Ontario in the separate school system that prevails in that province, and as are likewise enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec, with every other possible concession that can be obtained to satisfy his terms of the agreement.

It is really, therefore, not a question of remedial legislation at all between the parties, but more a question of the EXTENT OF THE REMEDY that should be granted. Mr. Laurier's ideas as to this being much more extensive than naturally being a Catholic, than those of Sir Charles Tupper.

It is beginning now to be seen that the difference between the two great parties on the school question is infinitesimally small. Where they really do differ is on the trade question and on the best way of developing the resources of the Dominion. The leading Grits are to a man free-traders, and their record shows that they are timid and unenterprising. The leading Conservatives are, on the contrary, all protectionists, and they have shown that they have faith in their country and are not afraid to do what is necessary to make its immense resources immediately available. The Liberals of Canada have proved themselves to be the party of stagnation, while the Conservatives have shown over and over again that they are the party of progress.

NOT TO BE EUCHRED.

The Times is chuckling over the fact that Conservatives in the East differ on the subject of remedial legislation. To judge from present appearances the Grits will gain very little from this difference of opinion among Eastern Conservatives. These men are all of them Conservatives first. They do not intend to allow the Grits to enshrine them by making the school question paramount. They consider that they would be false to their principles and would do what would be most injurious to the welfare of Canada if they permitted their political opponents to blind them to the necessity of upholding the National Policy. They do not propose, because they cannot agree with some members of their party as to the policy to be pursued towards Manitoba, to abandon the industries of the Dominion to the tender mercies of Grit free traders. Our readers will be able clearly to understand the position which the anti-remedial Conservatives take when they read the following report of two short speeches made by staunch Conservatives who were members of the convention which chose Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, late M. P., the nominee of the Conservative party for the representation of Centre Toronto in the Dominion House of Commons:

Mr. W. K. McNaught said that while he did not have eye to eye with Mr. Cockburn on the Remedial bill, that gentleman's course in Parliament had been such that he should heartily support him. The fighting in Toronto would not take place in that constituency, and it behooved every Conservative to rally to the support of the nominee of the convention. Mr. Cockburn had been a consistent supporter of the National Policy, from which Toronto had benefited as much as any place in the country. The trade policy was, or should be, the chief issue in the contest. If the Liberals came into power they would sweep the National Policy away, and he for one was determined therefore to oppose them to the utmost extent of his power. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. B. Newsome declared himself a little tired of hearing "hands off Manitoba." The real cry was "hands off the National Policy." They were not there to fight the Remedial bill, but to fight the Grits. "Let's take a shy at the Reformers," said the speaker, "and stop quarrelling among ourselves. I am heartily sick of it; it's so utterly absurd."

This is how Toronto Conservatives look upon the principal questions at issue in the present election contest. They agree to differ on the school question; but they unite on what has hitherto been and still is the principal plank of the Conservative platform—Protection to native industries—and as a consequence Toronto will be represented

in the next House of Commons by four uncompromising Conservatives. And this is how the Conservatives of Winnipeg and elsewhere regard the main issue of the contest.

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VERY SMALL. Nothing is too small for the Times to notice. A typographical error was unaccountably made in a paragraph that appeared in our Tuesday's issue. The word "Herald" was printed instead of "Gazette," written plainly in the copy. No one that had a particle of sense and knew anything about the Herald would for a moment suppose that the paragraph could have appeared in the Herald. The Times, no doubt, will be pleased to learn that the correction was made in the semi-weekly edition that went to press yesterday morning.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. The Times, with its usual veracity, said Sir Donald Smith had gone out of politics because he was ashamed to be associated with Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Donald has been entertaining Sir Charles at his house in Montreal. What has the veracious scandal-monger of the Times to say to that?

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAOR WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 18, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus regularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1/4d., 2s., 9d., 1s.

NOTICE. H. G. ASHBY has never had authority to solicit business on behalf of the undersigned, and they will not be responsible for any representations he may have made concerning them.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART. Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder. WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

RAUTENBERG'S ELECTION RETURNS Score Cards, For the Dominion of Canada, with official returns of 1891. PRICE 15c. Hibben & Co.

OUR OTTAWA

Col. Walker Power Recipient of Fair B. Royal Society at Long Looked Fair

From Our Own OTTAWA, May 20. and Kingston field members to Englan on the Shoeburynes attives of the Ottawa batteries will be su The Royal Society day, some valuable the different sectio Lord and Lady A den party in hon To-night there was in the Normal schoo inal poems and ess the French Literary William Smith, of marine, has retu He says the report mittee upon the m define a scale of cr classes of vessels, b considered a ship w The members of this year practice fo in England on the politian Rifle Club place of Cambridge It is currently name of Col. Walk jutant-general of n the Canadian mil found among the re Birthday among the The Governor-Ge review in Montre Birthday. The department been notified from medals and awards Fair will be sent o John McDougald customs, has arriv mence his duties in

A QUESTION OF SEATTLE, May 19 jurisdiction of the peals on cases from Alaska, in admiralt under the revenue was decided yester States supreme co Coquitlam case, in that the circuit cou Ninth circuit has ju case. The news w Hughes, of the fi Hughes & McKick Calverton Carlile, ish embassy at W telegram, as follow "E. C. Hughes day decided that th peals, Ninth circui Coquitlam case, issue immediately. The case involve national promine cut the court of appe being Great Brita Behring sea cont mode vivendi was er Coquitlam had a catch of a numb amounting to over by the revenue cut 1892, and turned ment. The cargo Vance over and Vi an action in the di and engaged Mr. them. The case v against them in Se An appeal was fi cut court of appe trict, sitting in Charles A. Garter, Northern Califor for the governmen the cargo-owners, and submitted, bu could be reached torney raised the tion of the court from the Alaska brieis and argued after which the cided to certify United States su tated more brieis United States sup two weeks ago it the above result. A decision with can within a sho tion settled one w decided in favor o appeal will then t court.

GOING U LONDON, May 1 ian expedition up without the sligh wishes appear to moralized, thoug biding their time, a powerful blow v arrives. The g troops given great s fidence to the Egyptian troops sent to the Nile, the operations w in earnest after summer passess vance begins in t it is possible to cess of the expe done. Spies rep Dongla has app reinforcements, able to oppose th the present forc Khalifa, it is ad ments to Dongo is said to be troops from b anxiously festival. Upon expects crowds o Omdurman and tage of this to posts from the the serious Central Soudan.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Col. Walker Powell Likely to Be the Recipient of Queen's Birthday Honors.

Royal Society at Rideau Hall—The Long Looked For World's Fair Medals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 20.—The Gananoque and Kingston field batteries cannot send members to England as representatives on the Shoburnness team.

The Royal Society put in another busy day, some valuable papers being read in the different sections. This afternoon Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave a garden party in honor of the visitors.

To-night there was a large assemblage in the Normal school hall to hear original papers and essays by members of the French literary section.

William Smith, late deputy minister of marine, has returned from England. He says the report of the imperial committee upon the meaning of ships with the letters of the alphabet for the different classes of vessels, below which it will be considered a ship will be underranked.

The members of the Bisley team will this year practice for a week on arriving in England in the ranges of the Metropolitan Rifle Club near Windsor, in place of Cambridge, as in previous years.

It is currently reported that the name of Col. Walker Powell, late adjutant-general of militia and father of the Canadian militia force, will be found among the recipients of Queen's Birthday honors.

The Governor-General will attend the review in Montreal on the Queen's Birthday.

The department of agriculture has been notified from Washington that the medals and awards gained at the World's Fair will be sent out this week.

John McEwen, commissioner of customs, has arrived here and will commence his duties in a few days.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

SEATTLE, May 19.—The question of jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals on cases from the district court of Alaska, in admiralty, and those arising under the revenue and shipping laws, was decided yesterday by the United States supreme court in the famous Coquilum case, in which it was decided that the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit has jurisdiction over that case.

The news was received by E. C. Hughes, of the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, and was sent by Calderon Carlisle, solicitor for the British embassy at Washington City, by telegram, as follows:

"E. C. Hughes: Supreme court today decided the circuit court of appeals, Ninth circuit, has jurisdiction in Coquilum case. Mandate directed to issue immediately."

The case involved a question of international law having arisen during the period when the United States and Great Britain were involved in the Behring sea controversy and when the modus vivendi was pending. The case was argued by Mr. Hughes for the cargo owners and by the U. S. district attorney for the government.

An appeal was then taken to the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth district, sitting in San Francisco, Hon. Charles A. Garter, U. S. attorney for the Northern California district, appearing for the government and Mr. Hughes for the cargo owners. The case was argued and submitted, but before any decision could be reached the U. S. district attorney raised the question of jurisdiction of the court of appeals for the Ninth district.

This called for briefs and arguments from the other side, after which the court of appeals decided to certify the question to the United States supreme court for final decision on the question. This necessitated more briefs on this question to the United States supreme court, and about two weeks ago it was submitted, with the above result.

A decision will probably be had on the case within a short time and the question settled one way or another. If it is decided in favor of the cargo owners litigation will cease, but if against them an appeal will then be taken to the supreme court.

GOING UP THE NILE.

LONDON, May 16.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile is proceeding without the slightest hitch. The derisives appear to be temporarily demoralized, though they may be simply biding their time, and preparing to strike a powerful blow when the right moment arrives.

The despatch of Indian troops to garrison Suakin has given great satisfaction and confidence to the inhabitants. The Egyptian troops from Suakin will be sent to the Nile campaign to assist in the operations which will be commenced in earnest after the great heat of the summer passes away.

When the advance begins in the autumn everything is possible to do to ensure the success of the expedition will be the Emir of Dongola has appealed to the Khalifa for reinforcements, declaring that he is unable to oppose the Egyptian troops with the present force at his disposal.

The Khalifa, it is added, has sent reinforcements to Dongola from Berber, but he is said to be afraid to dispatch troops from Omdurman and to be anxiously awaiting the Bairan festival. Upon that occasion he expects to pour into Omdurman and proposes to take advantage of this to reinforce the frontier posts of his ranks. Finally, it is rumored that the Khalifa is prepared on the first serious reverse to bolt for the Central Soudan.

SOCIALISTS PUNISHED.

BERLIN, May 18.—The trial which commenced on Friday last was concluded to-day of the forty-seven socialists, including the president and members of the executive committee of the party, who were charged with a violation of the law of association during 1893, 1894 and 1895, by combining various political societies through committees and delegations, the interchange of letters and financial support. As a result of the trial Herr Bebel has been fined seventy-five marks, Herren Auer and Pfannkuch fifty marks, and Herren Singer, Gerisch and others. Most of the others were fined thirty marks. The rest, including two women, were acquitted. The court upheld the lower court in dissolving the connection between the central socialist committee and the various local committees of the party.

HONORS FOR CANADIANS.

Imperial Considerations for Donald A. Smith—Governor Chapeau and Justice Meredith.

Italy's Campaign in Africa Considered—Over-Cholera Among Egyptian Troops.

LONDON, May 19.—Among the Canadian names upon whom the Queen will confer birthday honors are: Sir Donald Alexander Smith, of Montreal, resident governor and chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, who is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Hon. Joseph A. Chapeau, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, who is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and Right Hon. Edward Henegay, formerly chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are elevated to the peerage, and Chief Justice Meredith, of the court of common pleas of Ontario, is knighted.

A meeting of the Peace Society was held last evening in London for the promotion of a plan for the arbitration of differences between the United States and Great Britain. A letter was read from U. S. Ambassador Bayard, declining to attend on the ground that although he sympathized with the movement it was not in his province to actively assist it until the voice of both nations had declared in its favor.

A Cairo despatch to the Standard says that a death from cholera was reported among the Egyptian troops at Tourah to-day. "A regular cholera miasma," says the despatch, "is brooding over Cairo and the Nile valley. The influence of the disease is almost unparalleled at such an early stage of the visitation, the percentage of deaths being 90."

The extreme left in the Italian chamber of deputies, which holds that General Baratieri, late commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, is alone answerable for the purely military acts in connection with the campaign in Africa, has decided to propose in the chamber that the members of the late Crispi ministry be brought before the high court to answer for the general policy of the campaign. The left and extreme left are the dominant group in the chamber. A committee of nine deputies has been appointed to formulate charges and specifications against the late cabinet. The government has advised General Baratieri which states that the Italians who were taken prisoners by the Abyssinians in the province of the Tigre have been surrendered by their captors, and that General Baratieri now considers the campaign ended, and the troops which occupied that place will return to-day to a position behind the frontier of Erythraea.

U. S. Ambassador Bayard is a guest tonight at the banquet of the foreign consuls at the Hotel Cecil. The hall was elaborately decorated with United States and British flags entwined. Mr. Alfred Rothchild presided at the banquet, which was increased by the uniforms of the several ambassadors present.

Oswald Seminario has telegraphed to the Commercial he recognizes the President's government and that the movement at Iquitos is simply in favor of federation. The government here is nevertheless taking active measures to suppress the revolt and the people of all shades of politics are sustaining the Constantino correspondent of the Daily News says: "The colony made a point of being present at the departure of the British steamer, the Phyllis Currie, for London, to testify their appreciation of his support of American diplomacy in behalf of the missionaries in Turkey."

THE PRETORIA PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch to the Times from Pretoria, dated May 18, says: "The executive council to-day decided that the punishment of Col. Frances Rhodes, Lionel H. Phillips, George Farrar and John Hayes Hammond, shall be fifteen years' imprisonment. The hope is entertained that these sentences will be modified. The despatch, "from the fact that fifty-two of the prisoners, including the leaders, have signed a petition asking for a commutation of their sentences to fines while ten of them have refused to sign."

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any suffer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Loss of Manhood, and all the ills of a weak constitution, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, of a money-saving method to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone who writes to me, to do it to the best of my power. I do not wish my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

ENDORSED AND RATIFIED.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—(Special)—At a mass meeting of members of the Conservative Association to-night G. H. Cowan was endorsed and ratified as the nominee of the Conservative party. The resolution was put by Mayor Oppenheimer and Mayor Collins. Mr. Cowan was received with prolonged cheers as he got upon the platform. He made an earnest speech, urging the party to organize and work until he was elected on June 23. He was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Cotton followed in a rousing speech, in which he illustrated the good the Conservative party had done for British Columbia. At the conclusion of the speeches, organization work was commenced and a largely signed membership roll was opened for more signatures. The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Japanese Forces Still Excite the Enmity of Korea's Inhabitants.

Cannibalism Revived in "Fair Forest"—Japan's Orders for Warships.

An illustration of the unfriendly relations still existing between Japan and Korea is shown in the following extract from an exchange brought by the just arrived Empress of India: "It having been reported that insurgents were assembling at Kim-hai-fu, a detachment of Japanese troops stationed not far distant from that place proceeded on April 21 to ascertain if there was any truth in the report. At sight of the Japanese the rebels, about eighty strong, opened fire and it seemed as if the little party of the heroic deced of the party of ed. Fortunately one of the soldiers escaped and informed Capt. Tanako's detachment at Kih, on which 30 soldiers were sent to relieve their comrades. The arrival of the reinforcements the rebels dispersed, leaving 30 dead behind them. It is still dangerous for Japanese to approach the coast of Kang-wai-do, and 115 fishing boats have assembled at the harbor, at various places in Chang-Chong-do have now dispersed and peace has been restored.

Very much like the Spanish reports of each successive battle fought in Cuba, are these essentially Japanese reports of the heroic deeds of the Mikado's soldiers against fearful odds. The Japan Advertiser, of April 22, says that news was received the other day by the foreign office in Tokyo of the result of an expedition despatched by the German government at the request of Japan, to punish certain natives on the island of Capin, New Ireland, who about a year ago murdered a Japanese. Redress was demanded by the Tokyo authorities and the German government sent a war vessel to the spot which arrived on October 26, and drove the natives into the neighboring marshes. On November 20, the vessel returned with the natives on the 20th, with the same result. This time four of the natives were killed and various losses inflicted on them. The Japanese government is reported to be satisfied with the action of the German government.

An instance of the practice of cannibalism is reported to have occurred at Koshirin, a village in Formosa, recently. On the morning of March 27 a band of a hundred savages attacked the village and were driven off. Three of the attacking party were shot down, their heads cut off and erected upon bamboo poles, round which the villagers began to dance. They soon dismembered the corpses and boiled and ate the flesh. On inquiries being made it was found that the natives wanted revenge for the death of their relatives and friends who had been murdered by the British cruiser Undaunted last month. The British cruiser Undaunted grazed a pinnacle rock, hitherto undiscovered, at a point where the lead gave eight fathoms on each side of the ship. The natives appear to have been cut in two by the pinnacle and been crushed off, doing little damage to the Undaunted's bottom save opening out a seam between her plates and letting into one of the double bottom compartments some 12 tons of water.

The Japan Advertiser says: "The commission recently appointed to visit England, Germany and France to place the Japanese in the Korean army, substituting a hat of felt similar to the former Kuiseo's hat but with a narrow brim and a crown large enough to come down over the head like a forage cap. Infantry, artillery and cavalry will be distinguished by different colored hats. Officers will have gold lace on the colored band distinguishing their rank. On the front of the band will be the emblem of the Mikado, a plum blossom with a wreath below of Rhododendron leaves.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE COMPLETELY CURED. Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Did It.

The idea that disease of the kidneys cannot be cured is a mistake. True many so-called kidney cures do not cure, but in this great discovery, South American Kidney Cure, there is found an infallible remedy. David Hogg, of Dundee, Scotland, N.W.T., says: "I was greatly afflicted with severe kidney trouble, suffering the many annoyances and pains which follow. There is hardly any remedy that I did not use, in hopes of securing relief, but it was not until I bought a bottle of South American Kidney Cure that relief came. The one bottle immediately relieved me, and two bottles produced a complete cure." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and all druggists.

Work on the Law claim is progressing rapidly. The shaft is down 259 feet, and then a drift of 200 feet is to be driven into the mountain before the profit depth will be reached. The drift is already in 90 feet, with excellent prospect. Sixteen or eighteen men are doing the work, which is not stopped day or night.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

The retail markets show little change from last week, though the general tendency with the coming of the warm weather seems to be a slight drop in butter and one or two other items. Rhubarb has fallen from five cents last week to three this, and oatmeal is slightly lowering. An important feature in flour is the appearance on the market of the product of the new Okanagan Flour Mills Co., of Armstrong, B.C., the patent Hungarian selling at \$1.25 a sack of 49 lbs. Lake of the Woods Hungarian has dropped thirty cents a barrel. The following are the retail market prices:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour-Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl \$5.50, Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.20, etc.

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TO THE ELECTORS

WAGNER DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN—The Dominion Elections are at hand, and it will be your privilege and duty to elect a member to represent you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be chosen by a large portion of the electors from all parts of the district to become a candidate for the office that must be filled.

The most important subject before the public at the present time I think is the Tariff question. In reviewing the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, we find that the Liberal Conservatives were returned to power with a large majority in 1878 and the general protection of Canada was the result. This policy has been carried out since that time and has been endorsed by the electors in 1882, 1887 and 1891, and the policy in the future is to be that of the most reasonable protection of Canadian interests. The great aim of the Liberal Conservatives has been to encourage home industries and we are all well aware that this could not be done without moderate protection, and on this particular question the electors from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pronounce their verdict in June. We find that this is the great question that the Liberal party expect to centre their arguments on. The country is flooded with the literature of the party, which will deceive the wayward if possible, and make them believe that the Liberal Conservatives are the most corrupt government on the face of the earth. Since 1894 we find that the government has been gradually reducing the tariff on all articles that are in general use by the working classes in the country. We see in the Finance Minister's Budget speech (page 10, Foster) that the articles such as tea, coffee and tin were entered free of duty, which means that the government were considering the interests of the masses, and we find right along, year by year, duties struck off articles which were a great burden to the people; and we are promised that the same policy will be continued and we have every article in general use reduced so that we will have just enough protection to keep our neighbors across the border or any other country from getting any undue advantage over us. We are all aware that the policy of the United States is a high protective one. They are not in favor of reciprocity, preferential trade they care nothing about it is to their advantage. They will give no preference to us, and what are the Liberal party advocating free trade, a tariff for revenue; in fact, when we find the Liberals at their best their policy is nothing more than that the Liberal Conservatives are expected to out at present. Hear what we have from one of our local Liberal papers:

"A tariff readjustment does not mean the wanton destruction of the industries for the mere sake of carrying out a revenue programme. The object is to help the industries of the country."

And yet on the other hand we hear them crying from one end of the country to the other, the policy of the Liberal Conservatives in protecting our natural industries is a high protective one. They are not in favor of reciprocity, preferential trade they care nothing about it is to their advantage. They will give no preference to us, and what are the Liberal party advocating free trade, a tariff for revenue; in fact, when we find the Liberals at their best their policy is nothing more than that the Liberal Conservatives are expected to out at present. Hear what we have from one of our local Liberal papers:

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"A tariff readjustment does not mean the wanton destruction of the industries for the mere sake of carrying out a revenue programme. The object is to help the industries of the country."

SEALS AND SEALERS.

An important chapter of events among the Victoria sealers now cruising on the Japanese coast is recorded in the Japanese papers received yesterday by the Empress of India. The schooner Agnes Macdonald, Capt. Outler, says the schooner arrived at Hakodate on May 3 to look for the boat lost from the schooner on the 19th of April, which arrived in Yokohama on the 25th. There the schooner was met by a boat which were in the boat Mate Bragg, B. A. Horn and J. McLaughan, hunters who had been out for three days and two nights with little or no food or water. When about 100 miles off shore the boat capsized, but was righted. They attempted to land at a small place between Kinkasan and Inubuye, but the sea was high and they would have been drowned were it not for the native fishermen. They received every courtesy at the hands of the Japanese authorities. Bragg reported that all the boats had been lost from the vessel, but Captain Outler fortunately found the others. Two boats from the schooner Umbrina were picked up at 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. on the 20th, but returned to their vessel the same day. The position where the boats were lost is the same at that where the retriever lost her boats two years ago, and it is a well known fact that there are two currents here setting S.W. and N.E., each going about three knots an hour. The Macdonald drifted sixty miles to the S.W. in twenty-four hours. She had at the time 291 skins, and gave the following list of catches: Umbrina, 222; E. B. Marvin, 170; W. E. Paint, 380; Fortuna, 150; Aurora, 150. A later issue of the Advertiser reports the Macdonald with 333.

The American schooner Alton, Capt. Geo. W. Ester, arrived at Hakodate on April 20 to land a sick man and also to look for the boat's crew which she lost, but which arrived at Yokohama on the 11th. She had taken 228 seals since leaving San Francisco, and had also on board a boat and crew belonging to the American schooner Willard Ainsworth, who were lost from their vessel on the 9th and picked up by the Alton the following day. The Alton reports the following schooners: St. Lawrence 24 skins, Enterprise 29, Arietis 352, Triumph 80, Willard Ainsworth 287, Vera 97, Mary Taylor 24, Director 222, Katharine 10, and Pioneer 130.

The Mascot arrived in Yokohama on Saturday morning, the 2nd inst, to recover the two boats' crews she had lost (six men). After losing the schooner the men landed on the Japan coast and were forwarded by the Japanese authorities to Yokohama.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a special jury the trial of King and Carmody v. the assignees of the Hught & McIntyre estate opened yesterday. Plaintiffs claim a commission on the sale of the timber limits of the estate on the Cowichan river to M. M. Boyd, of Cobden, Ontario, for \$77,500. Plaintiffs allege that they made an arrangement by which they were to act as agents in the sale for the Hught & McIntyre estate, the commission to be 10 per cent. provided the purchase money exceeded \$100,000, or 5 per cent. if under \$100,000. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs had the selling of the property or that the sale was made through their efforts. Mr. A. E. McPhillips and Mr. L. F. Duff for plaintiffs; Messrs. E. V. Boyd for defendants. The trial goes on again to-day.

MARKETS REQUIRE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Markets require to be established in all principal cities, facilities for getting to those markets, and reasonable rates by railway and steamers should be given. As the government have to assist in this line, it is only reasonable to expect that they will grant every facility in their power, and which I shall feel it my duty to urge, should I have the honor to be elected.

Our Postal system requires investigation. The growing needs of our parts of our district by railways and steamers are not what we require. The member for the district will be held responsible in future for attention to our various needs. Considering our geographical conditions, the Dominion government can give, by making appropriations for public buildings, and for improving our coasts and harbors.

Having been 17 years amongst you, I consider I have a practical knowledge of the various wants of our district. If elected I will devote my whole time to working for the best interests of all to unite and strengthen all classes, and capital and labor in all its branches, and will not commit any matter to the government until brought before parliament, without consulting the electors of the district. In conclusion, I ask for the support of all who desire the prosperity of our country.

Yours respectfully,

WELLINGTON, B. C. May 4, 1896. my30-d-w

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The case of the alleged filibustering members of the steamer Horsa expedition, Messrs. Willborg, Pearson and Joabson, are submitted to the Supreme court of the United States on briefs without argument. The principal points on which the charterers of the Horsa rest their case is that the expedition was organized merely to carry munitions of war to Cuba, not an expedition to wage war.

Advertisement for 'Brand' products including Milk, Cream, Coffee, Cocoa, Tennis Flannels, Bicycle Hose, and various household items. Includes the name 'BERG'S' and 'Co.' at the bottom.

Col. Walker Powell Likely to Be the Recipient of Queen's Birthday Honors.

Royal Society at Rideau Hall—The Long Looked For World's Fair Medals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 20.—The Gananoque and Kingston field batteries cannot send members to England as representatives on the Shoburnness team.

Imperial Considerations for Donald A. Smith—Governor Chapeau and Justice Meredith.

Italy's Campaign in Africa Considered—Over-Cholera Among Egyptian Troops.

LONDON, May 19.—Among the Canadian names upon whom the Queen will confer birthday honors are: Sir Donald Alexander Smith, of Montreal, resident governor and chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, who is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Hon. Joseph A. Chapeau, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, who is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The retail markets show little change from last week, though the general tendency with the coming of the warm weather seems to be a slight drop in butter and one or two other items.

The most important subject before the public at the present time I think is the Tariff question. In reviewing the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, we find that the Liberal Conservatives were returned to power with a large majority in 1878 and the general protection of Canada was the result.

And yet on the other hand we hear them crying from one end of the country to the other, the policy of the Liberal Conservatives in protecting our natural industries is a high protective one.

PORTLAND STILL LEADS

The First Match of the Home Series Lost to Glenalvin's Gladiators.

Captain Klopf Seriously Injured—Umpire March Gives "Yellow" Decisions.

The baseball season opened here yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Shortly after 3 o'clock the parade started from the Victoria hotel to the enlivening strains of the Fifth Regiment band.

Mayor Beaven, Mrs. Beaven and Miss Beaven arrived at the grounds shortly before four and were received by Mr. Hedley Chapman, president of the Victoria League Club.

The game started off auspiciously for Victoria. It is true that Portland got in two runs in the first on a base on balls to McGuekin, the latter being retired at second on McGuire's grounder, and McGuire coming in after stealing second on Frisbie's hit.

Victoria scored a run in each of the first two innings. Patton got first on balls, stole a base, went to third on Pequinney's out and came in on Klopf's sacrifice.

The Consolidated Railway Co. has withdrawn all passes over its street car system here, but has given the privilege to the city and provincial police and the firemen to use it in uniform to ride free.

The celebration finance committee have increased the grant towards the sham battle on Tuesday next so as to provide for bringing down the contingent of the Fifth Regiment from the mainland.

A Marvellous Statement by a Prominent Eclectic Remedy Which is Curing the World. Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont., is known by thousands of Canadians, hence will be read with great interest and pleasure.

FIRST OF THE FLEET.

A Trio of Racing Yachts Lead in the Carnival Procession to Victoria.

Dow and Hill Will Be a Feature of Saturday's Cycling Meet.

Although there can be no gainsaying the fact that Saturday's race meet at Oak Bay will be the greatest cycling event the Northwest has yet seen, the local club have been obliged to face disappointment, the Campbell-Wells professional combinations having decided at the last moment not to come up from California, as they had at first intended.

The game was well contested, and both sides played with ginger and snap. It was the kind of game to rouse interest to the highest pitch, and whilst Victoria lost through hard luck and Umpire March's partial decisions, the home team put up a creditable game.

It was reported last evening that Capt. Patton was dangerously ill. Dr. Hall was called in, and later Dr. Helmecken. Fears are entertained that he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Table with 10 columns: A.B.R.H.S.H.P.O.A.E. and rows for Portland and Victoria teams.

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SEATTLE WINS FROM TACOMA. Tacoma, May 20.—(Special)—Seattle won the most hotly contested game played here this season to-day. Connor's error contributing largely to the defeat of the home team, while Suggs' decisions were bad against both sides.

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The concert in preparation for next Saturday evening at A.O.U.W. hall will be a very enjoyable one. It is interesting to note that one of the features being a military drill by the James Bay Boys' Brigade.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Hon. E. G. Prior by Request Addresses the Council at a Meeting Yesterday Forenoon.

He Tells What Has Been Done in Regard to Various Important Matters.

A more than usually important meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday forenoon, at which by request Hon. E. G. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue, was present and spoke on the various matters which during the last session of parliament he and Mr. Earle as representatives of the city had brought before the attention of the Dominion government.

Mr. D. R. Ker, president of the board, in calling upon Hon. Mr. Prior, stated that it had been customary for the representatives of the city in the Dominion parliament to have a talk with the board after the close of the sessions.

Hon. E. G. Prior in his opening remarks said he was pleased in a somewhat delicate position in having to address a body which debared the discussion of politics, for in touching upon the various matters which had come before him at Ottawa it was impossible for him to speak upon the subject of the tariff.

Referring in the first place to the request that more salmon hatcheries be established in the province, he would say that, in addition to the Fraser river hatchery, the Dominion government had decided that another hatchery was to be built on the Fraser and one on the Columbia this year, as sufficient money was on hand to build them at once, and next year a further addition would be made by placing hatcheries elsewhere, especially on the Nease river.

With respect to the Carmanal telegraph line Hon. Mr. Prior pointed out that the sum of \$100,000 had been placed in the supplementary estimates to build a new line by way of the Alberni canal.

Dealing with the correspondence in reference to better postal communication with the North and the Yukon, Hon. Mr. Prior mentioned his telegram to the effect that a contract with Capt. Wm. Moore had been made for the dispatch of three mails into the Yukon this season.

As regards the building of a road for communication with the Yukon, Hon. Mr. Prior mentioned his telegram to the effect that a contract with Capt. Wm. Moore had been made for the dispatch of three mails into the Yukon this season.

Regarding the request sent to him by the board of trade asking the Dominion government to give substantial aid to the Western Canada Immigration Association, Hon. Mr. Prior mentioned his telegram to the effect that a contract with Capt. Wm. Moore had been made for the dispatch of three mails into the Yukon this season.

Next Sunday being Queen's birthday, in addition the fact of its being the fifth anniversary of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue, there will be special music during the evening service.

Douglas street witnessed a decidedly unique driving accident yesterday, a horse, an express wagon and the driver being the dramatic persons. The horse ran away; the man jumped, and then the wagon took its part in the proceedings, somersaulting in the air, picking up the driver and carrying him caged but uninjured for several yards.

George Maybre was yesterday acquitted by Magistrate Macrae on the charge of theft preferred against him, the preponderance of evidence indicating that he was entirely innocent of even guilty knowledge in the matter.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the date the Sutton Lumber & Trading Company (limited liability) intend to remove the head office of the company from Tellicolet to Victoria, B.C.

close to Vancouver, a lighthouse on the Sisters Islands, a bell at Portlock point, and a pile light at Chemainus. In reference to Brodie ledge, the delay in removing the San Pedro wreck was due to it being found that there was no provision in the law to deal with it, as it was outside a harbor and was not a menace to navigation any more than the rock without the wreck on it.

The importance of increasing the mail service in Kootenay had been brought to the attention of the government by Mr. Mars, the member for the district, and the necessary provision had been made.

The wonderful mineral development of the province had attracted great attention to British Columbia, and in the East he found the province more talked of than ever before, and looked upon as a country of great promise with its wealth of natural resources.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver, and regulate the bowels.

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that it is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it, while others do not.

VICTORIA

Roller Flour Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession.

GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture.

GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 725-daw

See Our Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices: California Hams, Sugar-Cured Hams, Back Bacon, Long Clear Pork, Canadian Cheese, Glasgow Peas Meal, Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish, Flannel Haddle, Cottole, MM Tea, Victoria Baking Powder.

R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE.

A portion of the N. and S. Spanish Agricultural Society's land in St. Saanich, containing 64 acres, more or less; about \$1400 a week to rent, or for sale. For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

WANTED—Young or middle aged men of character. Handwritten forms in English and French.

WANTED—Young men and women to help in the Armenian cause; good pay; will send copy of my little book 'Your Place in Life', free to any who write. Rev. T. S. Janscott, Brantford, Ont.

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) 'OWN CASED' Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal (BLUE) One Star Capsules (PINK) Two Star (GOLD) Three Star

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO. LONDON

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MANY PAS

The Quick Work of Rescue Crew—His Par

Steamers Collide With Loss of Life

The R. M. S. Empress, arriving from China a morning, brought the penguins in many months detained by any American Trade summer. Swelling was the expected penguins, the member seeing the old world town, and are now ward through the new. Besides them the London bound General Sir George the commander-in-arm; Hon. Canon S. Bouvier, George Baron and Baroness who are returning to many after a journey and W. F. Burns, J. Dubois, J. E. Dubois, J. S. Grant, J. G. Holland, Mrs. E. C. Rogers, F. Smith, Spitzel, S. Tuke, M. and Rev. M. Buchanan the last 25 of whom Dr. Buchanan is a terian missionary, has been actively in India. He will the guest of Mr. A. Beattie, who is mentioned above there a saloon, while for Japanese and Chinese disembarked here, exceedingly satisfactory of the passengers, pleasant in the extra and a series of moatments afloat of equal measure to the of the passengers, a dent out of the ordinary harmony of the voyaged by the utter Chinese passenger to jumping overboard, Yokohama. Just after the plunge and "man overboard," trial was safe on deck having been put overboard. Of course was stopped and the first alarm, but the located immediately of the boat. He was however, floating brought to the ship's crew expressed their of the work of presenting them with a copy of the sketches, the work of one of the sketches being there were a number of sketches on reaching Vancouver press company, the the stewards, will riage, the former to celebrated the industry latter bidding her good-bye. There was lay in disposing of yesterday, the tender port with the tender until almost 7 o'clock.

DISASTROUS COLLISION

News was received of the Empress of the disastrous collision which a steamship of and upwards of 200 ing to a Nagasaki te at 3 a.m. on April 30, 1896, of the following steamer company, on collision at Woosung Newchwang, the for on the port side and the following vessels: The seven E crew, with the were drowned, and the sengers only 75 were

CELEBRATION

There will be the of yachts here this regatta that has evetoria. The Sound of mense interest in sending over quite a squadron sail to-day, where they will join Townsend, Anacort ham Bay, Whatcom and next day anchor Victoria; so that the looked for on Thurs morning. The vict making preparation for, the yacht celebration committee reports from mittes. The follo have joined the va week. Messrs. W. C. Campbell, A. C. Temple and R. Bur have full opportuni races from start to is a triangular one.

The preparatory

MANY PASSENGERS.

The Quick Work of the "Empress" Rescue Crew—Lord Cairns and His Party Here.

Steamers Collide in Chinese Waters With Loss of Many Lives.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, arriving from China and Japan yesterday morning, brought the largest list of passengers in many months—the largest obtained by any Oriental liner in the American trade since the rush of last summer.

Swelling the list materially was the expected party headed by Lord Cairns, the members of which have been seeing the old world on their way homeward through the wonderland of the new. Besides them there were among the London bound passengers Major General Sir George Wolsley, brother of the commander-in-chief of the British army; Hon. Canon Bouverie and Hon. S. Bouverie, globe-girdling tourists; the Baron and Baroness von Seckendorff, who are returning to their home in Germany after a journey around the world, and W. F. Burns, J. Coutts, Miss J. E. Dubois, J. E. Dubois, W. G. Grant, Dr. J. S. Grant, J. Griffiths, F. A. Morris, F. Holliday, F. J. O'Connell, Mrs. W. F. and Miss Mitchell, E. C. Rogers, F. Smith, Miss Tucker, S. Spitzer, S. Tuke, Mrs. A. W. Vosburg, and Rev. M. Buchanan, wife and family, the last 23 of whom disembarked here.

Dr. Buchanan is a prominent Presbyterian missionary, who for some years has been actively engaged in the work in India. He will while in Victoria be the guest of Mr. A. McLean, of H. M. customs. Besides the passengers mentioned above there were 99 others in the saloon, while forward there were 584 Japanese and Chinese, 48 of whom disembarked here, and below decks an exceedingly satisfactory cargo of assorted Oriental products. The run over was pleasant in the extreme, good weather and a series of most enjoyable entertainments afloat contributing in almost equal measure to the general satisfaction of the passengers, while but one incident out of the ordinary disturbed the harmony of the voyage. This was furnished by the attempt of an insane Chinese passenger to commit suicide by jumping overboard, two days out from Yokohama. Just eighteen minutes after the plunge and the exciting cry of "man overboard," the demented Celestial was safe on deck again, the rescue crew having been promptly induced in their effective work of course the big steamer was stopped and engines reversed at the first alarm, but the Chinaman was not located immediately upon the lowering of the boat. He was soon after found, however, floating on his back, and brought to the ship where the passengers expressed their genuine appreciation of the work of the rescue crew by presenting them with a purse of \$125.

On the following Monday \$2500 was raised for marine charities by the sale of sketches, the work of Canon Bouverie; one of the sketches brought \$125. In the evening there were athletic sports and a concert in which the orchestra of the Empress company, the second engineer and the stewardess, will be united in marriage, the former taking a voyage off to celebrate the joyous event, and the latter bidding her friends on shipboard good-bye. There was considerable delay in disposing of the Victoria business yesterday, the tender not returning to port with the disembarking passengers until almost 7 o'clock.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

News was received through the arrival of the Empress of India yesterday of a disastrous collision at Woosung, in which a steamship of 976 tons was sunk and upwards of 200 lives lost. According to a Nagasaki telegram dated May 3 at 3 a.m. on the 4th the Onwa, Captain Johns, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, on her way to Hankow, collided at Woosung with the steamer Nenchwang, the former being cut into on the port side and sunk in ten minutes. The seven English members of the crew, with the exception of two, were drowned, and of 320 Chinese passengers only 75 were saved.

MARINE NOTES.

Notice is given that the first-class red nun buoy, No. 6, off the foul ground, Point Wilson, at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet, has been replaced in its former position.

CELEBRATION YACHTING REGATTA.

There will be the largest assemblage of yachts here this year for Saturday's regatta that has ever assembled at Victoria. The Sound clubs are taking immense interest in the regatta, and are sending over quite a fleet. The Seattle squadron sail to-day for Port Townsend, where they will join the yachts of Port Townsend, Anacortes, Everett, Bellingham Bay, Whatcom and Comport, and next morning will be weighed for Victoria, so that the first arrivals may be looked for on Thursday night or Friday morning. The Victoria Yacht Club are making preparations to receive the victors, and the yachting committee of the celebration committee meet to-night to receive reports from the various committees. The following new members have joined the yacht club during the week: Messrs W. J. Oline, A. G. Giffels, A. Campbell, A. C. Martin, Sterling, B. Temple and E. Burns. The public will have full opportunity of seeing all the races from start to finish as the course is a triangular one in full view of Beacon Hill.

The preparatory gun will be fired

MINES OF ALBERNI.

Latest Information More and More Encouraging—Splendid Developments on the Quadra.

Encouraging Report From Mr. Simpson—What an Okanagan Miner Looks of Prospects.

The following additional report has just been received by the Quadra company:

ALBERNI, May 16, 1896. The Quadra Mining & Milling Co., Ltd.—GENTLEMEN—It is with pleasure that I am now able to supplement my first report, with more definite and encouraging information. As the work has progressed in the shaft, the indications have become much more favorable than ever before. The lead in the shaft is better defined with every foot of depth that is gained. The lead is now about 30 inches wide, and the width is becoming regular and are fast losing the effect of what was doubtless a slight surface crusting out of position. The quartz in the lead is also becoming more regular in character. Specimens obtained yesterday from the bottom of the shaft show a hard, crystalline material, richly impregnated with fine grains of pyrites (iron). In several of the pieces which I obtained a distinct resemblance could be traced to the best of the quartz on the opposite side of Mineral creek.

One of the specimens was carefully examined with a glass, and was found to be visible, yet the composition of the quartz was so favorable that some of it was crushed and horned down. The result was an excellent sample of free gold. The gold was very fine in grain, and so bright and sharp as to render it positive that it is "in place" and is not the result of oxidation. As the development now stands there is every reason to believe that a sound and true lead is being opened up, and that the material is material for improving in structure and value as depth is gained. I think you may rest assured that future development will give you highly satisfactory results. Very truly, J. F. BLEDSOE.

H. A. Simpson, who, with G. D. Scott, returned from Alberni to Nanaimo on Monday night, says: "At the Cataract claim they have now turned on the water, and it is confidently expected that the water will be washed up. The Duke of York has the appearance of a little town. The machinery and piping for this claim are now being put in place. The water in the mine was found nine men working ten-hour shifts. They are down fifty-one feet with the shaft, and the water is now being pumped out of the shaft to something over six feet six inches. The water and the balance of the hill appear to be richly impregnated with gold. The rock tested last week, adjoining the ledge, went \$15 in gold to the ton. There are 100 tons of ore on the dump, ready for shipment. The water in the shaft is very rich and show free gold throughout. The rock has very much the same appearance as the bottom as it had on the surface."

T. R. Davis, of Fairview, B.C., who, in partnership with Edward Blevins, is now mining, having returned from a trip to Alberni undertaken for the purpose of examining certain prospects in that district, says speaking of Alberni: "From what I have seen, I think it is the making of a very big thing. The construction of this railway is of importance to everyone having the smallest interest in this district whether as a property owner or a wage earner, and it is therefore in our own interests as well as our duty to support the man who has so vigorously and emphatically shown his determination to secure for us the railway which we are so anxious to see constructed."

WILL NOT SEE.

To THE EDITOR:—I am really surprised to see the editor of the Times still hammering away at that cabinet minister business. His editor might as well content himself with the fact that Lord Aberdeen is not Governor-General of Canada as that Col. Prior is not a member of Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet. The Colonel has taken his position as Cabinet Minister as publicly as Lord Aberdeen has taken his as Governor-General. Then, again, the Times by its dishonest contention raised to humbug the editor's proves Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. David Mills and all the rest of the leading Liberals to be a set of stupid asses, for they allowed Mr. Prior to take the place of Cabinet Minister not only in Parliament but in public functions of different kinds, without their having the pluck or the sense to call his right to the position in question. Is it to be supposed that they would have been silent if Col. Prior had no right to the position he occupied? If the editor of the Times expects to be elected he is beginning his political career very disgracefully, for in denying Col. Prior's right to the position of Cabinet Minister he is doing what no other man in Canada who has any self-respect or any reputation to lose would think of doing. He is stating in his paper what he must know to be false, for the purpose of getting, as he thinks, a little political capital. If he is really in earnest—which I find it impossible to believe—he is so densely ignorant, and so blind to the clearest evidence, he is utterly unfit to occupy the position to which he aspires. COMMON SENSE.

ROYALLY RECEIVED.

Moscow, May 19.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Prince and Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Sadanaru of Japan arrived during the day and were received at the railway station by members of the Imperial family and guard of honor accompanied by bands of music. An especially grand reception has been accorded to the Emir of Bokhara, who has been received in private audience by the Czar at the Petrovsky palace, where he was presented to the Czarina. The other members of the Bokhara mission were then received officially in the audience hall. The Khan of Khiva was accorded a similar reception.

SAVED HER LIFE.

What One Bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Did for Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N.W.T. Only those who have suffered know the distressing feelings that follow an affection of the heart. Let one who has been afflicted speak, and tell of the remedy which will cure. Says Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N.W.T.: "For some time I was much afflicted with heart failure; in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I tried it, and with the result which I immediately secured that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine, the trouble altogether gave me relief. I know how serious was my condition, this cure saved my life. Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, or any ailment, you will find them to be purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. Dr. John Rudolph England, R. C. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Webster, Ceylon; E. J. Palmer, Chemsinus, and I. M. Kallmeyer, Toronto, are in the Diarr.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

New Methodist Missions in British Columbia—Gold Discovery Near Vancouver.

Epworth Leagues—Big Show of Roseland Mines—Other Important Transactions.

(Special to the Colonist) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—The Epworth Leagues will be balloted this evening, and the convention will be opened tomorrow. Mayor Collins to-day cordially welcomed the delegates. J. Wagner, the discoverer of the Wagner group of mines in the Lordeau-Dunbar district, is in the city. These mines have just been sold to an English syndicate for \$50,000.

Mr. Browning, as president of the recently formed horticultural society, has offered three cash prizes for the best kept garden in the city, and Mr. Towler a cash prize for the best display of strawberries. The assays were concluded to-day. In the case of J. Harris, charged with procuring money from C. E. McNeil under pretences, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A by-law to lessen the number of licenses to forty-four has been passed by the council. A longshoreman is said to have discovered gold near Crown Mountain, across Burrard inlet, and directly opposite Vancouver. Several longshoremen have leased the property, and are camped on the mountain side. G. Monckton lectured on mines and mining, in St. James' hall, last night.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 20.—At the final session of the Methodist conference, provision was made for new missions in the province. In the report of the Columbia Methodist college it was stated that property worth \$25,000 had been acquired, while the total indebtedness was \$10,000. A. R. Sharp is to be ordained at Westminster.

It was announced that a home for Indian children will be established. Rev. R. Maitland will attend the general board of missions. Two new districts have been formed by the division of Westminster and Kamloops, to be known as Vancouver and the Okanagan. Rev. J. F. Betts will be chairman of the Victoria district. The Fort Simpson district affairs will be settled by a special committee, owing to the non-arrival of the delegates.

At the Liberal meeting in Westminster last night J. B. Kennedy, M.P.P., acted as chairman. The attendance was largely made up of Conservatives. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Anlay Morrison, was the first speaker. Mr. Hutcherson, the Conservative candidate, who was to have spoken, had not sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to attend. Messrs. Atkinson, McBride and Cookley represented him. Mr. Atkinson demonstrated that if free trade was good for England it was not necessarily good for Canada. Mr. Morrison had said that the government had told the farmers "to work more and eat less." This was not emanate from the government, Mr. Atkinson explained, but was a remark made by the Finance Minister of the Liberal administration, Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Atkinson then showed by figures the progress of the country under Conservative rule and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs under Liberal rule. Mr. Atkinson stated that the total amount of money taken by the Liberals for local aid and loss in four years was over \$11,000,000.

Since the Conservatives were in power, Mr. Atkinson explained, all the improvements in the country had been opposed by the Liberals, even the construction of the C.P.R. Mr. McDonald, ex-M.P. for North Lanark, addressed the meeting and was followed by Mr. McBride on behalf of Mr. Hutcherson. Mr. McBride was enthusiastically received. He said that Mr. Hutcherson had a perfect right to take an independent stand on the remedial question and this red flag waved by the Liberals would not have any effect in the election. The other speakers for the Liberals were C. B. Sword, M.P.P., and A. Henderson.

The Conservatives opened their rooms in the Columbia block yesterday. T. H. Davies, of Honolulu, addressed the boys' brigade last night and gave them \$50 for uniforms. By a change in the stationing committee's report to the Methodist Conference Rev. Messrs. Morrison, Betts and Maitland are located at Vancouver.

Mrs. Chapman, of Victoria, spoke in behalf of the British Columbia Women's Methodist mission before the Conference. The British Columbia Methodist Missionary Society is in session at Westminster to-day, the president, Mrs. Betts, of Victoria, presiding. The reports of committees were most encouraging, and numerous interesting papers were read.

THE SALMON STRIKE.

ASTORIA, Or., May 19.—A committee of fishermen met yesterday forenoon and afternoon for the purpose of convincing Samuel Elmore that Cook, of Clifton, was paying five cents a pound. They sent a communication to Elmore yesterday forenoon, and he stated that he would give an answer as soon as he could. Elmore is residing up the river at the meeting, claiming that they were offered five cents by Cook. Cook claims that he is not paying five cents and does not intend to pay more than four cents a pound. A. B. Scoborg arrived back from California yesterday morning, and states that, owing to the condition of the market, cannerymen cannot pay five cents a pound without losing money. A heavy freshet is expected next month, which will shorten the catch a great deal. It will interfere with up-river gill netting and seining. Enyart made one drift at his seining grounds up the river yesterday and caught one ton of salmon, which he gave away to fishermen residing near by. The relief committee of the fishermen's union yesterday sent out provisions to different places along the river to be distributed among the families. The situation to a large number of fishermen is growing more serious each day.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner) Frank C. Loring, of the Josie, has secured a 30-day option from Mrs. Stuss and Messrs. Dunn and Sullivan, to purchase the Hill Top, the eastern extension of the Mayflower, for \$12,000. A. W. McPeck, of Salt Lake City, who was in Rossland during the early part of the week, just before leaving said: "The Nickel Plate is now a mine. It is only lately that it has begun to open up in good shape. Our dump shows what we are doing."

Mr. Gilliam has returned from a trip to Deer Park and Van Houten creek, on Lower Arrow lake, the scenes of the latest mining excitement. He reports about 20 prospectors at Deer Park, who have made about 30 locations. Sixteen of these are on one ledge. It is a year ago exactly that the Miner drew attention to some new locations made to the south of Rossland, and christened them the south belt. The credit for the invention of this name is due to T. O'Farrell. The name has been extended to take in practically everything south of the townsite of Rossland, but originally it was designed to describe the prospects east of and in the

BIRTH.

FORRESTER—At 58 Dallas Road, on the 16th inst., the wife of James L. Forrester, of 16th St., in this city, on Sunday, the 17th, at 139 Yates street, the wife of H. Ball, of a daughter.

MARRIED. MARSDEN—NEWART—At Seattle on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Knott, E. Marsden, of Victoria, to Miss Ada Stewart.

DIED. HANINGTON—At Aldermeere, B.C., on the 14th inst., Walter Leonard Carleton Hanington, aged 42 years.

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs R, the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dizziness thus puts an end to Dandruff and freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

MICHIGAN

Mining School

A high grade State technical school. Practical work. Electric system. Summer courses. Gives degrees of S.B., E.M., and Ph.D. Laboratories, shops, mill, etc., well equipped. For catalogue, address M. E. WADSWORTH, Ph. D. Director, ap20-131 Houghton, Mich.

SILVER, LEAD, COPPER ORES. . . WANTED.

Write for prices. Give assays, etc. STATE ORE SAMPLING CO. Denver, Colo. ap24-17

FOR SALE—Cows, first-class milkers; also fine sheep, horses, 15 head. Apply John Richards, grocery store, James Bay, or E. G. Underdale, Hall & Goepel, 100 Government street. ap12-15aw

vicinity of Tiger creek. Not only has much money been recently invested in the south belt, but what little work has been done this spring has resulted most encouragingly. On half a dozen or more claims strikes of greater or less importance have recently been made until now the outlook for that section is acknowledged on all hands to be very bright.

The W. A. Ritchie syndicate yesterday purchased two-thirds of the Mabel from H. Stevenson for \$8,000 cash. Mr. Stevenson retains one-third which he will take stock in the company to be incorporated by Mr. Ritchie. The Mabel covers about 20 acres of ground and is traversed from east to west by the main vein of the Red Mountain, which is opened at two or three points.

One of the biggest sales ever negotiated in the camp was closed up by Volney D. Williamson on Saturday evening. He had secured a bond on the City of Spokane some three weeks ago from J. G. Haney and he has now turned it over to the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Co., Ltd., which is likely to take hold of the North Star property. The bond on the City of Spokane is for nine months and is for \$55,000. A 10 per cent. payment was made in cash and the balance is to be made in three equal payments in three, six and nine months. The purchasers have the option of paying \$41,000 in three months and taking up the bill of sale for the mine.

A. A. Drury is in town from Grouse Mountain, where he has been working for the Helen Gold Mining Company. He states that the Helen is the only company working at present, but the Knight Templar Company expects to start up work shortly on its claims. Of the Helen Mr. Drury said: "The company owns two claims besides the Helen, the Orizaba and Phoenix, situated about 2,000 feet north of the International boundary line and about 3 1/2 miles from the Northport wagon road. An air line of 30-foot shaft and a 75-foot tunnel, both on the vein and about 800 feet apart. The surface croppings indicate that the vein is from 5 to 12 feet wide, but in the workings no walls have been encountered. The shaft shows about 4 feet of free milling quartz which assays all the way from \$3 to \$150 per ton. A general average would run somewhere between \$10 and \$40. I think the tunnel shows 2 1/2 feet of clean quartz in the face which runs about the same as the ore taken out of the shaft."

D. B. Bogle, who has returned from a trip to Murphy creek, says: "The most development work going on to the north of Rossland than most people imagine. The Paymaster group is located on the second hill back from the Columbia river, and the base of which flows the north fork of Murphy creek. Most of the development work done on this group has been done on the Standard and Solway claims. The ledge is an immense proportion. Ore and indications of ore are everywhere and the chances of striking a pay chute are, to judge from the croppings, exceedingly good. There is no doubt that on Murphy creek the formation is all right, but enough has been done to show it up the mineral found is all right."

Michael Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, N. B., is another who has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Been Cured. It does not seem to matter where one looks for testimonials that wonderful medicine, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, they are to be found. Everyone in his own province, and every member of the Congress knows Michael Adams, the popular member for Northumberland, N. B. When he says to the world, as he has done over his own signature, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is productive of most satisfactory results for cold in the head and other troubles, it is not that he means much. The medicine is one possessed of peculiar virtues and never fails to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 90 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

RECKON UP ALL THE TROUBLES IN THE SYSTEM, SUCH AS DIZZINESS, DISTRESS AFTER MEALS, &c. While their most common cause has been in curing the system, such as indigestion, constipation, while disorders of the stomach, &c. regulate the bowels.

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS HERE. THE LITTLE LIVER PILLS IN CONSTITUTION, CURING INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, WHILE DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, &c. regulate the bowels.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

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W. H. ELDER, Manager. A. G. SARGENTON, Secretary.

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Six months, 75

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McINNES VS. MILLS.

Mr. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate for the Vancouver Island District, at the meeting in Saanich on Saturday evening said: "It is absurd to say that the Catholics of Manitoba had any right to separate schools by treaty."

Fortunately, the Hon. David Mills, in his exceedingly able speech on the Remedial Bill, dealt with this very objection. He said:

"Let us examine more closely the Manitoba case and see how the question stands. I pass by the so-called bills of rights. These are the bills to which Mr. McInnes attaches so much importance. They matter very little in this discussion whether the bill of rights No. 4 was genuine or whether it was spurious. Those who insist that there was a fourth bill were those who had the best opportunity of knowing; and so I can see no reason for disputing the correctness of the statement so explicitly made by one of the parties. What is the object of denying the existence of the question submitted rests. In the third bill presented separate schools were not mentioned, and it is assumed that if the fourth bill is spurious there is no compact as to schools. No line of argument could be well more preposterous. One might as well argue that nothing contained in the treaty could be regarded as part of the treaty unless it was disclosed in the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the negotiations. No matter in which way we decide the question in relation to the genuineness of bill of rights No. 4 it does not in any way affect the interpretation of the section, which is all that we can authoritatively look to. Their lordships of the judicial committee of the Privy Council say: "The terms on which the Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were matters of negotiation between representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and of the Dominion Government. The terms agreed upon, as far as education was concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the 22nd section of the Act of 1870." (The Manitoba Act.)

"Of course one must accept this as an authoritative determination of the educational provision found in the Manitoba Act. It is a determination of one of several preliminary matters upon which the decision of the question submitted rests. The Imperial Government took an interest in the subject at the time and sent Sir Clinton Murdoch to the country to see that the terms of union were such as to satisfy the wishes of the inhabitants."

Here are delegates, negotiations, terms of admission and a final agreement. How, then, can anyone maintain that that did not constitute a compact. The terms as to education are found in Section 22. Everything embraced there forms part of the compact, and nothing proposed on either side which is not found in this section does, and nothing so omitted can be urged as a basis of any right or privilege."

Now, it is to be observed that the political leader who pronounced beforehand Mr. McInnes' contention to be preposterous is not a Tory or even a Liberal-Conservative. He is a Grit, fully fledged and high in the estimation of his party. It is the Hon. David Mills, who declares that the talk about a subject or the documents drawn up or the memoranda submitted before the agreement or compact is made counts for nothing. When any dispute arises about an agreement, it is to the agreement itself that those concerned must look, and not to any unsanctioned or unauthorized document. This is common sense and honest business, and every sensible man in the country, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, must admit that in this the Hon. David Mills is right.

Mr. McInnes, we see by the report of the meeting, "charged Archbishop Tache with a fraud in recently bringing forward a copy of what was alleged to be a bill of rights wherein separate schools were provided for. This was only 'a ghost story' of the Archbishop's," he said, and like a ghost it was a fraud."

We may say in passing that it does not say much for a young man whose knowledge of the subject must necessarily be limited to speak in this way of a venerable dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, and one, too, who rests in the silent tomb. In this, also, it is to be observed Mr. McInnes differs with the Hon. David Mills. That gentleman, who had studied the subject deeply and carefully, does not accuse the late Archbishop Tache or any one else of "fraud." He says: "Those who insist that there was a fourth bill of rights were those who had the best opportunity of knowing; and so I can see no reason in disputing the correctness of the statement so explicitly made by one of the parties." In expressing himself in this way Mr. Mills, besides being charitable in his judgment, said what common sense dictates. This is another exemplification of the truth of the saying that fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Mr. Templeman undertook to enlighten the electors of Saanich on some of the questions before the country. He cautioned the electors present against being "gulled into believing that free trade as 'in England' is the policy of the Liberal party, and he assured his hearers that the protection which the farmers now enjoy would be continued under a Liberal regime. This, of course, is not very definite and Mr. Templeman is not in a position to give the electors any assurance as to what will or will not be the policy of the Liberal party. On that subject he will, to use a simile first applied to the trade question in Canada by Sir Richard Cartwright, be a "fly on the wheel." The motive power of the machine will doubtless be this same Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. Templeman will go, as he has all along gone where the wheel carries him. Now, Sir Richard Cartwright does not leave the country in any doubt as to what the trade policy of the Liberal Government will be if this Dominion is ever afflicted with a Liberal Government. In the early part of the late session of Parliament he said:

"It is not merely the policy, but the fixed determination of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada to overthrow this system (the National Policy) at all hazards, and after a full deliberation they have come to the conclusion that the best and probably the really only available method which presents itself for that purpose lies in introducing a system of perfect commercial freedom, or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States."

The Liberal platform, which used to be in every number of Mr. Templeman's paper, contains this plank:

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

Yet, in the face of the emphatic declaration of the financial leader of his party and the unqualified denunciation of protection in the Liberal platform, Mr. Templeman promises to continue to the farmers of Saanich protection which his party has declared is "radically unsound" and that must fail to afford them any "substantial relief" from their burdens.

PROGRESS UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE.

The Ottawa Journal, a thoroughly independent newspaper leaning, if it leans at all, to the Liberal side, is impressed by the review of Canada's progress taken by Sir Charles Tupper in his address. It admits that Sir Charles does not exaggerate and it also allows that the Conservative party is entitled to all the credit that Sir Charles claims for it. This is what it says:

"The strength of the manifesto which Sir Charles Tupper issued as the leader of the Conservative party consists in the national success to which he points, with truth. Compare the Dominion of to-day with the rags and patches of British North America thirty years ago. Compare our compact brotherhood from Halifax to Vancouver with the days in which the term Canadian was a reproach on both coasts. Compare the highroad between Europe and India across our half of this continent, road planned by Canadian brains and built by Canadian brawn, with the routes over which twenty years ago it took months for traders to journey from either ocean to the huts around Fort Garry. Note that the population of Canada is nearly doubled in number and enormously wealthier since 1867. Note that the country ranks inconceivably first among the self-governing colonies of the earth's greatest empire. Note that her vigorous people have triumphed over all political problems so far as established in the face of peculiar difficulties one of the most orderly, law-abiding, united and effective nationalities known to the world's history. Bear in mind that all this magnificent advance has been made so easily that the taxation of Canada to-day is little over half per head what taxation is in the British Isles, not greater than taxation in the United States, and far less than in the Australian colonies; remember that this magnificent advance has been made so safely that the financial credit of the Dominion stands near the highest on the earth."

These things do justify the ring of pride and triumph in the appeal of Sir Charles Tupper to the electors of Canada. These things, if they have come from the Conservative party, do constitute powerful arguments for the return of that party to power, unless there are other reasons to the contrary of very grave character. Do these things come from the Conservative party? And are there things to "counterbalance them"? Perhaps the Liberals could have done

better. Such a claim was their proper cue. Instead of making that their cue, the Liberals long adopted the absolutely crazy policy of belittling the whole Confederation. They forced the people to give extravagant credit to the Conservative party. They declared that the Dominion was distressed, starving and a failure. The common sense of the people knew that it was not, and judged that a party whose leaders had so little brains as to shout what way was really liable to ruin Canada if anything could, had best be kept out of power. So, in election after election, the Conservatives claimed and received extravagant credit as the sole party which either believed in or could achieve the success of the Dominion and won victory after victory on the head of it."

What the Journal says of the policy of the Liberal party is also true. That policy has ever been obstructive. The Grits have really been the mossbacks of the Dominion. They have opposed nearly every improvement and enterprise that has had the effect of increasing the importance and the prosperity of Canada. They have also, as the Journal shows, pursued a most unpatriotic course. They have considered it good policy to belittle and to misrepresent Canada in every shape and way. They have preached blue ruin until many Canadians really believed that the policy was going to the dogs. This dismal policy had no doubt an injurious effect upon the country both at home and abroad. It discouraged Canadians and made them believe that almost any other country was better than their own, and it prevented very many who would have made their homes in Canada coming to it and seeing what it was for themselves.

HISTORY CONDENSED.

The Exeter, Ontario, Advocate has given the political history of the Liberal party in a condensed form. Those who are acquainted with the history of Canada for the last quarter of a century or so will have to admit that every statement made in the Advocate's resume is true to the letter. Here it is:

What have the Opposition to the Dominion Government done that they should secure public approval?

- 1. They opposed the purchase of the Northwest Territories for \$1,500,000.
2. They opposed the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, by opposing the public aid given to that enterprise.
3. They left our market open, while in power, to the American farmers, while their markets were closed to us.
4. They advocated in opposition a Commercial Union with the United States.
5. They were ready and anxious to discriminate against Great Britain.
6. They increased our debt \$40,000,000 and left nothing to show for it but a history of deficits.
7. They increased the superannuation expenditure four times as fast as have the other parties.
8. While preaching purity they have practised the most open-faced corruption.
9. They have changed their trade policy almost every year to try and get into power, and have thus shown themselves to be demagogues.
10. The above, it seems to us, are twelve good reasons why these gentlemen should be kept out of power.

A POINT WORTH NOTING.

It is true that the N.P. has greatly increased the burden of taxation? No, the amount of customs taxation in 1875 was \$3.95 per head, and in 1895 it was \$3.51, a decrease of 44 cents, although in the meantime the C.P.R. has been built and a large amount spent on the improvement of canals and other public works of great utility.

But has not the price of manufactured goods been greatly increased? No, under the N.P. manufactured goods are very much cheaper than they were twenty years ago.

FACTS FOR CANADIAN FARMERS.

What has the N.P. done for the Canadian farmer? 1. It has protected, steadied, and extended the home market. 2. It has assisted the farmers in perfecting their products, and in placing them on the English market in the best condition by means of cold storage. 3. Would a Liberal Government adopt the same policy? No, the encouragement of any industry is contrary to the principles of "free trade as it is in England."

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

The Montreal Gazette says: "Sir Charles Tupper has already vindicated the wisdom of his course in carrying the war right into the heart of the enemy's camp. There was no more violent and turbulent opponent of the Government during the last session than Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for Winnipeg, and in taking his extreme and unruly course he doubtless thought he was commending himself to his constituents. But by this time Mr. Martin knows that he has run against a greater man than himself—a fact he, perhaps, did not know before, for he has a fine large conceit of himself. Mr. Martin in Parliament conducted a kind of guerrilla warfare, always on the offensive. Sir Charles Tupper has followed him into his own den and beaten him there. The next Parliament is likely to meet without Mr. Joseph Martin, and, if it does, everyone in it will be happier for his absence."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

What Kamloops Wants From the Canadian Pacific Railway—Cowan's Creamery.

Backlog Spring—Snow on the Mountains Not as Heavy as Usual.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 19.—The annual meeting of the Epworth League opens to-morrow in this city. Mr. G. W. Cowan's nomination by the Conservative party is to be ratified at a mass meeting to-morrow night.

Mr. Maxwell, the Liberal candidate for Burrard, held a meeting in the market hall last night. Mr. Maxwell declared his platform to be: Opposition to the National Policy, to the Chinese, to the remedial bill and the superannuation fund, and in favor of closer trade relation with the mother country.

Justice Walkem presided at the Spring assizes to-day. In the case of Leach, charged with stealing \$100 from a klootchman, a true bill was brought in, as also in the case of Harris, charged with obtaining \$5,000, by false pretences from C. B. McNeil, the case of Barker, charged with arson, on the evidence of his former partner, the foreman expressed indignation that the case had been brought before them with so little evidence, and no bill was brought in. The case of Ah Sam, charged with running a gambling house, is in progress.

The Vancouver and Westminster aldermen have accepted the invitations of Victoria to be present at the Queen's birthday celebration. The British Columbia Iron Works are to spend \$100,000 in new machinery owing to recent big contracts received. They ask the council for exemption from taxation.

W. C. Anderson, of Salt Lake City, has written to the city council stating that he would bring a car load of women to this city in sufficient numbers to cause the city to provide for them. The council decided to treat the communication with silent contempt. The Mayor has recently answered three letters from women who want to come here and get married. The idea that Vancouver wants women is caused by the fact that some Toronto doctor stated publicly that there was an inadequate number of women here.

NANAIMO, May 18.—The police commissioners on Saturday decided not to dispense with any of the police for the present, contrary to the ideas of Mayor Davison. A thief stole a gold watch and also a silver watch and chains from W. M. Langton's store on Saturday night while the attention of the clerks was drawn in a different direction. Miss Duncan, organist of the First Baptist church, was the guest of the evening at a pleasant social opening held at the residence of Mr. H. H. Welsh on Friday evening, when she was presented on behalf of the church with a handsome silver dish and pepper and salt cruet, in appreciation of an approaching event of great interest.

Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, has acceded to the request of the celebration committee, and placed the steamer Mermaid at the disposal of the regatta committee for the 25th instant. A few nights ago some miscreants broke into the warehouse on the Union bay wharf and "broadened" several of the small packages and stealing therefrom articles to the value of \$30 and over.

NANAIMO, May 19.—John Williams, employed at Haslam's mill, was putting a cant upon a pile yesterday morning, when it fell back on him and fractured his right leg badly. He was conveyed to the city hospital, where Dr. Davis set the limb. At Union on the 15th inst. a Chinaman named Ah Yuen received fatal injuries, to which he succumbed the following day. He was sitting in the window of a workman's car and as the latter passed the weigh house at No. 4 slope, he got caught between the car and a post opposite.

WESTMINSTER, May 19.—At the Methodist conference to-day the committee on memorials presented a report which was adopted. The report of the sustentation fund was adopted, but the book room account will be investigated. The Women's Missionary Society was formally received, the members of conference rising, and their work was warmly commended. The Sunday school committee presented their report.

Dr. Griffin left here to-day. The Simpson district missionaries have not arrived. REVELSTOKE, REVELSTOKE, May 14.—The ore shipments through Revelstoke for the week ending to-day are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Mine, Lbs., Value. Includes Alamo, 40,000 lbs, \$2,394; Sloman Star, 240,000 lbs, 9,495; Total, 280,000 lbs, \$11,889.

DUNCAN, May 18.—Judge E. Harrison held County court here on Saturday. The securing of a few judgment summonses constituted the business of the court. The boiler, engine and machinery for the Cowichan creamery arrived on Friday, from Richardson & Webster, of St. Mary's Ontario, and is being erected in place. Mr. C. Marker, the dairy expert from Ottawa, is at Duncan, and proposes to hold classes for dairy instruction. A Queen's Birthday picnic, with sports, is to be held on the Cowichan Recreation ground at Duncan on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant.

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This spring is the most backward that has been experienced since 1894, when the heated spell of early June brought down such disastrous floods from the mountains. There is now great danger of unusually high water this year, but fortunately, according to accounts, in this part of the province at all events the quantity of snow on the hills is not nearly so large as usual. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning, in response to a telegram from Vancouver, a number of the members of the B.C. Inland Board of Trade, put in an appearance at the C.P.R. station, with the object of interviewing Messrs. Boswick and Kerr, the general freight agents of the railway, regarding the freight rates charged at this and other interior points. A special train had arrived with Vice-President Shaughnessy, General Freight Agents Boswick and Kerr, General Superintendent Abbott and others on board. The three gentlemen first named were taken into the waiting room and there interviewed by the members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Strutt had been asked to act as spokesman, and in the absence of the president and secretary, pointed out the hard-ships wrought upon Kamloops shippers and others by the discriminating schedule of freight rates now in force. Messrs. Harper, Gordon, Smith and Hull also presented particular phases of the question.

PARTIES are continually coming in from the south, looking for land to settle upon, and are met with the answer that there is none open for location. REVELSTOKE. (From the Kootenay Mail.) A. S. Farwell, well known as the original owner of Revelstoke townsite, said in an interview yesterday that the matter of title to this land would probably be settled by June or July next. The method of settlement was: He relinquished to the Dominion government and they would re-convey back to him in part. So that the titles would be settled by the government and part in him, but just what portion of the townsite would be returned to him he did not know. He would get what the government had not granted, about two-thirds, and each party paid their own costs. When this was done the town would grow by leaps and bounds. It would not be long before the river was opened to the north, and the camps around developed. Then you will have a town that will compare with any to the south of you. You have been heavily handicapped here by this townsite dispute, but it won't be so any more, and you deserve great credit for sticking to it as you have."

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