

IRRITATION AT MADRID

The Spanish Authorities Annoyed Over the Bermuda Affair—Peaceful Arrangements Difficult.

U. S. North Atlantic Squadron Ready to Sail at Two Hours' Notice.

LONDON, May 11.—The Globe says that the inaction of the American authorities in the Bermuda affair has caused much irritation in Madrid.

Although the pretentious arrogance of Washington lately betrays indications of spoiling for a fight, the Globe believes the true explanation of the meddling policy is a determination to render American commerce paramount throughout the western hemisphere.

The St. James Gazette remarks: "There are conditions both in the United States and Spain which militate against a peaceful settlement. Senor Canovas del Castillo will have to consider the effect which a surrender to the United States might have upon the stability of the monarchy. He may have to choose between a rupture with the United States and revolutions at home."

MADRID, May 11.—The Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo and the United States minister to Spain, Mr. Hannis Taylor, had an important conference today. The result is unknown, but it is reported that Captain-General Weyler had cabled the Spanish government that it was impossible for him to proceed with the war as he should do, as the Spanish authorities at every moment are hampered by the irritating meddling of America in Cuban affairs.

The impartial, referring editorially to the strained relations between the United States and Spain, says: "The United States intend to wear out the patience of Spain or themselves and declare war. It is preferable to hasten events, as the inferiority of Spain will increase with time."

Captain-General Weyler has not replied to the command to remit to the supreme court the cases of the men sentenced to death for taking part in the Competitor expedition.

New York, May 11.—Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic squadron, lying at anchor off the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, S. I., is being kept in readiness to get up anchor and steam out of the harbor at two hours' notice. Fires are kept banked on the cruisers, and steam can be raised within an hour. Never before have the ships of a fleet been kept up to such a high standard of efficiency. This statement is vouched for by the officers of the fleet.

Admiral Bunce has been keeping close watch on the drills on the different ships, noting the efficiency of the officers and men. He has encouraged the commanding officers, but has given his confidence to none, so far as his plans or those of the secretary of the navy or President Cleveland are concerned.

The drills have gone on day after day at sea, and in port ordinary routine drills with the rifle and cutlas during the morning watches and with the big guns of the main battery during the remainder of the day. Many of the officers who watch the officers and men of the ships have been a time to fight an imaginary battle.

More cipher messages from Washington City have arrived for the admiral, but their purport has not been disclosed. The other officers of the fleet eagerly scan the newspapers to learn if there is any news of the rumored movement toward Cuban waters.

Two more of the cruisers of the North Atlantic squadron arrived in port yesterday, making four ships now at anchor off the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville. They were the Cincinnati and Montgomery, and they came from Montserrat, Conn., where they have been taking part in a local centennial celebration. The four cruisers, with the battleship Indiana, the cruiser New York, the ram Katahdin and the double-turreted monitor Terror, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, make eight ships now in port. It was said on the flag ship New York that the Katahdin will join the squadron in the lower bay on the 15th, the ram Katahdin on or about the 22nd, and the Terror about the 28th. The battleship Maine, now at Hampton Roads, is expected here within ten days. The Columbia is undergoing repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, and will come to this port with the Maine. The battleship Massachusetts, now fitting out at Cramp's shipyard, will join the fleet as soon as the date of her official trip can be worked up and her contract requirements. The battleship Texas and the monitor Miantonomah have yet to be commissioned. The former is at Norfolk and the latter at League Island.

HAVANA, May 11.—It has been definitely announced that the five men captured on board the Competitor were tried on Friday last by Admiral Navarrete, and that the naval tribunal approved and signed the sentences of death imposed upon the filibusters, Alfred Labadie, Dr. Elias Bedia, Wm. Gilden, John Melton and Theodore Mata. The government, however, in view of the case state considerations, referred the case for final decision to the supreme tribunal of war and marine.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that at the request of the United States the Spanish government will postpone the execution of the death sentences upon American citizens until the views of the United States respecting

the application of their cases to the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1837 can be presented and considered. The announcement of the postponement of the execution means a delay of some weeks and that the matter will be taken up by the United States and Spain and will be made the subject of the exchange of correspondence on the interpretation to be given the treaty provisions between the two nations. Meanwhile the effect will be to allay popular excitement both here and in Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The cruiser Brooklyn left Cramp's shipyard on her builders' trial trip on Saturday, being given a speed trial over what is known as the Cramp's course, which is eleven knots long and lies a few miles off the New Jersey coast. After this trial she will run out to sea for one day, and is expected to return to her dock on Tuesday afternoon. The contract calls for twenty knots an hour, but her builders expect her to make twenty-two knots. She is larger, and is regarded as a more effective type of fighting cruiser than the New York. Work has been pushed rapidly, and she will be completed and ready for her official trip about the middle of July.

METHODIST EDUCATION.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—At the meeting of the general conference committee on education on Saturday conformation was raised by the reading of a report to the effect that funds to the amount of \$600,000 had been loaned to students during the past twenty-three years to enable them to complete their studies, and that only \$50,000 of that sum had been repaid. The loans were a long ago Rev. Charles Payne, of New York, the corresponding secretary of the board, presented a report on these loans for the entire period during which they had been given. At the meeting of the committee on education this matter came up in the form of a motion for a sub-committee to look up the apparently extraordinary state of affairs.

Gen. James F. Rusing, of New Jersey, declared that the loan system was evidently turning Methodist divinity students into paupers, that it impaired their usefulness, and was a bad thing in all ways for the students. Rev. J. H. Clendinning, of Fort Smith, Ark., said he could scarcely believe his senses when the figures were placed before him. The effect of this system on the students could not be said, he thought, to be disastrous. Men who would not pay their debts, he declared, were not fit to be Methodist ministers.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, said: "If the repayments do not come in better than this we had better abolish the plan. It is apparently pauperizing the students and making them actually dishonest."

A sub-committee of five was appointed to examine more closely into the matter. Dr. Payne, when informed of the rejection of his report met with a flagrant insult. Those gentlemen are too busy, they do not know all the facts. They should read all of the report, which shows the small return of the loans. When the plan was first put into effect the requirements were lax. No notes were taken, and the money was generally considered as a gift in the cause of Christ. No notes were required up to 1880. Again, some of these aided students have taken charge where they can barely get a living. Others of them are dead. But the main cause of the showing in the report is merely the fact that the great bulk of this \$600,000 has been loaned so recently that sufficient time has not elapsed for its repayment. Of the total, 80 per cent. has been loaned since 1884; 60 per cent. has been loaned since 1892.

SMALLPOX IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 11.—Smallpox has increased in Havana recently, and the authorities have been stirred to take action to isolate the patients to some extent. It is learned that the health of the soldiers massed along the trocha is very bad. The turning of ground across the island and the massing of men with numerous cases of malarial fever. The insurgents say this is hardly a beginning. When the rain comes the ditches will become muddy streams, and the filth floats along the edges will decrease the heat, and fever will decrease the rank.

Antonio Maceo's private secretary took advantage of Gen. Weyler's recent offer of amnesty to rebels in the Pinar del Rio district. He surrendered and was immediately released. He is quoted as saying that he became tired of the mountains, in camps where negroes live, and says Maceo has a big army in good condition and quite well armed. "Whenever I get ready to cross the trocha, I can cross it. The troops cannot stop me any more than they can defeat me where I am." When Maceo was asked jokingly if he intended to surrender so as to escape he replied: "Spaniards may some day get my dead body. I would rather surrender nor allow them to take me prisoner. I would kill myself first."

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

LONDON, May 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle says the United States government has authorized American subjects on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar to conform to the lines recently adopted by the British court, but nothing must be worn defining any official position.

DOMINION POLITICS.

Sir Charles Tupper to Meet the Electors of Montreal on Friday.

Hon. Dr. Montague Addresses the Conservatives' Delegates at London—Campaign News.

MONTREAL, May 11.—(Special)—It seems about settled that Hon. A. R. Angers will resign his seat in the Senate and run for Dorchester, where the party is certain to capture the seat from Mr. Vaillancourt.

Mr. Casgrain will run either in Montmorency against Charles Langellier or in Quebec Centre against F. Langellier.

Hon. Mr. Tullon has returned from Quebec and is most confident as to the result in that district. Arrangements are being made for a reception to Sir Charles Tupper on his arrival here this week. A strong organization committee, composed of the various Conservative organizations of the city and district, have the matter in hand. Sir Charles is expected to arrive on Friday, and in the evening will be escorted from the hotel to Sohmer park by a torchlight procession comprising members of all the Conservative organizations in the district of Montreal and the general public. There will be music and fireworks at the park. Speeches will be delivered by the Premier and other cabinet ministers. On the following evening the Premier will address a meeting at the Windsor hall. The demonstration is expected to be a big affair.

LONDON, May 11.—(Special)—Conservative delegates from Western Ontario ridings gathered here to the number of one hundred and fifty, and were met by Hon. Dr. Montague, the minister of agriculture, the minister of militia, and Mr. Robert Birmingham, Conservative organizer. The delegates reported the situation in their several constituencies and took steps to improve and extend their lines of operation. Hon. Dr. Montague, addressing the gathering, declared that the Conservative party are going to sweep the country from end to end. They would, he said, have a big majority in the lower provinces, and would largely in Ontario, while the West would continue to stand firmly by the party.

PICTON, May 11.—The Conservatives of Prince Edward have chosen as their candidate for the Commons, W. Boulter, of the firm of W. Boulter & Sons.

TUPPER AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, May 11.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper arrived this morning at 10 o'clock. He was waited upon by the Mayor and members of the council, and prominent citizens, who escorted him to the big Canadian steamship Rosedale, which took the entire party across the bay and up the Kaministiquia river to Fort William. At Fort William Mayor McKellar and the president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, which is a citizens' party, and the party declared the Canadian Pacific steamer Albert, returning to Port Arthur at 2.30. At four o'clock Sir Charles was escorted to the Northern hotel, where addresses were being closely followed. He was met by a large number of citizens and by C. H. Spera, vice-president of the Conservative Association, to which Sir Charles made splendid replies. He spoke of the development of Algoma and the building of the Ontario and Rainy River railway, assuring his hearers that as long as he was premier he would do everything possible for the development of this section of Ontario. To-night Sir Charles addressed a meeting at Fort William.

PATRIOTS DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Gwelo to the Daily Telegraph says: "The Matabeles at the Mavin Kraal have driven all the patriots back into camp. An arduous time is expected. The garrison and Cecil Rhodes' column are provisioned for two months. Mr. Rhodes believes that it will take a still longer time to crush the patriots, and that there will be heavy fighting. The Daily Telegraph states that the Volkskete charges that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. B. Loch, formerly governor of Cape Colony, are implicated in the plot against the Transvaal."

IMPORTANT SALE.

Yesterday the San Joaquin mine on Trail Creek, which adjoins the famous Palo Alto claim, was sold to a Victoria and London syndicate of capitalists by Mr. E. N. Bouche, the locator. The Palo Alto shaft is within thirty feet of the Rock from the San Joaquin croppings was assayed at the Government assay office here and gave a result of \$280 gold and 120 ounces in silver to the ton. The new owners will proceed to develop their property immediately. It is said that little if any of the stock will be placed on the local market, the intention being to float the property in London. The sale was effected through Mr. J. T. Bethune, mining and stock broker, Broad street.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times has a despatch from Teheran, Persia, which says that further riotous disturbances and the bazaars were closed. Bread is reported to be still very scarce there.

KRUGER'S DELIVERANCE

No Rest for South Africa Until Intriguers Are Punished—Jameson's Statement.

Municipal Elections in Paris—Monsignor Galimberta Said to Have Been Poisoned.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that President Kruger has granted an interview to a press representative, in which he said he was astonished at the official defence of Cecil Rhodes and of the Chartered South Africa Company in Friday's debate in the House of Commons. He wished that he could have been there so as to be able to personally floor the arguments of some of the speakers. President Kruger continued by asserting that the alleged intrigues between the Transvaal and Germany were merely soap bubbles, and that he desired to be friends with all; but the recent plot was indefensible, and those who engineered it must be punished. There would be no rest for South Africa, he concluded, until that was done.

Both Dr. Jameson and Major White write to the Times this morning with reference to a report from Pretoria that extracts had been published there from a note book kept by Major White, and which is now in the hands of the prosecution. It was said that Johannesburg. "Received on 21st October, Johannesburg," Dr. Jameson and Major White both emphatically deny that they ever received dispatches from Cecil Rhodes directing their forces to advance upon Johannesburg.

The morning papers announce that the shareholders in the British Chartered South Africa Company will prosecute Alfred Beit, the director of the company, who was implicated by the Johannesburg claimant damages for the Johannesburg raid.

CASUALTIES IN CUBA.

MADRID, May 9.—According to the Spanish official figures, the Cuban insurgent casualties from the beginning of the insurrection on February 24, 1895, to December 31, 1895, were: Killed, 26 chiefs, 1,190 men; wounded, 358; prisoners, 4 chiefs, 218 men. During the first four months of 1896 there are reported to have been killed 20 chiefs, 1,618 men; prisoners, 20 chiefs, 330 men, beside 14 chiefs and 670 men who came in and surrendered. The total number of horses taken from the insurgents is given as 4,957. The Spanish official statistics say that the royal forces have lost in killed and those who died of wounds or disease, 3 generals, 29 field officers, 272 officers and 4,892 men up to the end of March, 1896, which does not include the heavy casualties in April.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The proceedings of the Spanish court martial in the case of the men captured on the schooner Competitor are being closely followed here, and there is fear that unless the matter is handled with great discretion it may result in straining the present friendly and amicable relations between the United States and Spain. Strong representations have been made to the state department on the subject, and the department certainly will not fail to intervene instantly if it should appear that all the Americans among the captives are to be treated as prisoners of war. An insistence on this point would oblige the department to refuse to sanction the execution of the Americans in and, although it is not the intention of the department to carry the case to extremes, there is some danger that the Spanish may feel disposed to go further than prudence in the effort to discourage American filibustering parties by their treatment of these, the first to fall into their hands.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Word has been received in this city that the steamer Bermuda, over which there has been much anxiety because of the report that she had been chased by a Spanish man-of-war, had reached Trinidad and cleared for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Nothing is said as to the landing of any arms and ammunition in Cuba.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

LONDON, May 9.—During the speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday there was such a crowd of peers in the Commons that they were unable to obtain seats. The agent in London of the Transvaal, Mr. Montague White; Charles Leonard, a member of the reform committee who escaped from Johannesburg without trial, and Evan Smith, occupied the special gallery. It is long since parliament has been so anti-Transvaal as to crowded.

The Liberal leader, Sir William Harcourt, asked the government to make a statement regarding the raid into the Transvaal. He said that the opposition had in the past pressed the government on this important matter, but they thought the time had arrived for the house to be informed of the government's intention. Responsible directors of the Chartered South Africa Company at Capetown and Johannesburg were, he said, the authors of the raid, and Mr. Jameson was only a subordinate lieutenant. The government was responsible for the actions of the Chartered

Company before the nation and the world. (Applause from the opposition benches.) Harcourt analyzed the telegrams that passed between Cecil Rhodes, Colonel Rhodes, Rutherford Harris, Alfred Beit, Lionel Phillips, Dr. Jameson and others just before the invasion of the territory of the South African Republic. Later the opposition leader eulogized the promptness, decision and courage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and dwelt upon the course of the Chartered Company, declaring it compromised Great Britain's reputation. Sir William said he did not believe that Cecil Rhodes was actuated by the desire of gain, but rather by greed of power. The speaker also remarked that he had noticed with regret the deterioration of the morals of the English press in dealing with the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain evidently felt the gravity of the position. His speech, like his usual decisive ring, and the tones betrayed an appreciation of the delicacy and difficulty of his subject. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, said that recent events reopened questions which had been the grave of many reputations. Sir William Harcourt, he added, had dealt with only one phase of the question. His speech was a powerful indictment not only of the Chartered Company, but of the prisoners at Pretoria and the men undergoing trial in England. He (Mr. Chamberlain) could not discuss that part of the affair. He could only say he believed that there was but one feeling in the house, namely, the sole object to secure the condemnation of the cryptogram policy. This could be obtained without any further discussion. There were many interests at stake, the developments being anxiously and carefully watched by foreign nations. Under these circumstances, in view also of the situation of the prisoners at Pretoria, there were many things which it was undesirable to mention at present, which might be said in the future. He added: "The object of our policy in South Africa is to preserve our position as paramount state; and, to consider union and concord between the two races there. The recent raid jeopardized the first and delayed the second. The prosperity and happiness of South Africa are dependent upon the realization of the same state where two races less closely allied than the English and Dutch, work, fight and live side by side in perfect peace and good-will."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to point out the Transvaal's breaches of the convention with England, and said if there was a case of suspicion on one side, there was cause of suspicion on the other. It had been suggested that the government should issue an ultimatum to President Kruger. But such an ultimatum would certainly have been rejected, which would have meant war. Of course, he added, there might be contingencies in which a great power would have to face such an alternative. If some of those wild rumors attributed to President Kruger had been true, he would have been obliged to break the London convention and make an armed attack upon Natal had been true, we would then have been on the defensive, he pointed out that the government would not take military measures to force internal reforms in the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain denied that Governor Sir Hercules Robinson had been recalled from his post. He asserted that the latter hoped to return to South Africa to complete his work there, after conferring with the government.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

LONDON, May 9.—London has been at its best during the past week. The weather was warm and the bright parks and streets have been crowded. In spite of the fact that many new cycling clubs have been organized, that Hyde park was thronged with cyclists, there are signs so-called that the wheeling craze is on the wane among the leaders of fashion. Several of the latter who were the first to take to "bicycling" are now always to be seen in the park on horseback.

West-end store keepers are in despair owing to the Queen showing a strong disposition to cut down the ceremonies attending the coming wedding on account of the fact that the family is in mourning. The Queen's growing sentiment in regard to all the deceased members of her family is well known, and being of late years developed into something of a mania. This has been instigated by her ordering the return for preservation in Windsor of the donkeys which Prince Battenberg had used in the wedding of Princess Maude will take place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace, where the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, who were not kindly received in the quarters most concerned. It will be practically impossible to have a semi-private ceremony, owing to the fact that the English royal house. The usual etiquette, when any court is in private mourning at the time of a wedding in the royal family, is for black to be discarded on the day of the ceremony and at the functions which immediately precede the marriage.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any sufferer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, have nothing to sell, and know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and am sure of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

The Chemainus mill of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. is working twelve hours a day. Two vessels are at present loading lumber at the company's wharves.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on the Privy Council's Prohibition Judgment.

Fishing Rights on the St. Lawrence—Hawkesbury Mills Burned—The Bisley Team.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 11.—The cabinet had a session to-day when difficulties regarding certain writs were straightened out by the issue of new ones.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, being asked for an opinion to-day on the prohibition decision, replied that the information obtained was far from complete and full. He would not, therefore, care to make any statement, preferring to wait until the full text was received. This much, however, he was quite willing to say: That from a glance that he had taken at the matter it appeared to him that the workers in the cause of the prohibition of the liquor traffic would do well after this to bring their influence to bear on local governments instead of agitating the issue as one entering into Dominion politics.

Arrangements between Canada and the United States in regard to fishing rights on the St. Lawrence near the Thousand Islands have been satisfactorily concluded.

The mills of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co. at Hawkesbury were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$50,000. Fifteen acceptances have been received so far for the Bisley team.

Captain Winter, private secretary of Hon. E. G. Prior, left for Victoria to-day.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 11.—The World's Montreal correspondent, concluding a review on the probable result of the general elections of that portion of Quebec where the English speaking electors prevail, says that although in Montreal there may be a little wavering among Protestant Conservatives over the remedial bill there is certain to be no defections in the rural districts.

Two suicides in this city were reported last night and a third committed yesterday. One was discovered this morning. J. S. Hoywood, aged 60, unmarried, a sergeant of the Queen's Own, on Saturday morning left his desk at the Canada Life Assurance Company where he is a clerk to get shaved. He did not return and search was instituted for him and maintained more or less actively all day Saturday. To-day his body was found floating in the harbor with a rifle beside it. He had shot himself by placing the rifle around his neck, the barrel pointing to his breast, and then touching the trigger with the ramrod the bullet passed through his heart.

QUEBEC'S NEW CABINET.

QUEBEC, May 11.—(Special)—The new provincial cabinet has been completed as follows: E. J. Flynn, premier and minister of public works; L. Beaudry, agriculture; G. A. Nantel, crown lands; P. Pelletier, attorney-general; T. Chapais, president executive council; M. F. Hackett, provincial secretary; the treasurer will be an English-speaking Protestant of Montreal, probably Mayor Wilson Smith.



Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache

CURED PERMANENTLY

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and slowness of stomach. I tried many good remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I took Ayer's Pills that I was cured."

Began Taking

Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills put the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Awarded Medal at World's Fair

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

the legitimate member. estions of impor- d not apply, but led from purely t questions like ssion. Few ques- rliament could be portance to any al district of Vic- ns outside inter- stified, which in the means of de- a a convenience pect. Times' inquiry, ould have made ng No. 11 polling and leaving all e very simple. ficer was not com- o have five polling e should be 200 e to have a polling s door it surely easier—and five nient than one. sions in the city and the polling ay of access. e to be made more er, like No. 11. J. MACDONALD. NIAN RELIEF. e venture to ap- of the suffering in, whose condition afflites despair- at from 250,000 to es wretched crea- ependent upon help- ing, naked, home- in all that makes ept the fish for offering; mourning; or in the hell pri- ade desperate by outrage on their an easy prey to ion and add yet rrors to the already r race. More than and children have ns and we learn x, etc., are carrying ps thousands more. e established to-mor- f life must be tre- most substantial n, for business is ill—there will be no ouses must be re- ased, land cultivat- eople can even be- lives again. ll the missionary colleagues are doing Van; with money's Armenian Relief ed, last July, an In- fence cotton and wool eople to weave into another department d into clothing. The idly grown and de- as were receiving clothing, bedding and Herald's bakeries, so ituted by the readers Christian Herald, are eople with bread daily, eese who are able to r themselves. A hos- d, alas, has been ad- e is a department for farm implements in the spring; a seed corn have been the refugees who are their villages. we all money has long e their constant sp- not be disregarded, s assisted Moks, Sha- stricts, and gives shel- as many as possible of flock into the city from vilages. Of the 500 vil- vilayet of Van e escaped entire or ion and robbery. in the city have been food and clothing taring, naked, often s, is a daily problem. F. has collected from England, America, the Society of Friends largely to this result. sent weekly to Van, sent also to Diabekir, vice-consul, Mr. Hall orte. t been forgotten, and lds itself ready to send s funds permit, but it is its vilayet has the first Miss Kimball major vice-consul, Major in warm terms of the e people, who are en- dored foremost to help e give the missionaries constant assistance. on quote a passage from e Miss Kimball: "Our e relaxed until we have e their financial trial; have; without un- they by the hundreds from hope that your sym- pa feel moved to give us aid without which our ill. Faithfully yours, ICKSON. Sec., W.A.R.F., on Road, Highbury, London, N.

warded oors—World's Fair. DR. KING'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. PERFECT MADE. of Tartar Powder. Fee lum or any other adulterant. THE STANDARD.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

No one can accuse Sir Charles Tupper of talking to the people in an oracular style, of saying a great deal yet leaving his meaning to be guessed at by his bewildered hearers. There is no ambiguity about the Premier's speeches and addresses. He does not slur over difficult and unpleasant subjects, neither does he wax eloquent on pointless generalities. He means business in all that he says, and it is very evident that he takes the greatest care that those who hear him and those who read what he says shall not misunderstand him. We give below one of his utterances, on a subject which the politicians of both parties consider both delicate and difficult. It is part of his reply to the address of the Selkirk, Manitoba, Conservative Association. When about to conclude his remarks, Sir Charles said: "Now there is one subject that I wish to speak of. A subject that many of you here will be delighted to hear a word upon from me—that is the school question. That is an important question; it lies at the very foundation of our national existence. I tell you it is no question of separate schools. Our opponents persistently try to make it appear that the Dominion Government are trying to force separate schools on Manitoba. That is not the fact. Sir Charles then proceeded to relate the agreements entered into at the time of confederation and explained the nature of the conditions relating to the protection of minorities in their educational privileges. He said without the compact in this respect confederation would have been impossible; and to-day Canada would be in the disintegrated and helpless condition she was in prior to confederation. Mr. Galt asked for the protection of the minority in this matter—the request came from a Protestant source in the interests of Protestants. It was granted; and now there is the compact, there is the bond. We are face to face with it. What the cry is raised that the government want to coerce Manitoba that is a perfect delusion and a misrepresentation of the facts. The province has power to deal exclusively with educational matters subject to the important restriction in the B. N. A. act and the Manitoba act protecting minorities. For instance, the moment the Quebec government interfered with the privileges of the Protestant minority then they would lose their right to act exclusively, and the duty would devolve on the federal power to defend the minority. The case is exactly the same in Manitoba. There was the decision of the privy council. In the face of that what was there to say? No matter how many members of a cabinet were opposed to separate schools they were in duty bound to carry out the law. Sir Charles deplored that the question had been brought up in Dominion politics. He hoped that the Manitoba government would restore the rights taken away from the minority; if they do so no one can have anything to say, but if they do not, the duty devolves on the Federal government to rectify the grievance in the best way possible. He did not believe that the necessity for Federal legislation would ever arise, for when the people have declared at the polls their confidence in the present government the Manitoba government will realize that it is their duty to anticipate possible action on the part of the Dominion Parliament by redressing the wrong done, and then everything will go along smoothly. "I tell you again," said Sir Charles, "that it is no question of separate schools. It is a question whether we shall tear up the constitution or bow to the supreme tribunal of the realm."

Any man of intelligence who reads this passage, whether he agrees with the Premier or not, cannot but admire his courage and his candor in thus dealing with the school question. He gave free utterance to his convictions, knowing well that what he said would be read by the inhabitants of every part of the province and would be commented upon by his opponents on the platform, and misrepresented and distorted by many of them. But this knowledge did not cause him to suppress a word of what he believed to be the truth or to utter a single qualifying remark. He made his policy on the school question known in the plainest terms and he gave his reasons for pursuing that policy clearly and without reservation. The passage is well worth the earnest study of every man who desires to form an honest and an unprejudiced opinion on the Manitoba school question.

It will be observed that there is not in what Sir Charles Tupper says about the school question a word of appeal either to religious prejudice or to party fidelity. It is clear that he wanted his hearers to consider the question strictly on its merits. There is an appeal running all through his exposition, to the reason of his hearers, to their sense of justice and to their loyalty to the Confederation. He may properly speak of the question as important, for in all human probability the unity of the people of Canada depends upon the way in which it is dealt with.

A TIMELY ADDRESS.

The address by Mr. Kemp, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, delivered at the twenty-first annual meeting of that body, is both instructive and interesting. The President discussed in a plain and practical manner subjects interesting not only to the manufacturers of the Dominion, but to its inhabitants of all occupations. He analyzed and commented upon the various policies which the people of the Dominion have been urged to adopt in preference to the National Policy of moderate protection in operation during

the last eighteen years, namely, free trade; free trade as they have it in England; tariff for revenue only; unrestricted reciprocity; and commercial union. This is what he said about Mr. Laurier's "ideal," free trade as they have it in England:

The term "free trade as they have it in England" was invented not only to catch the unwary voter who takes but a superficial view of the question, but also to appeal to the loyalty of British subjects and to suggest England's commercial supremacy. England is a free trade country, and the suggestions to do away with all "vexatious tariffs," and to have "freedom of trade," are mere catch phrases, but let us see how such conditions would affect us. England has a tariff for revenue only. She raises her revenue chiefly by direct taxation, inland revenue, death duties, stamps, taxation, income taxes, and duties on tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. She taxes vinegar makers, medicine vendors, keepers of refreshment houses, every person carrying a gun, male servants, carriage-makers and dealers in sweets. The total income of all classes is reduced by this free trade tax by the enormous sum of \$75,000,000 annually. The free trade tax gatherer haunts every tea-table, every candy store, dog kennel, gun rack, servants' hall, buckskin cottage, farm house, drug store, restaurant keeper, trader's desk, and every bank office. A British citizen is not free to go in or about one of these places on his daily business without being tapped on the shoulder by an income tax gatherer; and yet by the enemies of protection "free trade as it is in England" is put forth to captivate our people. It is a system that keeps upon every business action. The phrase "free trade as it is in England" is a fraud, a delusion and a snare in so far as it may be applied to this country.

Mr. Kemp showed that the schemes to make this Dominion a mere commercial dependant on the United States have not yet been given up by leading Grit politicians. Of these schemes Mr. Kemp said:

Unrestricted Reciprocity, or commercial union, is an old and exploded theory which was revived during the last session of the House of Commons. It is highly impracticable, as has often been shown. Annexation is on the face of it. It means nothing less than adopting the tariff of the United States, with such amendments as may be made from time to time, against the rest of the world. It means discrimination against Great Britain, which alone is sufficient to render it an improper subject for discussion, and of which the Hon. Edward Blake said,—"Unrestricted Reciprocity, without an agreed assimilation of duties, is an unsubstantial dream." But, leaving this feature out of the question for argument's sake, do men look so lightly upon the question as to think of the very serious matter involved of adjusting ourselves to the industrial and commercial conditions of the United States, and of changing our channels of commerce entirely to fit into those of another country, only to be subject possibly to a greater and more serious change after a few years, when the Government of that country may give notice to Canada that they desire to cancel such an arrangement. It was hoped that we had long ago heard the last of this scheme, but we find it brought to the front again in the House of Commons on January 28th last, when Sir Richard Cartwright, who is a protectionist, and who is known to properly advocate this cause must be endowed with a pessimism and lack of faith in his country which should not be cultivated by the manhood of a young and vigorous nation. The idea we have no future before us, only in so far as we become absorbed in American institutions, is repulsive to every right-thinking Canadian.

Nothing would be more unpatriotic than this scheme which Sir Richard Cartwright, who will without doubt be Mr. Laurier's Finance Minister if the Liberals should be elevated to power, still advocates. It would expose Canadian interests to be twisted and turned and tossed about by the commercial bosses and the currency cranks of the United States. The tariff of the United States must under unrestricted reciprocity of necessity be the tariff of Canada, and we would then have taxation without representation with a vengeance. That Sir Richard Cartwright, who is theoretically a free trader of the Cobden school, should cherish for years a scheme of commercial union with the most rigidly protectionist country in the world shows how inconsistent and how illigible even an able man can be when he once gets an economic bee in his bonnet. Sir Richard, who is never tired of railing at the mildly protectionist tariff of the Dominion, would unite us very closely, perhaps indissolubly, with a nation whose tariff is highly protective and which aims at making it more protective still.

Mr. Kemp's address contains many facts with respect to the working of the protective tariff which those who think that it is time we ought to have a change would do well to study.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

This is what the Montreal Gazette gives as the Conservative platform, and a very good platform it is. The men of progress and the lovers of fair play could not wish for a better one or one better suited to the present circumstances of the country:

- 1. The National Policy. 2. Preferential Trade Within the Bounds of the Empire. 3. Fast Atlantic Service. 4. Pacific Cable. 5. Justice to Minorities. 6. Development of Agriculture. 7. National Defence. 8. Encouragement of Immigration. 9. Admission of Newfoundland to Confederation. 10. Maintenance of Canadian Credit.

FAIR AVERAGE CATCH.

Sealers Believed to Have Done Fairly Well on the British Columbia Coast.

Oriental Liners En Route—Change of Captaincy on the Australian Liners.

Three more sealers—the Libbie, Capt. Fred. Hackett; Saucy Lass, Capt. D. Martin; and Minnie, Capt. Jacobson—have returned home after fairly successful cruises. The Libbie secured the largest catch that has yet reached Victoria, having to show for her season's operations 502 skins. The Saucy Lass met with a misfortune during her cruise. She had three of her canoes smashed in a gale, but otherwise she escaped damage and brings home a catch of 471 skins. One hundred and thirty-three skins of the Minnie's catch arrived in Victoria early in the season, but she has servants' hall, buckskin cottage, farm house, drug store, restaurant keeper, trader's desk, and every bank office. A British citizen is not free to go in or about one of these places on his daily business without being tapped on the shoulder by an income tax gatherer; and yet by the enemies of protection "free trade as it is in England" is put forth to captivate our people. It is a system that keeps upon every business action. The phrase "free trade as it is in England" is a fraud, a delusion and a snare in so far as it may be applied to this country.

Every available wharf along the water front has been secured for the celebration of the Victoria Jubilee. The last obtainable was leased yesterday and there is now considerable demand for small tugs or steamers for the day. To obtain these prices appear to be a secondary consideration, as during the last few years their number has greatly diminished, the Velos, Mary Hare, Falcon, and T. W. Carter being among those formerly engaged in the service, but are no longer available.

ORIENTAL SHIPS EN ROUTE. The C. E. R. line steamer of India and a Northern Pacific steamship are en route here from the Orient, and according to schedule the former should reach Victoria on Wednesday. The steamship Victoria, of the N. P. line, is supposed to have sailed from Yokohama on the 11th inst., and the local agent, Mr. J. E. Macrae, is daily expecting advices regarding her departure. She carries the first shipment of this year's tea crop sent to America from the Orient, and according to the officers of the Tacoma—the last N. P. ship in port—will have a very large cargo. Out of a 1,000-ton cargo, the Empress of India has 100 tons of freight for Victoria. She has 140 cabin and 500 stowage passengers.

UNDER NEW CAPTAINCY. A change has recently been effected in the captaincy of the Australian steamships, under which Captain Hepworth takes command of the Warrimoo. Captain Bird, who had charge of the vessel when last here, had resigned. The advices received do not say anything regarding Captain Stott or his successor on the Miowera. Captain Hepworth assumed command of the Warrimoo on the 11th inst., and his arrival here is expected on Sunday, the 24th inst. The Warrimoo has 100 tons of Australian freight for Victoria, and carries 20 first-class and 30 second-class passengers.

MARINE NOTES. Advice from Honolulu via San Francisco announce that a number of Yokohama merchants will put on a line of steamers between Japan and Honolulu. The first steamer to arrive is the Zambezi, known as the Toyo Maru. The Zambezi is well known to Victoria shippers here, having some years ago plied between British Columbia and the Orient.

The steamer Rainbow, Capt. Steele, sailed for Alberni, carrying mails and passengers. Among the latter were Captain John Irving and Messrs. Wilson, Tilton and Anderson.

Owing to delay at Port Townsend, where she had to discharge six carloads of mails, it was ten o'clock when the City of Kingston arrived from the Sound last evening.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Subjoined are the requisition to Mr. James Haggart inviting him to run in the Vancouver district at the forthcoming general elections and his reply accepting the candidature:

To James Haggart, Esq. Sir—We, the undersigned electors of Vancouver electoral district, approving the stand you take of a moderate protective tariff and protection of Canadian interests generally; the Manitoba school question, and other issues before the public; and believing you will to the best of your ability act in the interests of all, and that you will work faithfully to secure the necessary influence at Ottawa here and elsewhere to bring about a hereby respectfully request that you allow your name to be placed in nomination as a candidate to contest this constituency at the forthcoming Dominion elections, and we do hereby pledge you our undivided support, and will use all honorable means to elect you, should you see fit to accept this requisition.

Andrew Bryden, Wellington. J. D. Scager. J. G. Campbell. Wm. Simpson, Northfield. R. C. Wilgress. Jno. A. Thompson, Nanooche. Jas. Knight. Wm. Roberts. Jno. Hirst, Englishman's River. Geo. Rollo, Nanaimo. And 349 others.

MR. HAGGART'S REPLY. To the Signers of the Requisition and the Electors of Vancouver Island District: GENTLEMEN,—Having received your generous invitation to contest this district in the interests of the Liberal-Conservatives, I have the honor to announce myself a candidate at the forthcoming Dominion elections.

tion of Canadian interests, a tariff sliding scale which would accommodate the duties to the needs of the country. Such a policy and the gradual reduction of the tariff in the interests of the country at large, have met with the approval of the people generally.

On the Manitoba school question I consider that the Manitoba legislature in passing the public school act failed to make that measure satisfactory to the minority, who had rights embodied in the constitution of the province. The Dominion government in trying to pass the remedial bill has not been sustained by the country. After the minority had appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and they (privy council) decided that the minority had a grievance, conciliation should have been used until the Manitoba government settled the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned. On Manitoba rests the responsibility of devising a religious feeling that has been manifested lately. While my sympathy has been with the Dominion government (considering the position in which it has been placed), I could not support it in the Manitoba bill.

In British Columbia we have no desire to interfere with this question. Our public school system is as near perfect as it can be; all parties feel that their rights are strictly protected by the exclusion of all religious teachings in our schools. The Liberal-Conservative government in the past has appropriated large sums throughout the Dominion in developing her vast resources, and I believe that same policy will have to be carried out in the future. Our province has bright prospects. I consider we will require the most liberal treatment that the government can give us to meet the demand for opening out our mines of precious metals of all kinds.

Our scattered population demands greater postal facilities both by land and by water; our agricultural interests call for our strictest attention; our farmers demand the most generous treatment that a wise government can give them. These and many other questions of general interest in our district will be fully discussed with the electors at an early date.

In conclusion—you are well aware that I have had a practical knowledge of the various needs of all classes in this district. I elected, I will consider it my duty to devote my time working for the best interests of our Dominion, province and district, and in the words of one of our representative men in the East—"I believe it is of vast importance to create and maintain a public opinion, one that is wise and strong, and one that will elect men of uncompromising fidelity to responsible positions, and who will make and execute righteous laws."

Your obedient servant, JAMES HAGGART.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL. Tacoma, May 13.—(Special)—Glenaville's Gladiators, by rank fielding and because of heavy hitting and occasional brilliant fielding on the part of the home team, lost to-day's game by 17 to 9. Balse, the Portland pitcher, was batted out of the box, and in the third inning Vangiesen was substituted. Pastors pitched for Tacoma.

SCORE BY INNINGS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Tacoma..... 4 0 3 0 5 3 2 0 0-17 Portland..... 0 1 0 2 1 3 3 0 0-9

SEATTLE, May 13.—Seattle knocked out Victoria to-day in the league baseball match by 11 runs to 7. The batteries were Butler and Frary for Seattle, Hughes and Kossuch for Victoria.

THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT. Wm. Lost Portland..... 2 2 Seattle..... 4 2 Victoria..... 3 4 Tacoma..... 4 5

YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN THE EAST. At Toronto—Toronto, 3; Syracuse, 3. At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 14. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 4.

At Pittsburg—New York-Pittsburg postponed. At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 13; Rochester, 7. At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 13; Springfield, 9.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREWS.

ROCHESTER, May 13.—The third annual state convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews will convene here next Saturday. This is the principal laymen's organization in the Protestant Episcopal church. Its object, as stated in the constitution, is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men. It was founded in St. James church in Chicago in 1883. From a small beginning it has spread throughout this country and Canada, Scotland, England and Australia. The coming state convention in this city promises to be the largest and most interesting thus far held. Good sized delegations are coming from New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Elmira, Binghamton and the smaller cities and towns. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the convention. The convention will open on Saturday morning with a service in church. Rev. Louis C. Washburn, Archdeacon of Rochester, will deliver the address of welcome.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has approved the act making provision for the deportation of Canadian Cree Indians from Montana and their delivery to the Canadian authorities.

FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT IT CLEANSSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT. Big Cakes Handsomely Put up 25¢

ASKED FOR In the best recommendation any goods can have. "Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk IS IN CONSTANT DEMAND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Burglary and Safebreaking in Vancouver—Examinations for Mine Managers' Certificates.

Westminster Assizes—Quarrelsome Japanese—New Paper at Quesnelle Mouth—Mining.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 13.—Vancouver is infested with tramps. Several houses were entered during the absence of the owners this week, and this morning burglars cracked the safe of Leckie & Co., Granville street. A hole was bored in the safe and a charge of powder put in which blew the safe open and set fire to the building. The flames attracted a passer-by and the fire company was called out. It was then found that the burglars had returned and taken \$30 in money out of the safe, and a drawer of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Shaw, widow of Mr. Leckie's late partner, estimated in value from \$500 to \$1,000. Bales of duck piled around the safe were burnt, and the books of the concern went up in smoke. The partitions were blown to pieces and two big holes gaped in the floor.

Vancouver's stray dog killer is remunerated at the rate of ten cents a head.

M. Beecher has returned from a business trip East. J. W. Bowser will remain in the field as a Conservative candidate, and has opened his committee rooms.

J. B. Balford has been adjusting the insurance losses at Ainsworth. He says that the total loss by the recent fire was about \$10,000. The indications are that Victoria will have a very large house here on Saturday next.

The case before Chief Justice Davie, in which the Pacific Casket Company are endeavoring to get the insurance money allowed to be due from the P. C. Scottish Assurance Company, will be continued all day. It will be remembered that the casket works were burned down in March, 1894, the loss being about \$30,000.

A new electric car for Victoria goes over by the steamer Rithet to-morrow.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 13.—The case of Regina v. Carter, criminal libel, before the assize court has been adjourned to the Vancouver assize.

In the case of Regina v. Potts, at a late hour a verdict had not been rendered. Yesterday afternoon the grand jury brought in a true bill against Lee Hoy for perjury. The case of Gong Ning, charged with stealing partnership money, was dismissed. In the case of Lee Hoy, charged with perjury alleged to have been committed at the last assize, the judge instructed the jury that there was not enough evidence to commit and they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

W. H. West and J. H. Murray are to wrestle in Westminster for \$200 a side. The match is to take place on June 20. The winner to take all.

The Japs are getting quarrelsome at Steveston. In one instance a revolver was shown.

The City band, a musical combination which is a credit to the province, is to disband if the city does not pay them the sum agreed upon—\$25 a month. As there seems little prospect of this, Vancouver will probably make a bid for the best of the Royal City talent.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 13.—The examination for mine managers' certificates opened yesterday morning in the old court house and will probably last three or four days. The examiners are W. McGregor and A. Bryden, and the candidates are W. H. Which, Thos. Morgan, D. Wilson, W. B. Bradshaw, A. Sharp, G. Elliott.

The Liberal-Conservative meeting for the election of delegates to the convention was postponed until to-morrow evening.

QUESNELLE MOUTH.

QUESNELLE MOUTH, May 7.—As already noticed in the Colonist Quesnelle Mouth will shortly have a paper of its own. Its promoters, Messrs. D. G. Philip and W. J. Harber, have already arrived and expect to have their plant here shortly. Mr. Philip was lately connected with the News-Advertiser of Vancouver, and Mr. Harber recently severed his connection with the Vernon News. Everything seems to point to a great future for Cariboo, both in agriculture and mining. The dredgers will be working on the Fraser and Quesnelle rivers in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Law leave Quesnelle on the 10th inst. for Vancouver. Mr. Law has large mining interests in Kootenay. His mine at Quesnelle is showing well and a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 265 feet, the deepest shaft sunk in this district.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Prospector.) Eight applications have been made, by different parties, for the leasing of placer ground on Palmer's bar. The applicants have applied for a half mile each of bar diggings and intend to pool their interests and form a company to work the several claims. Water will be brought to the diggings by a ditch for a distance of five miles through a low pass from the Moyea river.

The Upper Columbia Navigation Company intend running the Gwendoline as

far as Island Pond on the Kootenay river; from there a road will be opened to Canal Flat, and in this way a large proportion of the ore from the North Star mine will be carried to Golden, where it will be smelted.

The Invicta Company have had their ditches cleaned out and are getting their property in good shape. The iron piping has been shipped and will be pushed forward to Wild Horse creek without delay.

The company holding the bond on the Dibble property are engaged in running a tunnel to strike the Last Chance lead. They are in 240 feet and have cut several leads one to three feet in width that has a rich pay streak a foot wide; another is 15 feet in width.

TO Elect a Bishop of Niagara.

HAMILTON, May 12.—The Anglican synod of Niagara met here to-day to elect a successor to Bishop Hamilton. The names likely to come before the synod are: Canon Houston, Niagara Falls; Canon Dumoulin, Toronto; Dean Carmichael, Montreal; Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Toronto; ex-Provost Body, of New York; and Rev. Dr. Stow, Chicago, with the chances in favor of Canon Dumoulin or Dean Carmichael.

BIRTH.

DAY—On the 9th inst. at Dereen, Rocklands Avenue, the wife of Robert S. Day, of a son.

MARRIED.

MCNIVEN-BUTLER—In this city, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 Kingston street, by Rev. Solomon Leaver, assisted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, J. D. McNiven, to Florence, second daughter of Robert Butler, Esq., Foreman Government Printing Office.

DIED.

MARTIN—At Grove Cottage, Esquimaux Road, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth, a native of London, England, aged 69 years, relict of the late Thomas Martin.

HILL—In Lake District, on the 6th inst., Katie, daughter of W. H. Hill, of Sault Ste. Marie, aged 19 years.

WARD—At the family residence, Pemberton Road, on the 15th inst., John Arthur Curtis, only child of William Arthur and Maid Ward, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BOSS—At her residence, 227 Johnson street, on the 11th inst., Rosa, relict of the late Giacomo Bossi, a native of Baden Baden, aged 62 years.

ANDERSON—At his residence, 52 Rae street, on the 12th inst., Simon Anderson, a native of St. John, N.B., aged 70 years (see copy).

(St. John, N.B., papers please copy.)

MADRID, May 13.—The government is toward capturing on board the riots and outbreaks toward the United States.

El Liberal declares government ought to return to Cuba in all the transatlantic newspaper asserts that the majority of the United States people of insurgent force embarkation took place in spite of the protest of Jackson.

El Epoca also says President Cleveland appears to be inclined to resign if assigned to New York World is regarded as a question according to the press law.

El Correo says that the United States is in a bustling excitement the United States that consequently would be a great time of Spain.

According to the ment called yesterday Weyler to supreme military aid.

Several papers besides Gen. Weyler Ahumada, who demands the United States that consequently would be a great time of Spain.

All the comment feat the deep impression public mind in favor of the rebellion would long ago.

Great indignation the landing of the which has been a sensational matter here.

El Epoca, who organ, discussed more conservative manner America's

STILL THERE Cuban Insurgents definite Period to Surre Popular Excitement Spain With R United

HAVANA, May 13 Weyler has prolonged period given to insure surrender and obtain offences. The mayor the north coast, pro Roy, reports that a boat abandoned in this district has landed a small marked Steamer 8 The Shelter Island last. While cruising Point Media, Cuba, the Spanish galleon saw a boat manned of boat got as near as possible, when an armed man was sent in pursuit the fire of a ray of light, the Spanish galleon, the supposed the alleged insurrectionary vessel, the at Colon within the Puerto Cortes in hal government has been Bogota to seize the steamer if war makes the Colombian general Cordova was Gen. Campo Serrano.

LAWRENCE, Esq., of ton, the young Kato, Compositor and cond a nephew of G. B. J. a dining hall in this born and raised near miles south of La region if war makes the Colombian general Cordova was Gen. Campo Serrano.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, and eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE 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, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action press all the poisons out. In vials at 25 cents. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

RAUTENBERG'S ELECTION RETURNS

Score Cards, For the Dominion of Canada, with official returns of 1891.

PRICE 15c. Hibben & Co.

FOR SALE—A good general purpose brood mare, sound, works well; will foal soon by first-class steed. Pemberton & Son, 4 Fort street.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

GRIT SILLINESS.

The Grit wisecracker who, over the signature "Statute," professes to give the readers of the Grit Weekly information and instruction about matters relative to Parliament and Bar is so inexpressibly silly as to make the following offer, in these very peculiar terms:

"I really don't think there is an elector in Victoria who now honestly believes Mr. Prior is a minister of full rank. I venture to assert that not one voter can be found in Victoria to sign his name to these words:

"I firmly and honestly believe that Mr. Prior, M.P., is a Cabinet Minister of full rank."

"I propose to test the point in a practical manner. I have given five dollars to the editor of this journal to be handed over to the first man on the Victoria voters' list who will subscribe his name to the above words in the Editor's presence."

We are informed that not one man but many men possessed of the qualification required have presented themselves at the office of the Grit weekly and expressed their readiness to sign the words.

If "Statute" will inquire of some well-informed person he will be told that the phrase which he has borrowed or stolen or invented, "a Cabinet Minister of full rank," is utter nonsense. All Cabinet Ministers are of full rank. There would be as much sense in speaking of a member of parliament of full rank or a member of the Senate of full rank or a bank director of full rank, as a Cabinet Minister of full rank. "Statute," when he penned the phrase, "A Cabinet Minister of full rank," wrote himself down as an ignoramus or a political trickster of the lowest and least scrupulous class. A nice kind of person he is to give the public instruction relative to either the Parliament or the Bar. The fact is, the Grit Weekly when it deals with politics, either Federal or Provincial, is one of the most unprincipled and the least reliable of Grit journals. We do not know of any other Grit newspaper that would be guilty of such a mean and paltry bit of bluff as this five-dollar offer.

MOWAT'S MOVE.

The Liberal newspapers profess to be delighted with Sir Oliver Mowat's very prudent but rather ostentatious offer of assistance to Mr. Laurier in the present election campaign. From all that we can learn the Ontario Premier offers in that letter to do nothing more than he has done in other elections as a matter of course, without making any fuss about it. Everyone knows that he has always been an ardent Liberal and that he has never lost an opportunity of either directly or indirectly helping the Liberal cause, as well in federal as in provincial contests. There are, we see, even among the friends of the Manitoba majority, two opinions as to the expediency of his declaring his intention to do what he can to help Mr. Laurier in the present contest. The Toronto Telegram, an independent paper, and decidedly opposed to the Government's policy on the Manitoba school question, says:

Sir Oliver Mowat's decision to enter Federal politics appears to be a mistake from his own standpoint, because it must tend to decrease the chances of that Liberal triumph, which alone could vindicate the wisdom of Sir Oliver's daring deed.

The leadership of Sir Oliver Mowat must be a contributing cause to the defeat, which will prove that his last step was an error, for Wilfrid Laurier's chances of victory are distinctly impaired rather than improved by Sir Oliver Mowat's adherence to his cause. The issue which was straight enough to be troublesome to Government supporters must be complicated to the advantage of the Government by Sir Oliver's activity. Orangemen who are wavering will be held in line for the Conservatives by spirited references to Sir Oliver Mowat's trucking policy. As against this, the Liberals expect that gratitude will prevent the Roman Catholics from deserting Laurier and Mowat for the standard of Tupper and remedial legislation. The number of Roman Catholics who could be brought back by Mowat, the Presbyterian, to the side of Laurier, the Roman Catholic, is not worth mentioning.

In a word, Sir Oliver Mowat's leadership in Ontario will be more likely to repel wavering Protestants than to attract wavering Roman Catholics. He brings no new element of strength to the Liberal leader. Wilfrid Laurier is as strong in Ontario without Oliver Mowat as he will be with him. It may be that the enlistment of Sir Oliver is the essential part of an arrangement which will give Laurier the help of Fielding in Nova Scotia and Blair in New Brunswick. If so the move may be justified by reasons not yet disclosed. By inciting other provincial Liberals to come in, Sir Oliver may be an indirect strength to Laurier in the other provinces, but he will be a direct weakness to him in Ontario.

The Telegram may be supposed to be pretty well acquainted with the state of public opinion in Ontario. It is to be observed that it is by no means sanguine of the success of the Laurier party. It, indeed, assumes that there will be a close contest in that province and it believes that the appearance of Sir Oliver in the field as the champion of Laurierism will rather weaken the cause of the Liberal Leader than strengthen it. It is to be observed that very little is now said of the part to be taken in the contest by the Liberal leaders of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is more than probable that both these leaders see that by helping Mr. Laurier in their respective provinces, they will be likely to make enemies for themselves without winning friends for Mr. Laurier, and they have, most likely, wisely decided, to do what they intend to do by way of helping Mr. Laurier quietly and unobtrusively.

and who have really incurred no responsibility. The severity with which the leaders of an insurrection that fails are treated acts as a deterrent—a salutary check to those unquiet and impatient spirits who are ready as soon as they believe a government to be harsh or oppressive to counsel-rebellion. Such men incur a terrible responsibility. The more gifted they are and the greater the influence they wield the heavier is their responsibility. To have a good cause, then, is not enough for men who propose to rise against constituted authority. They must see their way clearly to success, for no one can be justified in causing men to risk their lives and property and plunging thousands, it may be, into distress and suffering of the keenest kind unless there is a good prospect of their obtaining what they propose to fight for. Haste and blundering and want of preparation and foresight in such enterprises are really crimes, and the welfare of communities requires those who are guilty of them should be severely punished.

THE HALF-HEARTED MEASURE.

It will be remembered that Mr. Laurier denounced the remedial bill as a half-hearted measure. Why he did so is shown by a revelation recently made by Mr. P. A. Choquette, late M. P., in the new Liberal organ, Le Soir. Mr. Choquette was commissioned, it appears, to see Father Lacombe, who had written an honest but imprudent letter to Mr. Laurier, which by some means or other found its way into the newspapers. The Toronto Mail and Empire gives the following account of Mr. Choquette's revelation:

Mr. Choquette says, in Le Soir, that he met Father Lacombe and pointed out to him that the Liberal objection to the remedial bill was not that it was coercive, or that it interfered with provincial rights, but that it was not sufficiently coercive in that it failed to take money from the provincial treasury and to pass it over to the Catholic schools. The priest advised Mr. Choquette to question the Government on this point. He put a question accordingly, and the answer he received was that the Federal power could not legally interfere with the provincial finances. "This reason," says Mr. Choquette, "appears to me sufficient to induce the Liberal representatives to vote with me (against the bill); convinced as we all were that in retarding for a few months the settlement of this thorny question, and in awaiting the accession of Mr. Laurier to power, our religionists could only gain thereby." This puts Mr. Laurier's attack upon Father Lacombe and the anti-coercion feature of his policy in a queer light. The Liberals, French and English, it appears, did not vote against the bill for the reason they assigned, but because it was not sufficiently coercive, and did not contain an unworkable clause dealing with the provincial finances.

A TRUE ESTIMATE.

Mr. Tarte, who, we see, is set down as Mr. Laurier's organizer in Quebec, may not be the purest and the most scrupulous of politicians, but it must be admitted he is not wanting in shrewdness and discernment. He has taken the weight of his leader with wonderful accuracy, and what must now be embarrassing to both him and Mr. Laurier, he has published his estimate of his character and his capacity. Here is part of his pen and ink sketch of Mr. Laurier, and there are thousands who will declare that it is wonderfully true to life:

"Mr. Laurier is not a nobody; still less is he what we call a man of talent. He has a character, venerated on the outside. Scratch a little and you will discover the mediocrity within. He is not learned; his speeches show it. His thought never rises above the plane of his prejudices. He will never be faithful to what he does not possess—principles, sound convictions or patriotism."

THE CRIME OF FAILURE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his associates are now paying part of the penalty of failure. Whether he is as deeply implicated in the attempt to invade the Transvaal as his enemies assert, is at present difficult to decide. It is, however, quite possible that he and many others in South Africa knowing of the treatment that their countrymen were receiving at the hands of the Boers, considered it their duty to do what they could to free them from the bondage in which they were held. In their ardent desire to help the Uitlanders strike a blow for freedom they may have done what cannot be justified by international law. If Jameson's raid had succeeded; if the Uitlanders had compelled the Boer Government to extend to them the rights of citizens, Rhodes, Jameson and every one else who had contributed to the victory of freedom over tyranny would be lauded to the skies. Their offences against the law of nations would be overlooked. It would be said that there are circumstances and situations in which a down-trodden community are justified in disregarding law and resorting to physical force to obtain their rights. There would be talk about the divine right of resistance and glorious precedents could be cited to show that the Uitlanders, in rising against the Boers, had done no more than their duty to themselves and their children. Jameson would be almost worshipped as a hero, and Rhodes would be held up to admiration as a large-hearted and far-sighted patriot. But since the attempt to obtain for the Uitlanders what they were clearly in justice entitled to was a failure, Rhodes, Jameson and even the West Africa Company are called to strict account.

This, after all, is nothing more than right. It is the first duty of those, no matter how great the grievances may be, who undertake to rebel against constituted authority, to succeed. Nothing can be more cruel and more criminal than to persuade people to take up arms against a government de facto, no matter how bad it may be, unless measures are taken to make success, as far as human foresight can judge, a certainty. Failure is sure to be followed by suffering and misery, not only to those who take an active part in the rebellion but to thousands who have had no share in it.

and who have really incurred no responsibility. The severity with which the leaders of an insurrection that fails are treated acts as a deterrent—a salutary check to those unquiet and impatient spirits who are ready as soon as they believe a government to be harsh or oppressive to counsel-rebellion. Such men incur a terrible responsibility. The more gifted they are and the greater the influence they wield the heavier is their responsibility. To have a good cause, then, is not enough for men who propose to rise against constituted authority. They must see their way clearly to success, for no one can be justified in causing men to risk their lives and property and plunging thousands, it may be, into distress and suffering of the keenest kind unless there is a good prospect of their obtaining what they propose to fight for. Haste and blundering and want of preparation and foresight in such enterprises are really crimes, and the welfare of communities requires those who are guilty of them should be severely punished.

CORRECTLY STATED.

It is not often that American newspapers try to get a clear and a correct view of Canadian questions. The consequence is that when they attempt to discuss them they often make the most grotesque mistakes and arrive at very absurd conclusions. The New York Commercial Advertiser's article on "The Manitoba School Dispute" is a striking exception to the articles in American papers on purely Canadian topics. It has inquired carefully into the facts connected with the dispute and sets very clearly the principle involved. It, after a short statement of the case, goes on to say:

"Manitoba is practically in open revolt against the Dominion Government. In deliberate defiance of decisions by the highest judicial tribunals that Province persists in refusing Roman Catholics the right to state-aided schools of their own. It is true the ruling element in Manitoba maintain that these schools in the past were little better than nurseries of ignorance and bigotry, and that wiping them out has tended to break down the barriers of race and creed. Perhaps these statements are well-founded. Whether they are or not, however, the fact remains that Manitoba has rebelled against Canadian authority. Her position at present is analogous to that of South Carolina during the nullification episode.

It is a mistake therefore to look upon the Manitoba school controversy as a struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is far more serious than that. Involved in it is the question of the very existence of the Canadian federation itself. If Manitoba is at liberty to defy and defy the supremacy of the central government in a matter concerning public education, why are not Ontario and Quebec at liberty to follow her example on some other pretext? Where is such a policy to end? None desires to see the people of Manitoba imposed upon. Their demand that public money shall not be used to support sectarian schools is undoubtedly a sound one. But the high-handed and impudic desecration of the courts they take a stand which is likely to lessen American sympathy for their cause.

In the above passage the main principle involved in the dispute is stated with admirable clearness and precision. The question is not one between Catholic and Protestant, but of good faith in carrying out the terms of Confederation. Is the federal compact to be faithfully carried out, or can it be disregarded whenever it suits the whim or the convenience of a province to set at naught its provisions?

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

Sir Charles Tupper is accused in the Grit Weekly of making a false statement when he says in his address: "The Liberal party has declared for free trade as it is in England, but always as removing every vestige of protection." There are hundreds in this city who heard the leader of the Liberal party declare that free trade as it is in England is his "ideal," and the Liberal Platform contains the following paragraph: "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."

It is not difficult to see that in a tariff framed according to this profession of Grit faith, not a vestige of protection could be discerned.

Sir Charles Tupper must have adhered very closely to facts when even a carping Grit opponent could not find in his address even a trifling deviation from the truth.

SUPERABUNDANCE OF LABOR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Owing to the undoubted riches that lie undeveloped in the mountains adjacent to Trail and Rossland, there has been quite a rush of young clerks and workmen to these parts, and as there are at present in both Trail and Rossland enough workmen and clerks to do three times the work that there is to be done, I think that by publishing a few lines you may be able to prevent a large number of the needless expenditure (and in a good many cases suffering) of a trip to this part, at least at present. What is wanted here is capital, not labor, and after capital comes there will be lots of time for labor; so I hope that this notice will not fail of its mission. I hope you will find space for this article, and by so doing you will not only oblige me, but many others.

I remain, Yours truly, S. G. SROOKS. Trail, May 6.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Times asks me a civil question to which I give a civil reply:

"How it happened that this measure, said to be so much needed, was not introduced before the last week of the session when parliament had already far more business than it could dispose of."

My reply is:

1. That this bill was not one of much consequence.

2. Frequently very important bills are introduced in the last days of the session; this cannot be avoided.

3. The Supply Bill, involving \$40,000,000, comes in and is passed the last hours of the session.

4. The printing department was overworked last session printing long speeches.

5. Parliament was to some extent demoralized last session, and its mind given almost entirely to the subject-matter of the consideration of other business important.

6. Whether the bill in question was brought in early or late, it was not from any sinister motives, but owing to the reason now stated.

I will now ask the Times a question: "If the bill came in the last days of the session, and gave power to create an unlimited number of polling districts, what was the advantage of giving this Conservative over the Liberal party?"

The Times called this bill a "plot or conspiracy," let it show the unequal bearing of the plot.

This announcement, which I point in this question is: Would the proposed bill have given an unfair advantage to the Conservatives? If this can be shown the Times is justified; but as it cannot be shown, such righteous indignation is uncalled for.

In my first communication on the subject made no apology or defence—none was necessary. Had such been necessary, to whom should the electors be referring to? Not to the electors surely for trying to give them better facilities for casting their votes—and certainly not to the Times. There is nothing to reconcile between Mr. McPhillips's explanation and mine. An error was made in the bill as first printed. He attached more importance to the sub-division of No. 11, and to 10. No. There is nothing in this matter to conceal or to be ashamed of. No plot can be manufactured out of it by subtle reasoning. My opinion is that there should be two new polling places in each of districts 10 and 11, which coincides very nearly with that of my honorable colleague.

W. J. MACDONALD.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT

[From the Hamilton Spectator.]

The Toronto Globe editorially announces that "Sir Oliver Mowat has joined forces with Mr. Laurier," and that this announcement was made implicitly in the letter from Sir Oliver to the Liberal leader, which appears in another column, will send a thrill of intense enthusiasm through the Liberals of Canada. It strikes us that to the other column and read Sir Oliver's letter, the thrill of enthusiasm will degenerate into a thrill of disappointment. Sir Oliver Mowat has always done his best to aid the Grit during Dominion election campaigns. He has always thrown the entire strength of the Ontario machine into the contest. The people of Hamilton know his Grit sympathies. He has taken the stump in behalf of the Grit candidates; how the liquor license machine has been manipulated in the interest of the Grit party; how the towns of Toronto under the distinguished leadership of Washie Clark; how the patronage of the Ontario government has been used to make votes for the Grit candidates; how Ontario ministers have pulled strings and conspired with the local managers; how personators have been imported by Ontario government officials—they know, in fact, that Sir Oliver has used the full strength of his position at the interior of the Grit candidates, and what is true of Hamilton is true of the rest of the province. What more can Sir Oliver do for his party? What more does he promise to do?

It is a significant fact that Sir Oliver refuses to resign his membership and go to the country for election to the Dominion parliament, and therein the astute little humbug is wise, except that he is not a humbug. He knows the possibility of personal defeat he acknowledges the weakness of his party; he shows plainly that he has no confidence in Mr. Laurier's chances for success. Sir Oliver to Sir Laurier, "you may put me into the Senate and give me a portfolio; if you don't succeed I'll remain where I am, the premier of Ontario. Let us suppose for a minute that Laurier will succeed. What will then happen? Will Sir Oliver keep his implied promise, forsake the high office of premier of the first province in the Dominion, and become a nonentity among the other "old ladies" of the senate; wasting the sweetness of his wide smile upon the desert air of the dusty old chamber; unseen by the public, unheard of by the people—almost as entirely out of public life as if he were in his grave? Not at all likely. The old man's ambition would never allow him to do that; and he can easily find some excuse for hanging on to the premiership of Ontario. Indeed, he will not have to go far for an excuse; for the provincial elections will soon be on, and the wicked partners of the local government, without the leaving influence of Sir Oliver's sanctity, would be easy marks for the Conservatives.

A careful reading of Sir Oliver's letter to Mr. Laurier will show that he has interpreted correctly, and that the whole thing is a transparent bluff" to assist Mr. Laurier without endangering Sir Oliver's present position, and without making the defeat of the Ontario government at the hands of the Conservatives a nonentity. Sir Oliver is not "ripe" for the change he hypocritically pretends that he will make; his "serious consideration" will keep him exactly where he is.

There is, therefore, nothing new in that conclusion. Dealing with the claim of Clark Jr. for \$3,454, the balance after crediting certain payments on account of an alleged debt of \$3,962, the Chief Justice found that there was hardly an item that was not shown either to be fictitious or a fraudulent overcharge, and if not altogether fictitious the claim was so tainted with fraud that none of it could be upheld.

As to Henigar, whilst his claim was

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report



IN THE FULL COURT.

A Number of Judgments Delivered on Important Appeal Cases Yesterday.

Income Tax Can Only Be Levied on Balance of Gain Over Loss.

The full court, consisting of Chief Justice Davis, Justices McCreight and Walkem, delivered judgment yesterday in the appeals of Ward v. Clark, Clark Jr., and Henigar and Clark vs. Ward and Pemberton. The Chief Justice in his written judgment, in which Justices McCreight and Walkem concurred, set out:

These were two actions, the first of which was to set aside as fraudulent judgments obtained by Clark Jr., and Henigar against Clark sr. (the father of Clark Jr.), and the second based upon the failure of the first to redeem the vessel Enterprise, which having been sold at sheriff's sale to Clark Jr., under the impeached judgments, was mortgaged by Clark Jr. to Johnson, who assigned to Pemberton, Pemberton transferring to Ward. The facts giving rise to the litigation show that John Clark, the elder, built the schooner Enterprise in 1883 for the purpose of carrying on a business as agent for Ward & Co. in their capacity as agents, and this sum remained due in December, 1884, when Clark sr. wanted further advances for the purpose of sending the vessel out to sea for the season of 1885. Ward & Co. declined to give further advances without security by way of a mortgage and intimated that without such security they would call in the money already due. It was sworn by R. Ward and corroborated by W. A. Ward that on December 3, 1884, when discussing further advances, Clark sr., stated positively that with the exception of something due his wife he owned no money except to Ward & Co. Ward swears that Clark sr., was in the room at the time and assented to this. On the part of the Clarks it is contended Clark Jr., was not in the room when this R. Ward & Co. gave instructions to have a writ issued which was accordingly done. At Clark's house the defendant Henigar told the sheriff that Clark sr. did not know where he was. The sheriff not finding Clark sr., on the 19th December an order was obtained for substituted service. In the meantime Clark Jr., on the 12th and Henigar on the 13th issued and on the same days had no difficulty in finding Clark sr., and serving him with writs for the recovery of \$3,454 and \$2,709, respectively, for debts claimed from Clark sr. On December 13 Clark Jr., drove his father to Sidney for the purpose, Clark Jr., said, of taking his father to Salt Spring island to collect \$50 to go to Seattle in order to raise the money to pay off Ward & Co. Instead of coming back to town and taking the regular steamer, Clark sr., went to Seattle from Salt Spring island, while the sheriff was watching for him at the steamer going from Victoria. Judgment was permitted by Clark sr., to go by default on the writs of Clark Jr., and Henigar, and writs of fi fa being issued thereunder, the Enterprise was offered by sheriff's sale under the two writs, aggregating \$6,208.70, Clark Jr., becoming the purchaser for \$6,300. No cash was paid, but Clark Jr.'s debt was accepted as part consideration, and Henigar's for the remainder, which Clark Jr., seems to have settled with Henigar by giving his promissory note for the amount of Henigar's judgment. To pay the sheriff's fees and sundry and for other purposes, Clark Jr., borrowed \$1,000 from E. M. Johnson on a mortgage on the schooner. Ward & Co., who had already brought action to set aside Clark Jr., and Henigar's judgment, and annul the sheriff's sale, upon hearing of the mortgage to Johnson, applied to Johnson for and took assignment in the name of F. B. Pemberton, who after maturity made an absolute sale to B. Ward & Co. In the action by Ward & Co. to set aside the judgments, Henigar obtained a non-suit and judgment was given in favor of Clark Jr. From this judgment the first appeal is brought.

Clark Jr., after judgment in his favor, brought suit against Ward & Co. to redeem the vessel. Judgment for redemption was given and Ward & Co. ordered to pay Clark Jr., \$656, the earnings of the vessel while under Ward's possession, less mortgage money, interest and expenses. From this judgment the second appeal is brought. In the first suit the Chief Justice does not agree with Mr. Justice Drake, the trial judge, that it was not at all clear that the causa causans of the delay in the service of the writ by Ward & Co. against Clark sr., was because Clark sr., with the assent of his son, led R. Ward & Co. to believe that he had no other creditors than Ward & Co. It cannot be doubted that if instead of being misled, Ward had been told that there was some \$8,000 due the son and Henigar, Ward would not have delayed in suing. The trial judge nowhere found as a fact that the alleged debt upon which Clark Jr. and Henigar obtained judgments were bona fides due from Clark sr., and in the light which has been thrown upon the case in the full court could not, I think, have come to that conclusion. Dealing with the claim of Clark Jr. for \$3,454, the balance after crediting certain payments on account of an alleged debt of \$3,962, the Chief Justice found that there was hardly an item that was not shown either to be fictitious or a fraudulent overcharge, and if not altogether fictitious the claim was so tainted with fraud that none of it could be upheld.

As to Henigar, whilst his claim was

not been disproved, the Chief Justice was not altogether satisfied with its bona fides. The judgment concludes: "In my opinion, therefore, the judgment in favor of Clark Jr. should be reversed with costs in this court and in the court below, and his judgment and all subsequent proceedings declared fraudulent and void and set aside. R. Ward & Co. will also be entitled to judgment against Clark Jr. for \$1,000, or other the amount paid Johnson for transfer of the mortgage. As regards this Clark Jr., standing in the position of a trustee who has encumbered trust property, and must restore it in its unencumbered state. As to Henigar, the case of suspicion against him rose not so much from what was shown by Ward & Co.'s case, but from the evidence transpiring after the non-suit was granted and which at that stage of the case I am not prepared to say was wrong; in fact, there was nothing against him at that point. I think there should be a new trial as regards him; but, proceeding upon the principle that governs in giving a new trial on account of newly discovered evidence, I think Henigar is entitled to his costs in the former trial, and that the new trial should be only on condition of those costs being paid. Regarding the second trial, further directions should, I think, be reserved until the termination of the Henigar trial. The court will be in a better position to finally decide the redemption suit after the termination of the Henigar proceedings, when such order can be made as the case requires." Mr. L. P. Duff and Mr. A. P. Luxton for Ward & Co. (appellants); Mr. A. L. Belyea for John Clark Jr.; Mr. F. B. Gregory for Henigar; Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for John Clark sr.

In McAdam v. Horsefly Mining Co. an appeal by defendants from the judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem, the full court dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Chas. Wilson, Q.C., for appellants; Mr. McNeill for respondents.

In the matter of the assessment act and the appeal of the Marquis de Biddle Cope from the judgment of the provincial court of revision, the full court consisting of the Chief Justice, Justices McCreight and Drake allowed the appeal. The point was whether an owner of real estate situate in a municipality is liable to income tax in respect of such real estate, when his annual returns therefrom are reduced by necessary disbursements such as taxes, insurance, etc., to below \$1,500. Appellant, who resides in England, owns real estate in Vancouver which returns a gross rental of \$3,400. His necessary outgoings for this property left him a net profit of about \$1,100. The court of revision held that he must pay on the gross return, and from this decision he appealed. The full court held that the assessment act does not tax incomes when under \$1,500, and that "income" means the balance of gain over loss, and where there is no such balance of gain there is no income capable of being assessed. In his judgment the Chief Justice said: "The law aims to tax a man according to his means, not to tax him when he has no means at all or when his means do not exceed a certain amount. He should be allowed with costs if the law permits us to give costs, which question can again be spoken to." Mr. E. P. Davis for the appellant, Messrs. Hunter & Duff for the crown.

In Edison Electric Co. v. Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co., the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in Coy v. Atkins.

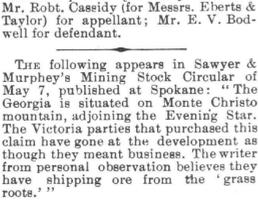
In the matter of the Winding Up act and the Thumler Hill Mining Co., the appeal of John S. Bowker and his wife to be allowed to prove for the full amount of claim as creditors of the company was allowed without costs. Mr. H. Dallas Helmsken, Q.C. for Bowkers, appellants; Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. C. Dubois Mason for liquidator and other interested parties.

In Bullen v. Templeman argument was heard in the full court yesterday on the appeal of the plaintiff from so much of the order of Mr. Justice Walkem of May 5 as entitled defendant to proceed with the examination viva voce of plaintiff before delivery of particulars of defendant's plea of general justification. Mr. Robt. Cassey (for Messrs. Eberts & Taylor) for appellant; Mr. E. V. Bodwell for defendant.

The following appears in Sawyer & Murphey's Mining Stock Circular of May 7, published at Spokane: "The Georgia is situated on Monte Christo mountain, adjoining the Evening Star. The Victoria parties that purchased this claim have gone at the development as though they meant business. The writer from personal observation believes they have shipping ore from the 'grass roots.'"

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WATERWORKS

Claim of the Court to the Court

The Poundkeeper Light Supplies

There was a full council last evening.

J. G. Burnett called a meeting of the council, and he termed a veto against him, through fined \$25 on account being on fire, Mr. Ald. Marchant moved referred to the fire he had advised Mr. the council. The fire was referred to the fire committee of Nan and council of Viet the celebration of it there, was ordered with thanks.

R. H. Jameson, a member of the S. St. Andrew's & Co. asked permission for Robert Burns in Beakon Hill park. It that the park is not corporation, but on trustees for special that reason they should not be placed there. The officer in charge Army here presents a depot, which he is and getting on nicely.

A letter from a case reported that a discovered in the house of Mr. Justice Walkem, the full court dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Chas. Wilson, Q.C., for appellants; Mr. McNeill for respondents.

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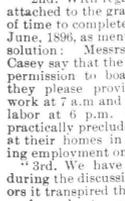
Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in Coy v. Atkins.

In the matter of the Winding Up act and the Thumler Hill Mining Co., the appeal of John S. Bowker and his wife to be allowed to prove for the full amount of claim as creditors of the company was allowed without costs. Mr. H. Dallas Helmsken, Q.C. for Bowkers, appellants; Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. C. Dubois Mason for liquidator and other interested parties.

In Bullen v. Templeman argument was heard in the full court yesterday on the appeal of the plaintiff from so much of the order of Mr. Justice Walkem of May 5 as entitled defendant to proceed with the examination viva voce of plaintiff before delivery of particulars of defendant's plea of general justification. Mr. Robt. Cassey (for Messrs. Eberts & Taylor) for appellant; Mr. E. V. Bodwell for defendant.

The following appears in Sawyer & Murphey's Mining Stock Circular of May 7, published at Spokane: "The Georgia is situated on Monte Christo mountain, adjoining the Evening Star. The Victoria parties that purchased this claim have gone at the development as though they meant business. The writer from personal observation believes they have shipping ore from the 'grass roots.'"

EVERY MAN who KNOWS THE GRAND TRUTHS of Plain Facts; the Old Secret and the New Discoveries of Married Life, as applied to Marriage, should read our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD."



Be sure you get a copy of this book. It is entirely free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Report

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The Chief Justice... judgment... the amount paid... the mortgage... the non-suit was... the non-suit was... the non-suit was...

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WATERWORKS EXTRAS

Claim of the Contractors Presented to the Council by Their Solicitors.

The Poundkeeper Must Go—Electric Light Supplies—Seattle Leper Not Wanted.

There was a full meeting of the city council last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding.

J. G. Burnett called attention to what he termed a very harsh proceeding against him, through which he had been fined \$25 on account of his chimney having been on fire, while others go free.

Ald. Marchant moved that the letter be referred to the fire wardens, stating that he had advised Mr. Burnett to write to the council.

An invitation from the celebration committee of Nanaimo, to the Mayor and council of Victoria to take part in the celebration of the Queen's Birthday there, was ordered to be acknowledged with thanks.

R. H. Jameson, secretary of the committee of the Sir William Wallace and St. Andrew's & Caledonian societies, asked permission for the erection of a Robert Burns memorial fountain in Beacon Hill park.

The officer in charge of the Salvation Army here presented a report of the year's operations of the food and shelter depot, which he added, is progressing and getting on nicely.

SEATTLE OFFERS A LEPER. A letter from Mayor Wood of Seattle reported that a case of leprosy had been discovered in the hospital there, the patient being a Russian Finn 41 years of age.

MAYOR BEAVEN thought this was a case in which the city might well show a disposition to oblige the Seattle council.

ALD. MACMILLAN said there had been such a thing as reputation on the part of American municipalities before, and there would be no means of compelling Seattle to keep or paying for this man, who could not be expelled and sent back.

THE AMENDMENT OF ALD. CAMERON was carried on division of 5 to 4.

NEW POUNDKEEPER. A report from the poundkeeper, Andrew Shaw, as to the manner in which his duties are performed, stated that it is too much for one man to do to catch dogs and keep the streets clear of cattle.

THE WATERWORKS CONTRACT. The following report and correspondence were read:

"The undersigned reporting as requested upon a letter dated 23rd ult. from Messrs. Walkley King & Casey, contractors for the work at Beaver lake, and the two resolutions of the council of the 27th April ult. beg leave to say, with regard to the purport of the 1st resolution, that if the finishing of the reservoir be taken off the contractors hands by the corporation the amount of the contract sum of the price of 930 cubic yards of concrete at \$8 per cubic yard, equal to \$7,440. They also to be paid at the rate of \$1.25 per cubic yard for broken stone in the reservoir—a quantity of about 200 yards.

"2nd. With regard to the conditions attached to the granting of an extension of time to complete the work to the 30th June, 1896, as mentioned in the said resolution, Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey say that the workmen have their permission to board and lodge where they please provided they commence work at 7 a.m. and terminate their days' labor at 6 p.m. This latter condition practically precludes men from residing at their homes in the city and obtaining employment on the work.

"3rd. We have also to report that during the discussion with the contractors it transpired that they claim to have performed extra work in addition to the iron work reported by Mr. Jorgensen to have been authorized by him; and the trenching and puddling at the wing of the main dam recommended and authorized by Mr. Wilmut and Mr. Bell, C. E. The contractors were accordingly asked to state their case in writing; the letter from their solicitors Messrs. Bodwell & Irving is herewith enclosed, from which it transpires that they claim a sum of \$11,771.75 for extra work, exclusive of \$1,273.10 for the extra work performed at the wings of the main dam.

"ROBERT BRAYNE, Mayor.

"JAS. L. B. STUART, Water Commissioner.

"E. A. WILMOT, Engineer in charge."

THE CLAIM FOR EXTRAS. VICTORIA, B.C., May 7, 1896. To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Victoria;

SIRS:—In accordance with the request of the Mayor, we enclose herewith two bills of extra work performed by our clients, Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey, in connection with their present

contract with the city, and a summary thereof, showing the amount due at the present date to be the sum of \$13,044.75. In making out these bills, our clients have left out of account a large amount of work which they think they can legally claim as extra, but as to which they think there may be a question of argument on behalf of the corporation. In so doing, the object is to promote a speedy and amicable settlement of all matters relating to the work. If our account, as rendered, is accepted and paid, we shall make no further demand in respect of extras; but if a contest should arise, we wish it to be distinctly understood that, in that event, the rendering of the present bills is without prejudice to the right of our clients to insist, upon payment of the full amount of their claim if they shall be so advised.

ALD. PARTRIDGE'S PROPOSED BY-LAW for the regulation of bicycling is naturally exciting the keen interest of the thousand and more wheelmen of Victoria, and in consequence it is expected that to-night's meeting of the V.W.C. will be the largest in the history of that flourishing association. There is in addition a large amount of special celebration business to receive attention, and the club members should make it a point to muster sharp at 8 o'clock. Wheeling was never in a healthier condition in Victoria than at present, the cozy club-rooms being well used every evening by the riders and the spectators. The place for the club a most convenient and comfortable meeting place and there will away many a pleasant hour with music, the discussion of cycling topics, or a quiet game of whist. The rooms are open afternoon and evening, and the members of the V.W.C. are continually reminded by the officers that the premises are there to be used. Club runs are also beginning to take their proper place among the attractions of oak bay connection; that on Saturday last to Oak Bay saw upwards of forty wheels in line, while fully fifty riders went out to Goldstream yesterday and half as many more to Saanich.

Table with columns: Price, Yd., Amt. Items include: Filling, above shown on plan; Excavation, concrete, main dam; Metal pipes; Masonry in waste weir; Excavation earth, south-west corner.

THE BICYCLE FOR TWO. To Messrs. M. W. Walt & Co., the local representatives of the "C" model, belong the honor of introducing to Victoria the first drop-frame tandem—one of the most popular of all modern mounts—yet seen on Vancouver island, and which made its appearance on the streets yesterday. It is a "Crescent" model 20, double-steering, and very handsomely finished throughout in black and nickel. The general lines are those of the standard Crescent, familiar to everyone who takes an interest in cycling and cycles, though the finish reminds one forcibly of the Crescent racer. A marked peculiarity in construction is that there is no auxiliary gear, both riders work the same pedals, and the new tandem, which is the admiration of all who have seen it, should be a strong favorite, especially with young married men, or those who include matrimony among the duties of the day.

BASEBALL. RAIN SPILLS THE LEAGUE GAMES. Not only Portland but Seattle as well suffered from the weather yesterday, "no game-rain" being the bulletin from both the Oregon city and Seattle. It is to be hoped that the weather conditions will be more favorable to-day.

THE CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH had their Sunday school anniversary on Sunday, the children to the number of nearly a hundred being on the platform, and creating the greatest interest.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL yesterday discussed the letter from Dr. Beesey, of Toronto, chairman of the movement for the promotion of the emigration to the West of the surplus female population of the East.

THE FRIENDLY HELP SOCIETY was read by Miss Lawson, which showed the society to be in a very satisfactory condition.

A LARGE MAP of the world giving a splendid idea of the extent of the British empire has been presented to the Board of Trade by Hon. Mr. Prior. The map is the joint work of Mr. G. R. Parkin, whose lectures and books on Imperial Confederation are known throughout the empire, and Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, the famous cartographer.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Ald. Partridge's By-Law for the Regulation of Cycling Excites Much Curiosity.

Rain Interferes With League Baseball—Intermediate Lacrosse Matches for 1896.

Every race on the programme of the spring meeting to be held at the Driving park on Saturday next, under the auspices of the Victoria Polo Club, has closed with numerous entries, but owing to several having to arrive by post the full list will not be published till tomorrow.

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LACROSSE. THE INTERMEDIATE SERIES. Mr. S. M. Robins, of Nanaimo, has been chosen hon. president of the Intermediate Lacrosse Association of British Columbia, his associate officers being: L. F. Lewis, Westminister, president; B. D. Presley, Victoria, vice president; H. J. Walton, Vancouver, secretary-treasurer; W. F. Norris, J. H. Diamond, H. L. Edmonds, and L. Tait, members of council. The association's referees are: C. W. Snell and J. J. Cambridge, Westminister; A. E. Suckling and E. A. Quigley, Vancouver; C. S. Campbell and F. Olin, Victoria; and F. Whiteside and D. D. Presley, Nanaimo. Here is the season's card of matches: May 30—Vancouver vs. New Westminister, at New Westminister. May 30—Nanaimo vs. Victoria, at Victoria. June 13—New Westminister vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo. June 13—Victoria vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver. June 27—Nanaimo vs. New Westminister, at New Westminister. July 18—New Westminister vs. Victoria, at Victoria. July 18—Vancouver vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo. July 25—Nanaimo vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver. Aug. 8—Victoria vs. New Westminister, at New Westminister. Aug. 22—Victoria vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo. Aug. 22—New Westminister vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver. Sept. 19—Victoria vs. Vancouver, at Victoria.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Sealing at Home and Abroad—Poor Catches Obtained on the Japan Coast.

The "Tacoma" Arrives After an Uneventful Voyage—The "Annie C. Moore" Returns.

News received through the arrival of the steamship Tacoma goes to show that the Victoria schooners hunting for seals along the coast of Japan are meeting with almost unprecedented poor luck, the entire catch heard of being even less than would recompense one vessel alone.

THE "ANNIE C. MOORE" HOME. Present indications point to much better success among the sealers yet to return from the coast of Japan than those already home. The Annie C. Moore, the last schooner to arrive so far, has a catch of 431 skins, while on the 30th ult. the Penelope had 400, with every prospect of securing 40 or 50 more on the day she was spoken. The Minnie had 460 when last heard from, and the Favorite's catch exceeded 800. Although the Moore started hunting with eight canoes she only carried six during the greater part of the season, this being explained by the desertion of two, which put off from the schooner one fine day when 40 miles from shore. The Indians were opposite their tribe's village at the time and the thoughts of home caused them to forsake their schooner, taking with them something like ten skins.

THE TACOMA IN AND GONE. After spending exactly 24 hours in port the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, which arrived from China and Japan early Sunday morning, proceeded to the Sound at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, having landed here about 300 tons of freight. Out of 250 Asiatic passengers she had aboard, 52 Chinese and 198 Japanese disembarked at Victoria. Mrs. Clarence Cox was the only saloon passenger aboard whose destination was Victoria, the others in the cabin being Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Virmarke, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Anderson and Master Walter Beesey. The Tacoma's trip was uneventful, two sealers off the entrance of the Straits being the only vessels sighted en route. Pursar Campbell was unable to leave here on the ship, as shortly after arrival he was conveyed to the Jubilee hospital, suffering from a very serious attack of lung trouble.

MARINE NOTES. The steamship Empress of China sailed for the Orient last evening, calling off the outer wharf while en route from Victoria at about eight o'clock. Among the passengers who embarked on her from Victoria was Mr. R. J. Ker, who goes to Japan to look after the sealing interests of R. P. Rithet & Co.

THE STEAMER MADRID sailed on her usual voyage last evening. She carried among her passengers Rev. Mr. Shorthouse. The United States steamer Patterson will come off the dock at Quarter-master harbor in two weeks, after being entirely rebuilt, at a cost of between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

FEMALE IMMIGRATION. The Women's Council yesterday discussed the letter from Dr. Beesey, of Toronto, chairman of the movement for the promotion of the emigration to the West of the surplus female population of the East. The letter pointed out that the greatest need of the Northwest was women, not only for domestic help but to supply the disconsolate bachelors with good wives. This communication had been first sent to the city council, but that body thought the subject beyond them and referred it to the Women's Council. The ladies tackled the letter and discussed it, but finally resolved "that owing to the difficulties involved in encouraging the immigration of women to a new country, the Council of Women does not see the way clear to take any steps to encourage the same."

Mrs. Edmonds read a very full report on the suppression of impure literature, and Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, the famous cartographer, presented a most instructive and exhaustive paper on the healthy and unhealthy conditions of women. The most employment of women in and a strong plea made for the betterment of their surroundings and a greater sympathy towards them from their employers, based on the golden rule, the maxim of the Women's Council, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you."

A report of the Friendly Help Society was read by Miss Lawson, which showed the society to be in a very satisfactory condition.

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BAD BLOOD.

Bad blood courses through the veins and arteries just the same as good blood does, but good blood carries with it health, while bad blood distributes diseases throughout the whole body.

Good blood means vigor. Bad blood sows the seed of scrofula, ulcers, abscesses, boils, blotches, skin diseases, and almost all the ills that flesh is heir to. To get health we must cure the bad blood, and

THE CURE

is Burdock Blood Bitters, which removes all impurities from the blood by its action on the stomach, liver and bowels, thus carrying off all morbid and effete matter, and purifying, cleansing and healing every organ of the body. Rich Red Blood is thus created, which is a guarantee of health and happiness.

See Our Prices.

- California Hams... 13c. per lb. Sugar-Cured Hams... 15c. per lb. Back Bacon... 15c. per lb. Long Clear Pork... 10c. per lb. Canadian Cheese... 12 1/2c. lb. Glasgow Peas Meal... 35c. pkg. Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish... 10c. per lb. Finnan Haddie... 10c. per lb. Cottole... 12 1/2c. lb. MM Tea... \$1.35 5-lb. Dr. Price's Baking Powder... 40c. Victoria Rolled Oats... 3 1/2c. lb.

R. H. Jameson,

33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

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 (G.O.C.); and Three Star (G.O.C.) OF ALL DEALERS. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—Comox property. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 21st day of June, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office of the city of Victoria, B.C., in Charge Book Vol. 11, folio 85, No. 12785, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 4th day of May, 1896, for the purchase of lot 15, being a subdivision of L-1, 56, Comox Township. This property, centrally situated, is bounded by Comox, V.I., and has two buildings thereon, one being a one and a half story residence of a rental value of about \$8.00 per month, the other being a small building used as an office. Terms half cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. T. L. MEYER, P.O. Box 22, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the date the Lumber & Trading Company (Limited Liability) was incorporated to remove the head office of the Company from Uclulet to Victoria, B.C. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, President. Victoria, April 20th, 1896.

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, and well equipped. For catalogues, address M. E. WADSWORTH, Ph. D. Director, ap20-131 Houghton, Mich.

SILVER, ORES, LEAD, COPPER WANTED.

Write for prices. Give assays, etc. STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo. ap26-17

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER 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 resisted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular, did it not supply what is all a place.—Medical Times January 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 stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony secures each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVIS, 10, Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 15d., 2s., 3d., &c. sec-7.

PH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who KNOWS THE GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secret and the New Discoveries of Medical Science, as applied to Married life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MARRIAGE."

We will mail one copy plain sealed cover, on request.

Address: O. Buffalo, N.Y.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Scores Another Win Over the Tacomas at Baseball Yesterday.

Shooting in the Military League Matches Opens This Afternoon at Clover Point.

TACOMA, May 12.—(Special)—Victoria won the 5th and last game of the present series to-day, defeating Tacoma by 5 to 4.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN THE EAST.

At Toronto—Toronto, 0; Syracuse, 9. At Scranton—Scranton, 13; Providence, 12.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 6.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Brooklyn, 9.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 8.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 10.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 10; Springfield, 5.

THE OAR.

JAMES BAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The managing committee of the James Bays decided last night to have as usual a reception tent at the celebration regatta at the Gorge.

THE WHEEL.

JOHNSON'S EUROPEAN FIXTURES.

PARIS, May 12.—J. S. Johnson, the well-known American bicycle rider, and Tom Eck, his trainer, were informed by a representative of the Associated Press of a story published in the United States to the effect that Johnson had been matched to meet the French cyclist, last Sunday, and had faked at the last minute.

THE PROPOSED BY-LAW.

Consideration of Ald. Partridge's proposed by-law to regulate cycling was the chief business before the V.W.C. at their general meeting last evening.

FIRST OF THE SCORCHERS.

The hearts of Victoria's enthusiastic wheelmen were made glad yesterday by the arrival of the first of the contingent of racing men who promise to make the meet on the 23rd at Oak Bay track the greatest spring racing event in the Northwest.

THE TURF.

If the number of entries obtained for the running races to take place at the Driving Park on Saturday next is any criterion to go by, the afternoon's sport will be of a very interesting character.

SALE.

and S. Saanich Agri-

middle aged men of

seeing many promising horsemen who can hold their own with the best amateur cracks of the old country.

MEMBERS' CUP, 1 MILE, SATURDAY, MAY 16, '96.

2 to 1 Cruiser (t.f.)

3 to 1 Black Beauty (t. and o.)

4 to 1 Rainbow (t.f.)

5 to 1 Buckskin (t. and o.)

6 to 1 Sax (o.)

The following is the programme:

First Race—Plate \$30; Polo ponies; half mile. Gentlemen riders; catch weights.

Hon. V. A. Stanley, b. g. The Rustler (a).

A. S. Innes' t. g. Don R. (a).

B. J. Perry's b. g. Carlo Bianco (3).

T. E. Tooley's b. g. Diavolo (5).

J. S. Byrn's bk. f. Kitty (4).

H. W. Gordon's b. g. Jerry (a).

H. B. Rogers' bk. c. Satan (a).

Second Race—Ladies' plate, \$30; half mile. Gentlemen riders; catch weights.

Mrs. Pemberton's ns. ch. Rainbow (5).

Miss Pooley's ns. b. g. Buckskin (a).

Mrs. D. M. Eberts' ns. b. g. Riley (5).

Mrs. James Dunsuir's bk. m. Black Beauty (t. and o.)

Mrs. J. H. Turner's ns. s. g. Sax (4).

Mrs. G. H. Barnard's ns. s. g. Cruiser (a).

Mrs. P. E. Irving's ns. b. m. Marcella (4).

Third Race—Match race, five-eighths mile and repeat; \$50 a side; \$60 added by the club.

F. W. Hall's s. f. Limey-Long (a), by Ledon-War Dance, against G. Byrnes' ch. m. Elsie (3), by Fellow Charm-Elsie L.

Fourth Race—Plate \$30; polo ponies; one-quarter mile; gentlemen riders; catch weights.

A. S. Innes' t. g. Don R. (a).

B. J. Perry's b. g. Carlo Bianco (3).

S. Byrn's bk. f. Kitty (4).

H. W. Gordon's b. g. Jerry (a).

Hon. V. A. Stanley's br. g. The Rustler (a).

T. E. Tooley's b. g. Diavolo (5).

H. B. Rogers' bk. c. Satan (a).

F. B. Pemberton's ch. c. Rainbow (5).

R. Dunsuir's bk. m. Black Beauty (a).

T. E. Pooley's b. g. Buckskin (a).

D. M. Eberts' b. g. Riley (5).

J. H. Turner's ns. s. g. Sax (4).

C. D. Mason's ns. bk. m. Marcella (4).

HERE AND THERE.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions will be opened and remain in progress at Clover Point until Saturday evening.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO. SCHOOL TRUSTEE BOARD

The Creditors Decide to Submit Remuneration of Trustees to Mr. Justice Drake.

An Arrangement to Be Made to Reduce Mortgage on Bank Premises Lots.

The Board Would Like to Help But Does Not See the Way Clear.

The question of what is to be done with the boys after they leave school was brought up in a letter from Mr. I. St. Clair, read at the meeting of the school board last night.

I have been encouraged to bring the following matter to your notice by the success attending the introduction of pupil teachers. I respectfully suggest that you persuade by every means in your power the city tradesmen to adopt a form of apprenticeship after the same manner.

It was thought that when the trustees were authorized to take steps in the direction of obtaining an extension of the mortgage and to use the available funds towards reducing it, so that the property question might not be sacrificed, a road sale.

The correspondence between the mortgages and the trustees was read by Mr. Beaven, the offer of the mortgages being, briefly, that the trustees were authorized to take steps in the direction of obtaining an extension of the mortgage and to use the available funds towards reducing it, so that the property question might not be sacrificed, a road sale.

Whereas the trustees have reported that, acting in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the creditors of this estate held on the 10th day of December, 1895, they have communicated with the mortgagees of the property known as lots 166 and 166a block 15, Victoria City, and that said mortgagees have consented to extend the time for payment of the principal of the sum of \$8,000 on account of principal, and that subject to the performance of the other conditions of the mortgage and upon receiving three months' notice in writing, they will accept further instalments from time to time, of not less than \$1,000 each, on account of and in reduction of said principal sum:

Resolved that the trustees be authorized to make the said payment of \$8,000 out of any moneys in their hands belonging to the estate and obtain from the said mortgagees said extension of time for the said period of five years, at 6 per cent. interest, provided that the trustees be authorized to devote such portion of the moneys in hand or which shall hereafter come into their hands as they shall see fit, to the payment of interest upon and further reduction of the principal debt of said mortgage in accordance with the terms proposed by the mortgagees.

In reply to Mr. E. E. Wootton, Mr. Beaven stated that the trustees have in hand sufficient money to pay the \$8,000 and to provide for taxes and to provide for taxes and other charges, if the creditors saw fit to deal with the property as set forth in the resolution.

The lots in question were the only numbered property held by the creditors.

On a ballot by tickets the resolution was carried by 203 to 29.

The trustees tried to dispose of the lots for \$8,500, but a number of recently had an offer of \$3,500 and thought it but right to place this offer before the creditors and have them decide whether this should be accepted or rejected.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Davies, seconded by Mr. R. Carter, it was decided by a vote of 220 to 29 not to entertain the offer.

A considerable amount of discussion arose over the remuneration of the trustees. Mr. Beaven pointed out that though a resolution had been passed at a former meeting making the remuneration 3 per cent. on the money collected, the resolution had not been properly passed by ballot as required by the act and was therefore not binding. He suggested as the best means of deciding the question of remuneration that it should be referred to some disinterested party in whom the creditors had confidence.

After some discussion Dr. W. J. Quinn moved, seconded by Mr. Geo. Shedden:

That the question of the amount of the past and future remuneration to be paid the trustees for their services in connection with the estate be referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, and that he be authorized to determine the amount and that it be paid from any moneys in the trustees' hands from time to time, and that Mr. Wootton be instructed to attend any application to fix such remuneration as solicitor for the creditors.

By a vote of 203 to 46 this resolution was carried and the meeting adjourned.

CELEBRATION REGATTA.

The celebration regatta and reception committees held meetings last night. The latter decided to fit up a barge for regatta day and will send out invitations to the Mayors of the other cities of the province and Sound, and will also send to the Governor McGraw of Washington to attend. It was definitely decided by the regatta committee that naphtha launches would not be eligible to compete for the prize for the best decorated pleasure boat at the regatta. The regatta starts at one o'clock sharp on May 25, and the races will consist of Peterboro canoe, single blade, for the championship of B. C.; junior single sculls; ten-oar naval cutter; junior four-oar (lapstreaks); naval twelve-oar cutters; Indian canoes (forty feet); Peterboro tandem; senior four-oar (lapstreaks); klootbanden's race; naval six-oar; Indian war canoes (thirty feet); four-paddle Peterboro canoe; naval, all comers; Peterboro canoe tandem, standing; tandem Indian canoe race (five at least to enter); greasy pole; punt race. The senior four's race will be with a start, the starting and finishing point being the starter's barge.

DEEPER AND RICHER.

Some Wonderfully Rich Ore Within Twenty Hours' Ride of Victoria—Alberni's Gold.

A Big Stamp Mill to Be Put Into Some Producing Mines in the District.

Henry Saunders, secretary of the Alberni Consolidated Mining Company, the mines of which are located near Alberni on Vancouver Island, was in the city yesterday.

"The deeper we go the richer it gets," said Mr. Saunders quietly. "Why men will go away off to the Yukon country at immense expense, and taking great risk, when we have both quartz and placer mines of greater value within twenty hours' ride from Victoria, is a wonder to me. With \$20 a man can pay his fare from Victoria on the steamer leaving there every Wednesday, and pay for a month's provisions in the bargain. Working men of experience get from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day and board. We have work for all who are there, but we do not want a big rush, because there is not the employment at present. Very little of the country, however, has been even prospected. The British mining laws are very liberal—in fact, quite to the advantage of the American miner. He can, in paying the \$5 mining license, go in and take up his claim and hold it against all comers. The surface rights may be secured from Mr. Dunsuir on very liberal terms, he having secured them with his railroad land grant. It has been contended in the courts that the owners' surface rights do not include the mineral, but that is a question for the courts in England to decide. We like the Americans because they are quick to see a good prospect and take advantage of it.

"The Alberni Consolidated Mining Company owns four mines in a group—the Alberni, Chicago, Warspite and Victoria. They are situated on Mineral creek, about 3,000 feet from its mouth, where it flows into China creek, which, in turn, flows into Alberni canal, the latter being an inlet of Barclay Sound, on the west shore of Vancouver Island. Beginning at the mouth of China creek on either side, the ground has been staked off in placer and quartz claims. The best placers are the Duke of York and Cataract, which have paid handsomely, but the quartz mines will do better.

"We had quite an experience with our mines," continued Mr. Saunders. "We sent men in there to prospect three years ago. They made the property, keeping us off with guns. Then it was thrown into litigation, and in that state remained for a long time, when we finally compromised by a consolidation, and we have become friends again. The ledge at first was but eighteen inches high, but now, after forty feet down, it has widened out to 3x6 feet. Three shifts of men are working, and we are getting down two feet a day.

"The first batch of ore, a ton and a half, gave a smelter test of \$150, or \$100 a ton; but that was surface ore. It was sent out on muleback. We now have 100 tons on the dump from our forty-foot level, and we shall begin at once to haul it out with teams, as there is now a good road. Loaded on the steamers, one-half will go to Tacoma and the other to the Selby smelter at San Francisco for tests.

"If the ore proves satisfactory, and does as well as expected, we shall put in a big stamp mill in the spring. It will be located on the creek at the base of an incline of 2,600 feet in a distance of a mile and a quarter, leading directly from the mines.

"There are other good mines in the locality producing ore of a very high grade. The Ophir mine has \$146 ore. The Last Chance and the Missing Link each are free gold propositions of a very high grade."

Mr. Saunders also had with him some copper-bearing quartz, which in richness could hardly be exceeded so far as appearance goes. The amount of copper predominated over the amount of rock to such an extent that it must have been fully 90 per cent. in that valuable metal. It is from a mine on Texada Island, while in the city Mr. Saunders met Edward Blewett and Mr. Davis, who are engaged in gold and copper mining at Fairview, B.C., and to say that these gentlemen were astonished at the richness of these two lots of quartz would be putting it mildly indeed. One old time mining expert took a piece of this gold quartz and ground it into powder. He was prepared for a surprise, but the amount of yellow metal was even a revelation to him.

Mr. Saunders has resided in Victoria ever since 1866, and for the most of that time has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has always taken a great interest in the mineral region of the interior mountains of Vancouver Island.

It sick headache is misery, what are Carver's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

HEART DISEASE STRIKES DOWN ALL CLASSES.

The Essential Matter is to be Prepared for any Emergency.

It is painful to pick up the daily papers and observe how people of all classes are being stricken down with heart disease and apoplexy. One day it is the farmer in the field, again the laborer carrying his hod, or, in some cases, a prominent architect in Ottawa. Perhaps it is not too strong a statement, that 80 per cent. of the people of Canada are in some degree affected in some degree. What a blessing it is, then, that there exists a medicine like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is so quick in producing relief. Instantly the patient obtains that ease that is so longed for when the heart is afflicted. There is absolutely no case of heart disease that it will not heal, and with few exceptions, will produce a radical cure. Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

DIAMOND DYES.

Diamond Dyes have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the intelligent people of this country by their aid old and faded clothes have been made to look like new.

Diamond Dyes save money in every home; they are true to name, and stand at the head of all dye-stuffs in the world. Diamond Dyes are the only original and only reliable package dyes, and have never had an equal. They are the true preventives of hard times, and will solve the exorbitant problem of how to make small incomes cover increasing family demands. There are vile and worthless imitations of Diamond Dyes; therefore see that your dealer supplies you with the "Diamond." Common dyes are sold for the sake of large profits.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

The week just ended has been uneventful so far as concerns the markets. Quiet has been everywhere noticeable and will, it is expected, continue until a change of weather comes or until the wholesale trade is now beginning to improve and some very important shipments have recently been made both to northern and inland points. There are several changes affecting retail quotations of vegetables this week and one of these has been the material reduction in the price of potatoes. With the increased supply of new potatoes last year's stock is rapidly being re-stocked in value, and the quantity on hand is still very large. Receipts of green stuffs from California have as yet been very small, the showing made in the market being somewhat disappointing. New fruits are coming in more plentifully and the last consignment of strawberries received from California is a big improvement on those which arrived previously. In staples Salem flour is the only new commodity in the markets.

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl \$5.50

Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.50

Victoria XXX 4.75

Portland roller 5.00

Salem 5.00

Rainier 5.25

Snowflake 5.00

Olympic 5.25

Premier 5.50

Three Star 5.00

Two Star 4.00

Superior 5.00

Wheat per ton 35.00@37.00

Oats per ton 25.00@27.00

Barley per ton 22.00@25.00

Middlings per ton 22.00@25.00

Bran per ton 18.00@20.00

Ground feed per ton 22.00@25.00

Corn, white per ton 35.00@40.00

" cracked, per ton 40.00@45.00

Commeal, per 10 lbs 55

Catmeal, per 10 lbs 45@50

Roller oats, per lb 3 1/2

Potatoes, per sack 50@65

Cabbages (new) per lb 2 1/2

Hay, baled, per ton \$9@12

Straw, per bale 75

Onions, per ton 25@30

Lettuce, three bunches, per doz 10@12 1/2

Asparagus, per lb 10@12 1/2

Rhubarb, per lb 25

Spigs, Island, per doz 25@30

" imported per doz 20

Butter, fresh, per lb 25@30

" Creamery, per lb 25

" Dairy, per lb 25

" California per lb 25

" California per square 30

" Dots, per lb 25

Hams, American, per lb 14@18

" Canadian, 14@18

" Boneless, 14@18

Bacon, American, per lb 14@18

" Rolled, 14@18

" Long, clear, 14@18

" Canadian, 14@18

Shoulders, per lb 12 1/2

Lard, per lb 12 1/2

Golden Cottage, per lb 12 1/2

Mzats—Beef per lb 6@12 1/2

Sides, per lb 6@12 1/2

Veal 10@12 1/2

Mutton 10@12 1/2

Pork, fresh, per lb 10@12 1/2

Chickens, each, per lb 5@7 1/2

Pigeons, per brace 25@30

Turkeys, Eastern, per lb 17

Geese 15@18

Fruit—Australian apples, per lb 8

Chilliwack apples, per box 1.75

Oranges, (Riverside) per doz 25@30

Lemons, (California) per doz 25@30

Bananas, per doz 25@30

Strawberries, per box 20

Cherries, per lb 10@12 1/2

Fruit—Salmon, spring, per lb 10@12 1/2

Smoked 12@25

Halibut 10@12 1/2

Oolachans (smoked) per lb 10

VISITORS FROM THE EAST.

Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick of Ontario, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the C.P.R., Messrs. R. E. Angus and G. McDonald, of Montreal, and Hon. R. M. Wells, of Toronto, a former speaker of the Ontario Legislature, arrived over from Vancouver last night, and will spend to-day in the city. The party have just made a pleasure trip through the South-Western States, travelling to California by the Atchafalpa & Topeka railway. Mr. Shaughnessy, on his way east, will make his official inspection of the C.P.R., but the rest of the party return direct. Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick was here some years ago, and notes with pleasure the signs of improvement and progress since his last visit.

DIAMOND DYES.

Diamond Dyes have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the intelligent people of this country by their aid old and faded clothes have been made to look like new.

Diamond Dyes save money in every home; they are true to name, and stand at the head of all dye-stuffs in the world. Diamond Dyes are the only original and only reliable package dyes, and have never had an equal. They are the true preventives of hard times, and will solve the exorbitant problem of how to make small incomes cover increasing family demands. There are vile and worthless imitations of Diamond Dyes; therefore see that your dealer supplies you with the "Diamond." Common dyes are sold for the sake of large profits.

THE PALO ALTO GOLD-MINING CO.

The Palo Alto Gold-Mining Company was incorporated yesterday. Hon. D. W. Higgins and Leonard H. Solly are the Victorian representatives of the company. The directors are B. C. Nichols and W. G. Estep, of Spokane, and P. A. O'Farrell were also chosen as directors. C. Dubois Mason was elected secretary and his headquarters are at Victoria. It has been formed to operate the Palo Alto mine. This property is considered by Frank Loring, John M. Burke and other well known mining experts to be one of exceedingly great promise. Two hundred thousand shares of stock have been donated by the vendors to be sold for working capital purposes.

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The Colonist. THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896. Published Every Monday and Thursday. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertising, is that which is inserted in the columns of the Colonist...

LIBERAL BIRDS OF SOIL.

Their Habit of Abusing Their Own Nests Damages Themselves. (From the Ottawa Journal, Independent.) Referring to the fact that owing to the redistribution of constituencies...

Half a lie is sometimes worse than no truth, and one can at least feel grateful to the Brantford Expositor for perpetrating a whole lie, which can be nailed. Probably the Expositor did not quite intend to straighten falsehood...

New Brunswick would up the decade ending 1891 with a population of 321,294, an increase of only 61 in ten years. Vermont, a correspondent state, completed the same decade with 332,422, an increase during the ten years of 130 persons...

For self-feeding stoves use Pennsylvania hard; for steady heat and lasting power is unrivalled.

A SET OF PROVERBS BY FRANK BARRETT.

(Copyright, 1896, by Macmillan & Co.)

CHAPTER XXXIII. Another week passed by, and then Dawson, shortsighted as he was in his selfishness, began to perceive that things were not coming all right, as he had expected...

"What's amiss, Jack?" asks I one day when I found him thus. He looked to see that the door was shut, and then says he gloomily: "She doesn't sing as she used to, Kit; she doesn't laugh hearty."

"We did it for the best," says I. "We could not foresee this." It so happened that night that Moll could eat no supper, pleading for her excuse that she felt sick.

"Well, dear," says she, "I do believe 'tis idleness is the root of my disorder." After this we sat silent awhile, looking into the embers; then Jack, first to give expression to his thoughts, says: "I think you were never so happy in your life, Moll, as that time we were in Spain, nor can I recollect ever feeling so free from care myself—after we got out of the hands of that gentleman robber."

"Barcelona for my money," responds Dawson, whose memories of Elche were not so cheerful as of those parts where we had led a more vagabond life. "Elche!" repeats Moll, twining her fingers, and with a smile gleaming in her eyes.

"With all my heart, dear I'd do it were anything in the world I'm not to make you happy?" She took his hand upon her knee, and caressing it says: "Let us go soon, father."

Toronto, May 11.—Fowler Fries Heintz, a farmer, had on Saturday a family consisting of his wife and three children. This morning he has nine children. His young wife presented him with six babies at one birth, three boys and three girls, all bright, well developed and able to cry lustily.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Conservative Convention at Vancouver—Exploration of Indian Mounds on the Fraser.

VANCOUVER, May 11.—The case against J. Turner for alleged breach of the game protection act in having deer in his possession during the close season was dismissed. The Indians are allowed to shoot deer the year around, and the skins were bought from the Indians.

VANCOUVER, May 12.—As many predicted a dark horse won at the Conservative convention last night. About midnight Mr. G. H. Cowan was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, May 11.—(Special)—Requisitions are in circulation in Marquette asking E. A. Struthers, manager of the Barnardo farm at Russell, to run as Patron and Independent candidate.

VICTORIA'S ALASKAN TRADE. Having been well satisfied with the shipment of goods received from Victoria last year, the Commercial Company recently in ten days ago placed a second large order with Simon Leiser & Co. of this city, with the result that the steamer City of Puebla sailing for San Francisco this evening will carry away over 300 tons of freight destined for Alaska.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, May 11.—Four panthers—two old ones and two cubs—were seen recently in Millstream valley near what is known as the "Jingleloep mine." The local newspaper has been notified by one of the houses owned by Dunsuir & Sons, at the Wellington collieries, occupied by Mr. Harry Gilbert, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

ROME, May 11.—The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, in a speech in the chamber endorsed the declarations of General Ricotti, the minister of war and of foreign affairs, when he stated that General Baratieri must be tried before a military tribunal and deposed.

Work on the mines at Quenselle has commenced in earnest and every day sees pack trains and wagons leaving with miner's supplies. Idle men are not to be found about here and many a man has had two or three jobs offered to him on the same day...

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

It is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera morbus, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

At his recent visit to this city Col. I. N. Peyton being questioned by a Record reporter, emphatically denied that he has purchased the Stimmel holdings in the Le Roi mine.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, May 11.—W. F. Burton, A. W. Jones and A. P. Lutton came up on Saturday morning's train and had some good fishing in the Cowichan river.

CARIBOO. (From the B. C. Mining Journal.) Mr. Marsh has arrived at Barkerville from Victoria and commenced active operations on the Black Jack quartz mine.

WESTMINSTER, May 11.—James Rousset, boat and shoe merchant, has assigned. Mr. Charles Hill-Tont has recently made some rarely interesting discoveries in the Indian mounds of the Fraser river.

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