

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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LATEST FROM LONDON.

How to Revolutionize English Iron Trade—The Czar and the New Shah.

Another Guiana Boundary Blue Book—Prince of Wales' Dinner—Vernon Harcourt's Speech.

LONDON, May 6.—A conference of the British iron trade was opened in London today. The speeches made and the papers read dealt on the serious competition which is being offered to the British iron trade from American and German sources. Sir A. Hickman, representative in parliament for North Wolverhampton, who is himself an ironmaster and a person of consequence in the railway world, presided over the conference. In the remarks which he addressed to the meeting, he urged that a reduction of one farthing a ton in the charge for the carriage of minerals would revolutionize the English trade. Another speaker thought that the chief reason for England's loss of trade was the great strikes and lock-outs which have occurred in the iron trade in late years.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: "The Czar and the new Shah have exchanged the most cordial telegrams of sympathy, the Shah declaring that it is his first duty to foster and develop the friendly relations which bound his beloved parent to the Russian imperial family."

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle asserts that the condition of Mgr. Galimberti, the distinguished papal diplomat, is desperate. The correspondent also says that Cardinal Biondi, bishop of Palestrina, is in a serious condition from an attack of apoplexy.

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, has arrived at Constantinople in good health.

Hon. Jefferson Colledge and Governor Levi P. Morton, both former ministers of the United States in Paris, have forwarded handsome subscriptions for the American Chamber of Commerce here, to which they also offer their felicitations upon its efforts toward opening the French markets to American products and toward fortifying the ties between the two nations.

The Daily News reports that a second blue book on the Guiana boundary question will be ready on Wednesday next, but will not be published here until it has reached Washington.

Prince of Wales gave a dinner party to-night, at which were present all of the ambassadors, the foreign powers in London, the members of the government, many ex-ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Field Marshal Viscount Wolsey, and other prominent personages.

The report that Baron Clemens von Kettner, ambassador and first secretary of the German embassy at Washington, is to succeed Dr. E. von Winckler, the German minister to Mexico, on November 1, is officially confirmed. Dr. von Winckler has been recalled at his own request on account of ill-health.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, in a speech last night at the banquet of the National Liberal Club, promised to support the American raid in South Africa to the bottom. He confessed impatience at the delay in the settlement of the Venezuela dispute, and said he believed the country was anxious for arbitration, and no personal pride or diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to impede the negotiations.

It has transpired that Sheikh Jem All Elin, the Persian agitator, supposed to have been the instigator of the assassination of the Shah, was arrested. Later, however, he was released owing to lack of evidence.

As a result of the inquest upon the remains of the late Col. North, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The coroner's physician testified that he had previously noticed symptoms of heart disease, which, he asserted, was the cause of the colonel's death.

The most surprising feature of gossip to-day is that in spite of the Croesus-like reputation enjoyed by the late Colonel North he did not die possessed of nearly so many millions as people imagined. He was widely reputed for his extravagant expenditures in entertainment and for prodigal pourings forth into the political pot, but it is known to comparatively few that of late he had been unsuccessful in many business ventures in one Australian mine, the Londonderry, which is now said to have lost a small fortune.

TEMISCOUTA RAILWAY DEAL.

MONTREAL, May 6.—(Special)—J. Israel Tarte has admitted having received \$17,500 in the Temiscouta railway deal. He declared in court, while giving evidence yesterday in the case of R. Macdonald vs. Boswell and Rordan, that he had a claim for \$45,000 against the company. He, however, admitted \$17,500, and informed the court that the balance was applied to objects which had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting the Behring sea seal fisheries during the past year indicate that these fisheries are in a very unsatisfactory state. No success attended the attempt of the state department to secure a revision and extension of the laws of all countries concerned in the seal fisheries by international action.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Manitoba Claims to Have a Population of a Quarter of a Million.

The Liberals Not Likely to Make Any Gains in the Maritime Provinces.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, May 6.—E. S. Dennis, assistant to the Statistician General, has been appointed to take charge of the Manitoba census. He leaves for Winnipeg in a few days. The Manitoba government claims to have a population of a quarter of a million, an increase of a hundred thousand during the last five years. The investigation carried on at the request of Hon. Dr. Montague in regard to the outbreak of glanders in Liverpool shows that it was due to American horses and not Canadian, as reported.

A prominent Nova Scotia Grit who is in town admits that his party will not make any gains in that province nor in the Maritime Provinces generally. He concedes that Mr. D. C. Fraser will be beaten in Guysborough.

The marriage of Professor Robertson, the agricultural commissioner, to Miss Mather, daughter of John Mather, took place here to-day.

OTTAWA, May 7.—Hon. Mr. Montague has made arrangements with the Dominion line for cold storage accommodation in their new vessels, which is calculated to give weekly accommodation for three hundred tons of butter, cheese and fruit.

Fishery Commissioner Wakeham returned from Washington to-day. The report of the two international commissioners is well under way. It will contain, among other things, interesting information and important recommendations regarding the Lake of the Woods and British Columbia fisheries.

The Royal Society of Canada's meeting commences on May 18. Among the papers to be read are the following: Climatic changes in British Columbia, by Dr. Dawson; and the spawning habits, coloration and form of sockeye salmon in British Columbia, by Professor Prince.

Dr. Walkem arrived here to-night.

MURDERER HOLMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Murderer Holmes seems to be devoting his time, outside of his conferences with his spiritual advisers, to a futile attempt to prove that he did not kill Howard Pictzel. He has had numerous consultations with his attorney and a Western legal representative, Mr. W. Bullock.

Lawyer Rotan declines to make known how Holmes will dispose of his property. Mr. Fabey, Mrs. Pictzel's attorney, says his client is very distrustful of the promises of Holmes. She will go to her home in Batavia, Ill., to-day, and there wait the result of the negotiations.

"Holmes assured Mrs. Pictzel that she will receive at least one-third of the real estate he leaves," said Lawyer Fabey. "While I do not believe in his ability to dispose of his property, I am inclined to the belief that he will not go to the gallows without making some provision for the widow."

The idea, entertained by Mr. Ferry, of the Fidelity Life Assurance Association, that those \$10,000 Holmes collected after Pictzel's death, that Holmes would commit suicide rather than die on the gallows, is scorned by Lawyer Rotan.

"Holmes is ready to meet death," he said, "but will meet it more cheerfully if he has the opportunity to prove that, in spite of his confession, he had not killed Pictzel's children. Holmes has disbursed much of the money received from the sale of the small horde of people to prove that he did not kill Howard Pictzel. He assured me that his interest in the Castle property in Chicago will more than reimburse him for the money he swindled her out of in false promissory notes, purporting to have been signed by her husband, but in all Holmes' statements there is the suspicion of a lie. He is the most reckless man in making promises whom I have ever conversed with. I think, and in that thought Mrs. Pictzel joins me, that Holmes is giving away that which he does not possess."

NANAIMO ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, May 6.—(Special)—In the Planta case to-day the grand jury returned true bills on the charge of misappropriating the funds of the Blakeway estate and disobedience to the statutes, but threw out the Hardy estate matter. The accused, who was represented by Mr. Atkman, of Victoria, pleaded guilty to the last named offence only, whereupon Mr. Young, for the crown, entered a nolle prosequi on the remaining counts. After evidence as to the previous good character of the accused had been given, the charge imposed a fine of \$75.

Keetloosh, the Indian convicted of unlawfully wounding Alichein, was sentenced to six months' hard labor, while Anna Ballo, unlawfully disposing of the dead body of her child, was discharged after twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

This completed the docket. The grand jury has not yet supplied its presentment.

To-day Judge Harrison delivered judgment in favor of the defendant in Parsons v. Westwood. The plaintiff sued to recover certain lots on the ground that the N.Y.C. Co. conveyed them to him in fee simple in 1875 and that he never subsequently conveyed away the title. The evidence showed that the plaintiff's father bought the lots in his son's name in 1875 and sold them in 1876, signing his son's name to a deed of sale and his own as a witness.

KRUGER'S GENEROSITY.

The "Times" Says the Course of the Transvaal Deserves Recognition.

Incursion From Matabeleland Contemplated—Sentences on the Reformers—Barnato's Reasons.

LONDON, May 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria telegraphs to that paper as follows: "The calm and generous attitude of the South African republic after the injury and the provocation it has received merits recognition. England might well extend the hand of friendship and endeavor to meet such of the wishes of the Transvaal as are not inconsistent with British interests."

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Capetown which indicates that the conspiracy to overthrow the Transvaal had a still wider ramifications. It is stated that all of the telegrams from the Chartered South Africa Company in Capetown bore the stamp "On the company's service."

From copies of the letters which the Transvaal obtained from Dr. Jameson (upon his capture), it seems that orders had been given to prepare everything in Matabeleland for an invasion of the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Pretoria, also to the Daily Telegraph, says: "President Kruger keenly sympathizes with Colonel Chamberlain's dilemma, and is convinced that he was quite unaware of the intrigues going on. The executive council's decision in regard to the sentences of the Reformers is a report of the stubborn objections of Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces and a member of the executive council, that there should be an unanimous opinion in regard to them."

The report that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit have resigned their positions as directors of the British Chartered South Africa Co. is confirmed. The Pall Mall Gazette is informed that British Chartered South Africa Co. has decided not to accept the resignations.

The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg says it has authority to state that the sentences passed on the reformers will be reduced to a fine and imprisonment substituted. The sentence of banishment, the newspaper adds, will be waived.

The Daily Mail asserts that Rutherford Harris, the secretary in Cape Colony of the Chartered South Africa Co., has tendered his resignation. He was one of those implicated in the Jameson raid and the Transvaal cryptograms.

The Pretoria correspondent of Le Temps, of Paris, reaffirms the statement that Sir Brougham Lough, now Lord Loch of Drylaw, when Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, offered to aid a revolutionary movement in the Transvaal, and in the face of Lord Loch's denial of the original report.

Barney Barnato says that he was actuated by common humanity and a desire to help the Transvaal in closing down many of his mines. He says that he has no reliable men in prison, and he has no competent overseers. He is, he affirms, personally friendly with President Kruger.

A Paris despatch to the Standard says that Le Temps' Pretoria correspondent reports that papers are about to be submitted to the Transvaal government in an extract from the English instructions to Jameson's troops. The papers exist, says Le Temps' correspondent, that the Rhodesia horse were ordered to be in readiness for the raid.

THE RACING FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The blue-blooded two-year-olds, Orestes, son of the mighty Ormonde, and San Mateo, son of the great Salvo, met on the Inglewood track yesterday, when San Mateo won, time 56 seconds. On Friday last the two colts met in a race in which there were several starters. San Mateo got away first and was never caught. Mr. Macdonough, the owner of Orestes, was not satisfied and made a match with the owner of San Mateo for \$1,000 a side, which was run yesterday with the above result. San Mateo is the son of Salvo, a Kentucky bred horse brought to California. There was no question about Salvo's capacity as a two-year-old, a three-year-old and a four-year-old. He holds the best record for a mile and a quarter that America ever produced. Ormonde, the sire of Orestes, is without doubt the greatest race horse England has produced since Hermit, which won the sensational Derby of 1867. Ormonde has got in England five great race horses and there is no reason that Orestes should not be as good as his sire. His conformation is such that as a sprinter he is a little slow to get moving in a short dash, such as a half mile or four and a half furlongs. When he gets older a long distance, up to four miles, will suit him as well as any colt ever seen in this country.

"FEALAR" A WINNER.
LONDON, May 7.—This was the third and last day of the Chester meeting. Seven horses started in the grand Chester hirc race, when the Fealar won, Powick second, Irish Car third.

RATES TO THE KOOTENAY.

A New Tariff Will Go Into Operation at the Middle of This Month.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—(Special)—The N. P. R. and C. Co. company give notice that a change in freight rates to the West Kootenay country will go into effect on May 15.

HE WANTED TO RESIGN.

Cecil Rhodes and the South African Company—Hammond's Wife and Kruger.

Bad Faith Charged—Food Supplies for the Front—Derivishes Are Dismayed.

LONDON, May 7.—The Times publishes a communication from Mr. Hawksley, solicitor for the British Chartered South African Company, which contains the minutes of the board meetings, its correspondence, etc., during the period of the excitement over the Jameson raid and since, showing that Cecil Rhodes, before leaving London on his return to Rhodesia, empowered Mr. Hawksley to tender his resignation to the Chartered Co., if it should prove advisable, he being actuated by a supreme desire to preserve the company's charter. Mr. Jameson also, it is announced, authorized Mr. Hawksley to exonerate the directors of the Chartered Company from any knowledge of or complicity in his raid.

The directors at a meeting also placed on record their absolute ignorance of the raid; Mr. Hawksley's letter to the board tendering the resignation of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, the two directors directly implicated by the "Transvaal" program, intimated that both of these persons will continue to devote their energies to Rhodesia in an unofficial capacity, retaining their directorships in other African railway and telegraph companies.

The directors of the Chartered South Africa Company on Monday called Cecil Rhodes at Gwelo as follows: "Hesitate to accept resignation. What's your view?" Mr. Rhodes replied from Gwelo on Wednesday: "Let resignation wait. I will be in Kimberley to-morrow. The directors thereupon deferred their acceptance of the resignation."

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has intimated to the directors that the government has not considered it its duty to advise the directors in the present situation.

A Pretoria despatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Wednesday, says: "John Hammond's wife had a long and touching interview with President Kruger to-night, at which she pleaded the cause of her husband and the other prisoners. President Kruger promised to consider everything, and said he hoped the matter would be settled by the end of the week."

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin states that Eugene Wolff, the African explorer, has published a card charging the foreign office with bad faith in appointing Lieutenant Werther as chief of the Franki company, a German expedition of the northern parts of German East Africa. According to Mr. Wolff, Lieutenant Werther, during a previous expedition, committed severe crimes against the natives to procure Werther, but desisted on the promise of the foreign office that he should be shelved.

A despatch from Capetown to the Times says: "Supplies of food are being sent from Salisbury to Gwelo by native carriers. The Gwelo and Salisbury columns have gazetted Cecil Rhodes as their Colonel."

COLONEL NORTH.

LONDON, May 6.—Colonel North, while presiding at a meeting in the Nitrate Company's offices in the Wool Pack building to-day, fainted in his chair and expired at 4 o'clock. Among those present when the Colonel fainted was Captain North, his son, in whose arms he expired. Further information shows that the Colonel attended a meeting of the Lagunas Company at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and returned to his office, apparently in good health. He had a drink with some friends in a saloon situated between the building, and then mounted the stairs in order to attend the meeting of the Nitrate railway.

Prior to this meeting, Col. North ate a dozen oysters and drank a bottle of wine from a neighboring restaurant. Shortly afterwards he complained of severe pains, but soon collapsed in his chair and expired.

The police were summoned and are now guarding the room in which the Colonel died. The body will remain there until the close of the inquest, which will take place to-morrow. Col. North was asked by a friend yesterday whether it would be advisable to back either of his horses, Hebron and Red Heart, for the great Jubilee stakes, a handicap of 3,000 sovereigns which is to be run at Kempton park on Saturday next.

The belief is growing that the Colonel died from a stroke of apoplexy, not heart disease as was at first generally believed.

It is doubtful if ever the fabled wealth of Barney Barnato exceeded the self-made fortune of Col. North, who spent his money liberally and was one of the moneyed powers of the English turf.

By enjoying the friendship of the Prince of Wales, by his lavish hospitality and by his judicious demeanor he succeeded in late years in advancing his social reputation considerably, although never reaching the inner social set. One of his latest projects was the establishment of a Monte Carlo, in comparison with which the famous gambling resort of the Prince of Monaco would be puny indeed.

It was stated that Col. North had bought from the King of the Belgians a strip of seacoast near Ostend for \$1,500,000, whereon he purposed building a magnificent marble casino, which was to be managed with princely extravagance.

WINNIPEG'S RECEPTION.

"Joe Martin's Funeral Procession" an Unusually Splendid Demonstration.

Advices From All Parts of the Country Most Favorable to the Government.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Sir Charles Tupper, Premier, and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, the new Minister of the Interior, and party received one of the heartiest welcomes ever tendered by Winnipeggers when they reached here this evening from Ottawa. During the afternoon a stop had been made at West Selkirk, where an address was presented to Sir Charles who replied briefly. At 8 o'clock sharp, when the special train pulled into Winnipeg, the platform was black with people and all the streets surrounding the station were crowded.

Hearty cheers went up for Sir Charles and Hugh John as they alighted and the cheering continued up the entire length of Main street as the procession proceeded to the Manitoba hotel. Here an informal reception was held, Sir Charles and Hugh John being overwhelmed with congratulations on the formation of the new cabinet. Hon. Col. Prior, of Victoria, accompanied Sir Charles as far as Selkirk, but came on to Winnipeg from there. He will remain here several days. The Provincial Conservative convention opens at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and will continue till evening.

In an interview to-night Sir Charles said he would go directly from Winnipeg to Ottawa on his return trip, as several matters of importance required his attention. On Saturday, the 16th, he would address a mass meeting in Montreal, also taking part in a second demonstration at that point at a later date. From Montreal he would go to Quebec, and then to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From the Maritime Provinces he would return to Ontario, and hoped to be able to speak in all the large centres.

In these days of newspaper enterprise it was not necessary, he said, to make the extended tour that marked the campaigns of earlier years. The speech one delivers at night is now read the next day in every town and village for several hundred miles around. At most of his meetings he hoped to be accompanied by Hon. Mr. Foster or some other of his colleagues. He said he would regard the overthrow of the National Policy, if such a contingency should occur, as a calamity to the country, while its maintenance would ensure the continued industrial prosperity of the Dominion. He thought the National Policy had a much stronger hold on the people now, as was evinced by the meeting of certain Liberal speakers in all parts of the country. The scheme for a fast steamship service on the Atlantic, to which is joined the proposition of making Canada the main highway between England and the East, were most important matters for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Pacific Coast.

Sir Charles said he had nothing to say on the remedial bill beyond what he had stated. "Supplies of food are being sent from Salisbury to Gwelo by native carriers. The Gwelo and Salisbury columns have gazetted Cecil Rhodes as their Colonel."

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

MONTREAL, May 6.—(Special)—The asking for tenders by the Canadian government for four fast steamships causes satisfaction here. It is highly probable that both the Allan and Dominion lines will submit offers for the service. Since Richards, Mills & Company, the English ship owners, and Harland & Wolff, the renowned Belfast builders, have become large owners in Dominion lines, their financial importance has wonderfully increased, and it would not be surprising if these people became stout competitors to give Canada a service equal to that maintained by the best New York companies. Richards arrived out by the Vancouver, and although now in Portland, it is an open secret that he is on his side in connection with a fast line. Your correspondent also learns that the Dominion people have a surprise in store for the Canadians when their new steamer Canada, now building at Belfast, reaches here in July. All definite information respecting that boat has been withheld, but it is understood that the Canada will be a 17½ knot boat and possess accommodation for 400 saloon, with a proportionate number of cabin and steerage passengers.

INDIGNANT FISHERMEN.

DUNKIRK, May 6.—Local fishermen are indignant because fish caught in Canadian waters and shipped into the United States packed, are admitted free of duty. It is pointed out that the United States government stocks the lakes with millions of fry, which breed in the spawning grounds along the Canadian shore, and that American fishermen are prohibited from entering Canadian waters to fish. Revenue cutters vigilantly patrol the centre of the lake, and woe to the luckless or venturesome craft that crosses the imaginary line. The fate of the tug Grace, which hailed from this port and was taken into custody by the cutter Dolphin about two years ago is marked in the minds of states fishermen and few dare chance a similar fate, so all keep away from the danger line meridian. Then, again, it is urged that the companies in the fishery industry employ cheap labor, enjoy cheap rents, go to little expense to pack their fish, putting just enough ice on to keep them while getting them into the States free of duty, and there are able to undersell American fishermen. This feeling will bear fruit before long in an earnest attempt to amend legislation so as to put fish on the dutiable list.

The Derivishes have arrived at Damara in a dismayed condition. The families of Osman Digma and the other leaders have fled to El Damar on the Nile. It is reported that 2,000 Derivishes have been ordered to reinforce Dongola.

DOMINION POLITICS.

Mowat's Excessive Prudence Criticized—Laurier Believes in Teaching Religion in Schools.

Dalton McCarthy Scored by Hon. J. F. Wood—Candidates and Their Movements.

MONTREAL, May 7.—The papers in this province are daily becoming more severe in treating what they call Sir Oliver Mowat's "excessive prudence." The Roman Catholic bishops, including Mgr. Langevin, of St. Boniface, were conferring with Archbishop Fabre yesterday, and the report is revived that a mandement is in preparation. Hon. Mr. Angers received a despatch from the Premier to-day saying that a popular demonstration will be held here on the 15th instant in Sohier park, and Windsor hall on the 16th.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was yesterday tendered the nomination for Northumberland county, New Brunswick, George Taylor, the Conservative whip, has been re-nominated for South Leeds at Delta.

Toronto, May 7.—The announcement that E. B. Oiler, president of the board of trade, will contest West Toronto is received with great enthusiasm in Conservative circles.

Brockville, May 7.—At a meeting here last night Hon. J. F. Wood, in reference to Dalton McCarthy, said it was the merest hypocrisy to assume an air of sincerity and say that he left the Conservatives because he could not stand their bad acts. He could not see their bad acts till he was near sixty years of age, when he turned like a dog—he used the term advisedly, for he had been fed out of the coffers of the country—on those who had assisted him, and lifted him out of obscurity as a struggling lawyer in Barrie, where he should have been left. A few years ago Mr. McCarthy called himself an N.P. man. The other night he was a Grit in all but name. The only explanation was that he was a crank, and it was a shame conveniently near and lunatics remain at large. Mr. Wood said he did not want to be severe and would say nothing he would not say to Mr. McCarthy's face.

A Toronto despatch says that Dalton McCarthy has telegraphed Hon. Mr. Wood at Brockville, challenging him to be present at a meeting to-morrow at Prescott and repeat to his face the charges he made at Brockville.

Quebec, May 7.—In the course of a speech here Hon. Mr. Laurier said in reference to the Manitoba schools: "Let my word reach Manitoba and every part of the Dominion. I am not in lawless schools, I believe in teaching religion in the schools."

The report current in Quebec is that Sir Hector Langevin will run for Kamouraska against Mr. Carroll, M.P., and Louis Taschereau for Sir Adolphe Beaulieu's old county, Rimouski.

PORT ARTHUR, May 7.—Charles Beck, of Penetanguishene, who came up here to secure the Liberal nomination or endorsement and did so at most important points has weakened. When he came to count the cost of being a candidate in Algoma and probably an unsuccessful one he reconsidered his determination.

TRADE IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, May 7.—Bradstreet's says regarding trade in Ontario: "The retail trade throughout Ontario has felt the favorable influence of seasonable weather during the past week. Good selling by retailers of spring goods of all kinds is reported. The sorting trade at wholesale houses is fair, but purchases are of a hand to mouth character. The uncertainty incident to the elections tends to prevent the sale of large amounts of goods and to diminish the number of future contracts. Navigation is now open and grain is moving freely all along the Canadian water route from Port Arthur. Prices of grain show little change in the past week. Wheat, oats, corn and barley are slightly easier; peas and rye are firm. On the Canadian stock exchanges values have had a declining tendency. The high rates for money and the difficulty in arranging loans have had an adverse effect. Money continues firm at Toronto at 5½ to 6 per cent. for call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for commercial loans."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

They have put up work, having 20 feet wide at the top, 12 feet in the middle, and 8 feet at the bottom. They put this all up saws and round...

RE...
LIVER PILLS...
AD...
THE...
AGES...
AMERSON...
SKY...
WANTED...
SAMPLING CO.,
r. Colo.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

AN ODD MIXTURE.

The Opposition newspapers are twitting the Government party with being divided, but why do they not look at home? A very short survey of the Opposition shows that it is split up into cliques and factions that can never even by the cohesive power of public plunder be made to coalesce.

Mr. Monet was the other day compelled to declare himself in favor of remedial legislation. Mr. Laurier is pledged up to the hilt to "restore" to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba their separate schools.

There are also Oppositionists who are uncompromising protectionists. Clarke Wallace and Mr. McNeill are of this school. Wallace has, it appears, begun to kick already, for he is reported to have said lately, "Don't be afraid of the National Policy. It will come out all right at the next election. The Liberals will not get into power. We, who take a strong stand against the Government on the coercion of Manitoba, will be back in great force, and we are not free traders nor tariff reformers."

We need not inform our readers that there is a considerable section of the Opposition who are fanatical free traders. They hate protection with a deadly hatred and it would not be hard to convince them that the National Policy is an invention of the Evil One himself, and that it has done nothing but harm to the Dominion since it was established. It will, we think, be more than Mr. Laurier can do to unite firmly and permanently the protectionists of the Opposition with the free traders.

The Patrons of Industry are, we see, counted in among the opponents of the Government. They differ materially from both the free traders and the protectionists. Their organization has been formed specially to protect the interests of the farmer. They, it appears, want to have the farmer protected by the Government, but they are opposed to its extending protection to any manufacturing industry.

The A. P. A. is a religio-political organization, the object of which is to protect Protestantism from Roman Catholic aggression. Although the A. P. A. has been denounced by the Toronto Globe in the most contemptuous terms, it, too, is said to be opposed to the Government. Here we have an Opposition composed of heterogeneous and even antagonistic elements. A cordial union between these elements, either before the election or after the election, is simply an impossibility.

We have not included in our catalogue of the component parts of the Opposition the trimmers or the walters upon Providence—the men who are in doubt as to which side they will take until they are able to form, as they consider, a correct opinion as to the party which is going to win. When they come to a decision on that point they will magnanimously throw their weight on the winning side. Until then they cannot be counted with either the Government or the Opposition. Unfortunately these gentlemen often make miscalculations, and, when the election is over, instead of finding themselves among the victors they discover to their intense chagrin that they have thrown their votes away on the defeated party. This trifling circumstance, however, does not prevent a good many of them, in these days of secret voting, joining the victorious crowd and hurrahing among the most demonstrative for the men they voted against.

A survey of the field makes it clear then that the Opposition is very far indeed from being one and undivided. If there are differences among the Conservatives they are few and unimportant compared with the diversities both of principle and opinion that are rampant among their opponents.

THE BRITISH SPIRIT.

The enemies of Great Britain were a short time ago in great glee because, as they thought, the whole world was in league against her. She had not, they declared, a single friend among the nations of the earth. Some of them went so far as to declare that this was a judgment against her for her selfishness and her greed.

When her enemies were loudest in their triumph and most virulent in their scoffing the trouble in South Africa arose, and Germany showed a disposition to take part with the Transvaal against England. Were the British cowed by the threatening attitude of the

most powerful nation of Europe? Did they deprecate the anger of Germany and withdraw any of their claims to sovereignty in South Africa. They did the very reverse. They soon gave the Emperor of Germany and those who counted upon his active interference in the affairs of South Africa to understand that they were prepared to maintain to the utmost their rights. When President Kruger, relying upon the assistance of Germany, made preparations to repudiate the suzerainty of Great Britain he was told in very plain terms that he would be required to carry out the terms of the Treaty of London. The Times, which on most important occasions faithfully expresses the opinions and the feelings of the British nation, assumed a firm and an independent attitude that must have convinced both the President of the Transvaal Republic and the Emperor of Germany that it was not in this South African business to be either trifled with or bullied. This is part of what the Times said:

The arming of the Dutch Republics is unquestionably a very grave act. Preparations, we are told, are being made in the Orange Free State as well as in the Transvaal, and it would be fatuous to neglect what is at the contingent object with which they are undertaken. While they are being carried on, the President is protracting the negotiations with a dexterity in the art of procrastination which is almost without parallel in the annals of the statesmen of the Sublime Porte.

The Germans of the Transvaal and the Hollanders, in their own way and with their own ends, are exerting themselves to defeat the prospect of a friendly settlement. They know that a good understanding between the two races would be fatal to the lucrative monopolies and privileges they enjoy. They know that they could not compete with England upon equal terms, and accordingly they are eager to deprive her of fair play by any means and at any cost to the country they profess to defend. There is reason to hope that, if the emissaries who are said to have been sent out by the extreme Boer party at Pretoria carry their researches far enough and faithfully report results, they will be obliged to disappoint the expectations of their employers. These agents, we are assured, have preached to the men of Dutch blood that their future depends on the discomfiture of the English.

Within the British colonies at all events, and, as we are pleased to believe, far beyond their borders, the emissaries will find that the ablest, the best educated, and the most upright of their countrymen have formed a juster estimate of the future of South Africa. They do not believe that the welfare of the Boer depends upon the subjection of the Englishman. They know that to expel the English from the land they have held for a hundred years is impossible, and they do not wish that it should be otherwise. If they have seen something of England's power, they have had experience of the uses to which she puts it, and they have enjoyed under it a freedom wider far than the freedom of the Dutch Republics.

Mr. Chamberlain at a complimentary dinner given him at the Constitutional Club was equally independent and equally explicit, as will be seen from the following extract from the Times report of his speech:

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to deal at length with the question of South Africa, and said that there was one thing about the policy of the government. There were two governing factors in connection with South Africa. The first was that Great Britain had been and must continue to be the paramount power, and at all costs and risks would resist any foreign interference. In the second place there was the fact that the English and Dutch had to live together in South Africa. At present the Dutch were in a majority, and it was the duty of every statesman and well-wisher of South Africa to do all in his power to maintain amicable relations between the two races. Nevertheless, as the paramount power, we could not be indifferent to a state of things which involved injustice to our own subjects and danger to the peace of South Africa. He had a confident hope that they would be able in no long time to restore the former situation in the Transvaal, and have the sympathy and support of the majority of the Dutch population in South Africa in pressing for redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders. He would exercise all the resources of persuasion, argument and negotiation to that end.

Those who believed that the people of Great Britain would be dismayed at finding they were alone in the world, that they would have to take their own part against powerful nations without the prospect of help from any quarter, found that they had grievously miscalculated. They saw that the spirit of the British people rose when they contemplated the difficulties of their position, and that they were fully determined to defend what they believed to be the right no matter how great the odds against them. Their determined attitude had its effect. It was found that they had attached too much importance to the Emperor of Germany's hasty expression of sympathy with the President of the Transvaal Republic. And Mr. Kruger and his Government saw that it would be bad policy to deal harshly with the Uitlander reformers. Appearances now indicate that South Africa will in a short time be perfectly tranquil and that the Uitlanders will in the near future be in a better position than they have ever occupied since their settlement in the Transvaal.

A QUEER CERTIFICATE.

Here is the certificate of character which the Montreal Witness gives one of Mr. Laurier's lieutenants, and one whom he had the other day strongly recommended to the electors of Montreal:

The Liberal party has far more dangerous men than Mr. McShane hanging to its skirts, and Mr. McShane is so openly bad, so innocently bad, as one might say—for he has never appeared to know the difference between right and wrong—that people are inclined to condone his notorious misdeeds.

NOT AN ANSWER.

The Times tries to make its readers believe that Sir Donald Smith said that Mr. Laurier has been as "frank, open and honest in his political utterances" as Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Donald Smith said nothing of the kind. He was, in fact, never asked to institute such a comparison. He merely said that he considered Mr. Laurier an honorable man who was as anxious as anybody that the school question should be settled, and who would have been only too willing to help the commissioners when they went to Winnipeg. This was Sir Donald's opinion. He may have been right or he may have been, as we believe he was, altogether too charitable in his judgment of Mr. Laurier. What we asked for was a statement as to a matter of fact. "Can," we said, "any man in Canada, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, Protestant or Catholic, with truth and sincerity say that the Hon. Mr. Laurier is equally frank, open and honest in his utterances on political questions?" (as Sir Charles Tupper).

Mr. Laurier's utterances on political questions are on record. Anyone who understands English or French, who reads them carefully and intelligently, will be able to say whether he has in those utterances been frank, open and honest. Where is Mr. Laurier's manifesto? Where can we find a simple, clear and unambiguous statement of his political belief and intentions? He has said a very great deal and his utterances are variously interpreted by his followers. The Quebec Grits say they mean one thing and the Ontario Grits declare they mean another; but Mr. Laurier takes very good care not to tell them what he really did mean. An address to the electors of the Dominion would, if it were honestly worded, clear up all misunderstandings, but we hear nothing of such an address.

GRIT PURITY.

The Grits would have the country believe that they are the purest and most disinterested patriots alive. The editor of La Patrie, a life-long Liberal, did not believe this when he declared, that the crew that were around Mr. Laurier had smelled the steam from the soup pot at Ottawa and were eager to get at its contents. And the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie had found out the true spirit of Gritism when he complained that "Friends expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned."

"Enemies ally themselves with friends and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office, and some dig trenches at a distance, and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged, lying on my arms day and night. I have offered at least twenty parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel."

The jury that compelled Mr. Pacaud, an ardent Grit and one of Mr. Laurier's intimates, to disgorge \$100,000 of the public money which he had wrongfully obtained, saw how the Quebec Grits made ducks and drakes of money voted by the Legislature when they got the chance.

THE GLOBE'S TESTIMONY.

Here is what the Toronto Globe said about the Mercier gang, all of whom are friends and supporters of Mr. Laurier: "Mr. Mercier's colleagues refuse to appear in Ottawa because 'the Federal parliament has no right to hold an investigation into a provincial affair.' But this is not a provincial affair. The Federal parliament has voted bonuses to the amount of \$820,000 to the Baie des Chaleurs road, of which \$225,000 has actually been paid. Assuming that they cannot successfully contradict Armstrong's confession and the very damning testimony of the bank managers—one of whom refused to cash the letter of credit on the ground that as \$100,000 of the proceeds were to be given to Pacaud the transaction was an illegitimate one on its face—it follows that Pacaud, Armstrong, Langelier and Robidoux, obtained money under false pretences from the province for the benefit of Pacaud. Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong, who on the advice of his Ministers signed the order-in-council under which the letter of credit was issued, will no doubt take action. But apart from anything which he may see fit to do, the fact remains that these four persons have committed a criminal offence, and we see no reason why they should not be arrested and clapped in gaol."

PERSISTENT LYING.

One of the Smart Ales of the Grit party in the Grit Weekly says: "This deliberate denial of cabinet rank to Mr. Prior places him in a very peculiar position as regards his constituents." Mr. Prior has been accorded "cabinet rank," he has taken his seat in the cabinet and he has exercised the powers of a cabinet minister. His right to the position has not been questioned in the House of Commons or out of it by any public man who has a reputation to lose. Irresponsible scribblers who believe that persistence in lying will serve an election purpose deny that Col. Prior is a cabinet minister, but men who respect themselves, and desire others to respect their word, whether written or spoken, would scorn to attempt to take advantage of electors whose knowledge of political affairs is limited, by making a statement as impudent as it is false. When the electors of Victoria see that Col. Prior's cabinet rank has been recognized by men of both parties in the House of Commons during a long session in which the debates were more than ordinarily bitter, they must see that the

men in Victoria who declare that he is not a cabinet minister are saying what they know to be false, are doing what they can to deceive them. We cannot imagine that the smart Ales of the Grit daily and the Grit weekly are so densely ignorant and so ineffectually stupid as not to know that when they assert that Col. Prior has been denied cabinet rank they are deliberately, and with intent to deceive, saying what is utterly false. They may, perhaps, believe that lying about a political matter is part of their smartness.

A QUEBEC UTTERANCE.

It has become very apparent that Mr. Laurier's double dealing on the school question will before long be completely exposed. His pledge to "restore" separate schools to Manitoba, made in Montreal, is on record, and he gave, in the House of Commons, on the 14th of April last, what must have been his reason for making that pledge. This is what he said, taken from Hansard, page 6379:

"Sir, we have in this very matter an example of hasty and ill-considered legislation. When the Manitoba act was considered in this House of Commons, it was a matter of history that the intention of the Legislature was to put the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba on exactly the same footing as the Roman Catholic minority in Ontario and the Protestant minority in Quebec, that is to say, that which separate schools would be beyond the reach of the Legislature of Manitoba, that they would be in such a position that the Legislature of Manitoba would no more touch their schools than the Legislature of Ontario can touch the separate schools of that province, or than the Legislature of Quebec could touch the separate schools in that province. Therefore, through hasty legislation, through ill-considered legislation, through undigested legislation such as we have to-day, the intention of the Parliament was not carried out, with the result that the minority have been deprived of their schools. Is not that the case? The Minister of Finance has admitted that such was the intention of a former Parliament, but the intention of Parliament was not carried out. The Privy Council by its judgment in the Barrett case decided that the Legislature of Manitoba could deal with this question, whereas the intention of Parliament here was that it should not deal with this question."

It will be remembered that Mr. Laurier condemned the remedial bill as a "half-hearted measure," consequently the bill which he will introduce will be wholehearted from his point of view, and therefore more favorable to the minority than the one which the obstructionist minority strangled. But Mr. Laurier proposes to accomplish his end, namely, the restoration of separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, by conciliatory means. Our readers are in a position to judge of the likelihood of the majority in Manitoba ever voluntarily agreeing to a proposal made by Mr. Laurier, or anyone else, to restore the separate schools which were abolished by the Act of 1890. Their refusal would of course make remedial legislation for Mr. Laurier a necessity, for without such legislation it would be impossible to fulfil the solemn promise he made to the electors of the province of Quebec.

THE PREMIER IN WINNIPEG.

Our readers have no doubt noticed that Sir Charles Tupper spoke as plainly and as emphatically on the school question in Winnipeg as he did in Ottawa. He did not beat about the bush or hide his meaning in a cloud of words. He did not leave the least room for anyone, friend or opponent, to misunderstand or misinterpret him. He told the Winnipeg audience what he believed to be the truth, not waiting apparently to consider whether it was palatable or unpalatable to those who heard him. Sir Charles has always the courage of his opinions. And it is evident that his honesty and his pluck were noticed and admired. Our Winnipeg correspondent tells us that the Premier's speech was well received, and that yesterday large numbers of his admirers and supporters called upon him, no doubt to express their approval of what he had said the evening before. It is significant that the Premier's first campaign address was delivered in the city in which it is supposed that the opposition to his policy is most intense and most bitter. It is not without reason that Sir Charles has been called the War Horse of Cumberland. He is indeed a statesman whose courage and whose energy are unbounded.

A COMPARISON.

The Grit papers seem to think that Mr. Laurier has made a great advance towards the settlement of the Manitoba school question when he declared his intention of sending Sir Oliver Mowat to Winnipeg to negotiate with the Government of that province. But a man who knows a great deal more about Manitoba than Sir Oliver does, and who occupies a higher place in the regard of its inhabitants than Ontario's Premier, Sir Donald A. Smith, was sent as a peace commissioner to Winnipeg, but the Manitoba Government would not accede to the terms he offered. What reason is there to believe that Sir Oliver Mowat will be more successful? None whatever.

BISHOP OF NIAGARA.

HAMILTON, May 8.—Tuesday next the Synod of Niagara will meet at Christ Church cathedral to elect a bishop to succeed Bishop Hamilton. There is promise of an interesting time in making the choice.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole case of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that he had been sworn to.—Times, July 19, 1864. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 15s., 2s. 9d., 4s. set-7

WANTED—Young men and women to help in the African cause; good pay; will send copy of my little book "Your Place in Life," free to any who write. Rev. T. S. Linscott, Brantford, Ont. my9

WEYLER The Insurgent I Not Be a Trial of Filibus Board t "Com New York, Ma rect from Cuba ar Cuban junta in th reported practical Maceo, with a well full and complete Rio province, and present position t sets in. The rece the Spanish troop was a severe re General sends wo the trocha when h but he has no h headquarters in t out. Weyler was the trocha now, be thousands of sol laughs at this, a Weyler know that him a visit soon e Gen. Mariano T rial report from to-day by Gen. Lopez, an Army br the breakin soldiers passing th en to the road a says the Spanish a ting atrocities in The Advertiser. The greatest need tionists is arms a these the patriot are determined to out slight. Large placed, and so la ready that it has send out an expedi One has just been pose. It is said s Mgetic. The M voyed by two oth which will be well to fight. It is th chosen army in B ship the Muriel, for the intended s HAVANA, May 8 martial of the me the American sea Key West, Fla., b Messagera, began in the navy yar The prosecutor wa who opened the p ing the capture of Lieut. Butron, i Spanish gunboat that he found on schooner a num scribed and class Colonel Munson, commendations f surgent chief, to surgent leader, pr Lavon, list of n the capture of a permit for the as a "life boat." testified that he consisted of 60 b bines and 60,000 c STATE [From the • A larger numbe pate in this year's than in any prev tion in the Unite number of states, same day, Tuesda ever heretofore, i priming the spei having been ste years. None of h holds a prelimi the last states to is Oregon, whi what the Republ ing war" of the contest by a of 6,000. In a tion on July 22, the result w satisfactory, the at the head of a 31,000 votes, the tional election of the Populist 12,200 votes, at the tween Gen. Harr On August 3 th tion in Alabama lively times of 15 In both electio crat, was the op regular party t was made that returned, did n vote east. In a 115,000 votes (o number) and h 126,000. In t 1894 in Alab 600 votes, at cratic opponen Kolb caused h as governor, an was for a short probable, and th the Republican 1892, he asked t sent. At that t tested the natu Three states Vermont on S governor for t September 7, two years, and choosing also a tion in Florida, October 7, a st which promise between the tw SUGA LONDON, Ma the West India many planters members of the on the subject Mr. Neville M association w effects which foreign gover the sugar color Britain. m France and to the sim

WEYLER AND MACEO.

The Insurgent Leader Says He Will Not Be Caught in a Trap.

Trial of Filibusters Captured on Board the Schooner "Competitor."

New York, May 8.—A messenger direct from Cuba arrived at the office of the Cuban junta in this city last night and reported practically as follows: "Gen. Maceo, with a well equipped army, has full and complete possession of Pinar del Rio province, and expects to hold his present position until the rainy season sets in. The recent victory claimed for the Spanish troops under Gen. Inclan was a severe reverse for Spain. The general sends word that he will recross the trocha when he gets ready to do so, but he has no intention of leaving his headquarters in the mountains at present. The trocha now, because he has massed thousands of soldiers there. Maceo laughs at this, and would like to have Weyler know that the patriots will pay him a visit soon."

Gen. Mariano Torres relates in an official report from Maguaguas, received to-day by Gen. Palma, that Narciso Lopez, an American citizen, was snatched from the breakfast table by Spanish soldiers passing that place April 11, taken to the road and shot. Gen. Torres says the Spanish are constantly committing atrocities in the interior of Cuba. The advertiser of this morning says that the greatest need of the Cuban revolution is arms and ammunition, and these the patriots in the United States are determined to supply to them without stint. Large orders have been placed, and so large a quantity is now sent out an expedition of three vessels. One has just been bought for the purpose. It is said she is the fast steamer Magnetic. The Magnetic will be conveyed by two other steamers, both of which will be well armed and prepared to fight. It is thought that the vessels chosen are the Bermuda and her sister ship the Muriel. Both are well suited for the intended service.

HAVANA, May 8.—The trial by court martial of the men captured on board the American schooner Competitor, of Key West, Fla., by the Spanish gunboats Messagera, began in the court of justice in the navy yard here this morning. The prosecutor was Lieut. Miguel Suarez, who opened the proceedings by describing the capture of the Competitor. Lieut. Burton, in command of the Spanish gunboat Messagera, testified that he found on board the captured schooner a number of documents inscribed and classified as orders from Colonel Munson, Estrada, the insurgent chief, to call Azo, another insurgent leader, proclamations signed by Lavador, list of members of the expedition and the war material on board, a permit for the gunboat to be used as a "life boat." Lieut. Burton also testified that the war material captured consisted of 60 Remington rifles, 40 carbines and 60,000 cartridges.

STATE ELECTIONS.

[From the New York Sun.] A larger number of states will participate in this year's presidential election than in any previous presidential election in the United States, and a larger number of states, too, will vote on the same day, Tuesday, November 3, than ever heretofore, the list of states holding preliminary spring or autumn elections having been steadily reduced of late years. None of the doubtful states now holds a preliminary election, and one of the last states to fall out of the early list is Oregon, which in June, 1888, sounded what the Republicans called "the opening gun" of the Harrison and Morton contest by a Republican majority of 6,000. In the preliminary election of June, 1892, in Oregon the result was indecisive and unsatisfactory. In the Democratic candidate won by a narrow margin, receiving 31,000 votes, the Democrat 29,000 and the Populist 12,000. Later on the electoral votes of the state were divided between Gen. Harrison and Gen. Weaver. At that time there will be a state election in Alabama, and a repetition of the lively times of 1892 and 1894 is promised. In both elections Kolb, a former Democrat, was the opposition candidate to the regular party nominee, and the claim was made that the results, as officially returned, did not correctly represent the vote cast. In August, 1892, Kolb polled 115,000 votes (or was credited with that number) and the Democratic opponent 125,000. In the state election of 1894 in Alabama Kolb had 83,000 votes, and Oates, his Democratic opponent, 110,000. Afterward Kolb caused himself to be sworn in as governor, and a dual administration was for a short time threatened. This year a repetition of the fight is probable, and the national committee of the Republicans will probably, as in 1892, be asked to take a hand in the contest. At that time Chris Magee represented the national committee.

Three states will vote in September: Vermont on September 1, choosing a governor for two years; Arkansas on September 7, choosing a governor for two years, and Maine on September 14, choosing also a governor for two years. On October 6 there will be a state election in Florida, and on the day following, October 7, a state election in Georgia, which promises to be hotly contested between the two Democratic factions.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, May 7.—A deputation from the West Indian Association, including many planters, had a conference with members of the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the sugar bounties. Mr. Neville Lubbock, on behalf of the association, pointed out the disastrous effects which the bounties had on foreign governments and refiners of Great Britain. Germany, he pointed out, had recently made overtures to Belgium, France and Austria, with a view to the simultaneous abolition of

all sugar bounties. And all of these governments were favorable to such abolition except France, which it is hoped will concur in the project. As a result of to-day's conference it was decided to present the subject to the House of Commons.

POSITION OF CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said that Cecil Rhodes' recent actions were universally condemned, but they must not forget his past services. But for Englishmen like Cecil Rhodes, English history would be much poorer and the British dominions would be much smaller. (Applause.) Both the English and the Africans of the Cape, continued the Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought Cecil Rhodes the greatest benefactor the colony ever had. He was powerless in future to do mischief, as not an armed man could be moved without the authority of the government's own officers, and they were ready to give President Kruger any reasonable guarantee. With the view of removing any shadow of suspicion, the government had refused to advise the Chartered Company relative to Mr. Rhodes' resignation. But, in view of the disturbances in Rhodesia and the impossibility of finding out the opinion of the settlers, they thought it fair that the directors should be given time to consider the matter. They thought that Mr. Rhodes was in his proper place in South Africa, whether as a director or as a shareholder. After the judicial proceedings were ended, the directors would review the situation in the light of the information obtained. Mr. Chamberlain further said that the government believed the proper course to follow would be that a joint committee of both houses should inquire into the whole situation, including the administration of the British Chartered South Africa Company. The policy of the government, he explained, was to prevent absolutely the recurrence of any regrettable proceedings, to continue by every legitimate means the efforts to secure a fair and equal treatment for British subjects in the Transvaal and to restore amity between the two races there.

Mr. Labouchere, Radical member for Northampton, who followed Mr. Chamberlain, made a violent attack on the British Chartered South Africa Company. He was incited to believe, he said, that if Mr. Chamberlain had been given a free hand they would not have heard much more of Mr. Rhodes and his company. The entire press, he went on, had conspired to blink at the real truth. The outcome of the situation was that they had a gang of gamblers and financiers, headed by Cecil Rhodes, who wished to rob the public. Mr. Labouchere charged Cecil Rhodes with trying to conceal his complicity with the invasion of the Transvaal and with using his position to advance his personal and sordid interests. With incredible infamy, said the orator, the truth, he allowed his instrument, Mr. Jameson, to be tried, when he himself was responsible. Every one of the directors in the Chartered South Africa Co., Mr. Labouchere concluded, with intensified bitterness, was guilty of public negligence and showed not even the proverbial honor among thieves in their financial transactions.

One of the points in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was that he referred to Sir A. A. Dewitt, the British agent at Pretoria, as an "old man who had earned a rest." The great crowd which had gathered in the house in anticipation of Mr. Chamberlain's statement dispersed directly he had finished his speech. Mr. Leonard Courtney was meantime saying, "Repent in haste, do the right thing at once. Do not dally with dishonesty." The remaining speeches on the subject were listened to with apathy, and the house adjourned at midnight. The Times correspondent at Pretoria, in a despatch published this morning, gives some further telegrams in the so-called "Cryptogram" series. They are, however, of little interest, for the most part dealing with the preparations for the raid. There are also extracts given from a copy of a note book kept by Major White, which is now in the hands of the prosecution. The entry in this notebook for December 29, says: "Received a despatch from Cecil Rhodes to move at once to Johannesburg." Then follow details of the march. The correspondent suggests that this notebook is possibly spurious. He also says: "I understand that the Transvaal government will publish all the documents in the case in a green book."

ITALY IN EGYPT.

ROME, May 8.—During the course of a debate to-day on the African credits in the Italian chamber, the minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Sermoneta, renounced the idea that the Italian government had the intention of abandoning Massowah, and intimated that the interests of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola demanded it. General Rolotti, minister of war, following the Duke of Sermoneta approved the decision of the government to abandon Tigris. To prosecute the war for two years, he said, would require 150,000 men and an expenditure of 240,000,000 would be needed. The Italian possessions would therefore be limited to the Marebessa river line. The government, he said, would do its utmost to obtain the release of the prisoners in the hands of the Abyssinians, even paying a ransom for them. He hoped that eventually a modus vivendi would be arranged with Abyssinia.

DUTCH ARCHIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Prof. G. L. Burr, holding the chair of history at Cornell University, who has been working in Washington under the direction of the Venezuelan boundary committee, sails to-morrow from New York for Holland to make an examination of the Dutch records bearing upon the boundary controversy. The special reason why the committee desires to have these archives examined is that reference is made to them in a general way in the British blue book and by historians without specifically designating the particular documents upon which the statements of the blue book and of the historians rest.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Recognition of Canadians by Royal Geographical Society—Militia Drill Pay.

Gratifying Revenue Statement—Work of the Geological Survey for This Season.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 8.—The gratifying intelligence was received to-day of the recognition by the Royal Geographical Society of the merits of two Canadian geologists and geographers for their services to geographical science. The society awarded to A. P. Low what is known as the Gill Memorial, and J. B. Tyrrell the Bach grant. Both are members of the geological survey staff. The revenue of the Dominion exceeded the expenditure last month by a quarter of a million dollars. The surplus to April 30 is nearly five million dollars. A militia general order issued to-day states that four days' pay will be allowed to all officers and men who have already performed twelve days' drill for the year ending June 30. The order also applies to field batteries which have not yet performed their annual drill for the current fiscal year. City corps will be allowed until June 30 in which to complete or perform twelve days' training. Authorized field batteries, which have already put in eight days training in camp will be permitted to complete twelve days training on the same basis as city corps.

Director Dawson, of the geological survey, has completed the programme of field work for his staff during the coming summer. Mr. McConnell leaves next week to examine part of the Saskatchewan river near Edmonton in connection with prospective sites for the second experimental boring station. After that he goes to the West Kootenay district. Mr. McEvoy will spend a portion of the summer in West Kootenay and another portion in the Shuswap district. Mr. P. Low will go by way of Hudson Bay to further explore part of the Labrador peninsula. Dr. Bell, assistant director, will also spend a portion of the summer in the vicinity of Hudson Bay.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir C. H. Tupper arrived to-day from Nova Scotia. He says the prospects in that province for the government are of the brightest description. The Liberals are not likely to secure more than two seats in that province.

Oil boring at Athabasca Landing will be continued for some time longer. A depth of 1,730 feet has already been reached. Civil service promotion examinations will be held at all the centres commencing next week. The Liberals in Ottawa city have secured William Hutchison, as their candidate. Earl Spencer arrived here, and is the guest of Governor-General.

GREATEST IN THE WEST.

The Winnipeg Demonstration the Most Successful Ever Held in That City.

The Premier Charmed With the Reception Accorded Him—An Augury of Success.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—(Special)—The Conservatives ate enthusiastic over the success of the mass meeting held here last night, addressed by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. It certainly was the greatest political meeting ever held in the West. The fact that over 20,000 words of the speeches were sent East by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company shows the great interest attached to the meeting in the East.

To-day Sir Charles held a public reception at the Hotel Leland, where he received a constant string of callers. In the afternoon he was arrested by a firm conviction of his popularity among the admirers, and made a happy speech in reply. He also received a deputation from the Western Canada Immigration Association.

Each seat is here, and occupied a seat on the platform at the mass meeting last night. Sir Charles Tupper goes East to-morrow and speaks in Montreal next Friday or Saturday. A telegram from Dalton McCarthy states that he will be in Winnipeg to begin a series of meetings in Manitoba on May 25.

A Free Press reporter had a short interview with the Premier. "I have nothing to say," he said, "except that I am charmed beyond expression with the very warm reception accorded me here and the opportunity that has been presented to meet so many representative citizens of the Province and the Territories, and their assurances of success in the approaching contest makes me carry with me to the seat of government the firm conviction that the whole West will, as it has in the past, be unanimous in the support of the government that has done so much for it."

A JEALOUS LOVER.

COLLINGWOOD, May 7.—(Special)—Near Gibraltar, a hamlet eleven miles from here, David Richmond, a farmer, went out last night to see Catharine Peacock to her father's home. They met Frank Woodyard, a farm hand recently paying attention to Miss Peacock. The sight of his sweetheart with Richmond madened Woodyard and he opened his pockets and stabbed the farmer seven times, once in the cheek, five times in the chest, penetrating the lungs, and once in the abdomen. The wounded man is not expected to recover. Woodyard has not yet been arrested.

WINNIPEG'S WELCOME.

Remarkable Demonstration at the Prairie Capital—Every Provincial District Represented.

Magnificent Speech by the Premier Who Arouses the Heartiest Enthusiasm.

WINNIPEG, May 8.—(Special)—Several thousand people were packed in the big skating rink to-night to listen to Sir Charles Tupper deliver the opening speech of the Dominion campaign. It was a meeting such as Winnipeg has seldom seen, and in respect to numbers was perhaps never equalled. The building was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting and mottoes. Among those mottoes were: "1867 Macdonald-Tupper-1896, Tupper-Macdonald"; "Peace, progress and prosperity"; "Welcome true friend of Manitoba and the Northwest"; "The Cumberland warhorse, a great statesman for a great nation"; "Representation and development, no restriction"; and many others of a similar character. On the platform were representative Conservatives from every district in Manitoba. Before 8 o'clock the great building was densely crowded, and until the arrival of the Premier's party the brass band played patriotic selections. At half-past eight Sir Charles and Hon. Hugh John arrived, and their appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, presided and called upon J. S. Aikens, who presented to Hon. Hugh John Macdonald a petition signed by two thousand citizens asking him to be their candidate. The remarkable personal popularity of Hugh John "The Old Man's Son" was made manifest when the rose to a unanimous nomination. "The ovation he received was one he will long remember. Hugh John declared that until Sir Charles took the helm he had not the remotest intention of entering the political arena. But Sir Charles had been the true and trusted friend of his father and had stood with him through good repute and evil repute, and when Sir Charles asked him to join his government he could not refuse. He felt that with Sir Charles as his chief he could render valuable service to his adopted province, and feeling so, his duty was clear. Then Mr. Macdonald took up the question of the "question" which he carefully reviewed. He was, he said, now and always had been a supporter of national schools and while he protested against the brutal manner in which they had been brought about, he felt that they were a move in the right direction. But, when the Privy Council of England decided that an injustice had been done the Catholics, that they surrendered under grievous conditions, they were entitled to reasonable redress. The Manitoba Catholics had been "done an injury and the Manitoba government was giving a remedy. But the Manitoba government found it could make capital out of the question if it refused to give justice. If Manitoba refused to give justice the federal government was forced to give it. Sir Charles Tupper was then presented with an address of welcome from the Conservatives of the West, read by George Galt.

On rising to reply the Premier received a cordial greeting, the vast audience rising and cheering him heartily. Sir Charles said of the reception accorded himself and his colleague, Hugh John, that the demonstrations of the evening were more enthusiastic than anything he had ever seen. He could call to mind in the forty years of his political life. Such demonstrations, he should never forget. He then entered upon a detailed review of the policy of protection and the benefits Canada had reaped therefrom. He was in the middle of this when the heavy rain falling on the tin sheeted roof of the rink building rendered his voice inaudible, and he was compelled to resume his seat. The band played for a quarter of an hour and then Sir Charles was able to proceed. Contrasting Canada's progress with that of other nations he declared that he had been much struck by the manner in which Canada had passed through the period of depression which swept over all countries had challenged the admiration of the world. Canada under Conservative rule had much to show for its expenditure. It had accomplished vast public works, yet it was a remarkable fact that its debt per capita was to-day less than when the Liberals went out of office. Taking up the question of Imperial Federation Sir Charles declared that the adoption of preferential trade was not of less consequence to the people of Canada than even the national policy of protection. The threat of war by America had given an impetus to Imperial Federation which had shown Britain's statesmen the necessity of cementing the union between Britain's colonies. Imperial Federation and preferential duties would settle up Manitoba more rapidly than anyone had ever hoped or dreamed. To the West preferential trade was of vital importance. Bring it about and the development of the Canadian West would be so rapid that the world would be astonished.

Sir Charles then discussed the questions of the Hudson Bay railway and the improvement of Red river navigation, and aroused great enthusiasm by his references to these matters, which references he prefaced by a challenge to any man to point to any pledge made to his countrymen in his forty years of public life which he had not fulfilled. The Canadian Pacific railway, he said, had found its greatest friend in him, and as such friend he could point to the fact that soon the Canadian Pacific would be helpless to handle the vast grain production of the Canadian West. He could see the Hudson's Bay railway was rapidly becoming a necessity. It was a work that demanded immediate attention, and he pledged his government to see it done. He also promised to improve the Red river navigation, and declared that the government would have made a grant for it last session but for the senseless opposition which came from the lumber interests. It had been looked for—the opposition of Winnipeg's representative. The last Atlantic steam-

ship service was briefly touched upon and endorsed by Sir Charles, as was also the proposition for improved defences.

On the question of Manitoba schools, Sir Charles declared that he was prepared to speak on this as on all other questions, fearlessly and honestly. The act of 1871 had given the Catholics privilege of their own schools and the act of 1880 had taken this privilege from them. That they had suffered a grievance in this respect was undoubted. The Privy Council of England declared they had a grievance, and the grievance in all honor and justice should be remedied. Under the Canadian constitution the Catholics had a right to claim redress. They had this claim under a clause which had been placed in the constitution by request from the Protestant source for Protestant protection. Because we had hostility to a separate school system we could not say we would tear up the leaf in the constitution which gave the Catholic minority the right to claim redress. Sir Charles said he appealed for the feeble Catholic minority of Manitoba, no matter what their opinion was in regard to separate schools. He had the Catholics of Quebec treated as were the Catholics of Manitoba to-day, it would have been an other ox that was gored and every Protestant pupil in the land would have rung with denunciation. Where was the man with a head on his shoulders, and brain in that head, who would say that in the interests of national schools it was wise to turn out the present government and in power a Roman Catholic and Frenchman as premier?

He appealed to the people of Manitoba to exercise toleration and a spirit of justice in this school question. He earnestly desired its settlement, for it was doing the country incalculable harm and giving the envious enemies of the Dominion in other lands a weapon to strike a blow at Canada's progress. He earnestly desired its settlement, for it was doing the country incalculable harm and giving the envious enemies of the Dominion in other lands a weapon to strike a blow at Canada's progress. He earnestly desired its settlement, for it was doing the country incalculable harm and giving the envious enemies of the Dominion in other lands a weapon to strike a blow at Canada's progress.

WINNIPEG, May 8.—(Special)—The Conservative convention held here to-day on the occasion of the visit of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was most unanimous and hearty. The Premier visited the convention during the morning and received great applause. In a speech, he said, that in all his career as a public man he had held as an axiom that the future of Canada depended to a great extent upon the development and progress of the Northwest. One of the great factors in the future development of Western Canada would be an outlet to Hudson's Bay, the natural pathway from the prairies of the great West to Great Britain, and it was his firm conviction that the prosperity of the West and the whole Dominion called for the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay railway. The Liberal party had persistently, though not inconsistently, opposed this great national undertaking at every stage since the question of its construction was first mooted. The Conservative party had given to Canada the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific railways, and he could now assure the people of Manitoba and the Northwest that the same party would give them the Hudson's Bay railway. The government was a unit on the policy of a road to the Bay. They were publicly committed to that policy, and he could assure them that arrangements had been made which enabled him to state that the first link of that railway to the Saskatchewan river would be built during the year 1898. (Cheers and applause.) Resolutions were adopted by the convention approving of the trade and other policies of the Conservative party as set forth by Sir Charles.

QUÉBEC, May 8.—(Special)—Another demonstration on the behalf of Hon. Mr. Laurier occurred last night in the constituency of Quebec East. He spoke in French, largely on the lines of the previous night, but made a new and important declaration. He said if he was placed in power he would appoint a commission of inquiry into the school question at the head of which he would place Sir Oliver Mowat. This would be a guarantee of justice, not more than justice, a guarantee of generosity. This commission with Sir Oliver at the head would be sent to Manitoba to make a report on the grievances of the minority, and he was confident justice would be rendered to the minority and that the majority would be the first to acquiesce.

PICOTÉ, May 8.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Hon. ex-M.P., were nominated at Picoté, N.S., as the Conservative candidates. WARKWORTH, May 8.—At the Conservative convention for East Northumberland held here yesterday, Mr. Cochran was unanimously chosen as the candidate. HAMILTON, May 8.—Ald. Colquhoun and Samuel Barker are mentioned as the Conservative nominees for Hamilton. TORONTO, May 8.—At the Conservative convention in Centre Wellington, Dr. Lewis was nominated.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 8.—In the division court this afternoon argument was heard for the granting of a new trial to Michael Brennan, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Banker Strathy at Barrie. The appeal is based upon a ruling of the trial judge at the trial of Brennan, who directed the jury to disregard the question of manslaughter and bring in a verdict as to whether or not the prisoner was guilty of murder. Judgment was deferred, but it seems probable that Brennan will have another trial. Emilius Jarvis, accompanied by C.A. Brown, representative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club left this afternoon for Detroit to meet the representatives of the Lincoln Park Chicago Yacht Club, to fix the details of the coming race and to receive bids from lake towns desirous of having the race.

WARNING TO GERMANS

Advised Not to Go to the United States—Agitations Against Government Forbidden.

The Kaiser Wishes Bismarck Back—The Cabinet Crisis Still Continues.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichszeiger to-day publishes a long article warning Germans against emigrating to the United States, and giving extracts from the annual report of the German society of New York, referring to the increase of the number of immigrants from Italy, Russia, Poland, Ireland and Austria, with whom, the report adds, the educated German mechanics cannot compete because they are used to higher standards of living. In addition German immigrants with capital are cautioned against investing in land whose title, it is said, is often fraudulent or doubtful, and is rather unprofitable. Clerks, teachers, officers, scientists and female teachers especially are advised not to go to America, no matter how undesirable are the conditions at their homes. The Emperor, William has grown stouter lately, having gained fifteen pounds, while the Empress, who is just finishing the Schweningen Banning cure, is now much more slender and is rather pale. Her Majesty has greatly aged lately and her hair is quite gray. A decree was issued this week reminding government officials of the order forbidding agitations hostile to the policy of the government. The issuing of this decree is due to the strong support which many officials, and especially in the Eastern provinces, have given to the agrarian candidates for the reichstag and diet.

Prince Bismarck, speaking to the members of a delegation from Bremen a few days ago said: "God had planted discontent in us as a spur, and we must renounce the belief that a general state of content will ever arise in this world either by Social Democracy or in any other way. It is impossible we should become nothing but idle dogs who would lie under palm trees and eat nothing but dates which fell into their mouths." The cabinet crisis continues. The unbroken series of parliamentary failures which the various ministers are meeting with in the Reichstag as well as in the Diet have shown the Emperor that the cabinet will not be able to accomplish any legislation of importance owing to its total lack of influence over the delegates and the want of cohesion and solidarity among the ministers.

Some idea of the situation may be formed when it is known that the Emperor during the past week said to a confidant: "I would like to order the dismissal of the Old Man back again." By the "Old Man" His Majesty referred to Prince Bismarck. The Emperor is still regretting the dismissal of Herr Koelliker, the Prussian minister of the interior, whom he speaks of as being at least a capable man. It is probable that the members of the present cabinet will hold their positions until the next sessions of the Reichstag and Reichsrath are drawing to a close and the Emperor has a well-filled programme for the summer, which will keep him from Berlin for months. In spite of this, it is thought that His Majesty has expressed himself strongly to his entourage on the ability of the cabinet, and there is an impression in court circles that if the ministerial failures continue he may lose his patience and force the resignation of the whole cabinet.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LABOR TROUBLES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—It is stated here that on Monday Swift & Co. will shut down their big packing plant for an indefinite period, on account of troubles which have existed for many months between the packing companies and those labor organizations which control the men in their employ.

BURTON, Mont., May 9.—Two hundred and fifty miners, comprising all the employees of the Rarus mines, struck on Thursday because the foreman resigned. A threat was made to hang the new foreman, Gibbons. The union refuses to take up the case, and the men are becoming desperate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The efforts of the committee to end the strike of the street railway employees has failed, and the special committee appointed to mediate has been discharged. About one hundred cars are being operated. Riotous demonstrations continue. Cars are stoned, rails torn up and wires cut.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN

PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, it Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, A Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever obtained to such extraordinary popularity.—Salem Observer. We can best testify to the efficacy of this Pain-Killer, we have seen its magic effects in soothing the sorest and most excruciating pains in the most difficult cases. We have never known it to be a good article.—Chicago Herald. We have never known it to be a good article.—Chicago Herald. It has real merit as a means of relieving suffering. It has been used in the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Trenton Globe. It has real merit as a means of relieving suffering. It has been used in the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Trenton Globe. It has real merit as a means of relieving suffering. It has been used in the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Trenton Globe.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY.

CAPTAIN SHEND and Lieutenant Higgin, the newly appointed officers of the Salvation Army in this city, arrived here last evening, and will take command of the local corps immediately.

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTIN, widow of the late Thomas Martin, and an old-time resident of the city, died yesterday at her residence on the Esquimalt road. The deceased lady was a native of England.

WALTER E. PUTNAM, the "Christ-healer," whose remarkable cures created a considerable sensation here several weeks ago, returned to Victoria from the South yesterday. It is not known yet whether he will remain here or proceed to California.

The Victor Gold Saving Machinery Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has during the past week incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, the promoters and provisional trustees being C. S. Douglas, George L. Allan and Alexander Bethune.

The three candidates in the examinations held this week before the Medical Council have successfully passed and are now entitled to practise in the province. They are Dr. Gomm of Sandon, Dr. Harkin of Rossland and Dr. Campbell of Rossland.

On the conclusion of the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Clyde Baines delivered an interesting lecture on "Life Among the Mormons," a community in whose midst she resided for several years.

MESSES. E. E. EVANS, C. T. DUNBAR, Osborne Plunkett and Mac. I. Campbell, of Vancouver, have secured the organization and incorporation of the Bunker Hill and Blackwood Mining Co., with headquarters in Vancouver, and a capital stock of \$500,000. The operations of the company will be chiefly in connection with certain claims, of which the Bunker Hill is one, on the north fork of Lemon creek, Slovan district.

NOTICE is given in the Gazette yesterday that the annual examinations of candidates for public school teachers' certificates will be held in this city, Vancouver and Kamloops, commencing on Friday, July 3. All candidates for first class, grade A, certificates, including graduates, are required to attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 14 and 15, and to undergo required oral examinations.

The celebration finance committee last night decided to make an appropriation for the yacht races of \$500. The committee recognized that yachting is a very important feature of the celebration and that it should receive substantial support, as it was the means of drawing a large number of citizens to the city. The races are to be sailed on Saturday, May 23, so that they will not interfere with the sham battle at Macaulay's Point or the rowing regatta at the Gorge.

REV. J. W. FLINTON, rector of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, officiated on Wednesday evening at the marriage of Mr. Joseph Heaney, of this city, to Miss S. Lindsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lindsay, of Lake district, at whose home the interesting ceremony was performed in the presence of a large party of invited guests. Mr. Malcolm McKinnon and Miss Heaney supported the groom and the bride respectively. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Heaney left by the Umatilla for California, where the bridal tour will be made.

CAPT. H. G. MORSE, formerly commander of the steamship Alameda and well known to old-time Victorians as captain of the Dakota, which ran on the Sound route some years ago, intends to lecture here on the 23rd instant at 8 o'clock. Capt. Morse's eventful life of half a century at sea has given him a store of interesting reminiscences of all parts of the world, and many stirring events, even to watching an English man-of-war shell a Russian port during the Crimean war. The captain has made a success in California as a lecturer, his fund of information together with his natural wit and humor making his address both instructive and amusing.

The Jubilee hospital directors had a short meeting last night, the principal business being to pass the accounts for April and to hear the reports for the month. The hope was expressed that the city council would soon dispose of the estimates so that the hospital might have at its disposal the civic grant before the end of this month, which closes the hospital's fiscal year. The cost per day for each patient in the hospital during April was \$1.75, the increase in the average over the previous month being due to the smaller number of patients. There were 23 patients entered in April, and the total number treated during that time was 46, of whom 32 were free. Donations were acknowledged from Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. G. H. Byrnes, Mr. Galpin, Mr. Dodds, St. Saviour's church, Mr. Joshua Davies and Mr. Elford.

The Salvation Army Shelter has now opened one year and the following is Ensign Patterson's first annual report of the work accomplished: "Forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-six meals have been given out; 5,222 beds have been occupied; an average of eight men per day during the year have worked in 'the industrial wood yard' in connection with the shelter, for their board and lodging, and a number of others who have not been able to work through age, etc., have also been sheltered. Seventy-six men have found employment outside the shelter through the aid of the Army labor bureau. Five cords of wood have been distributed amongst poor families during the winter, besides food and clothing. The work is still progressing nicely and the

Ensign in charge would like to take this opportunity of thanking the many friends who have patronized the work and for their sympathy."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in whose interest Mr. J. J. Hawley, their chief of circulation, has been in Victoria for several days, has made a proposition through him to the city council in effect that the city guarantee 200 new subscribers for one month, in return for which the P.-I. will devote two pages in its Sunday and two in its weekly issue to a write-up of Victoria in advance of the celebration, the city furnishing the reading matter with accompanying illustrations.

ONE of the largest and most important foreign companies that has yet been formed to assist in the development of British Columbia's mineral wealth is the Van Adair Copper & Gold Co. of Seattle, the incorporation of which has just been announced. The company's stock is \$5,000,000, divided into five million shares of a par value of one dollar each. Another new and strong foreign company that has recently been authorized to transact business in this province is the Knight Templar Gold Mining Co. of Spokane, which is capitalized at \$500,000.

MR. J. J. ROSENTHAL, to whose good management the celebrated Bessemer-Bell mill owes a large measure of her fame and fortune, spent yesterday in Victoria preparing for the coming here next Wednesday of the sterling comedian Roland Temple, whose interests he is this season identified. The engagement is for two evenings, the bill for the first being "The Politician," and for the second the well-remembered "Your Wife"—the comedy in which Mr. Reed appeared on the occasion of his last visit to this city three years ago.

ALL members of the Behnen Temple, Rathbone Sisters, took an active interest in the society's doings yesterday, for the day—marked by the presence of the chief officer, Mrs. Ida Weaver—was the most important day in the month of the organization. In the afternoon there was a fine muster at Pythian hall for lodge work, and the showing was a pleasing manifestation of the strength of the lodge. In the evening Mrs. Weaver was banquetted in the Queen's hotel, Johnson street. The tables were prettily decorated and the surroundings were such as were greatly admired by all in attendance—some fifty or sixty, including many Knights of Pythias and their wives, who were present by invitation. Mrs. Weaver left en route to New Westminster by the Charmer this morning.

SAN JUAN VALLEY NEWS. An interesting letter from Allan J. Murray, of San Juan Valley, has been received by Mr. F. V. Hobbs, of this city, speaking of many of the bright prospects which the celebration committee have now before them. After referring to the inclemency of the weather, the writer says: "One prospector went up Harris creek to prospect that side of the river and returning on the other side found much to make him hopeful. Young and Lewis Kirkpatrick brought in some quartz from up Granite creek on Sunday, and I think it is rich. The quartz has a blue green tinge and it has a green mottle with white streaks and quite a golden tinge running through it. They say there is a large ledge of it. They also found something like coal, but it was hard as any rock, yet it would burn. The coal is in the mountains and is getting desperate up Gordon river. One got hold of Mr. Deacon's sow the other day. The pig squealed very loudly and young Tom got its cotter and its collar towards it. On seeing him the panther released its hold on the sow and made for him. The boy turned his footsteps in the direction of his home, shouting at the top of his voice. The cat for help and he heard and came to his relief the panther made off. Ed. Crompton took his dogs and went after the animal. His old dog got scent of it and put out 'hot' since he has seen and Ed. is feeling very blue about its loss. It is the dog that has got him many a panther, and he has been looking for the one last chased by it ever since."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The yachting committee for the Queen's Birthday celebration, at a meeting yesterday, decided that the course for the races to be sailed on May 23 would be so arranged that the public from Beacon Hill could see the whole of the contest from start to finish. Starting from a line off Finlayson's Point the course will be to buoy off Clover Point, thence out to sea, and from there west round the San Pedro and back to Finlayson's Point. At every point on the course the yachts will be within sight and distinguishable from the shore, so that everybody will be able to see the races. It has since been decided yet how many times the yachts will sail round the course as the distance has not yet been surveyed. The judges are Captain Foot and Captain J. D. Warren; referee, Captain Balcom; time keepers and starters, Messrs. A. H. Burns, T. Lawrie and W. Croft; official measurer, Mr. T. Lawrie. Port Townsend, Tacoma, Seattle, Whatcom, Nanaimo, Bay, and Cortes, Nanaimo, Vancouver and Port Angeles will all be represented by yachts as well as the Victoria fleet, and the races are expected to be the best contested that have ever been held here.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW. DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any sufferer from nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, and Amblyopia, Low Blood, 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. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself if I do not give my name. If you desire to get well and address me simply, P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Three More Sealers in Port—Their Catches Below the "Ainoka's."

The N. P. Steamer "Tacoma" Due From the Orient—The "Mande's" Return.

Yesterday's sealing arrivals were the Labrador and Carrie C. W., the former getting in during the morning, and the latter in the afternoon. The Labrador, Capt. Haan, reports a total of 91 skins; she is one of the small schooners of the fleet, and her catch therefore is not so unsatisfactory as would seem. The luck of Capt. Gould, of the Carrie C. W., is also poor, he having secured only 169 skins; but these are fine large pelts, and should bring good prices. The schooner Sapphire has returned to Clayoquot to fit out for her Jehring Sea cruise. Her skipper, Capt. William Cox, returned home yesterday, and reports a catch of 418 skins. Apart from the smashing of several of his canoes, the news of which has already been published, his hunting expedition was barren of any interesting incidents.

THE "CARTER" A TOTAL LOSS. When the tug Saddle went out to the wreck of the Carter yesterday, a catch of 418 skins. Apart from the smashing of several of his canoes, the news of which has already been published, his hunting expedition was barren of any interesting incidents.

THE WEST COAST SERVICE. Soon after her arrival from West Coast points yesterday morning the steamer Maude sailed for Comox. She had an uneventful trip down the coast, and brought back a number of passengers. G. Stewart, Captain William Cox, P. McGraw and A. Rippon. The C.P.N. Company have decided to run only one steamer down the coast, and while the Maude continues to render a deckload of lumber and a monthly service to the Thistle will be withdrawn at least for a time from the Alberni run. The Maude sails again on Sunday evening.

MARINE NOTES. It is expected that the steamer Transit will leave the Sound for Central America to-day, her cargo including a deckload of lumber and a thousand cases of coal oil. The popular beverage known as beer will soon be a common refreshment among the natives of Central America. Part of the Transit's cargo consists of 600 cases of beer and 150 cases of malt. It is understood that Seattle men intend starting a brewery in Guatemala.

The British ship Chiltonford, 2,198 tons, Captain Chapman, has arrived at Port Townsend from Santa Rosalia, sealing charter. Most probably she will be chartered to load lumber at Tacoma. She is a fine new steel four-masted bark, built in 1892 at Glasgow, and came to Santa Rosalia from Seattle. The steamer of the same name, which sailed for San Francisco last evening, carried the following saloon passengers from Victoria: J. Heaney and wife, Mrs. W. J. Curry, Mrs. W. L. Hunter, C. M. and two children, Mrs. F. G. Barnes, Mrs. R. Pitcock, B. Anson, wife and son, J. Low and W. J. Mann.

While the steamer Rosalia is under way, it is a great pity that the inspection at Seattle this week, the Geo. E. Starr is taking the daily run between the Sound and Victoria. The Rosalia will be laid up until Monday, when she will resume business, the Starr being taken off the route.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma is now due from China and Japan. Five cars, containing 700 bales of cotton, are being shipped to Tacoma from the East, and will form part of the ship's outward cargo.

PROSPECTOR'S FURNACE. The attention of prospectors and miners is called to the merits of a new improved apparatus for testing and smelting various kinds of ores and minerals, such as gold, copper, nickel, silver and lead ores, refractory and compound ores.

This furnace is designed and constructed by and for a prospector, who requires a serviceable furnace, easily transported over a mountainous country by a pack animal; that is completely ready, and can be set up at any dump of low grade ores, that will not only pay to ship with profit and make a good day's pay out of one to two tons of ore every day.

To judge the price (\$125) for such an outfit, the cupola smelter, knock-down bottom type, with extension when smelting ores, made of No. 10 steel plates with slag and metal spouts, rotary steel blower, countershaft with geared pulley for blast supply, by either water, steam or hand power; with three graphite crucibles, three steel ladles, six furnace steel bars and tools, only weighing complete 1,285 pounds—when the prospector can determine the value of one ton of the ore in a five-hour heat by the output of the bullion.

With a little ordinary intelligence of the average prospector, this five feet by three feet inside diameter little smelter, run on low grade ores, will not only pay for itself every week, but it will convince the skeptic beyond redemption who does not believe with us that the little smelter must come to the ore.

The fact that in old newspapers many of these cupola type smelters are now being adopted throughout the Western mining districts, and all giving entire satisfaction, is sufficient recommendation for the sudden demand for an absolute necessity to every prospector, mine owner, millman, sampling works or mining company.

Full and complete instructions go with the outfit, which gives mode of treatment of different ores, directions as to setting up and starting smelter, fuel, fluxing material, and general smelting operation.

A small size 2x4" of 2-ton capacity per five-hour heat, costs only \$65 and weighs 650 lbs., same number of tools, with blowers, etc., designed for the poor pros-

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

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NOT A SECTARIAN ISSUE. (From the Montreal Gazette.) No more mischief-making assertion could be made than that the unfortunate Manitoba school question is a sectarian one, to be decided on lines of religious difference. Fortunately also, no more sane statement could be made. Protestants are doing their best to stir up opposition to the principle of the remedial bill on the ground that it is putting the neck of Manitoba under the foot of the Pope, and while others are doing what they can to array the Roman Catholics on the other side, the mass of the people show no inclination of falling into the ranks of the bigots. In the Roman Catholic districts, Quebec, the remedial bill is being re-nominated by their former Roman Catholic constituents. In the most strongly Protestant districts of Ontario, the bill with their voice and their vote are being approved by their party supporters. Mr. Dickey, who introduced the remedial bill, is a Protestant; Mr. Laurier, who rejected it, is a Roman Catholic. And so it is generally with the mass of their parties. The gentlemen in parliament who thought it their duty to vote against their political friends on this question, were in each case a small minority. Their dissent from the body of their party colleagues in neither case justifies any claim that their action is likely to split the country into two hostile factions. It is to be trusted that what is not justified by what has so far transpired will not be justified by anything that will occur. There is nothing in the question itself, rightly viewed, to create any such division. The issue is a constitutional and political one, and there should be in it no more reason for setting all the Roman Catholics on one side and all the Protestants on the other than there is why all Roman Catholics should be protectionists and all Protestants free traders. The facts are simply that parliament in creating the Province of Manitoba decided it was not yet in a good working order, and there was a difference of opinion amongst the members of the council as to whether or not the six targets were to be sufficient for the purposes of the annual prize meeting. The Deputy Adjutant General being present at the meeting, and stating that the work yet needed to complete the range is likely to be proceeded with in a few days, a provisional arrangement was agreed to in the shape of the following resolution: "That the prize meeting of this association for 1896 be held at the Central Park range provided that the range is not yet in a good working order, and that the range will be in a satisfactory condition, as to target accommodation and otherwise, for holding the annual prize meeting, failing which the meeting shall be held on the Goldstream range."

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Cameron's pencilled annexation of Taku Inlet. The boundary line, which had always been drawn at the crest of Lynn Canyon, was moved down to tide-water on the Canadian map of 1884, and in 1887 Gen. Cameron moved the line sixty miles further south, to the very entrance of that magnificent fiord, gathering in all the Berner's Bay mines, the canneries at the head of Lynn Canal, the great Davidson glacier, and the scores of lesser ice-streams that constitute the glory of that great Lyngenfiord of the New World.

Least pleasant to contemplate in this proposed partition or gerrymandering of scenic Alaska is the taking away of Glacier Bay, which, discovered by John Muir in 1879, visited and named by Admiral Beardslee in 1880, has been the goal of regular excursion steamers for thirteen seasons past. Alaska tourists learn with dismay that the Cameron line, cutting across Glacier Bay at its very entrance, would transfer the great glaciers to the British flag, and the United States steamers from landing passengers at Muir Glacier, just as the Canadian excursion steamer has been debarred from landing visitors in Muir Inlet for want of a United States custom house.

So far the so-called Canadian "aggressions" are all on paper. The Cameron line has been drawn, but has only imaginary existence. For a century there has been complete indifference to the unsettled Alaska boundary line on the part of the United States, followed recently by excited and intemperate utterances in the newspapers, and imagination, as deplorable in effect as the former indifference. Public opinion is being misled and prejudiced to a degree that renders peaceable consideration of the question difficult. Wild editorials have given such hints, points, and suggestions for Canadian "aggressions," were such intended, that one might believe the Jingo journalists had notified from across the border, so much better do they serve the Dominion's ends than those of our "neglected estate."

THE TWENTY-FOURTH. TO THE EDITOR:—Last year the sham fight was the feature of the celebration. It cannot be disputed that hundreds of people came from the Sound district to witness it. This year it is expected to have much more attractive and effective naval and military manoeuvres, Admiral Stephenson having kindly offered to take part and to make a naval attack upon Macaulay's Point. This, in addition to what is to be resisted by land forces, and the city companies with the assistance of the R.M.A. will make a small showing against such strength. Every effort should be made to bring the matter to the attention of the Mainland. Instead of doing this the finance committee has refused to make an appropriation for that purpose.

It is well known that a large number of men from the Mainland will come down if their transportation and meals are provided. The C.P.N. Co. offered to provide transportation at the rate of \$1 per head, and no doubt meals could be procured for 25 cents each, making the total cost per man as follows: Transportation \$1, meals (5) \$1.25, total \$2.25—say \$2.50 each.

Of course it would not be possible to have a large number of men on Tuesday as on Monday, but I have been told by some of the militiamen who know that each of the Mainland companies could provide at least 20 men for Tuesday, making a total of 80, which would make a very great difference in the general appearance of the engagement. It must not be forgotten that each of these men will spend a certain amount of money while in the city, in addition to cultivating a friendly feeling between the cities. It has been freely stated among those opposed to a sham fight that the cost last year of bringing the men from Vancouver amounted to from \$4 to \$7, but this is not true; the cost was as estimated above, but in addition each of the forty-six men was paid the sum of \$1 for a berth on the boat, which they do not ask for this year.

The finance committee should not lightly consider such an expenditure before taking any action that would tend to throw a wet blanket on our celebration.

CITIZEN.

GROUSE SHOOTING. TO THE EDITOR:—What is the existing game law? I am beginning to wonder whether grouse may be shot in the breeding season, because there is said to be more shooting going on now round Victoria than at any other time of the year, and several good bags of grouse have been seen by reliable witnesses in the Cowichan country. At Chemainus it seems that the J.P.'s themselves are under the impression that grouse can now be shot by settlers. Everyone knows that grouse are now breeding and will invariably sacrifice themselves for their eggs or young. Several sportsmen have asked me to call your attention to this. OLIVE PHILLIPS WOLLEY.

At Crofton we saw his way to London market, who for a gave us a place in the good bundles of hay was rest for our little for our time reached Marsh Ed down, and so the with frost, almost which about daybreak of his workshop with us into his lodgings the other inmates might well have in tor at this hour v man's cloak, and handkerchief to h taking his bed, we some shavings in h sleep.

Dawson was all awake, and going to found him mighty in order, which was pickle, to be sure— odds and ends of plates, broken victu had left it.

"Sh! asleep," said I, "I had the palace against the you lend me a but more noise than kitchen's through everything in there, a fling out of the win

Setting to with parlor and kitchen plates washed, till pans hanging up, furniture and everything in there, leaving me parlor, Dawson got with a basket on h And truly to see the later on, making a milk in one pipkin another, for now we in her chamber, one that this was an c rather than grief, a

DAWSON'S DREAM. CHAP. I. In the midst of greatly scored by figure coming into the dim light. "This weather, friends," whispered this hedge." "Too late," retorted bold face. "This out. With a swag straight before u figure, when a w and there, turni poor Moll in her b Dawson as the rishishment, taking M "I have no husb she piteously. "Why, sure he out of doors?" "No; he'd not "were I ten times an.

What folly the what. "Tis no folly, I own free will, and to him. For he's than that house's court." "Both w means, and both a Then briefly sh have named from h how Mr. Godwin's homeless as a w. ing us into a sil derment, she ask we are going. "My poor Moll! can make, and the bling voice.

"Tis no good to ing aside her tears, word of loving s herself to a more e let us think that a long sleep to fin off than when we f not so ill." We ad home near London dear."

"With all my he her father eagerly. I said you a shiller t offer better." She would not though I perceived, resolved fully neve to Mr. Godwin's a we should hasten she felt chilled, an Fitch's cottage sh fence and caution. slowly past, she wof feigning to be col thing, to avoid be Godwin, fearing n overrule her will. T Moll was faint w pain, and clapping her fairly spent. Then we took her our arms for s into a more regul progress.

We trudged on t don without any o one point Moll's st with a faint sob our arms, we stopp strength overtaken about me. I preser little things where Mrs. Godwin and he Moll his wife. The fatigue that weigh gauging her feeli I pitied this poor w blamed myself, fo herself to him at t might have shrunk must have loved be been spared this sh row.

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PYNY-PECTORAL Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS In a surprisingly short time. It is a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCORMACK & Son, Bouchette, Que. report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. M. Gibson of chronic cold in chest and bronchitis, and also cured W. G. McCORMACK of a chronic cough.

SILVER, ORES, LEAD, COPPER WANTED. Write for prices. Give assays, etc. STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo.

The Colonist. MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States...

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertising...

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents for each subsequent insertion...

BOERS AND UITLANDERS.

It is amusing to see how inconsistent some of our American neighbors become, and how deaf to the promptings of justice and common sense...

The Boers are a peaceful and pastoral people, herdsmen and farmers, and they detest the whole foreign horde of gamblers and boomers...

This is a singular way for an American to regard the present condition of things in the Transvaal. If the Boers wanted to keep the country they laid claim to as their own...

The people of the Transvaal are under far greater obligations to the aliens whose money they took and whose energy and enterprise they availed themselves than were the people of the United States...

Mr. Leonard estimates the adult male Uitlanders at 50,000. The Transvaal Government claims that the adult male Boers number 25,000.

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circumstances similar to those that exist in the Transvaal, settled, say on British territory, and were then treated by the British authorities as the Uitlanders have been treated by the Boer Government...

A CLEAR DECLARATION WANTED.

The electors of the Dominion have not been kept in the dark as to what is the policy of the present Government. The very first thing that Sir Charles Tupper did, after he had formed his ministry...

GRIT DOUBLE-DEALING.

"Hands off Manitoba" and "No coercion" are the watchwords of the Liberals of Victoria, and they would have the electors believe that these watchwords express the determination of the Liberals in all parts of the Dominion...

Yesterday a meeting was held at the village of St. Remi, in the interests of the candidature of M. Monet, in the county of Laprairie-Napierville. M. Monet declared himself in favor of a friendly settlement of the school question...

So M. Monet, the Liberal candidate, at a Liberal meeting found it necessary to pledge himself to a more stringently "coercive" policy than that instituted by the late Government.

Can any man in Canada, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, Protestant or Catholic, say with truth and sincerity that the Hon. Mr. Laurier has been equally frank, open and honest in his utterances on political questions?

It is to be hoped that the citizens of Victoria will take into consideration the dreadful condition of the unhappy and tortured inhabitants of Armenia and their urgent need of assistance.

The Duke of Westminster has received trustworthy information that there are no less than 200,000 Armenian men, women and children in Asiatic Turkey who are in a most deplorable condition...

Mr. Laurier, if he chose, could easily do away with this uncertainty and at the same time take from himself the reproach of double-dealing. Let him exercise his extraordinary ingenuity in putting words together to compose an address to the electors of Canada which will be a model of simplicity, clearness and precision.

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ment bid fair to be interminable. The Leader of the Opposition ought to write such an address. As we have already said, it will be the easiest thing in the world for a man of his ability and his peculiar aptitudes to write a manifesto of this kind...

"THE COLONEL'S BILL."

The Times keeps on harping to very little purpose about the bill to sub-divide the polling districts, which the Grit obstructionists strangled. The long and the short of the matter is that if the "Colonel's bill" had been allowed to pass the electors of districts Ten and Eleven would, at the coming election, be able to poll their votes with very little inconvenience or loss of time.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

As is well known, there have been suggestions at various times as to the utilization of the fish offal of the Fraser river, which heretofore has not only been going to waste, but in the opinion of many constituted a nuisance.

SUFFERING ARMENIA.

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THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

There can be hardly a doubt that Mr. McKinley will be the Republican nominee for President by a large majority. The people of the United States are evidently with him. They support him in spite of the manoeuvres and the intrigues of party managers.

POLLING DISTRICT NO. 11.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Times has asked the following question. (The language of the query cannot be said to be at all polite, but that I will pass over): "Will Mr. McPhillips, or any other legal ally, kindly explain to the public how Colonel Prior could have made voting easier by giving No. 11 polling district five stations and leaving all the others as they are?"

TRUTH AS STRONG AS FICTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is a pity that good intentions should be twisted and misconstrued to mislead and deceive innocent voters—if there be such. I notice that a most ingenious construction is placed on the effort made in the last session of parliament to relieve the electors of Victoria of the inconvenience of travelling long distances...

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affairs coming within the legitimate functions of another member. On general public questions of importance this code would not apply, but these are clearly divided from purely local and unimportant questions like that now under discussion.

The economics of fertilizing are perhaps the least understood of any phase of agriculture in Canada, the statement being peculiarly applicable to the West; and any text book authorized for use in the public schools—and we believe the Minister of Education has the matter at the present time under his consideration—should make their study a feature of special importance.

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