

THE NEW CANADA.

Spanish Dignity Reported to Have at Last Come Down to Grant Cuba Autonomy.

Similar to That of the Dominion of Canada—Much Depends on United States.

Gen. Weyer Determined to Starve Out the Insurgents—His Latest Order.

Washington, May 15.—The Spanish minister here has acquainted Secretary Olney with the tenor of the reforms...

Control of Inland Port Ottawa last evening Vancouver by A. S. the Conservative As...

NOT WELL ATTENDED. The Nanaimo Conservative Meeting—Queen's Birthday Celebration.

Nanaimo, May 15.—The committee who have the arrangements for the 25th of May celebration are meeting...

There were about thirty persons at the Conservative meeting last evening...

MURDERED HER HUSBAND. Mrs. Irene Leonard Found Guilty of That Terrible Crime.

Wichita, Kas., May 15.—Mrs. Irene Leonard, accused of the murder of her husband Henry Leonard, was today found guilty in the second degree...

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and safe. They gently but do not purge. They are sure to please.

Dr. A. Landan, Toronto, and F. M. O'Connell, Kaslo, are registered at the New...

ITS ICE FETTERS BROKEN.

St. John's Harbor Open Now—Crusade Against Smuggling.

St. John's, Nfld., May 15.—St. John's harbor is once more free of ice, and all shipping is entering to-day.

DEATH TO DIPHTHERIA.

Practical Test of the Roentgen Rays as a Germ Destroyer.

Columbia, Mo., May 15.—Experiments have been going on at the state university testing the effects of the Roentgen rays upon diphtheria bacilli...

SHORT PROGRAMME

There Was to Have Been a Triple Hanging Done in Chicago This Morning.

But a Respite Was Granted to Two of the Condemned Men—Field's Crime.

Chicago, May 15.—Alfred C. Field, a negro, was executed here to-day.

Madrid, May 15.—General Pando, who has just returned from Cuba, and who is mentioned as the possible successor of General Weyler as captain-general of that island...

Alfred C. Field, according to his own confession made under oath in court, committed a particularly horrid murder.

London, May 15.—A Rome dispatch to the Daily News says that there are rumors there that Mgr. Galimberti, whose death occurring on May 14th had been announced...

They Won't Ride Bicycles. Mrs. Lyons' Five Simultaneous Babies Worried to Death.

Mayfield, Ky., May 15.—The quintuple of children born in this city on the 29th of April to Mrs. Oscar Lyons are all dead.

DROPS POLITICS FOR ONCE. A Montreal Congregation at Last Listens to a Real Sermon.

Montreal, May 15.—Archbishop Langevin was announced to preach last night in the Parish church of St. Anne's, the constituency of James McShane.

Good and Reliable. Vancouver, B. C., April 8, 1906.—I have used Hood's Pills both in the Old Country and here, and I have found them a good and reliable medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE

Marseilles Visited by the Fell Destroyer, Several Cases Resulting Fatally.

A Bad Shipping Accident in Hull, Causing Immense Damage to Property.

This is the Czar's Coronation Day—The Ceremonies Being Held at Moscow.

London, May 15.—A special dispatch from Marseilles says that several deaths have occurred there from cholera.

Hull, May 15.—The caisson of the new extension to St. Andrew's fish dock here broke suddenly to-day and the rush of water swept every vessel in the dock from its moorings and jammed them into a hopeless mass of wreckage.

Moscow, May 15.—General A. McD. McCook and Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Alexander and Col. McCook, Miss McCook and Captain Service arrived here this morning to witness the fetes attending the coronation of the Czar.

The men indicted are Charles Becker, known for twenty years and more as "The Prince of Forgers," and James Creggan, who has no equal as a negotiator of spurious paper.

THE PRINCE OF FORGERS. Two Very Dangerous Characters Indicted in the Bay City.

San Francisco, May 15.—It has been learned that on Friday last the grand jury found true bills against two men whose names and crimes have thus far been kept secret.

In order to make these indictments possible the man now in jail here charged with the Nevada bank forgery by which a Woodland draft of \$22 was caused for the sum of two thousand is charged with the forgery of a check for \$22,000, and who is known as A. H. Dean, Frank L. Seaver, and otherwise, turned state's evidence, told a dramatic tale to the grand jury, and was promised on behalf of the attorney immunity from the operation of the law.

WAS PROBABLY POISONED. Post Mortem Examination of Mgr. Galimberti's Body Demanded.

London, May 15.—A Rome dispatch to the Daily News says that there are rumors there that Mgr. Galimberti, whose death occurring on May 14th had been announced, died of a clean breast of the murder. Upon this confession, which, however, was not made until his guilt had been clearly established, he was sentenced to be hanged.

IT WAS EARLY on the morning of June 23rd last that Joseph Windrath, with Julius Mannov, ex-convict, entered the office of Carry B. Birch, money receiver for the Chicago Street Railway.

Both were masked, and with drawn revolvers, ordered Birch to hand out the money in his charge. He responded by taking up a revolver from the desk at which he was sitting and fired at the masked robbers. At least a dozen shots were exchanged. Birch fell pierced by three bullets. The robbers gathered up \$885 and fled. Mannov made a complete confession, but Windrath still maintains his innocence.

At the time of his sentence he frequently interrupted the judge with hippant and impudent expressions. A few days ago he began to rave in his cell and continued in a fury shouting "Hang up Mannov."

Field smiled on the scaffold and said to some acquaintances present: "He was then strangled to death, his neck being broken in the fall. The other prisoners in the jail sent up a loud shout when he dropped fell. Above the din could be heard the shrill yell of Windrath, who had just been relieved. It was the same old shriek that has nearly distracted the jail inmates for the past week. The purpose of Windrath's respite is allow of further inquiry as to his sanity."

Good and Reliable. Vancouver, B. C., April 8, 1906.—I have used Hood's Pills both in the Old Country and here, and I have found them a good and reliable medicine.

MR. GREENWAY ENDORSED.

In His Brave Fight for a Free Public School System.

Washington, May 15.—The supreme council of the A. P. A. yesterday adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas it is well known that the struggle for civil liberty is going on not only throughout the length and breadth of our common country but even beyond the borders of the United States...

Resolved that we do send greeting to Premier Greenway and his brave followers in this great battle against the enemies of the free public school system of the province of Manitoba.

A FEARLESS BISHOP.

Archbishop Walsh Will Not Sign the Politico-Religious Mandament.

Gotten Up in the Interests of the Coercionists—McGillivray's Sacrifice.

Ottawa, May 15.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened here yesterday. There is a large attendance. Sir Charles Tupper made a few remarks at the opening.

Major McGillivray, who was renominated for North Ontario, will retire from the secretaryship of the Independent Order of Foresters.

It is learned that the mandament to be issued in Montreal in connection with the school question and the duty of Catholic doctors, will not be signed or recognized by Archbishop Walsh of this city, who was asked to endorse the document.

Peterboro, Ont., May 15.—Meldrum's lumber mills were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon; estimated loss, \$150,000, insurance \$80,000.

STILL HARPING ON CUBA. Senator Morgan Talks a Lot More About Belligerent Rights.

Washington, May 16.—In the senate to-day Mr. Morgan took the floor for a speech on his joint Cuban resolution, which he introduced yesterday, calling upon President Cleveland to declare that a state of public war exists in Cuba and that the parties engaged in that war are belligerents, to each of whom the laws of nations equally apply.

IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY. Fifteen Men Fight Over Two Boys' Differences of Opinion.

Bridgetown, Fla., May 15.—Jack Trice, a negro, fought fifteen white men yesterday, killing James Hughes, calling Edward Sanchez, fatally wounding Henry Daniels and dangerously wounding Daniel Buffum. The battle occurred at the negro's home, near Palm-tree, six miles south of here, and he fought to prevent his fourteen-year-old boy being "regulated" by the whites.

Monday afternoon Trice's son and the son of Town Marshall Hughes, of Palmetto, fought, the white boy being badly beaten. Marshall Hughes was greatly enraged and at three o'clock yesterday morning he and fourteen other white men went to Trice's home to "regulate" the negro's little boy.

Then the whites tried to batter the door with a log, which resulted in Henry Daniels getting a bullet in the stomach that will kill him. The "regulators" then ran, a final bullet from Trice's rifle striking Albert Buffum in the back.

The whites secured reinforcements and returned to Trice's home at sunrise, vowing to burn father and son at the stake, but their intended victims had fled and only Trice's old mother was in the house. The old woman was driven out and the house burned. Poses with bloodhounds are chasing Trice and his officers to which he is lashed if caught.

TO-MORROW THE DECREE

Of the Bishops Will go Forth Commanding Their People to Vote for Coercion.

But the Ontario Clergymen, Foreseeing the Consequence, Did Not Sign It.

Conservative Candidates are Shy—Reported Reward for the Party's Savior.

Ottawa, May 16.—It has just been stated at the Bishop's palace that the collective mandament will be read in the Ottawa dioceses to-morrow. It is understood that it will be confined to Quebec and Ottawa, the Ontario clergy generally having refused to sign it.

Hon. J. A. Oulmet, late minister of public works, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal. Although the appointment has not yet been officially announced, it is as good as made.

The new official map of the Dominion will show marked changes in the political divisions of the great northern territory. Heretofore the entire country about Hudson's Bay and stretching away to the shore of the Arctic ocean has been variously designated and altogether unmarked by a distinctive appellation of any sort.

Major Lessard has been appointed inspector of cavalry, and to succeed him are Conservatives of various hues here, have nominated Hiram Robinson and Alderman Champagne to contest the city at the general elections.

Montreal, May 16.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here from Ottawa last evening and was enthusiastically received at the station by a large number of prominent Conservatives, including Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon. A. B. Angers, Hon. L. O. Gillis, Senator Drummond, and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. Sir Charles was interviewed at Sir Donald A. Smith's residence. He declared that he had never cast a slur upon the national flag or creed of the leader of the Liberal party.

The great mistake I made in Winnipeg," he said, "was that I did not engage a stenographer to take a verbatim report of my utterances and turn in his manuscript to me. I had Cape Breton campaign, and I should have such a man with me at to-night's meeting."

Donald McMaster, Q.C., has formally declined the Conservative nomination for Argenteuil. The Conservative nomination in Chateaugay has been offered to Hon. Mr. Taitton, but he will consult with the electorate of his old county, Chambly, before accepting it.

Halifax, May 15.—At the Liberal convention at Sydney, C.B., last evening, Dr. Kendall and Joseph McPherson, ex-M.L.A., were nominated as candidates for Cape Breton county, and at a meeting of the Conservatives nominated Jacob A. Binzay.

Bedford, May 16.—At the Conservative convention for the county of Missisquoi, to select a candidate for the house of commons, the balloting resulted in a deadlock between A. H. Derrick, of Clarendville, and Dr. G. F. Slack, of Farnham. Finally an adjournment for ten days was taken, when it was expected an amicable settlement would be reached.

Montreal, May 15.—It is stated that Sir Donald A. Smith, who left for England today as Canadian high commissioner, will shortly be elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord Glenelg.

SAN QUENTIN'S SCANDALS. Opium Evil Added to Other Loose Morals of the Prison.

San Francisco, May 16.—Prison Director James Wilkins has inaugurated a crusade against the opium habit in San Quentin prison, and has expressed a determination to push his investigation until the evil is suppressed. He has made open charges to the board of directors that employees of the prison are trafficking in the drug. Who the culprits are the director does not know, but he says that there is plenty of opium in the prison yard at all times, and that it is easy of access to the prisoners.

Mr. Wilkins was appointed inspector at San Quentin in April and for the zeal displayed by him he has been asked to continue in the position for the present month. The inspector made his first report last Saturday, but for some reason it was not made public. The report stated that a large supply of the drug is constantly within the walls, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the warden and his officers to suppress the traffic. All prisoners allowed out of the gates are rigorously searched upon their return. This is supposed to preclude the possibility of the prisoners obtaining any parcels that may be planted outside.

MIGHT HAVE WORKED SOONER.

A Texas Clergyman Makes a Great Success as a Farmer.

Timpson, Tex., May 15.—Rev. Mr. Rhodes, living twelve miles east of here, while ploughing his field, unearthed thirty thousand Mexican dollars. It seems that the money was buried in a leather satchel.

TWO TO ONE ON LAURIER. A Torontonian Offers Great Odds on the Liberals—No Takers.

Toronto, May 16.—As an evidence that the Liberals are absolutely certain of victory on the 23rd of June next, an incident that occurred at the Queen's hotel last evening may be cited. John R. Smethurst, a well known sports offered to wager \$5000 to \$2500 that Laurier will be the next premier. Though there were a number of well-to-do men present who are ardent Conservatives, the bet was not taken. The incident has caused no little comment around the city to-day.

JAPAN'S NEW NAVY

She Will Build Her Own Warships and Become a Commercial Power.

Japan is Ambitious, Frugal and Industrious, and is Bound to Succeed.

San Francisco, May 14.—Among the passengers of the steamer China, which arrived here last night from Japan, were General G. B. Williams, of Philadelphia, and George W. Dickey, of this city. These gentlemen represent respectively the Camps of Philadelphia and the Union Iron works of this city. They have been to Japan in the interests of their respective firms, looking towards securing for the United States a number of the contracts for the building of war vessels which the Japanese government expects soon to let.

In discussing the probability of this country securing the awards for building new Japanese war vessels, General Williams said that at the time he and Mr. Dickey left Japan no official action had been taken in regard to awarding the contracts. The financial status of the nation for the current year has not been determined. When the diet adjourned six weeks ago the Chinese indemnity had not been paid and the appropriation for naval construction had been set aside. The Japanese government said the general is very favorably impressed with the warships of the United States which have thus far been sent into Japanese waters.

General Williams said that Japan was rapidly developing her resources, and this country of naval construction. Already she is turning out first class warships of from three thousand to four thousand tons burden.

J. W. Copman, general manager of the Standard Oil Company in Japan and China, also arrived from the Orient on the China last night. Mr. Copman has great faith in Japan as an important factor in the commercial world. He says she is forging ahead in all lines of industry and he thinks she will soon be a hot competitor with Europe for the Oriental trade in many kinds of manufactured goods. This competition, Mr. Copman says, will affect Europe more than this country.

The Japanese, he says, have two requisites for the success of any nation—frugality and industry. These traits of character, he says, are alike noticeable in the rich and poor. Further than this, he says Japan is ambitious, and this, coupled with her frugal and industrious habits, will bear her along on the full tide of commercial power until her influence will be felt all over the world.

THAT GOLD BOULDER.

Yesterday the editor of the News received the following message from the Victoria Daily Colonist: W. F. Thompson, Ed. News, Trail, B. C.: Please give us a good "special" to-night on Martin Neilly's find of a big gold boulder in the Columbia river at Trail. Would also like to get photograph of the man and boulder as soon as possible.—Colonist. It is unnecessary to state that the Colonist of this morning did not contain a thrilling story of the discovery of a 40-ton boulder of solid gold, plucked lightly from the bottom of the Columbia at this point, where it had reposed for untold centuries, beneath 90 feet of water, illustrated with pictures of Martin Neilly in the act of picking it up with one hand, while with the other beckoning to others to come and do likewise. The Colonist was informed that Martin Neilly is unknown to fame in his camp; that boulders of any kind are not plucked from the river, which is very deep at this point; that while there are countless thousands of boulders along the river in this vicinity, yet it is extremely doubtful if any one of them would assay higher than two traces in gold.—Trail Creek News.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Cello Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 7 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap, featuring a sun logo and text: 'Sunlight Soap', 'No Equal', 'Remedy for Men'.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Carter's Little Liver Pills', 'Remedy for Men'.

Advertisement for Hood's Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Hood's Pills', 'Remedy for Men'.

A BOLD FALSEHOOD.

At Wednesday night's meeting of the Conservatives Mr. Earle said, according to the Colonist report: "The constitutional aspect of the government's course was fully upheld by Hon. David Mills, the greatest constitutional authority in the opposition party."

HOW CARON ELECTORNERED.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, a member of the last four governments and the leader of the Quebec Conservatives, succeeded in reducing bribery to a fine art. He was an expert, and unlike some of his less hardened colleagues he defended his crimes and boldly proclaimed his intention of repeating them on the first opportunity.

were also about the same time a number of other payments amounting to \$25,000 more, which were charged to "A. F. C." and "G. E. F."

Then there was the Temiscouata railway, which was also receiving Dominion subsidies, and was partially inflated by the royal commissioners.

Sir Adolphe Caron, with an audacity befitting the chief of political crackmen, said in his defence on the floor of parliament: "I say that under the same circumstances what I did on that occasion I would do again to-morrow in order to help my friends."

A CANDID FRIEND.

The St. John's, Quebec, News, a Conservative paper says: "Candidly, the best thing that could happen to the Conservative party would be defeat. The long use of power has unlearned them from the task of governing."

WHY CONSERVATIVES CHANGE.

Mention has already been made of the fact that A. F. Mulhern, president of the Stormont and Cornwall Conservative association, has withdrawn from the government party and taken his place with the liberals.

commercial union disappears from the arena of politics. Now that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has declared openly for the adjustment of the tariff upon wise and conservative lines, and not with the view of destroying the industries of the country, and believing that the common sense of the people is strongly in favor of a purer and more economical administration in the expenditure of the people's money, and that they will not support any further addition to the national debt of Canada, which is now at the limit line, by such financing as the Curran bridge, the Soulanges canal, etc., etc.

When prominent men like Mr. Mulhern, who is an ex-mayor of Cornwall, Messrs. Chipman and Forbes, of Halifax, a prominent merchant and a prominent manufacturer, and Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who was until lately the Conservative candidate in King's, N. B., leave the Conservative for the Liberal side, the extent of the stampede in the east may be judged.

MR. DAVIN AS A CONVERT.

Nicholas Flood Davin is represented as having been induced by the speech of the Hon. David Mills to vote for the remedial bill. Before he heard that speech, we are told, he was opposed to the measure, but Mr. Mills' speech converted him. Now it so happens that Mr. Davin the other day addressed a meeting of his constituents at Medicine Hat, and this is what occurred: "Mr. Davin explained, at some length his vote on the remedial bill. Mr. Davin's plea was that he did it to save the party, seeing that the opposition were for similar legislation though coming to beat the government on a catch vote."

WINNIPEG'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Charles Tupper has been treating the people of the East to a number of falsehoods respecting his visit to Winnipeg, and these have been faithfully rehearsed for the delectation of Victorians. Let these "yarns" be compared with the following review of Tupper's reception and meeting which Mr. K. J. Whittle, the well known wholesale merchant of Winnipeg sent to the Toronto Globe:

ent empty promises, with which he has entertained some and amused others of our Winnipeg citizens, he will be a sorely disappointed man on the 24th of June next.

As already stated, no party lines can divide the interests contending in this fight. There are thousands of sound Conservatives like myself in Manitoba, who are thoroughly in accord with their country until by the exercise of brute force the price of the allegiance of desirable factions is paid to the utmost farthing.

INSANE THROUGH DESPAIR. "Whom the gods would ruin they first make mad." The "Tupper healers" in this city, in fulfillment of the adage have gone insane, as would appear from the wonderful electioneering dodges to which they have been resorting.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field. THE TURF. KENTUCKY RACES. Louisville, May 14.—Next in importance to the Kentucky derby is the Clark stakes, and yesterday that event was decided before 7,500 people on a fast track and fine weather.

Hon. John S. Hall, brother of T. B. Hall of this city, felt himself compelled to resign his office in the Tallon government because of the crooked course followed by Mr. Tallon in regard to the Paris loan.

THE RIFLE.

LEAGUE SHOOTING. The Canadian Military Rifle League matches are taking place this afternoon in the cities of the Dominion where there are regiments. The shooting by the members of the Fifth Regiment commenced this morning at 6 o'clock at the Clover Point range and is being continued this afternoon.

A DISGUSTED CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor:—I was simply astounded to learn from the Times of last evening that Messrs. Prior and Earle had deliberately falsified the statements made by Hon. David Mills in the debate in the House of Commons upon the Manitoba school question.

GOVERNMENT SHORTCOMINGS.

Appropos of Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto, the Montreal Shareholder, which formerly approved of the Conservative government, says: Canada's present and her future are of more interest just now than is her past, but in this regard, on the eve of a general election, they are denied the enlightenment they have a right to expect, and the manifesto resolves itself into a mass of empty generalities which may have little or no binding effect.

The remedial question, however, is an exception. The bitter war which the discussion of religious questions always gives rise to, is to be carried into the political arena, to be reflected in the next parliament. The disgraceful scenes and their injurious effects upon the country are to be renewed, to the detriment of the ordinary business of the country until by the exercise of brute force the price of the allegiance of desirable factions is paid to the utmost farthing.

THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT. The Victoria league team returned home yesterday after having played their series of games in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Although they are at the tail end in the race for the pennant, Capt. Klopff is not disappointed.

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AFFAIRS IN METCHOSIN. Mrs. Walter Langley has gone with her children to reside in Victoria. I understand that Mr. T. Helgesen intends going to Cariboo shortly, where his father and brother are engaged in mining.

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SWEPT A CY

A Texan Town V... rible Traveller... Destruct

And Death in L... M... a City... to the G

Whole Section of C... Over 150 Pe... and K

Sherman, Tex., M... utes before 5 o'clock... close not exceeding... but carrying widespread... death in its wake,...

western half of this... most directly north... the whirlwind was a... rumbling noise like... par and driving rain... dard, converging a... a low-lying sea... air was rapidly revolv... with a downdra... with it a deluge of... appeared that a cycl... first descended to... arose from the grou... city, it left terrifi... not a tree or shrub... not twisted an... Pences are gone, a... street was comp... blown away, a... weight of a hundred... steel and material... 200, and it will b... the exact number... given. Many pe... children, are miss... are in such a criti... moment may be in... and nurses from... ney, and Denison.

Reports are con... persons who have... there are eight... the doctors say, a... number of killed, ... this and other p... have been receive... it is estimated the... missing are requ... mates place the... in Grayson count... 150.

The path of the... west of the town... of country was... graph, connection... telephone comm... northwest of the... from the north i... tion of the main... through Sherman... and Pottersboro... storm did not var... breadth of 150 o... entire county. F... the river no fa... reported, although... rumors of a num... Denton, Tex., ... which cut out th... and Grayson cou... here, started with... perished here, ... down, houses c... buildings comple... from the country... five persons were... streets are in... streams in the... yond their bank... ported killed in... is half under w... ties are slow in... the Sherman... effect that \$500... has been destroy... Gribble Springs... but few house... The injured in... third, Keller... north of Jus... wrecked and it... one house is no... of the country... led in ruins.

Dallas, Tex., ... public meeting... immediate relief... and a per... was established... reported, and... almost every b... Pittsburgh, P... mining town on... railroad, about... was visited by... burst yesterday... of the Waver... badly flooded... were working... pelled to flee f... estimated at be... 000.

Lebanon, Mo... storm visited t... night, accompa... most destruct... here. Half fe... rain came dow... rains in near... business house

SENTENC... Two Years In... Banishment

Cape Town, ... convictive has ... banishment are ... form committee ... the other pris... said: "Ed... will be kept f... in jail or su... ernment shall... all of you shal... 000, or in defa... Year's imprison... tion of a year... from the repu... years, the confi...

That Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that Tired Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired Feeling is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that Hood's Pills to operate, 25 cents.

WINNIPEG FEELING.

The Great Stretcher's Visit to the Prairie Metropolis Reviewed.

His Gross Misstatements Corrected—The Fight Against Coercion.

The Winnipeg Tribune gives the following report of a meeting of the Liberals held on Saturday evening last:

That the citizens of Winnipeg are thoroughly aroused to the great importance of the present political contest was abundantly manifest on Saturday evening, when Hon. Mr. Martin's committee rooms were crowded to the doors with enthusiastic workers, and complaint was made that the accommodation was all too limited, as many friends could not gain admission. That the people of Winnipeg are determined to resist in no uncertain manner the coercion policy enunciated by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald in the Brydon rink on Friday night is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. W. E. Perdue occupied the chair at the organization meeting Saturday. He congratulated Mr. Martin's friends on the excellent arrangements made for the location of the headquarters, and spoke most encouragingly of the work already done in the canvass. The declaration of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald the other evening was out and in favor of remedial legislation, and the issue was thus made very plain in the present contest. (Applause.) There was no hope for Mr. Macdonald with such an issue. (Cheers.) Mr. Perdue then introduced Hon. Mr. Martin, who mounted the temporary platform amid deafening cheers. So enthusiastic were his supporters, including every class of citizens, that several remarks of approval were interjected amid the applause and cheering which greeted his appearance. He said that there were one or two things to which he would allude briefly in anticipation of the public meetings which will be held shortly. The more his friends had gone into the canvass the more impressed were they with the incompleteness of the voters' lists. Dozens and scores of citizens entitled to vote had been left off. So far as the opponents of the government were concerned they had not struck a single man off the list. They were quite willing to take their chances. He was gratified to find many of his warmest supporters now were men who voted against him in 1893. (Cheers.) Regarding Sir Charles Tupper's statement that he (Mr. Martin) had obstructed public business in the house of commons, no excuses were asked for that. (Applause.) What would be his position if he and other eastern friends had not obstructed? We would have had a remedial bill. That bill is not law, and the people now have the right to decide, rather than the late members of the house of commons, who were elected on different issues, and large numbers of whom were derelict in their duty and voted against the wishes of their constituents. (Applause.) Sir Charles Tupper talks about being loyal. He (Mr. Martin) charged him with a most serious crime, that of corrupting members. (Cheers.) A voice—He could not corrupt Dr. Sprone, Mr. McNeill and others.

Mr. Martin—No, he could not; that's true. But, whenever he found a man who intended voting against the bill, he bribed and bought that man, if he could, to vote against the wishes of his constituency. That is high treason to the country. (Cheers.) It was a most deliberate attempt to delude the members. Yet this man goes around with shouts of loyalty. He makes an offer of bribes to the people of Winnipeg if they will only return a man, who, as a member of the Tupper government, is pledged to coercion. He (Sir Charles) cannot understand people voting on principle. What bribes did he make—the H. B. R. and St. Andrew's Rapids. Winnipeggers have heard of the building of the H. B. R. before. A year ago we heard that the H. B. R. Co. was hiring teams to go on with the road on the government passing an order-in-council granting aid to the extent of \$2,500,000. That was much better evidence of the road being built than the promise of Sir Charles Tupper that it was going to the Saskatchewan in 1898. Sir Charles must have thought that he was before a very gullible public if he imagined that they would place very much confidence in promises made by him. (Applause.)

In reply to Sir Charles Tupper's challenge to anyone to point to any pledge which he had made and failed to carry out, Mr. Martin drew attention to the Chignecto Ship Railway Co. pledge, in which Sir Charles had promised to pass at the recent session a bonus amounting to \$2,100,000, and he failed to put it through. Why? Members of his own party had no little confidence in him that when he made the attempt they turned on him and refused to carry out his pledge. If his own people, if his own supporters in the house of commons have no confidence in him, how can he expect the electors to place any confidence in him. (Cheers.) Take the H. B. R. (Mr. Martin) would ask Sir Charles how he proposes the H. B. R. should be running to the Saskatchewan in 1898; in what way? What does he propose to do for the railway? In 1891 a grant was made by the Dominion government of \$80,000 a year for 20 years for the building of the first 250 miles of the H. B. R. Last session (previous to the one just closed) it was decided to divide this grant and make the sum of \$40,000 available on the completion of the first 125 miles. And what do you suppose was done with this \$40,000? Why it was turned over to the Dauphin railway at the last session, and has passed out of the hands of the H. B. R. altogether. So what stock can the public possibly take in Sir Charles' promises? He, Mr. Martin, liked to deal with men by what they have done. (Applause.) The people of Canada have the government at their mercy. After the elections the order of things is reversed. Sir Charles Tupper did not explain the aid to the H. B. R. and the tract adopted; there would not have been any monopoly clause to fight, and the company would not have been privi-

leged to charge whatever freight rates they thought fit. He was not finding fault with the company, it was a well-conducted and enterprising business concern, of which Canada was proud, but the blame for these perplexing troubles was with the government, and according to his own statements, Sir Charles was mainly responsible. (Cheers.) There was a good deal of merriment aroused over the repetition of Sir Charles' assertion that he had settled the disallowance question.

Mr. Martin was glad the glowing references to the National Policy at the Friday night meeting got very little response from the audience. (Applause.) He would, in fact, like to ask whether they got a stirring British cheer for anything. He did not hear a decent cheer except when Mr. H. J. Macdonald declared himself in favor of national schools. (Hear, hear.) But, unfortunately, Mr. Macdonald says also he has to support the coercion policy of Sir Charles Tupper, as the constitution demands it. That large audience was undoubtedly in favor of national schools, as the cheers made the building ring, and now the late member was prepared to sacrifice much that was dear to him and lend a helping hand to the premier. He (Mr. Martin) would like to see a catalogue of Sir Charles Tupper's sacrifices. (Laughter and applause.) So far as one could judge from his utterances, the late Sir John Macdonald had little to do with anything of importance

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THOSE UITLEANDERS

Reported Reconsideration of the Sentences by the Transvaal Government.

Spain's Complaint—Preparing for the Czar's Coronation—The Baby Murderess.

Paris, May 16.—A message received here from Pretoria says that the Transvaal government has decided to reconsider the heavy fines and imprisonment which it proposed to inflict upon the captured reformers, but will maintain the term of banishment of the reformers.

Madrid, May 18.—It is stated that the Spanish government, in a circular addressed to the powers regarding the attitude of the United States towards Cuba, has pointed out that, while Spain has scrupulously observed all treaties, the United States has infringed all conventions.

Moscow, May 16.—This old town is rapidly filling up with visitors from all parts of the world, who have come to witness the ceremonies attending the coronation of the Czar and Czarina, which will extend over a period of three weeks, beginning, according to the programme, with the arrival of the royal majesties at Petrovski palace, outside the city, on Monday, and concluding with their departure for St. Petersburg.

The streets are filled with people of all nationalities, and with delegations from all parts of Russia. The weather up to the present has been a little too cold to be pleasant, but a change is expected before the fetes begin. A question has arisen regarding the precedence of Prince Henry of Prussia, representing Emperor William of Germany, and the Duke of Connaught, representing Queen Victoria. It has been settled in favor of the latter.

A decree has been promulgated prohibiting, during the fetes, riding on horseback or on bicycles in the streets, or boating on the river. This step is taken in view of the immense crowds of people expected here. The Petrovski palace, where their majesties are expected Monday, is the summer palace of Moscow, and is three or four miles from here on the St. Petersburg road. The Czar's birthday falls on Monday and it will be celebrated at Petrovski palace, where their majesties will remain until Tuesday.

London, May 16.—An expert employed by the home office has examined Mrs. Annie Dyer, the alleged wholesale murderess of babies entrusted to her care, and a number of whose bodies were found in the Thames near Reading, and elsewhere, and he has declared her insane.

London houses were moderate buyers of a few American stocks to-day, and their purchases served to hold prices generally firm.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, and also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

ACHE. Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our greatest boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purgative by their purgative action. Please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold every where, or sent by mail. GAZETTE MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price. ...ALL GOES... "Merry as a Marriage Bell" IN HOMES WHERE White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited. For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

SUDDENLY

It Looked Blue for the Men Till the der Arriv

To Postpone Sentence Reference of the Civil Cou

New York, May 15.—Herald from Havana, the inspired government notices that the very announced against all in court-martial, was by the admiral, and being made to carry out when orders papers to Madrid, the had not been formal have not as yet been court's transfer of the

The transfer of the Marquis of Palermo, out of the government for a month of Spanish authorities, have a desire to p have the superior milita arif should decide the Williams' protest-wa cases of any member whose American papers may have been transferred Spain having no desir stipulations. The At continued, may rest justice will be carry after due consuetudin ic protests of the t ablest jurists in the

The prisoners were their capture by Spanish warship Mar guesia defended by are now being well o Eulate, chief of the are confined. It was commanding the Span Juan at La Guayma, a Venezuelan revolution at the disposal of consul at Caracas and back up the latter's

Pepper, who repre short-lived dictators the members of the corps held prisoners, requested Eulate's o replied:

"My ship is at y one of the first recognize your g ready to give new feelings toward you The Spanish commi I was enabled Mr. understand, Eulate, the thanks of the V authorities for his co peritor's men the border, acknowledged even handcuffed wh ship. When brough to the prison, howe bound with cords a additional prisoner, and Wm. Leavitt, of Honda by the Trit American citizens. mordia tells me th the ordinary courts, ash ashore after the lashed.

The Havana new dispatches from the La Discussion pri al of the rumor th threatened to resign the commanding o us sections of the Havana for the la ceive new instructi close consultation o cal. Several have post.

Although Gen. V pires to-day, it is u been given to the to treat non-comli tation in the case ly. The officers a harsh measures.

Washington City spectators of the u Gen. Hancock Estrada Palma, the Cuban repu States. In talking Cuba Mr. Palma earnestness:

"I feel very in the outlook for Gomez, with an a ward again, and low with another. (U) rifles only into over in six m

"The sentiment attitude of the country on the C very gratifying to sed States governm more convinced th is pursuing in C to be permitted to

The talk in the country and Euro the war to a some sort of hon as are the Spani was already abou delecting garb of began.

"The feel will ne present war und independence for that is what fight for until it is in a most deepe growing weaker, stronger, Cuban absolutely as any foreshadowed."

Key West, Fl from Havana, to recent action bet Andean at Caca the 400 Spaniar the Cubans lost famous Cuban lea battle.

ROYAL B Highest o strength.



THE NEW GOVERNMENT "ORGAN." IT'S A DESPERATE SITUATION, AND TUPPER NOSE IT!

"It is urged by Ontario Conservatives that it is essential to the party's success to have 'Hugh John' in the government. They have represented to Sir Charles Tupper that he, the new Premier is of little account in Ontario, but Hugh John might be employed to stump Ontario, and his resemblance to his father, the late Sir John Macdonald, would win back some of those old-time Tories who are disgusted with the state of affairs existing at Ottawa since the death of the chieftain in 1891. As one ex-M. P. put it, 'his nose alone is worth thousands of votes to the government.' This is a reference to the fact that Mr. Macdonald's nose is very like what his father's was. Sir John Macdonald's nose is, therefore, to play an important part in the Government plan of campaign. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald's is a very good nose, and if it is like his father's it is the most natural thing in the world, and very fortunate for those Ontario Conservatives who now rely on it as a 'thing to conjure with.'—Ottawa correspondent.

in Canada. He had practically nothing to do with the building of the C. P. R. Sir John was "amazed," "aghast," at the gigantic intellect of Sir Charles. (Laughter.) That was news to us at the public meeting last Friday night. Humorous references were made to Sir Charles' claims as to his labors in connection with confederation, and to the statement that in 1891 the West would be exporting 640,000,000 bushels of grain, and deriving a net revenue of \$50,000,000 from public lands. When confronted with these outlandish predictions Sir Charles said he was only stretching it (laughter); he was not like those miserable Grits. It was better to be optimistic than to be blue; but when going into a business undertaking, would anyone have much reason to place confidence in a man so far away from the truth in his predictions? Mr. Martin denied emphatically, and mentioned proof after proof to show that the Liberals were not opposed to the progress and development of the west. If the Liberals had had their way and their amendments to the C. P. R. contract adopted, there would not have been any monopoly clause to fight, and the company would not have been privi-

trade was not issuing a campaign document. If he were not mistaken, Mr. George P. Gault, who read the address to Sir Charles Tupper was most active in getting up the board of trade statement, also Mr. J. H. Brock, and the document was certainly not put forward for campaign purposes. (Applause.) After dealing further with the tariff question, he touched on preferential trade, which was not an issue, as Canadians would never object to seeing the markets of the mother country closed to the wheat of the United States, Argentine Republic, Russia and other countries. If the people at home are willing to pay us the extra duty which would prevent the importation of foreign wheat we are likely to be agreeable.

A Voice—The old country knows too much. Mr. Martin—Yes, I think so. It is certainly not an issue in the campaign. He made the announcement that he would go fully into the school question at the public meetings to be held shortly. He would like to say, however, that the statements made by Mr. Macdonald and others at Friday night's meeting that Mr. Laurier was prepared to go

emphatically: "The only way to deal with the remedial bill is to set our feet down on it and say we will not have it. (Cheers.) We must consider this carefully if we think it of any importance. It all hinges upon the city of Winnipeg and the other constituencies of Manitoba. If Winnipeg votes in favor of the present government, depend upon it, the remedial measure will be the first one introduced in the house." A Voice—Hugh John will find a pauper's grave on that issue. Another Voice—The people are awake. Mr. Martin said the people could not complain if remedial legislation were passed, providing the people endorsed it at the polls. It was no ordinary election, but he had no doubt what the result would be. A Voice—You are going to be elected. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin—But we can't afford to rest upon our judgment. No doubt there were many who still felt inclined to vote for Mr. Macdonald, who, if they felt the critical position the province is placed in would overlook extraneous matters and mark their ballots so as to maintain the national school system, which is endorsed, even by Mr.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW. Dear Editor: Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, 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, having 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 either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

W. J. Taylor and D. J. Munn arrived from Kootenay last evening. ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

LANDERS

ration of these Transvaal ent.

Preparing for the interest.

message received that the Transvaal decided to recon- sider imprisonment inflicted upon the will maintain it of the reform-

is stated that the in a circular note the attitude of Spain has been notified of the court's finding.

is removed here ad. No confirm- obtainable. This old town is visitors from all who have come to attend the trial and Casar-

promulgated pro- fets, riding on les in the streets. er. This step is immense crowds. The Petro- majesties are ex- summer palace of sburg road. The on Mondays and Petrovski palace will remain until

An expert employ- has examined Mrs. ed wholesale im- trusted to her care. those bodies were near Reading and s declared her in-

moderate buyers stocks to-day, and ed to hold prices

RE... we all the troubles fact- of the system, such as business distress after, &c. While their most been shown in curing

AD... 's LITTLE LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels. most priceless to those distressing complaint: goodness does not and price try them will find in so many ways that to do without them.

HE... lives that here is where east. Our pills cure it

GOES... PILLS are very small One or two pills make it very palatable and do by their gentle action in. In vials at 25 cents; where, or sent by mail. 25 CO., New York. Dose, Small Price.

as a re Bell'' S WHERE ar g Powder SED.

Devils' of indigestion pure and wholesome uniformly results from chless powder.

SUDDENLY CLEMENT

It Looked Blue for the Competi- tor's Men Till Spain's Or- der Arrived.

To Postpone Sentence Pending a Reference of the Case to the Civil Courts.

New York, May 15.—A special to the Herald from Havana says: The inspired government newspaper, au- thorized the verdict of death pro- nounced against all five of the Com- petitor crew, tried on Friday by a naval court-martial, was promptly con- demned. The preparations were in- deed made to carry the sentence into effect when orders came to remit the effect when the prisoners were re- leased. Spain has been notified of the court's finding.

The transfer of the case to Spain, the Marquis of Palmemora, secretary of the government, tells me, an- nounced a virtual suspension of judi- cial proceedings for a month or six weeks. The Spanish authorities, the Marquis says, have no desire to precipitate matters, but the superior military tribunal at Ma- drid should decide that Conal-General Williams' protest was well based, the views of any members of the party whose American citizenship was ques- tioned may be transferred to the civil court, Spain having no desire to evade tri- bunal. The American people, he con- sidered, may rest assured that only justice will be carried out, and that after due consideration of the diploma- tic protests of the United States and the careful revision of the Spanish courts.

The prisoners were well treated after their capture by Capt. Wreath of the Spanish warship Maniza, and were al- ready being well cared for by Capt. Eulate, chief of the arsenal where they are confined. It was Eulate who, when commanding the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan at La Guayrara during the last Venezuelan revolution, placed his vessel at the disposal of the United States and backed up the latter's demands that Gen. Pezzer, who represented Mendoza's short-lived dictatorship, should liberate the members of the foreign diplomatic corps held prisoners. When Mr. Hanna requested Eulate's co-operation, Eulate replied:

"My ship is at your service. Spain, as one of the first European powers to recognize your government, is ever ready to give the proof of friendly feeling toward your people." The Spanish commander's prompt response enabled Mr. Hanna to save the vessel. Through his own government, I understand, Eulate afterwards received the thanks of the Washington City authorities for his courtesy. The Com- petitor's men themselves, except La- beche, acknowledged that they were not even handcuffed while aboard the war- ship. When brought on shore, en route to the prison, however, the Spaniards were treated with cord as a precaution. Two additional prisoners, Charles Barnett and Wm. Leavitt, brought from Bethia Hood by the Triton last night, are American citizens. The Marquis Pal- memora tells me they will be tried by the ordinary courts. They were captured ashore after the filibustering party landed.

The Havana newspapers publish no dispatches from the United States. A local newspaper prints an editorial de- nouncing the rumor that Gen. Weyler has threatened to resign. The commanding generals from vari- ous sections of the island have been in Havana for the last few days to re- ceive new instructions. The Spanish government lines with every consid- eration in the case of families especial- ly. The officers are warned to use no harsh measures. Washington City, May 15.—Among the spectators of the trial of the status of Gen. Hancock, was Senator Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban republic in the United States. Mr. Palma says, with evident earnestness:

"I feel very much encouraged over the outlook for the Cuban republic. Gomez, with an army, is coming west- ward again, and Garcia will soon fol- low another. If we could put 20, 000 rifles only into Cuba the war would be over in six months."

"The sentiment of Americans and the attitude of the government of this very gratifying to us. I think the United States government is being more and more convinced that the methods Spain is pursuing in Cuba are too iniquitous to be permitted to proceed much longer. The talk in the newspapers of this country and Europe about Spain bring- ing the war to a close by giving Cuba some sort of home rule is as ridiculous as the Spanish reports that Cuba was already about to be clothed in a leading garb of reform when the war began."

"There will never be an end to the present war unless it comes with full independence for the Cuban people. That is what the Cubans are fighting for, that is what they will continue to fight for until it is attained. Spain is in a most desperate condition, and is growing weaker, while we are growing stronger. Cuban freedom is assured as absolutely as any coming event can be foreshadowed."

Key West, Fla., May 14.—Advised from Havana to-night state that in the recent action between Maceo and Gen. Rios, 400 Spaniards were killed, while the Cubans lost seventeen. Sicras, a famous Cuban leader, was killed in this battle.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

HON. W. LAURIER.

A Flattering Biographical Sketch Pub- lished in "The Barrister."

The following sketch of the Hon. W. Laurier, form the pen of Mr. Richard Armstrong, is published in the Barris- ter, a Toronto legal journal:

The subject of this sketch was born on the 20th November, 1841, at St. Lin, a quiet, modest parish in the province of Quebec; his father was Car- lus Laurier, a land surveyor, and a well educated gentleman of the French school. Wilfrid entered As- sumption College in 1854, and here gave evidence of his literary and oratorical abilities; he was the prize speaker of the college and the framer of its ad- dresses, and a good scholar, studious and serious; and, as a general thing, obedient to the rules of the school. But for going without leave to hear the 'av- versers plea' in the village court house, he incurred punishment several times and in going to public meetings to hear the popular speakers of the day. His intellect was at this early age assert- ing itself in spite of all rules and reg- ulations. As a boy his politeness and delicacy were marked characteristics, and are still so at the present day.

In 1859 he entered the office of Re- sard Lafamme, in Montreal, one of the greatest lawyers in the province of Quebec. His student life was not stormy. He dissipated like that of many law students of the period; he studied very hard and also devoted his energies to the English literature. This mastering the English literature, which did not conduce to his health, which, as a boy had been delicate.

He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and started to practice in the city of Montreal with a fellow student, Lam- ont, under the firm name of Lamont & Laurier. The first case in which he ap- peared as counsel, that is reported, is the case of Lacombe v. Lacombe, which was taken to the Supreme Court of the province; it was a matter in bankrupt- cy. Mr. Laurier appeared for the de- fendant, and George E. Cartier, the celebrated leader of the Conservative party, appeared for the claimants; ju- dgment was given against Mr. Laurier's clients, but no costs were allowed. The next case in which he appeared that is reported was Lefort v. Marie dit St. Marie. It will be interesting to our readers to know that he had for his opponent a gentleman who was to be afterwards his lifelong opponent in the political arena, Mr. Chapleau; Mr. Laurier succeeded. One cannot help but wonder if Mr. Chapleau, as he re- turns to the arena once more to face his old legal and political foe, recalls Le- fort v. Marie. Mr. Laurier practised for two years in Montreal, and appears to have been working up a good prac- tice, when his health, that was always delicate, forced him to retire for a time to try a change. On the advice of friends he removed to Arthabaska, which is one of the most charming spots in all the province of Quebec, and for a short time here took editorial charge of Le Deffricheur. In the course of a year he retired from journalism and returned to the practice of law in Arthabaska. As our readers are all aware, the province of Quebec is di- vided into judicial districts. Mr. Laurier at once took a leading position at the bar, and showed himself to be as ver- satile in law as he afterwards showed in the political arena. He was equally at home before the jury or the Supreme Court, equally at home in criminal or commercial or corporation law; in that respect he seems to have been every- where successful, and would, undoubtedly, have made a great reputation as a lawyer had he devoted himself exclu- sively to it. Mr. Laurier was very successful with juries; his tall, straight and noble bearing, with the pale face of the student, with a countenance mild, serious and rendered sympathetic by an air of melancholy, with a manner simple, sweet and self-commanding, he at once won the interest and sympathy of the jury before he uttered a single word; as his mind is not involved his addresses were always clear, concise and to the point. At a glance he en- braces all sides of the question, seizes its leading principles and draws there- from a series of reasoning which is connected together like the links of a chain. He impressed every jury and he firmly believed in the justice of his client's cause, and made it clear to them that he had a wrong that should be righted, and he seldom failed to make them see his way. Mr. Laurier enjoys the advantage of being a born orator; he has the further advantage of having cultivated his great natural gift and developed a love of truth and honesty of purpose, without which no man can be a great orator. Listen to him, and it is at once seen that his language is the echo of conviction and of a noble heart. And the impression which he creates upon his audience constitutes the best part of his force and merit.

In 1871 he was nominated for the local legislature and was returned to represent the united counties of Drum- mond and Arthabaska, defeating by a majority of one thousand votes the ministerial candidate, Mr. Hemming. Entering the house while such men as Cartier, Cauchon, Langevin, Holton, Fournier, Irvine, Joly, Lynch, Blanche- ot, Fortin, Robitaille, Cassidy, Bacon, etc. still figured on the provincial scene, the young member for Drummond and Ar- thabaska modestly took his seat on the rear opposition benches, but his first parliamentary speech at once brought him into full prominence, and he was heralded throughout the province as the rising hopes of his party. A pecu- liarity of this speech will show that in regard to its breadth and scope it was more in keeping with the tone of the house of commons, which the young member was destined to reach before long. He was then thirty years of age.

Three years afterwards he entered the federal arena as a supporter of Alexander Mackenzie, and within three years more, at the early age of thirty-

six, he became a cabinet minister and one of the recognized leaders of his province. Up to that time no career in Canada had been more rapid, more brilliant. But, strange to say, upon his return to his native country for endor- sation on his elevation to the minister- ial rank he was defeated, where he had once carried it by a thousand majority. This appears to have been the first rumbling of the downfall of the Mac- kenzie government. East Quebec was opened for him at once, and there he was easily elected, and became minister of in- land revenue. On the downfall of the Mackenzie government in 1878, he re- turned to Arthabaska and resumed the practice of law, where he enjoyed a suc- cessive practice.

On the Hon. Edward Blake assuming the leadership of the Liberal party in 1880, Mr. Laurier became his first lieuten- ant from Quebec. The speech which gave him national reputation was that delivered on the 16th March, 1883, in the house of commons on the execution of Louis Riel, when he delivered his great Philippic against the government. In this occurs the famous sentence that, if he had been stationed upon the banks of the Saskatchewan river, he would have shouldered his musket in defence of the rights of the half-breeds. Next morning the ministerial press from ocean to ocean named him the "Silver-tongued Laurier," and his name was in every man's mouth. During the campaign of 1887 he was, next to Blake, the most conspicuous figure in the Liberal party in Canada, and showed his bravery and courage in coming to Toronto, where the press said he dared not come, and deliver the speech he delivered in the house of commons; that he did and faced the three thousand people and won a triumph. After the defeat in 1887 he was elected to the Liberal leadership, and has since continued in that position.

Mr. Laurier as an orator calls into play logic, reason, scorn, contempt, wit, laughter, pathos, and often apologizes, and the apology is an insult; he often times enliven his opponents, and they wake to find themselves abused. His speeches are studded with brilliant sayings, repartees, and startling apos- trophes; in a single sentence he oftentimes demolishes an argument that an opponent has taken an hour to evolve. As for instance, who can forget the board of trade banquet held in the city of Toronto in 1895, when after an hour's speech delivered by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in which he proved by column after column of figures and by mathematics that we were all rich, on the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier rising to speak, with a quiet, but good natured sarcasm he said, "When I am offered a position it is necessary for you to read statistics to know whether you are rich or not; you will simply have to put your hands in your pockets and feel it." What could be finer? It was simply exhausted the question, there was nothing more to say. It reminds one of the celebrated oratory upon the Lord's first miracle, which exhausted the question in seven words: "The Lord looked and the water blushed." Such eloquence commands admiration, and proof presented in such guise cannot help but captivate all who hear.

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inforce the forces "blocking" Gen. Maceo in Pinar del Rio province, with a view to using the regular troops now there to reinforce the columns trying to arrest the advance of Gen. Gomez to- ward Matanzas and Havana. Much stress is laid in the press and official circles on the fact that the European press manifests sympathy with Spain in the Competitor incident. Juris-consults believe Spain might make a strong case against most naturalized Americans ar- rested in Cuba, said senior Lastris to the world correspondent in an inter- view.

Senior Lastris is the leader of the Conservative deputies from Porto Rico, vice president of the chamber, and is much respected by the Spanish Conserva- tives. He is devoted to Premier Canovas. It is well known here that several of the naturalized Americans ar- rested in Cuba resided in the United States very little beyond the time re- quired to obtain naturalization. Some had even until lately filled municipal and other offices in their native island, thus by implication pretending to be subjects of Spain.

"Spain could show," continued Senior Lastris "that the majority of these claimants to United States protection comes well within the score of sweep- ing stern comments once made by President Lincoln on Germans and other Europeans who invoked alien citizen- ship to avoid obligations and responsi- bilities to their native countries."

"I admit that the Spanish authori- ties in Cuba were negligent in not prop- erty seeing to it that the treaty stipula- tion was observed before the filibuster- ing of the Competitor was tried by court-martial as counsel-General Weyler had made representations upon the subject before." The Washington City government not only instructed Mr. Taylor at Madrid to call attention to the treaties, but insisted upon Minister Dupuy de Lome getting the sentence suspended.

"I have often endeavored within a year, though vainly, to induce Premier Canovas to put reforms in force in Porto Rico. I believe he certainly will draw up and keep in readiness a com- plete scheme of colonial reforms, some- thing like what was contemplated in the bill of 1895, only such a scheme will be purely administrative and economical, allowing the colonies to put in opera- tion measures voted by the imperial parliament, but reserving all executive, legislative, initiative and power to the home government and the imperial par- liament, in which West Indian senators and representatives will continue to sit."

Senator Lastris is very confident that Premier Canovas will persevere in the struggle to pacify Cuba and is equal to the task of carrying out the programme laid down in the royal speech. Chicago, May 16.—A special from Fort Meyers, Fla., says: After being watched several days by the United States revenue cutter Forward, the schooner Gladiator shipped away from this place last night with arms and men for Cuba. The revenue cutter left Monday, her command or having con- cluded that the Gladiator would be out to illegal use, as soon as the filibusters completed their preparations and last night the Gladiator sailed. The schooner carries a large cargo of munitions. It is said there are on board 12, 000 rifles, about the same number of cartridges and a quantity of dynamite. She also carries four rapid fire- ing guns. When the schooner left here there were forty men on board and about forty more will be taken from one of the Florida keys.

Eliz West, Consul May 16.—The schooner Gladiator eluded the vigilance of the United States revenue cutters at Fort Meyers, this state, and has sailed for Cuba. It is said there are on board 1300 rifles, 14000 mchets, 150, 000 rounds of cartridges, a quantity of dynamite and four rapid-firing guns. It is understood that among the eighty- five men on board are several Ameri- cans, and that the leader of the expedi- tion, A. F. Gonzales, is a naturalized American. The Americans supposed to be on board are W. R. Washburn, an inventor; L. C. Stewart, a military en- gineer; G. R. Jones, an expert gunner, and two others, who are skilled in the manufacture of gunpowder.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: The majority of the Madrid newspa- pers ask the government to repudiate the treaty of 1795 with the United States and the (Cashing) protocol of 1877. These journals allege that the conventions referred to are binding only to Spain, as the United States only proves its contempt for international law and all usages among civilized nations. The United States, say these jour- nals, openly tolerates a case of piracy in violation of neutrality and abetting its expeditions against Spain, because they suppose she is weaker than the United States and in a position in which it would be difficult for her to vindicate her rights and to obtain fair- play. The main reason Gen. Weyler gives for remaining in command in Cuba after the government has dissented from his views in the Competitor case, is that he deems his presence there ne- cessary to restrain volunteers and the Spanish party in Havana, who show strong disposition to take the law into their own hands and who insist upon putting to death the condemned filibusters. Gen. Weyler contemplates sending several battalions of volunteers to re-

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One More Expedition Said to be on the Way to Cuba With Arms and Ammunition.

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Repudiation Talk

SAANICH DISTRICT ENDORSES McINNES.

W. W. B. McInnes, Liberal Candidate for Vancouver, Opens the Campaign.

At an Enthusiastic Meeting Held at Saanich on Saturday Evening.

Mr. McInnes Delivers a Clear, Forceful, Logical and Convincing Speech.

In Which He Defines His Position With Regard to Manitoba School Question.

Rousing Speeches by Mr. Templeman, Dr. Milne and Senator McInnes.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, the opposition standard bearer in Vancouver Island district, must have been more than pleased at the cordial way in which he was received by the representative farmers of Saanich, who met in the agricultural hall, Saanich, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of hearing the views of Mr. McInnes and other speakers on the political issues of the day. Mr. McInnes, being a clear and forcible speaker, made a very favorable impression. Particularly forcible were his utterances on the Manitoba school question. He gave a fair and interesting resume of the incidents which led to the introduction of the remedial bill in the Dominion parliament and his vigorous denunciation of the incoherent position by the Dominion government with the object of influencing the Catholic vote was loudly applauded. Senator McInnes' reference to this subject were also well received, and he was cheered to the echo when he described how the Conservative party had fallen from their proud position held under Sir John Macdonald until it is now led by one who was fittingly called by a prominent leading Conservative the High Priest of Corruption. Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne explained the position of the Liberal party with reference to the present protection afforded the farmers. They showed that while the policy of the Liberal party was calculated to reduce the prices of what the farmers buy, it would in no way interfere with any advantage which they might realize in the sale of the products of their farms.

Mr. Edwin Johns, who was voted to the chair, referred to the important issues to be discussed in this contest. He knew that the residents of Saanich would give the ablest speakers a fair hearing. They had a reputation for doing so. He called on the opposition candidate, Mr. McInnes, to address the meeting.

MR. McINNES.

Mr. McInnes, upon rising, was greeted with an outburst of applause which showed that his candidature is acceptable to many of the residents of Saanich. He had seized every possible occasion for the purpose of meeting the electors of the large district of Vancouver Island, and was pleased to have the opportunity of explaining his views to the electors of Saanich. Throughout the campaign he wished to have the fullest and fairest discussion, and with this object in view he had sent an invitation to Mr. Haslam, ex-M.P., to be present. Mr. Haslam did not respond, but he did not wish to make capital out of that. He would not have mentioned the matter but for the fact that there are reports abroad to the effect that neither Mr. Haslam nor Mr. Haggart, both of whom are in the field, intend holding any meetings for the purpose of discussing their policy with the electors. If these reports be true, then their position, particularly that of Mr. Haslam, is certainly a remarkable one. As the representative of the district for the past three years, it is surely his duty to publicly explain the position taken by him on those important measures that have been introduced in the Dominion house. Mr. McInnes was glad to have the assistance of Messrs. Templeman and Milne, candidates of a different calibre, candidates who were not afraid to express their views on public questions. If he were returned on June 23, and if they were returned, he and they would stand shoulder to shoulder, not so much for the purpose of giving a loyal support to a party, but with the object of securing greater justice for the province. (Applause.)

Mr. McInnes referred to the importance of the Vancouver Island district, its mineral and agricultural wealth, and the importance and extent of its forests of valuable timber. It is rich in natural resources, which ought to afford a living to a much larger population than it has at present, but in the midst of this, many could be found who had to struggle for the bare necessities of life. There was surely something wrong with this state of society, or else we had a government that does not legislate in such a way as will tend to give the people the fullest advantage of the wealth of the natural resources of the district. If there are any influences, government or ecclesiastical, which tend to interfere with the rights of the people, it is their duty when the opportunity presents itself to protest against such a condition of affairs. In years past, people oppressed by unrighteous governments were justified in securing their rights by force of arms. It was only by the use of such strong measures that the patriots of '37 were able to secure their rights from a Family Compact such as misgoverned Canada to-day. Thanks to the efforts of these noble men we are

now living under a popular system of government, so that the people have an opportunity of giving expression to their wishes through the ballot. The opportunity will soon present itself again, and it was for the people of Saanich to say whether they wanted another five years of the government now reigning at Ottawa. During the last session of parliament a question had cropped up that required a decisive expression of opinion. He referred to the Manitoba school question, a question calculated to endanger the unity of the Dominion and to engender religious strife that would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McInnes in an impartial manner then gave the history of the whole question up to the passage of the Manitoba Act abolishing separate schools. He did not wish to say anything offensive to the religious convictions of any one, but it was notorious fact that the priest in charge of the separate schools of Manitoba, prior to 1890, failed to teach the children in those subjects that would fit them for the duties of life; nor did they endeavor to inculcate sentiments that would make those children loyal citizens of the Dominion. Their teaching was principally of a religious nature, and so sectarian that it engendered in the hearts of those pupils a spirit of hostility against those who differed from their religious matters. But little English history was taught, while they were filled with the strength and glory of the French in Quebec until conquered by Britain in 1765. Was such a training calculated to make those boys loyal citizens of the Dominion? The essential subjects were neglected that many of them could not write, and could not sign the petitions subsequently circulated with their marks. The province had rapidly increased in population, necessitating the building of new schools, the cost of education was a great drain on the resources of the province, and it was found necessary to institute a reform. In 1890 all separate schools were abolished and a system of national schools inaugurated—a system practically the same as is in force in this province, a system of state undenominational schools. (Hear, hear.)

After the abolition of these inefficient separate schools an agitation was started in the name of the Catholic minority, but Mr. McInnes did not believe it came from the minority. (Applause.) It came from those who wished to perpetuate the old system. (Renewed applause.) If the Catholic minority wished those inefficient separate schools, why was it necessary for Archbishop Langevin to issue an edict commanding the people to vote against those who abolished them? If they wished to get back their old schools, they would surely vote that way without the issuing of any edicts. (Hear, hear.) The Catholic minority wished to see their children educated as other children were educated. They wished them to grow up, to hold their own in the different walks of life, and for the reason that a great majority of them were and are in favor of the present system. (Applause.) They showed this by returning the Greenway government with an increased majority. The Catholics of Manitoba have now the same rights as the Catholics of this province and of them complain of our system. (Hear, hear.) If the Manitoba Catholics have a grievance, those of this province have an equal grievance. (Applause.)

Mr. McInnes then referred to the case taken into the courts and the decision of the court. A great deal was made of the opinion of the privy council that the Catholic minority had a grievance. The privy council simply gave its opinion as a judicial body and from a legal standpoint. A grievance in law may not be a grievance in fact; for instance, you may win a \$100 bill on your back and you have a legal grievance, a cause of action for assault, but no one would sympathize with you, because you had no actual grievance. (Laughter and applause.) The grievance of the minority was of a similar nature. Mr. McInnes referred to the bill of rights prepared and the fourth bill mysteriously brought forward by Archbishop Tache, in which provision was made for separate schools. After this bill served the purpose for which it was placed before the public, it disappeared and has not since been found. It came like a ghost, it went like a ghost, and like a ghost, it was a grievance. (Applause.) Sir John Macdonald made no mention of it in his discussion of the matter after Riel's first rebellion, he referred to three bills of rights and three alone. The privy council maintained that Manitoba legislated what she had a right to do, and what she had a right to do she also had the right to be defended in doing. (Applause.)

Those who were eager to perpetuate the old system of separate schools in Manitoba were not satisfied to let matters rest, and considering that they would be more successful with a political than a judicial body, they appealed to the government of Sir John Thompson to grant them relief. Sir John Thompson, either wishing to be relieved of the responsibility or being in doubt as to the merits of the case, again referred the matter to the privy council, which held that the Dominion government had the power to grant relief to the minority if the case called for it. The government of the Dominion, whose national policy and other policies were discarded by the people, then proceeded to bring the general elections on a year ago, made a desperate bid for the Catholic vote by issuing their famous remedial order commanding the province of Manitoba to restore the inefficient and statesmanlike answer is well known.

But the Dominion government began a desperate game, and in their desperation they made an effort to carry it out in compliance with the promises they had made, a special session of parliament was called for no other reason than to pass legislation that would coerce Manitoba into ac-

cepting the obnoxious system. But popular disapproval of the conduct of the Dominion government began to make itself felt. Two months of the session was wasted in quarrelling among themselves. When the remedial bill was introduced popular feeling was so strong that the Dominion government was forced to send a commission of peace to the very people they had taken by the throat. The commission was a failure, not because the government of Manitoba was not ready and willing to inquire into and redress any grievance that might exist, but because the commissioners, acting for the Dominion government, refused to withdraw the remedial order, refused to withdraw the remedial bill, and would accept nothing but separate schools. They went with the club of coercion in one hand and the olive branch of conciliation in the other. Could they expect success? Did they deserve success? (Loud Applause.) The government of Manitoba offered to abolish all religious ceremonies from the schools. Surely no fair minded person could find fault with a scheme, under which all were on an equal footing.

While these commissioners were suffering for peace the Dominion government were making every effort to pass their remedial bill, but the country owes a debt of gratitude to Messrs. McInnes, O'Brien, McNeill, Sproule and others, men who hold principle above party; men who consider the interests of the country of greater importance than the wishes of a sect. (Applause.) These men, including Messrs. McInnes, O'Brien, McNeill, Sproule and other Liberal leaders, so successfully that the bill was never passed. (Renewed cheering.)

If the bill had passed Manitoba would have resigned and the Dominion government could have enforced it only by resort to arms. The liberty loving people of Canada would stand by Manitoba. (Cheers.) They will see that no government will pass such legislation. The settlement of this question will require the direction of a statesman, but Mr. McInnes believed that his respected leader, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who loves liberty, toleration and justice, can and will settle the question satisfactorily to all parties. (Loud applause.)

Mr. McInnes then referred to the position taken by Mr. Haslam and Mr. Haggart regarding this question. Mr. Haslam has been a consistent supporter of the government. He even made a speech in support of the government position in the House of Commons, and to the electors to say whether he rejected their sentiments as he claimed he did. Here are his words: "I wish emphatically to deny the statement made by the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin) that the Liberal party in the Dominion do not represent the wishes of the constituencies. So far as I am concerned, I believe that I do represent the feelings of my constituents." And again, not content with a gross misrepresentation of this district, Mr. Haslam proceeded to attack the Liberal party who fought for the remedial bill and who were as high above Mr. Haslam in statesman ship as the mountains are above the sea. (Cheers.) He said: "I think that there is one statement that ought to be corrected, and that is that which is that the opponents of the bill, while on the floor of the house, were not drunk. That ought to be put in Hansard, for the simple reason that their future generations come to read the Hansard, and the question which he had to convince them that the gentlemen were sober." And further on he actually rises to the sublimity of presumption itself and charges the gentlemen with being insane. Mr. McInnes then referred to the fact that the electors would not endorse the arbitrary action of Mr. Haslam. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Haggart's position is rather a peculiar one. In his election address he claims that the Manitoba government would be satisfied to fight the remedial bill to the minority. His rights embodied in the constitution of the province. Mr. Haggart was certainly laboring under a misapprehension. No rights with regard to education were given to the minority by the constitution of the province. His next sentence is even more peculiar: "The Dominion government in trying to pass the remedial bill have not been sustained by the country." Mr. Haggart is surely indulging in prophecy, and he is giving his opinion of the result of the election on June 23. He noticed the Colonial reporter in the audience, and Mr. McInnes hoped he would credit Mr. Haggart with this estimate of the countenance of the electors. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Haggart's next sentence is also full of inconsistency: "After the minority had appealed to the privy council of Great Britain, and they (the privy council) decided that the minority had a grievance, and that the remedial bill should be passed, the matter was settled." Mr. Haggart is surely indulging in prophecy, and he is giving his opinion of the result of the election on June 23. He noticed the Colonial reporter in the audience, and Mr. McInnes hoped he would credit Mr. Haggart with this estimate of the countenance of the electors. (Laughter and applause.)

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Mr. McInnes then turned his attention to the requirements of the district that were not received at the hands of the Dominion government. Mr. Haslam, who is a very nice gentleman, stated a good business man, represented the district for three years, but in all that time it had not received a special appropriation for the district. The district sends over \$2,000,000 annually treasury and gets in return less than \$1,200,000, a straight drain of \$800,000 per year. In the last five years this

loses a loss of over \$4,000,000 to the province. Mr. McInnes referred to the condition of the Nanaimo harbor, where several shipping accidents were narrow. But were they responsible for such a condition of affairs? The rising young barrister who acted as revising officer should have made the necessary changes at the time of revision. The subdivision districts ought to have more fixed places. No one would object to a proper re-arrangement at the proper time, but what he did strongly object to was that the bill introduced was prepared for the purpose of securing an unfair advantage. It is an example of the despicable methods adopted by those who introduced the iniquitous franchise act—the government which Mr. Ker endorses and supports. Their franchise act is a fitting sequel to their still more iniquitous gerrymander act. (Applause.) He ventured to say that there were half-a-dozen young men in the audience who were not on the voters' list and who are thus debarred from exercising their franchise at the coming election. (Hear, hear.)

A voice—Half-a-dozen there are 20 of us here not on the list.

Mr. Templeman—You can thank the government for that. The election of 1891 was fought on lists three years old and over. Two thousand men at that time in the city of Victoria were unable to vote. (Hear, hear.) The present lists are a year and a half old, and there are many in Victoria as elsewhere who cannot get registered and who will have no vote. If the Liberals were returned to power they would repeal the franchise act. They will adopt a simple system such as is used by this province, or revert to the provincial lists. Then every man can have his vote recorded up to a reasonable time before an election. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Templeman agreed with Mr. McInnes that the Dominion government did not spend a sum in this province proportionate with the large amount which the province paid into the Dominion treasury. From a calculation which he had made, he found that this province pays annually \$1,000,000 more than she receives for provincial subsidies, salaries, and all other appropriations. That is surely not an equitable division of public money, and if it continues, how long will it be before the province is beggared by paying into the Dominion treasury \$1,000,000 every year for which she gets absolutely no return? It should be the policy of the representatives of this province to get for it a measure of justice. (Applause.) But the solid six have slavishly supported the government in squandering public money on useless ditches (laughter) and other extravagant public works. They have condoned their hoodlums, they have supported their franchise law, they assisted them in passing their gerrymander act; they gave them a slavish support in their cowardly attempt to pass the remedial bill. They never had sufficient independence to vote against the government when it was wrong. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Templeman then dealt with the trade question. He cautioned the farmers against being gulled by the electioneering agents of the Conservatives, the words are full of them. (Hear, hear.) When these agents get played out their issue pamphlets. They got out one last night, and he noticed that these wonderful productions had found their way to Saanich. The farmers will be told that the policy of the Liberal party is "free trade if they have it in England; that if they get into power they will remove protection from farm products, that the markets will be flooded by cheap American produce, and that such men as Mr. Ker will then be able to import more largely from the American side. He understood that Mr. Ker does that now.

A voice—You bet he does.

If the school question were not an issue in this contest Mr. Templeman would be satisfied to fight the election on the trade question alone. The policy of the opposition was not to interfere with the farmers, but by reducing the high tariff on manufactured and other goods their policy would benefit the agriculturists. Canada as a whole produces a vast number of agricultural products than it consumes—Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest are large exporters—consequently the so-called "protection" given the farmers of Canada of 10 cents or 15 cents a bushel, \$2 a ton on hay, etc., is, excepting as to this locality and a fringe of the coast of British Columbia, of no benefit whatever to them. Duties on farm products, excepting as stated, do neither good nor harm to the farmers, but to the farmers of Saanich, who are subjected to the competition of Oregon and Washington, the "protection" is of value whenever our neighbors have a surplus to sell and when merchants like Mr. Ker buy on the other side. But the Conservative party who so loudly boast that they are protecting the farmers of British Columbia, have by their tariff act legislated the protection of the farmers out of their own hands and placed them at the mercy of the government of the United States, as the following clause from the tariff act will conclusively prove:

Section 8. Eggs may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on eggs under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

Section 11. Any or all of the following things, that is to say, green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, rye, ryebush, hay and vegetables specified in item 41 in schedule A to this act shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production upon the proclamation of the governor in council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country imposes no duty on the like product or products imported from Canada. By section 12 barley and Indian corn may be imported free under like conditions.

It is by such legislation as this that the Conservative party safeguard the protection afforded to the farmers. That their protection is a hollow cry is more clearly proved by the fact that they have largely subsidized a line of steamers to run between here and Australia. These steamers bring the cheap products of Australia to come into direct competition with the produce of the farmers of British Columbia, and the Conservative party still maintain that they are protecting the farmers. (Loud applause.) Farmers have to pay very high duties on everything they use on

the farm. These will be materially reduced so that farmers will be able to buy cheaper. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman referred to the campaign made by the country in 18 years under Conservative maladministration, and he felt sure that Mr. McInnes would get a hearty support from the farmers of Saanich. (Hear, hear.) This election would not be won for the opposition candidates by straight Liberal votes but by honest Conservatives who have become disgusted with the government at Ottawa. There were many of these, and he was surprised that Mr. Ker, who is an honest man, would persist in supporting such a dishonest and corrupt government. He does not intend to denounce their hoodlums and misdeeds, but he is such an extreme partisan.

Mr. Templeman—No, I am not a partisan. Mr. Templeman in private he is independent enough to criticize them, but in public he will follow them, but how far wrong they may go, and how long following them to defeat.

Mr. Templeman, taking up one of the pamphlets, headed "Pointers for Farmers," which have been so freely circulated, suggested that Mr. Ker, vice-president of the Conservative party, being president of the Conservative party, had not yet the distinction of being president (laughter)—that if he had any influence with the members of his association, he should for the sake of the party which he is ostensibly to urge upon them to refrain from issuing pamphlets such as he had in his hand. Personally he hoped that they would give the fullest and freest circulation to the pamphlets which have been so freely circulated, suggesting that Mr. Ker, vice-president of the Conservative party, had not yet the distinction of being president (laughter)—that if he had any influence with the members of his association, he should for the sake of the party which he is ostensibly to urge upon them to refrain from issuing pamphlets such as he had in his hand. 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ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

W. L. C. Hanington Wounds Himself With an Old-Fashioned Carbine.

Before Assistance Arrives the Unfortunate Man Dies From Loss of Blood.

W. L. C. Hanington, a brother of Dr. Hanington, of this city, came to his death last evening through the accidental discharge of an old-fashioned carbine with which he was in the habit of shooting coons and robins which infested the doctor's farm at Aldermere, where the deceased lived. Mr. Hanington left the house last evening with carbine in hand for the purpose of shooting a coon that was lodged in a tree a short distance up the road. By some means the carbine was discharged and the shot entered his foot, lacerating his toes. Mr. Maltravers, who lives on the Aldermere road a short distance beyond Dr. Hanington's farm, discovered the unfortunate man lying on the side of the road. He was then alive, but weak from loss of blood. Mr. Maltravers endeavored to carry him to the house, about three hundred yards away, but was unable to do so. At the request of Mr. Hanington he went for assistance and before he could get any one in the neighborhood, where settlers are few, fully three-quarters of an hour had elapsed. When they returned Mr. Hanington was dead. A messenger was dispatched to the city, a distance of eleven miles, as quickly as possible, and Doctors Richardson and Crompton hastened to the scene of the accident. After examining the wound, which was not necessarily a fatal one, they concluded that the immediate cause of death was loss of blood and the shock to the system. Dr. Crompton decided it was unnecessary to hold an inquest. The settlers in the vicinity of Aldermere are deeply grieved on account of the unfortunate accident, for Mr. Hanington was to them a friend as well as a neighbor. The remains were taken to Hayward's undertaking parlors. The deceased was 42 years of age.

PEMBERTON MEMORIAL.

The Corner Stone Laid, With Appropriate Ceremonies.

About one hundred ladies and gentlemen, including the directors of the Jubilee hospital, a number of the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, Mayor Beaven, Ald. Glover, Bishop Cridge, Sir Henry Crease and a number of medical men were present at the Jubilee hospital this afternoon, when the corner stone of the Pemberton memorial operating room was laid by Miss Pemberton. After prayers by Bishop Cridge, Mr. Joshua Davis, president of the Jubilee hospital, addressed those present. He referred to the unostentatious generosity of Mr. Pemberton, by whose gift they were enabled to build an operating room that would add much to the usefulness of the hospital. He ventured the hope that other wealthy men would assist in the alleviation of sickness by liberal donations to the hospital. Mr. Davis, on behalf of the directors, presented Miss Pemberton with a trowel as a memento of the occasion. The trowel, which was manufactured by Messrs. Chaloner & Mitchell, of this city, is made from British Columbia minerals. The blade is composed of pure silver, the product of the Pilot Bay smelter; the base is one mate from the Silver King the ferule is of gold from the Le Roy and the handle was made from wood got from the steamer Beaver. The blade of the trowel bears the following inscription: "Presented to Mrs. J. D. Pemberton as a memento of the laying of the corner stone of the Pemberton memorial operating room, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, May 15, 1896." With this trowel Mrs. Pemberton "well and truly laid" the corner stone. Underneath the corner stone were placed copies of the hospital reports for 1894 and 1895, copies of the Times, Colonialist and Province, the celebration programme, copies of letters to the Pemberton donation, the president's address and reply thereto. After the ceremony of laying the stone, Mr. W. C. Ward on behalf of Mrs. Pemberton thanked the president for the feeling manner in which he had referred to Mrs. Pemberton's gift. Mrs. Pemberton had requested him to read the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the trowel: "I must thank you Mr. President and your co-directors for this interesting and beautiful memento of the occasion of our assembling here to-day, and sincerely trust that God's blessing will attend the work that will in the future be done in this place." Mayor Beaven congratulated the directors on the erection of the operating

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

rooms and referred to the many acts of charity of Mr. Pemberton. A DOUBLE RESCUE. TWO YOUNG LADIES BROUGHT BACK TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH. One Was Threatened With Consumption Following Attack of Pneumonia—The Other Was in an Advanced Stage of Anemia—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Health After Other Medicines Fail.

POLITICS AT DONALD.

Mr. Bostock Holds a Successful Meeting in the Columbia Valley Town.

The Liberal Candidate Well Received—A Tory Advocate Discomfited.

Donald, May 12.—Mr. Bostock, the Liberal candidate for Yale-Cariboo, accompanied by Mr. Carney, of Kaslo, arrived here on Saturday from a trip to Golden and Field, where he held very enthusiastic meetings. He found that his numerous supporters here had made the requisite arrangements for a meeting the same evening, in the Odd Fellows' hall. Promptly at 8:30 p.m., the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. Pitts in a very happy manner introduced the candidate, who we confidently expect will head the poll in Kootenay on June 23rd. Mr. Bostock, who is an Englishman, and a credit to his native land and his adopted country, notwithstanding in a very happy manner introduced the candidate, who we confidently expect will head the poll in Kootenay on June 23rd. Mr. Bostock, who is an Englishman, and a credit to his native land and his adopted country, notwithstanding in a very happy manner introduced the candidate, who we confidently expect will head the poll in Kootenay on June 23rd.

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The Split at Vancouver—Opposition Gaining Ground on the Mainland.

Nanaimo, May 16.—Mr. A. Haslam, who voted for the coercion bill at the last session of the Dominion parliament, was last evening nominated by a faction of the Conservatives of Vancouver Island district. There were thirty-five delegates present, and all but two voted for Mr. Haslam. The other two voted for Mr. Haggart, the anti-coercion candidate. Mr. Haggart's friends generally refused to recognize the convention and therefore did not attend. Both Conservative candidates are determined to remain in the field, and will give Mr. McInnes, the Liberal candidate, a walk-over. Col. Prior attended the coercion convention. It is believed that he is opposed to Mr. Haggart on account of Mr. Haggart's failure to approve of the coercion bill.

So far no success has attended the endeavor to heal the Conservative split in Burrard district. It is announced that Col. Prior will try his hand as peace-maker, and that the proposed mass meeting which is to pronounce between Messrs. Cowan and Bowser has been postponed to give him an opportunity. At the meantime the both Conservative candidates are working for themselves. Mr. Maxwell is also prosecuting an active campaign, and is meeting with the greatest encouragement. Mr. Bostock announces that he will be at the following places on the dates mentioned for the purposes of holding meetings to discuss public matters with the electors. Mr. Mara and his friends are requested to attend. The meetings for June will be published later on: May 18, Clinton; 19, Wm. Boyd's; 20, Wm. Abel; 21, 150 Mile House; 23, Soda Creek; 25, Alkali Lake; 26, Dog Creek; 27, Big Bar; 28, Clinton; 29, Lillooet; 30, Ashcroft.

KOOTENAY ORES.

Production of the District for the First Four Months of the Year.

The Nelson Miner gives the following returns of the ore production of Kootenay for the present year, up to the end of April:

Table with columns for location (Nelson, Pilot Bay, Trail, etc.), quantity (Tons), and value. Includes sub-sections for 'Ore Exported' and 'Production of Smelters'.

MINING COMPANIES.

Nelson Miner. We are glad to see our contemporary the Spokesman Review joining with us in warning careless investors of the dangers they run in speculating in stocks of companies about which they know nothing.

SPIRITUALISM IN COURT.

The Uncanny Art Plays a Leading Part in a Murder Trial.

Baltimore, May 16.—Spiritualism played a prominent part in the sensational trial of Jerome Counsell for the murder of Captain Lange and his wife, whose adopted son he was. If any of the jurors have any faith in spiritualism they will certainly, it is thought, be influenced in the evidence of Harry Ritter. He is a spiritualist, and testified that Counsell, on the Friday previous to the murder, attended a family seance at his home. Counsell proved to be a medium. Ritter stated that the spirit of Counsell's dead father manifested its presence by distinct raps on the table. The spirit wanted to communicate with the son. Counsell took the paper, and the spirit of his father, according to Ritter, guided his hand to form the word "Money." When Counsell jerked his hand away he rubbed his arm and swore he would have nothing more to do with it. Ritter asked the spirit if it would communicate through him. The spirit replied "No" with one distinct rap. Jerome was then persuaded to take the pencil again, and these words were written on the paper: "Lange, murdered. Two men will do it. Will in your favor." After the manifestations had been concluded, Ritter said that Counsell was dazed, like a man coming out of a mesmerism trance. A couple of nights after they had another trance, but could get no manifestation. The testimony caused a great sensation in the courtroom. Counsell seemed affected. He appears to be a believer in spiritualism. Ritter produced in court the paper on which the words were written. The writing showed that the pen had been held in a trembling hand. The prosecuting attorney ordered all the members of the Ritter family who were at the seance to be summoned as witnesses. Capt. Lange was very wealthy. It was generally supposed he would leave the bulk of his money to Counsell, but he will bequeath it all to charitable institutions.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

A Number of Mining Companies Incorporated.

The following companies give notice of incorporation in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette: The Palo Alto Mining Company, Ltd., of which the promoters are D. W. Higgins, W. H. Ellis, T. H. Prosser, Victoria; and W. G. Estep and P. A. O'Farrell, of Spokane. Their objects are to purchase the Palo Alto claim in West Kootenay. The Allison Ranch Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., is an association formed by Captain H. R. Jones and T. O. Townley, of Vancouver, and E. J. Coulthard of New Westminster. Their object is to acquire mining properties generally and especially those held as trustee by C. R. Townley, at the junction of the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers, in Yale district. The Greenwood City Water Works and Power Co. is incorporated by R. H. De Gray, Donald McLeod and Robert Wood, all of Greenwood City. They propose utilizing the waters of Twin, Copper and Boundary creeks or from any other source that the company may see fit. The Jumbo Gold Mining Co., and the St. Mary Mining Co., also of Spokane, have been registered as foreign companies to operate in mines and townships in this province. Coal prospecting licenses for the Osoyoos district have been applied for by R. Marpole, James Armstrong, W. H. Norris, W. T. Thompson, F. McCleery, John Campbell, W. R. McMann, J. W. H. Wood, Robt. Wood and Chris. Wood. New school districts have been created under the authority of the education act as follows: Anarchist Mountain, Bella Coala, East Cedar, Pender, Rossland, South Okanagan, Spring Beach, Trail and West Barnaby. The districts of Burnaby, Langley, Prairie and South Cedar are re-defined. Dr. J. A. K. Wilson, of Ladner has been appointed a coroner for the municipality of Delta and M. L. Grimmer, of Sandon, gives notice of application for call to the bar of British Columbia. Schultz & Murphy, for the applicants, give notice of application for a private bill to incorporate a company for supplying water and electricity to the towns of Sicamous and Nelson. The following tracts of land in Kootenay and Yale districts have been reserved for the Columbia and Western railway grant: "Commencing at the northeast corner of township 88, Kootenay district, which is also the northeast corner of block 12 granted to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company by crown grant dated 8th March, 1885; thence due north 22 miles; thence due west 28 miles; thence due south 6 miles; thence due east 30 miles; thence due south 16 miles; thence due east 18 miles, more or less, to the place of beginning; also that portion of land described as commencing at the said northeast corner of block 12; thence due north 10 miles; thence due south to the international boundary; thence west along said boundary 16 miles; thence north to the place of beginning."

ARE DRIFTING APART.

Two Conservative Candidates Are in the Field for the Island District.