

Baking Powder

Baking Powder PURE

Wall & Ross will make a... of the Roulette, and Mitchell... his property. These claims... dry ore belt, and a trail from... would enable the Dolly... lituras, and many others to do

A. Crane of Kootenai county... appointed by the President... and commissioner for the... district. The salary is... but the total salary for one... not exceed \$650.

PRELL VS. MORRISON.

for Alleged Slander now Pro... ceeding in Court.

Justice Davie and a common... R. H. Jameson as foreman... hearing the evidence in the... by Stephen Graham... against Dr. Richard Morrison... remembered that the doctor... at last spring's assizes for... and was convicted. The... of the present action was the... at the criminal trial and the... are somewhat similar. The... do claims \$5000 damages, was... witness. He said that the... death before and after the first... called him a fire fiend and said... to set fire to his own store or... to it.

Jenna testified that he was... for the insurance company in... Campbell's store was insured and... Dr. Morrison came to his... asked him if the company... the loss. The defendant told... Campbell either set fire to his... or got some one to do it for... could prove it.

When we can get food enough on hand... to last two months we shall show... world how the Armenians can fight... It is the question of food that the... revolutionary leaders will find most... difficult of solution, for the problem... of smuggling guns into Armenia will... be solved with the coming of spring, which... is now just beginning to be felt in the... eastern valleys. It is plain that if no... food is to be had the people cannot be... fed, no matter how much money they... have, and it is a fact that in the east... ern part of Armenia food is scarce, and... the well-to-do and rich people have no... more than they actually need. As for... the poorer Armenians, their condition is... distressing in the extreme. Added to the... robberies, outrages and massacres... which the Turks and Kurds have... brought upon them they are now har... assed by a famine so terrible that many... of them are actually dying of starva... tion. Few crops were grown last sum... mer owing to the fact that many of the... farmers and cultivators were thrown... to prison by the Turks under charges of... revolutionary conspiracy. There will... be no crops planted in eastern Armenia... this spring, for the country everywhere... is suffering from a reign of terror. The... presence of the commission of inquiry... at Moosh and the indignation of the Chris... tian powers of Europe have had absolute... ly no effect on the conduct of either... the Turks or Kurds in eastern Turkey. I... am just in receipt of trustworthy ad... vices from an Armenian source at Van... to the effect that a massacre is looked... for at any moment. My correspondent... writes that they are living "within an... inch of a massacre" all the time, and... when the new grass of spring enables... the Kurdish horsemen to move about... the country, the work of the extermina... tion of the Armenians, which has inter... rupted by the fall of snow after the Sas... son and Moosh massacres, last autum... n will begin anew. With no crops and... no cattle of their own, the Armenians... will either die of starvation or flee... to Persia and Russia. The famine will... seriously affect both Kurds and Turks... as they live mainly upon the industry of... the Armenians. Some of the Kurds and... a few of the Kurds realize that they are... killing the goose that lays the golden... eggs, but they can do nothing, as the... persecution of the Armenians is ordered... by the Sultan of Turkey. It is a fact... which the British government can verify... by consulting the report of Mr. Paton... an official of the British consulate at... Lebriz, Persia, that in several cases the... Turkish officials in the devastated dis... trict of Armenia tried hard to save the... Armenians from death, but when they... protested against the murderous raids... of the troops, the officers read to them... the orders of the Sultan, and so nothing... could be done. In many cases the offi... cials of the villages warned the Armeni... ans a day before the soldiers appeared... in order that the poor people might have... a chance to escape. Mr. Paton has... lately returned to Lebriz from an in... vestigating tour among the Armenian... refugees along the border between Per... sia and Turkey. He found plenty of re... fugees from the Lake Van and Moosh... districts, but no one from Sassoun. There are no Sassoun survivors in Ouz... remi, Salmas, Delman, Khri, Tedriz... or any other place in Persia and so very

FROM WASHINGTON.

With Pauncote Allays... Anxiety Re Behring Sea.

ton, May 22.—Sir Julian... to-day communicated with... cretary Uhl, of the State de... important advice just re... telegraph as to Behring sea... and a full list of all the Canad... vessels which have cleared... together with their equip... all necessary information to... American authorities to act... Sir Julian also took oc... clear up some apprehensions... British naval vessels which... Behring sea. In view of the... office instructions there is no... doubt that the patrol will be... and all uneasiness of the... on this score has been re... The list of Canadian steamers... in Behring sea will be parti... ticular to the United States... matters which are to maintain... in behalf of this country... ence with Sir Julian put a... rable aspect on the Behring... service of Lorin M... as Hawaiian minister to the... ates closed yesterday. Frank... presented to the state de... his credentials, just received... affairs. Official mail from

Victoria Times

VOL. 11—No. 22. WHOLE NUMBER 828.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

PART I.

WILL AVENGE THE MASSACRES

An Organized Uprising of Armenians in Turkey Will Shortly Occur.

They Are Equipped With Modern Rifles, But Are Short of Food Supplies.

Kars, Russia, April 20. (Via London, May 27.)—During the past three weeks I have had unusual opportunities for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my announcement of the impending uprising of Armenians in Turkey next month. I have travelled many miles down and across the border in search of certain facts, and as a result I have had the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles now being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party. Moreover, the plans of the party have been more fully explained by some of the most active and intelligent leaders of the eastern wing of the movement, and I am now entirely satisfied that unless unforeseen and uncontrollable conditions arise, the uprising will take place as announced.

The exact dates for the uprising have not yet been fixed owing to the most part that the extreme eastern section of the revolutionary party is not ready for active demonstrations. Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern wing longer than the month of May I do not know, nor has the matter been decided. I am led to believe that the eastern wing cannot be ready for hostilities in May and possibly not before the first of June. The eastern wing has been and is having a hard time of it owing to two circumstances over which the leaders have no control. In the first place the mountain passes leading to Van have been blocked with snow for months, so that only special messengers, following the regular routes of travel, could get through and therefore it was impossible to forward guns and ammunition from Russia and Persia to the districts about Lake Van. In the second place the Armenians in the eastern end of Turkey are in a condition bordering on starvation. On this point a leading executive officer of the revolutionary party said to me three days ago: "We must first feed them before we can expect them to fight. When we can get food enough on hand to last two months we shall show the world how the Armenians can fight."

It is the question of food that the revolutionary leaders will find most difficult of solution, for the problem of smuggling guns into Armenia will be solved with the coming of spring, which is now just beginning to be felt in the eastern valleys. It is plain that if no food is to be had the people cannot be fed, no matter how much money they have, and it is a fact that in the eastern part of Armenia food is scarce, and the well-to-do and rich people have no more than they actually need. As for the poorer Armenians, their condition is distressing in the extreme. Added to the robberies, outrages and massacres which the Turks and Kurds have brought upon them they are now harassed by a famine so terrible that many of them are actually dying of starvation. Few crops were grown last summer owing to the fact that many of the farmers and cultivators were thrown to prison by the Turks under charges of revolutionary conspiracy. There will be no crops planted in eastern Armenia this spring, for the country everywhere is suffering from a reign of terror. The presence of the commission of inquiry at Moosh and the indignation of the Christian powers of Europe have had absolutely no effect on the conduct of either the Turks or Kurds in eastern Turkey. I am just in receipt of trustworthy advices from an Armenian source at Van to the effect that a massacre is looked for at any moment. My correspondent writes that they are living "within an inch of a massacre" all the time, and when the new grass of spring enables the Kurdish horsemen to move about the country, the work of the extermination of the Armenians, which has interrupted by the fall of snow after the Sassoun and Moosh massacres, last autumn will begin anew. With no crops and no cattle of their own, the Armenians will either die of starvation or flee to Persia and Russia. The famine will seriously affect both Kurds and Turks as they live mainly upon the industry of the Armenians. Some of the Kurds and a few of the Kurds realize that they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, but they can do nothing, as the persecution of the Armenians is ordered by the Sultan of Turkey. It is a fact which the British government can verify by consulting the report of Mr. Paton an official of the British consulate at Lebriz, Persia, that in several cases the Turkish officials in the devastated district of Armenia tried hard to save the Armenians from death, but when they protested against the murderous raids of the troops, the officers read to them the orders of the Sultan, and so nothing could be done. In many cases the officials of the villages warned the Armenians a day before the soldiers appeared in order that the poor people might have a chance to escape. Mr. Paton has lately returned to Lebriz from an investigating tour among the Armenian refugees along the border between Persia and Turkey. He found plenty of refugees from the Lake Van and Moosh districts, but no one from Sassoun. There are no Sassoun survivors in Ouzremi, Salmas, Delman, Khri, Tedriz or any other place in Persia and so very

IMPERIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Indications Are That There Will Be a Dissolution Before the Autumn.

Should Lord Alfred Douglas Return to England He Will Be Arrested.

London, May 26.—It is freely predicted that there will be a general election in Great Britain during the coming month of July. On all sides it is admitted that the Asquith government is in a bad way, and the very atmosphere of the House of Commons emphasizes the sense of the coming disaster to the Liberal party. The government is undeniably unsheltered by the electoral prospect and the cautious condition of their followers. The opponents of the government, on the other hand, are most enthusiastic over the political prospect and confident of the result of the appeal to the country. Lord Salisbury has this week warned his followers to be ready for the fight, which may come at any moment, while Mr. Balfour last night contemptuously remarked that common humanity suggested that the government ought to be put out of their pain as soon as possible.

The government business is hopelessly blocked and in an irretrievable tangle. The process of the ministerial rank and file among the Liberal party is a bad one. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting members to attend the house regularly, and the confidence and aggressiveness of the opposition are shown significantly by the refusal of their whips to arrange pairs. All these things are sure signs of a crisis. It is stated that the Unionist leaders have decided to postpone a decisive trial of the strength of the government until after Whitsuntide. If this be so the ministry will find the challenge hardly easy. The rank and file of the Liberal party are in a bad situation and desire the dissolution of parliament. There is an unwritten law that, whatever may be the necessities of the ministers or the temptations of the opposition, there must be no interference with the Liberal party. A general election would break up a season that is unusually brilliant and prosperous. The political leaders are unwilling to assume the responsibility for a dissolution of parliament. The ministers are too wary to do this. "I'll before a political and respectable public. The Unionists are in no haste to bring about prematurely the overthrow of a government which lacks both prestige and the votes for enacting reform measures. Everyone is confident that the elections will be deferred at least until the autumn and the season has ended. Only an unforeseen accident can precipitate a political crisis. That this might happen seemed possible early in the week, when the government's majority with the Liberal party was set in four Unionist seats vacant in the house. It seemed probable, rather than possible, when Dr. Macgregor shook the dust of parliament from his feet and entertained the house with a bit of melodrama before retiring to his bed.

London, May 26.—The early arrival of the Liberator has raised the rumor of Rosebery's impending resignation from sheer despair. The bubble was pricked when the prime minister returned to town in greatly improved health, and when the government majorities were fallen by the Liberator. The Unionists were disinclined to press their advantage. They had much to gain by keeping a discredited government in office and holding it up to public contempt. It appears that the application of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Lewis, has been set in New York, who wished to be presented to the Queen on her marriage to Lord William Bessborough, was returned to her, where such applications are filed, which through the Liberator's office, where she was received by the Queen. The Dowager Duchess is now in the hands of Lady William Bessborough, and she could not retain her previous higher title, as she often does. Consequently she will in future only have her place in precedence at court as Lady William Bessborough, and will not have the right to sit on the bench reserved for duchesses at state balls and other functions. The punishment which Oscar Wilde is sentenced to undergo is the severest known to the law. It practically means a continuous period of solitary confinement for the two years term of his sentence. Regular "jail birds" always prefer five years of penal servitude to two years imprisonment, owing to the easier conditions of the former. Wilde will not be permitted to see any visitor for three months, but by exceptionally good conduct he can secure a slight reduction of his sentence. Lord Alfred Douglas said that if Wilde were convicted he would take a house near the prison until his release, but it is now clear that Lord Alfred Douglas is in England and he will be arrested on the same charge as Wilde. Lady Mary Hamilton, the young daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, will be the richest heiress in England, and is probably in the world. She is only ten years of age and has inherited the bulk of the late Duke's estates, including the Isle of Arran, which alone is worth \$5,000,000. The whole of the Duke of Hamilton's property was at his own disposal and the rentals already amount to \$1,000,000 a year. The Duke's death was due to "banting," as the process of

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Dunraven's New Yacht Lunched in the Dead of the Night at Glasgow.

Her Majesty Almost an Invalid—Popularity of the Prince and Princess.

London, May 27.—A dispatch from Glasgow states that Valkyrie III was launched in the dead of the night without any christening ceremony to avoid the crowds who would be attracted by the public launching. Aside from Desguier Watson, the workman and a few accidental spectators, none witnessed the event. No press representatives were present. It is now learned that Lord Dunraven's daughters Rachel and Alice christened Valkyrie III at two o'clock this morning. After the launching she was towed to the Queen's dock where the christening took place. The cup challenger will be taken to Gourock in order to be completely fitted out. Her first race will occur on the Clyde during the period of racing known as the "Clyde fortnight." Mr. George L. Watson, the designer of Valkyrie III, informed a representative of the Associated Press after the launch that he had great hopes of Valkyrie III. He added that she was more powerful than the Britannia. A dispatch from Paris says Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., arrived in this city on his way home and will remain two days at the seminary of St. Sulphite.

FOREST FIRES

Superior, Wis., May 27.—Reports have been received here of disastrous forest fires raging all day yesterday in some of the heavily wooded districts in northern Wisconsin. Along the line of the Duluth, South shore and Atlantic railway fires broke out early in the morning at several points and spread rapidly, causing much valuable pine near Iron river, 50 miles east of here. A hundred carloads of ties and four box cars loaded by the Northern Pacific were destroyed. A stiff breeze blew all day and the smoldering fires, which had been paraded by the rain, were again fanned into roaring masses of flame.

FAMOUS OLD MAIDS.

Queen Elizabeth, like all sovereigns, had her faults; but in spite of them she was one of the most illustrious of English rulers. Throughout her reign she pursued an enlightened policy in regard to all that affected the welfare of the state; and most sedulously did she guard the interests of the great mass of the people. Few sovereigns have been more popular in their own times than she. It marks the Elizabethan Renaissance are: Shakespeare, Spenser, Raleigh, Bacon, Sidney, Hooker, Massinger. We do not in any way claim for Elizabeth herself any great literary ability, but she had appreciation. She fostered the work of writers. Whenever she made a royal progress, or visited a university or held a court reception, some obscure and poor versifier, some student of the Inns of Court produced a masque or a pageant, or wrote a commemorative play and dedicated it to his queen. Elizabeth, ever gracious and appreciative of such subtle flattery, acknowledged the pretty compliment and encouraged the growing literary tastes of the masses.

Maria Edgeworth was another "old maid." Her husband, Samuel Mowbray, was a "spinster" in all respects. She was a "spinster" in all respects, but tales in which the Saran Grands and Beatrice Harradens of today might find something to think over. Like Queen Elizabeth, Miss Edgeworth inspired others to write. Her brain has justly been called "The Mother of the Waverley Novels," for her pretty stories were the inspiration which set Walter Scott to work.

Frances Willard, the world's greatest temperance worker, is an old maid; so is Florence Nightingale, Jane Porter, who wrote "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," died an old maid.

GOULD'S NEW YACHT.

The Niagara Will Enter for All the British Races.

London, May 27.—As already cabled, the first trial trip of Mr. H. Gould's (Herreshoff's) 20-rater, Niagara, took place on Thursday last, when she was on the Thames. The Niagara, since her arrival on the river, has been in Tilbury docks, opposite Gravesend, and alongside the Prince of Wales Britannia and Mr. A. B. Walker's Albatross. The crews of the races last named assembled on the decks during the preparations for the trial of the Niagara and watched her as she was ready to sail out of the dock. In spite of the running gear of the Niagara working steadily, the trials were not so stretched, the trial was a creditable one. She showed great speed and was well handled. Mr. Gould and Captain Barr were both pleased with her performance. Barr, in a conversation with the Associated Press, said: "We got over the seas in good shape, and the Niagara is satisfactory. We do not think we will win her. She is a fast boat, but it does not do to be too sanguine on that score until she appears in a Channel race, as it will give us a better show and be a feather in our cap if we win. The Niagara's barrels ready for racing in fact some of her sails have not arrived. All want stretching before the boat can be set in racing trim. The Niagara's crew are smart and willing seamen and the captain is satisfied they will do their utmost to put the boat ahead. Mr. H. Gould intends to race the Niagara throughout the season. He will then return to the United States in order to be present at the races for the America's cup in the autumn." A representative of the Associated Press, previous to the races, had a chat with Mr. Gould on yachting matters, in the course of which Mr. Gould showed the greatest enthusiasm respecting the coming races. No one who met Mr. Gould here during last year's races and noticed the eagerness with which he looked forward to every one of the Vigilant's races against the Britannia would think of questioning the fact that he has thoroughly entered into the spirit of yachting. When asked what he thought about the Albatross, Mr. Gould said that he had heard he thought the America's cup was fairly safe for, unless Watson's Valkyrie turned out to be a wonder, he gave as his opinion the Herreshoffs could be depended upon to make the fastest boat afloat. Mr. Gould concluded by saying he intended to follow the racing round the British coast, and enter the Niagara for all the leading races in her class, and whether she proves to be a second Dakota in point of success or not, he expressed his confidence that there would be good sport, and that was the main object, he added, to every true yachtsman.

DISPATCHES FROM OTTAWA.

Judgments of the Exchequer Court—Possibility of Supplementary Estimates.

Ottawa, Ont., May 27.—In the Exchequer court to-day Justice Burridge gave judgment in favor of J. Owens, now in Ireland, for \$1,500 for the loss of his property, which was killed during the construction of the Curran bridge. He claimed five thousand. Catherine Sullivan, for the loss of her husband, \$3,000. She claimed ten thousand. Both Sullivan and Owens were killed when putting up the derrick. The Governor-General left for Toronto on Saturday, where he went to fill a round of engagements. It is reported that the government will not grant the request of the Chignecto marine railway for an extension of time. Local firemen are greatly agitated over the closing of the Rideau range. They fear the Dominion matches will go to Toronto. A deputation has visited the militia department and made suggestions whereby the range could be more secure. The cabinet was in session all Saturday afternoon. It is said that possibly there may be some supplementaries for the coming fiscal year. The government is being strongly urged to make provision to drill the field artillery this year.

NEWFOUNDLAND LOAN.

Particulars Will Be Placed Before the Legislature.

St. John's, Nfld., May 27.—The loan which the Colonial Secretary Bond is supposed to be negotiating in the United States occasions much interest here in Newfoundland, with a view to make liberal concessions in return for the free entry of its products into the American markets. It is expected that the bartering of fishery rights worth millions of dollars even for the sake of the present loan, no matter how large it may be. The government has promised to furnish full information to-day. A. J. H. Eckardt, of Toronto, is in the city, a guest of his brother, Ross Eckardt.

reducing a person's avoidpoids is termed. He had succeeded in lightening himself by about 60 pounds, but the process was too much for his vitality, and he succumbed in spite of the efforts to save his life which were made by those who were supervising the treatment. The present Duke of Hamilton, a distant relative of the late duke, inherits Hamilton Place and barely enough to support the title.

Her Majesty Almost an Invalid—Popularity of the Prince and Princess.

London, May 27.—A dispatch from Glasgow states that Valkyrie III was launched in the dead of the night without any christening ceremony to avoid the crowds who would be attracted by the public launching. Aside from Desguier Watson, the workman and a few accidental spectators, none witnessed the event. No press representatives were present. It is now learned that Lord Dunraven's daughters Rachel and Alice christened Valkyrie III at two o'clock this morning. After the launching she was towed to the Queen's dock where the christening took place. The cup challenger will be taken to Gourock in order to be completely fitted out. Her first race will occur on the Clyde during the period of racing known as the "Clyde fortnight." Mr. George L. Watson, the designer of Valkyrie III, informed a representative of the Associated Press after the launch that he had great hopes of Valkyrie III. He added that she was more powerful than the Britannia. A dispatch from Paris says Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., arrived in this city on his way home and will remain two days at the seminary of St. Sulphite.

Advices from Rome state that the

selection to the chamber of deputies of Socialists De Felice, Giuffrida at Catania and Barbato at Milan has caused much excitement. Giuffrida, it will be remembered, was sentenced last year to imprisonment for eight years in connection with the Socialist disturbances in Sicily. Returns received from 502 electoral colleges show 321 ministerial candidates have been elected and 148 opposition candidates returned. It is believed that the new chamber of deputies will be but little altered by the elections which have just taken place.

New York, May 27.—The London correspondent of the Mail and Express writes thus of the royal family: "To-day the Queen is almost an invalid. Her rheumatism has grown upon her to such a degree as to render her residence in the wet, foggy and changeable climate of England—almost—endurable. She longs constantly for Italy, it is said, where she has passed so many months of peace and comfort during late years. She cannot walk at all except with the support of a cane and an attendant, and in England she cannot venture out in the late autumn, winter and spring. This confinement is extremely wearisome and depressing to Her Majesty. She no longer attempts to keep in touch with the affairs of the state. She does not even dictate responses to her personal letters, which until recently she has always done."

Of the popularity of the Prince of

Wales this correspondent writes: "Wales satisfies the tastes, ideas and prejudices of the average Englishman better than any member of his royal house has yet succeeded in doing and invariably the greetings at his public appearance are spontaneous and the general popular regard is heightened, of course, by the respect and affection inspired by the character of his lovely and estimable wife. If Great Britain were to adopt a republican form of government tomorrow, and if there were to be a popular election for president of the British republic, the Prince of Wales would easily receive a majority of all the votes in the United Kingdom over any other candidate who could be named."

A Paris dispatch says official circles are not disturbed by the situation of affairs in the island of Formosa caused by the fact that it has declared itself a republic in spite of the terms of the treaty with Japan. French statesmen, who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject, urge that an agreement regarding Formosa be arrived at between the powers.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiting." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." It also has "Complexion Whiting" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whiting for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whiting, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whiting" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

R. RYAN, 350 Clunour St., Ottawa, Ont.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 31.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The manipulation of figures to show that Canada's foreign trade is in the leap-and-bound stage while that of Britain is at a standstill is both weak and foolish. The trick might deceive the Patagonians, but it will not go down in an intelligent community.

"Did the raising of duties from 1 1/2 per cent. to 30 per cent. tend to increase our imports, or was it intended to do so? Did our grain grow better or was our cheese more easily manufactured because the farmer had his taxes more than doubled? Every one can see how taking the fetters off trade will be likely to increase its activity, but only a protectionist editor could imagine that binding trade in chains, and adding to its burdens, would stimulate its growth.

W. R. MEGAW, Chairman of Committee.

COLLECTOR MILNE.

If the question were left to the decision of those interested in the sealing business the unanimous verdict would undoubtedly be that the title C. M. G. is a very modest recompense for the valuable work done by Collector Milne.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A MALADY THAT HAS LONG BAPFLED MEDICAL SKILL.

A Speedy Cure for the Trouble at Last Discovered—The Particulars of the Cure of a Little Girl who was a Severe Sufferer.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

British Columbia Capitalists Conclude a Big Deal.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Purified Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the 'Only True Blood Purifier

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in fifteen days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address: P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

LATE CANADIAN DISPATCHES

Five Men Injured by an Explosion of a Dynamite Cartridge at Niagara.

Presbyterian Church Appointments to the Foreign Mission Fields.

Niagara, May 24.—By the explosion of a dynamite cartridge yesterday afternoon five men were seriously injured. James Gray had both arms and both legs broken and his eyes blown out, and Harry McDonald, of Thorold, had his arms broken. The other three men were not so seriously hurt. McDonald will recover.

Winnipeg, May 24.—The Manitoba Christian Endeavor convention is in session at Portage La Prairie, in Canon Richardson, of London, Ont., extended the greetings of Ontario.

Two men were reported dead at a Fort Francis hotel by eating poisoned ham.

Two hundred immigrants arrived from the east yesterday en route for Edmonton.

Norman Brock, eldest son of J. H. Brock, and a popular young citizen, died of typhoid yesterday afternoon.

Toronto, May 24.—The foreign mission committee of the Presbyterian church made a number of appointments on Wednesday to the foreign mission stations.

Montreal, May 24.—The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending May 21 were \$225,000. Same week last year they amounted to \$222,000.

Toronto, May 24.—Rev. A. C. Crews, of this city, was yesterday appointed general secretary of the Sunday school and Epworth League board at the Methodist church.

Arva, May 24.—Two months ago the greater part of the business portion of the place was destroyed by fire, and early yesterday morning another fire completed the destruction. The village presents a forlorn appearance.

Toronto, May 24.—Mr. Loun's address to the jury on Wednesday, on behalf of Harry Hyman, lasted six hours. Mr. Osler following in the afternoon. The court adjourned at 5 p.m.

Montreal, May 25.—The business portion of Bedford, Que. was nearly all destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$15,000.

New York, May 25.—J. Fred Carver, his boy and Wm. Graham, all of Windsor, were drowned yesterday at Stillwater by the upsetting of their canoe.

A most extraordinary discovery of high grade ore has been made on the North Star, a claim lying to the north of the Kootenay. It is a prospect that a prudent mining man would have been afraid to buy at any price a few months ago. The owners have been developing the property themselves and in sinking a shaft have struck a body of ore from which the lowest assays obtained were \$70 in gold to the ton; others ran as high as \$400. In short, development work has made a bonanza out of an outside piece of property.

A. L. Coplen has just returned from the foot of the lake and the springing up of a brisk little town on the historic site of Slocan city. It appears that the discoveries made on Springer creek last fall by R. Cooper and Con Fielding, from which they brought in some extraordinarily fine specimens of native silver ore, have led to the further prospecting of the creek and the finding of some very rich ore. They are taking out ore, says Mr. Coplen that is so rich in silver that it will bend. The creek was first prospected by and named after the veteran Bill Springer.

On Wednesday a deal was concluded with Colonel Jenkins, representing a Nanaimo syndicate, by which the three claims were sold on a basis of \$50,000, the owners, who are Abe Hall, P. McCormick, A. Leitch, J. M. Keefer and N. A. McKenzie, getting \$2,000 in cash on the first day of June and 112,000 in unassessable shares in a company to be formed to work the claims and to be known as the Nanaimo and Kootenay Gold Mining Company. This is one of the most rapid and enterprising deals yet made in Trail Creek or for that matter in West Kootenay and it is a combination of British Columbia capitalists which has made it.

H. L. Bridgman is the representative of the Chicago Copper Refining Company and has been in Trail Creek the greater part of this week sizing up the general situation.

George M. Foster, one of the principal stockholders of the Le Roi Mining Company, has sold part of his stock, over 70,000 shares.

The Okanagan river between Okanagan and Dog Lakes is engaging the attention of the C.P.R. Now that the company has recognized the necessity of rendering the stream navigable, no doubt the Dominion government will be induced to make an appropriation for the carrying out of the work.

Hay at Ashcroft is worth \$18 to \$20

The Smoker's Companion. A box of E B Eddy's "Canadian" Safety Matches (will light only on the box) or A box of E B Eddy's "Favorite" Matches—Parlor Matches securely packed from any danger of fire by accident. These are in small sliding boxes. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, Victoria.

BRIEF AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

A Monument Requested by Columbia College by Ex-Mayor Low.

New York, May 24.—The celebrated O. Donohue died among the passengers of the White Star steamer Germania yesterday. He stated that he had intended to leave for London, but was prevented from doing so owing to the law of limitation. No other opportunity offering he denounced the editor of Truth from the visitor's gallery and was promptly ejected from the precincts of Westminster.

The Railway Gazette announces that \$10,000,000 will be expended by the railway companies in constructing new cars. San Francisco, May 24.—At a meeting of the Women's Congress on Wednesday, Mrs. R. O. Smith, of San Jose, read a highly interesting and instructive paper upon "Cooks and Cookery." Mrs. Sturtevant read a paper upon "Our Household Limitations," and Ada G. Boates, of Pomona, touched upon "Home Industries, Past, Present and Future."

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Herbert has declined the request of an attaché of the French legation to submit the plans and drawings of the new torpedo boat, unless France would reciprocate. This France declined to do.

Advices from Argentine state that the government will collect the difference between gold and paper money for port dues covering the last four years. This will result in a considerable addition to the Argentine treasury.

Monignor Saitoli has received a brief encyclical from the Pope on the subject of the union of Christendom.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 24.—Ex-Mayor Seth Low has given \$10,000 toward a library for Columbia college.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Secretary Bond's Financial Mission to the United States.

St. John's, Nfld., May 24.—The Hon. Mr. Bond is visiting in New York upon a financial mission which promises to be successful, and there are very good prospects of the colony being able to meet its financial obligations maturing next month. Premier Whiteley has adjourned the legislature pending definite information from Mr. Bond, when a declaration statement regarding the future will be presented. The ministry have indicated to the imperial authorities that they are willing to submit the affairs of the colony to a royal commission of investigation under certain reservations.

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The directors and managers of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, which collapsed in December last, were committed for trial to the Supreme court to-day.

There is an agitation now for the prosecution of the directors of the Union Bank, the sister institution, which is also insolvent.

No one of the large grain states confirms the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn with which the exchanges are abounded, and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it than was currently reported. The most bullish feature of this wheat situation lies in the announced restriction of Argentine and Russian reports and reduced export ability of nearly all the leading producers, and shorter supplies of importing countries.

The exports of wheat from the United States, both coast and Montreal, this week amount to 2,754,000 bushels, against 2,387,000 last week, and 3,010,000 bushels in the same week of 1894, and 2,280,000 bushels in the week ending May 1, 1895, as compared with 2,942,000 bushels exported in 1891.

On the Pacific coast the grain and fruit crops, the salmon catch, and the export trade in wheat and other lines are reported favorable at San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

South Dakota reports that the loss of range-cattle last winter was nominal, and the crop prospects for this year are good.

The total bank clearings for the week of eighty-four principal cities of the United States were \$1,111,845,954, an increase over last year of 30.8 per cent.

For Canada the clearings for Montreal were \$11,294,038, increase 43.8; Toronto, \$5,800,178, increase 41.4; Halifax, \$1,048,326, increase 29.6; Hamilton, \$620,322, increase 28.0; Winnipeg, \$362,744, increase 22.5. Total, increase, 41.7.

Some Important Suggestions Submitted to Denby.

Washington, May 24.—Minister Denby in letter to Secretary Gresham regarding trade with China has submitted several important suggestions for the development of trade and to insure greater protection to foreign interests in China. His suggestions include the following:

China to be opened to foreign residents as western countries are. Missionaries to go where they please and reside and buy land and be subject to no taxing, except import duty, until they reach the consumer. They are not to be taxed, as at present, as soon as they are landed. No internal revenue tax to be paid on goods which discriminate against them, nor to be prohibitory, nor in any event to exceed 2 per cent. Similar tax is levied on native goods of the same character. Local authorities shall have no power to provide that freight shipped by native bottoms shall pay less export duty than freight shipped in foreign bottoms, and the export tax shall be uniform. All ports of China shall be open to foreign trade. Every port in China, or nearly used and frequented by seagoing ships shall be open to the world. The coastwise duty of 2 1/2 per cent. on goods sent down the Yangtsze, and intended to be sent abroad, shall not be paid in specie, but a bond shall be taken that if the goods are not exported within a certain time the coastwise duty shall be paid. The provincial authorities shall have no power to tax foreign goods for any purpose whatever, such taxation to be ordered by the central government only.

LATE CABLE

Collector Milne M. His Services Co. Behring

The Recent De... quake Shocks... Exciting

London, May 24.—of Valkyrie 3rd, the challenge for the 2... been published and essential details whil... Her waterline leng... feet. Her length o... her beam is about 2... of her keel is about... per... According to... ette the cup challen... square feet of canvas... Geo. L. Watson, is... than she will be se... than the Britannia... According to the 2... Watson has had stat... will have 20,000 fe... statements are rega... Among the honours... the occasion of the... the following: Sir... Loch, former gover... was made a privy... Irving, the actor, L... and Howard Russell... whose services... Crimian war, were... of Aberdeen, govern... has had his title r... The following are... titles: Hon. J. C. S... Manitoba; Henry G... of Quebec, and... Milne at Victoria, Michigan and George... for his services in... Behring sea negotia... The Times in its... morning, says the f... a memorial to Sir... cessor of the excheq... tempt being made... Roschendorf either... with gold: Brown... nistoun, Cross &... chen, Hambro, &... & Co., Kleinwort... Bros., R. Raphael &... Co., and all the p... principal discount hou... directors of the lead... in London.

A dispatch from... reported here that... that has been push... the route of the Pa... to sell the canal to... cate.

Among the birth... made public to-day, Walter Besant, the... most desirable that... society of authors... The premier, Lon... secretary of state... Marquis of Ripon, ... from the Associated... ment, England, ... reasons in favor of... telegraph routes. S... lit, M.P., preside... Chambers of Comm... man for the deput... object of its visit... most desirable that... adequate help and... proposed steamship... Canada to Australia... urging that Great... tribute her share o... pounds yearly to t... most desirable that... tation that he had... government to ann... ment, he added, he... Jersey to Ottawa in... intercolonial conf... and received his r... title. Continuing... appointed the inter... mittee to consider... the conf... a method of shelv... committee is actu... in fact it meet... but the government... any conclusion whic... Lord Rosebery al... not agree with one... pressed regret that... matter came from... premier thought th... sign, in fact he w... all such proposals... and with greater p... the colonies to the... In the more dicta... fashion in which t... comes from the go... clusion, Lord Rose... tation that the go... ing the matter at... and in a concrete f... the hope that it w... long to announce t... satisfactory conclus... London, May 24.—... day the Times of... space to discuss... oment of the Paci... siders the Imperia... itified in granting... of 1100,000 for a P... service.

General Booth, ... Army, is seriously i... A dispatch from... Senator Crisp anti... 20,000,000 lire for... year. Everywhere... signs of prosperity... The Kolnische Zeit... Porte rejects the A... posed by the powe... ference will be con... Prince Bismarck... and an acute s... condition is satisfi... A dispatch from... ard, legal adviser t...

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LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Collector Milne Made C. M. G. for His Services Connected With Behring Sea.

The Recent Destructive Earthquake Shocks at Florence—Exciting Scenes.

London, May 24.—Various descriptions of Valkyrie 3rd, the Duraveyn syndicate challenger for the America's cup, have been published and they agree in essential details which have been cabled.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette the cup challenger will have 14,000 square feet of canvas, and her designer, Geo. L. Watson, is quoted as claiming that she will be seven minutes faster than the Britannia over a 50 mile course.

According to another interview with Mr. Watson he has stated that Valkyrie III will have 20,000 feet of canvas. Both statements are regarded as impossible.

The Times in its financial article this morning, says the following have signed a memorial to Sir Wm. Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, against any attempt being made to adopt the silver standard either alone or concurrently with gold.

Among the signatories are Sir Henry Brogham, former governor of Cape Colony, and Howard Russell, the war correspondent, whose services dates back to the Crimean war, were knighted.

The Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, has had his title raised to the first class. The following are given second class titles: Hon. J. C. Shultz, ex-governor of Manitoba; Henry Gustave Joly, ex-premier of Quebec, and Collector of Customs Milne at Victoria, B. C.

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Among the birthday honors that are made public to-day, it is announced that Walter Bessant, the author, first chairman of the executive committee of the society of authors, has been knighted.

The premier, Lord Rosebery, and the secretary of state for the Colonies, the Marquis of Ripon, received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day. The deputation urged reasons in favor of interprovincial telegraph routes.

London, May 24.—In a leader yesterday the Times devotes considerable space to discussion of the future development of the Pacific shores, and considers the Imperial government are justified in granting an annual subsidy of £100,000 for a Pacific mail and cable service.

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OSCAR IS FOUND GUILTY.

He and Taylor Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment With Hard Labor.

Formosa Declares Her Independence, With Republican Form of Government.

London, May 25.—There was the usual crowd of interested spectators in the court room of the Old Bailey this morning to witness the trial of Oscar Wilde.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

DOCTORS DECLARED THAT THE CASE WAS A HOPELESS ONE.

One of the Most Remarkable Experiences on Record—The Patient Received a Doctor's Affidavit of Total Disability—Now on the Road to Complete Recovery—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Life Saving Means.

From the Grand Valley, Ont., Tribune. Recently an item appeared in the Tribune's Marvella correspondence effect that Mr. John East of the township of Garafraxa, who for some time past has been in a condition of serious illness, was recovering his health.

It had been announced that Mr. East was suffering from consumption, the illness having been certified to by the medical staff of the hospital where he was confined. Mr. East is now well and is able to resume his usual avocations.

London, May 25.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, the anniversary of which occurred yesterday, was officially celebrated in this city to-day. At the Horseguards during the morning many thousands of people witnessed the brilliant spectacle of trooping the colors.

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THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Pat Kain Sentenced to be Hung for the Murder of F. J. Ma.

Vancouver, May 24.—Justice Crease charged very strongly against the prisoner, and the jury after less than an hour's consideration found a verdict of guilty supplemented by a recommendation of mercy.

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THE FIZSIMMONS AFFAIR.

A Letter From Minister Tupper Gives Some New Light on the Subject.

The New Westminster Conservative Association May Break Up Over It.

New Westminster, May 25.—A largely attended meeting of the Conservative association was held on Thursday night, at which a letter from Sir Ulbert Tupper was read relating to the reinstatement of James Fitzsimmons as deputy-warden of the penitentiary.

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GANGWAY GAVE WAY.

Thirty Persons Were Thrown into the Water at the Gorge Yesterday.

The gangway approaching the landing near the judges' barge at the Gorge collapsed yesterday and thirty people were thrown into the water.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE TURF. Toronto, May 24.—Over twelve thousand people were on the grounds when the bugle sounded for the first race.

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E. B. Eddy's "Canadian" Matches (will light the box) or

E. B. Eddy's "Favorite" Parlor Matches, secure from any danger of fire.

in small sliding boxes.

Victoria.

REF AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Recent Request to Columbia College by Ex-Mayor Low.

York, May 24.—The celebrated Orpheus was among the passengers on the White Star steamer Germanic yesterday.

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Purified Blood

In an operation in the following Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when his fall. It makes pure blood.

As my father, William Thompson, suddenly fell with inflammation of the bladder, he suffered a great deal of suffering for some time.

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WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



DOCTOR SWENEY, SPECIALIST.

Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. who for a number of years has had a special study of the treatment of the various forms of nervous debility.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 31.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, W.M. TEMPLEMAN Manager

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

As yet the National Council of Women to the vast majority of people, is but a vague idea, a shadowy unreality. As yet the idea is prevalent that still one more society has been added to the long list already existing, and public opinion is waiting to see what women are going to do before it commits itself.

The National Council of Women is not a society, but the mother of societies. It is a great sisterhood and forms a mighty bond of union between all women, for all women are eligible for its membership.

It includes women of every nationality, class, church, denomination or creed. It unites women workers in every sense of the word, in their homes as sisters, wives and mothers, in the hospitals as nurses to the sick, those who earn their living, those who devote themselves to works of philanthropy and benevolence, the disciples of science, literature and art, and last but not least, those who appear to have no definite work, and consequently have the hardest part of all, that of setting a noble example of pure, unselfish life and charity to their neighbors, under conditions which are not always nor altogether sympathetic.

The fundamental basis of this council is therefore a broad and substantial one. The membership is not limited, for all are invited to join.

Its aims are twofold: to promote unity and concerted action. Too often we find time, labor and money wasted for lack of these motive powers.

This waste is caused by knowing so little of the work that is being done outside our special circle. We are so little in touch with our fellow-workers; they are not in our clique; they do not belong to our church; and thus, alas, we allow a matter of feeling to cramp our energies, and retard the attainment of the goal we are all striving after, which is to leave the world better than we found it in some way or other.

Still we are all human, and differences of character must always exist, and as long as the work is done and well done, it does not matter whether one society does it or a hundred. Therefore, let each society individually have its special line of work clearly defined, its separate organization, and then collectively let them form their council of women, and meet at appointed times for reading reports, showing what work has been accomplished, adding strength unto their force by amalgamation and giving opportunity to others to join in the societies already formed.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the council does not interfere in any way with its affiliated societies. It only gives them support and advice.

Lady Aberdeen, president of the National Council of Women of Canada, at a recent meeting of the council in Ottawa, drew a most appropos comparison between the council and a medical congress where different physicians having different specialties, met together to discuss all the latest discoveries and the treatment of disease, and in this meeting together, they do all profit by each other's experience.

It was not only to foster philanthropy that the council was started, but to give any and every woman an opportunity of listening to and taking part in discussions or questions of general interest.

Knowledge induces thought, thought leads to discussion, and then follows action.

It is good for men to interchange ideas, and still it is better for women to do so. The very nature of their duties encourages them too often to move in a groove and results in narrow-minded and disagreeable conclusions. It is an incentive to feel that we are entities and not non-entities, that each word we utter, each act we do, must have its weight one way or other for good or evil.

Doubtless a great deal of the existing prejudice against the Council of Women comes from the men, who cannot reconcile their ideas of what women should do with a movement of this kind, which on the surface appears to be one necessitating a life of somewhat public activity.

An afternoon spent gossiping with a neighbor, a morning at golf, a dance from at night till four in the morning is quite comme il faut, but a meeting once a week, a little district visiting, some extra correspondence "c'est autre chose," is it not better to "gossip" en masse over matters of public interest than to pull our neighbors' characters to pieces over a tete-a-tete cup of tea?

We do not as a rule find that it is the women who take up outside work who neglect their home duties.

Undoubtedly home is the woman's realm. Her reign there is supreme! She makes or mars!

The power of influence is in her hands. Pray God she use it aright over her husband and brothers, her sons and daughters, and womankind in general. A woman's influence! Few things are more

powerful, and it behooves us as women to use it with care and discretion; therefore, let us meet in one great sisterhood and under the name of a council discuss and consider such questions on which it is necessary to bring our influence to bear.

This influence that is to create or destroy our children's future. This influence, which, knowing as we do the evil conditions of things existing, must be brought to bear on the root of this evil, and in spite of rebuffs will eventually uproot it.

This is our work. May we live to hear men say: "God bless the Council of Women."

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

Isn't it about time to house-clean the streets?

The tendency to make Joan of Arc another fad of the day ought to be checked until after the hot weather.

How fortunate for the gayety of nations that the proceedings of town and city councils are free exhibitions.

Society girls of Cincinnati have organized a society for the suppression of gossip. This looks a stab in the back at society.

When China pays up there will be enough money in Japan for the inhabitants to dissipate in tea and fans for all time.

It was the proud determination of the officers to send forth a paper in which there should slip in no mention of Tribly or Napoleon. But the trail of the serpent is over us all. Even big strong men cannot keep clear of the Tribly feet and the Napoleon hat.

Is it not true that beflowered lampshades are doing double duty in Victoria these hard times? When a certain young woman sallies out the lamp is shadeless, left standing alone, and she wears on her head what we would never guess to be a lamp shade if we were out hunting for them.

Far be it from us to quarrel with the new woman! We like her; and especially do we like those of her who are beginning to learn the pleasure of a long breath and the meaning of the word muscle. But it is possible to devote too much attention to muscle. The society women of Brooklyn are now giving bicycle breakfasts. The appetite is fuscinated by long morning spins. This is a fad deserves passing notice. But it is to be hoped that no guileless young woman will take it to mean breakfast at eight and nothing but bicycling beforehand.

BOOMING VALUE OF BADNESS. The fiction of this our peppery present day shows most effectively the value of the missionary instinct as a boom.

The missionary instinct is a great creator of fame. In a fair, young thing that particular phase which expresses itself in a yearning to reform a fast young man and rejoices in the doing of it is by no means a rarity. Nor, must it be said, is the rakish, reckless young blood who perceives its value and consents to pose as even more rakish and more daring, that he may bask in the thrill of this same yearning. Many a young man's whole seashore reputation rests upon a rumor that he is unregenerate.

There are smart writers, too, as there are smart young men, and they rejoice to set this missionary instinct a-thrill. If the melancholy, trailing account of young Dominic Elsmere had not aroused this instinct, Mrs. Humphrey Ward would possibly not now be heard of. Mr. Gladstone, however, pounced at once upon Robert's lost condition, and thereupon everybody pitied his mental tremors and fell in love with the shocking but handsome young fellow who didn't believe everything in the ritual. If, in the last chapter, Robert had been brought to see the error of his heterodoxy, the public would have had little use for him.

Then there was Dodo—the deliciously bad Dodo, who is never so bad as in the last chapter. If no moralist had held up his hands at her peccadilloes, who would have ever cared for her Serene Highness?

And, worst of all, was Tribly. The first man who said that Tribly was a naughty, naughty girl gave the novel a boom from which it has hardly yet recovered. Little Billee, who wanted to drop her Quarter Latin life prettily in an English marriage cloak—the little missionary and reformer—he was thought too utterly delightful. Tribly's naughtiness has been defended until it couldn't recognize itself, and the good, critical missionaries over here in America have elevated her until she can't see the ground.

The moral of all of which is simply this: If you would suit the prevailing taste in fiction, get up a hero or heroine who is real wicked and offer the public a chance to exercise its missionary sentiment.

The Suffrage Question.

TWO VIEWS:

Fairly Stated from Both Standpoints.

SHOULD MEN VOTE?



It is time to ask whether the ballot should not be taken away from the members of the male sex. It deserves to be considered carefully whether a man whose duty lies in the role of breadwinner, is likely to slight his daily work because of his interest in politics. The public has been told that such a danger is to be feared in the case of a woman, who is the home-maker; and it is a more serious question whether the home-supporter is not open to equal danger when influenced by the excitement of a political campaign. Just as much as woman would be faced to leave her housework and her babies in order to cast a vote at the polls, so it is plain man must leave his place of business, if he votes, not to mention the time he must waste in attending political meetings during the campaign.

This is a grave question, indeed, and deserves to be considered together with the proposition to allow men no longer to continue to vote. Perhaps a still stronger argument against male suffrage, however, lies in the fact that man in political matters is an emotional creature. Instantly in support of his proposition could be cited by the hundreds from the history of political campaigns on this continent alone. Take the campaign of 1840 in the United States for example, when for six months the country was in a state of partisan ferment, and men spent hours, some of them days, even weeks, in marching about with log cabins and in drinking hard cider, or in pushing a mammoth ball across the country. That is a cogent instance in this connection, and similar object lessons may be seen in political conventions, where, upon the mention of the name of some favorite candidate, men go into a state of ecstatic frenzy, cheering, throwing hats in the air, and disporting themselves like a set of irresponsible maniacs!

Men who could not be hired to walk square miles to church on a rainy Sunday will tramp contentedly through mud and slush for hours under the dripping of odoriferous campaign torches under the stimulus of emotions of political questions. So many instances of this kind could be cited (such as the "bandana campaign" in honor of a statesman who took snuff, and used a colored cotton handkerchief, the "blundered knight campaign" in honor of one of America's greatest statesmen and so on) that the fact of men's emotionality in political matters is established beyond the possibility of question. It is therefore a vital issue to-day whether a man is not too emotional to be allowed to exercise the right of franchise. Still another strong argument against male suffrage is to be found in the distressing disputes it may arouse in the family, when the husband is so misguided as to differ from his wife on political questions. It has happened for a good many decades that men and women of different religious faiths have quarrelled and quarrel together happily; but from the arguments recently made by the opponents of equal suffrage, it appears that there is great danger in political differences in the domestic circle. It is certain that the interest women take in politics, which on this present day and generation cannot be prevented, women think for themselves, and allow no man and no other woman to think for them, therefore if men persist in having political opinions, the public should shudder at the consequences to be feared from so great a disaster. Perhaps if marital unhappiness is to be avoided men should either stop thinking or stop voting. M. G.

At the repeated and united request of both sexes the school and municipal franchise has been extended to women. That this privilege has been used wisely may be safely asserted, as no objections are being raised against its continuance. Many, however, consider that the extension of the political franchise to the female sex will result in the home being thoroughly disorganized and man's position being usurped by woman. One of the best results of the suffrage convention held recently at Atlanta was the revelation which it brought to hundreds of people that the accusations against suffragettes were false. Many people went to the convention expecting to see "married women" imitating male attire as closely as possible. Instead they saw attractive, womanly women dressed in the most becoming feminine style. They had to look among the most fashionable belles who would not disgrace themselves by going where woman's suffrage was talked of, to find women wearing the shirt bosom, four-in-hand tie, silk hat and carrying a cane. They expected to hear these same women expressing their contempt and hatred of men and ranting against home duties and motherhood. Instead they saw man and wife sitting side by side as delegates to the convention; they heard words of motherly love and tenderness for helpless childhood; they heard that the most sacred spot on earth was home; they heard that woman scorned the idea that the ballot or any other privilege could ever turn woman's heart from its dearest ties—husband and children. They heard that which surprised them: the first bill introduced by a woman legislator was one for the protection of home.

The women of to-day ask the ballot, not that they may use it against men but with and for all good men in making this world a better and safer place, not that they may disrupt the home and forsake the children, but that they may the better protect both home and children; and because the greater development of mind and heart will make them more fit for the responsibilities of motherhood. M. GRANT.

JOURNALISM OF THE FUTURE.

Assistant—What will we do with this article? "An Appeal for Justice: Why is One-half the Human Race Debarred From the Right of Suffrage?" Mrs. Newgate (editorial chief of the World for Women)—Cut it down to a quarter of a column and put it in the "Man's Page."

A CURE FOR GOSSIP.

The cure for gossip is culture. There is a great deal of gossip that is quite free from malignity. Kindly people often discuss their neighbors simply because they have nothing else to talk about. Young people interested in music, art, sport, literature, have no temptation to gossip. Their thoughts are full of more pleasing topics. There are neighborhoods in which gossip rages like an epidemic. Neighbors are made life-long enemies by it; it splits churches in pieces, and makes one-half of a community unjustly suspicious of the other half. Yet the cure is not far to seek. We have literature to-day suited to all tastes and of ready access to the poorest. If reading is a cure for gossip, (and it is at least a certain help), let us strive to bring good, bright literature to the young people around us; or, better still, show them where to get it for themselves. Religion would be a little bit of practical religion which would bear fruit manifold.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE.

To-day perhaps more than ever before is the subject of woman's enfranchisement being discussed. The nineteenth is not inaptly called Women's Century. This designation is not too quickening, while during the past hundred years woman has been learning that her Creator has purposes for her to fulfil of which in past centuries she little dreamed. She has come to that knowledge gradually. She has been awakened to her possibilities largely through suffering. With the intellectual quickening which which during the present century has come to society generally, woman has been aroused to a

DOWN ON THE LINKS.

Down on the links where the lark's on the wing. Where bobolinks sway on the weeds as they sing. Where daisies and buttercups dot the green grass. And nod beneath the glance of the players as they pass— Down on the links far away from the masses. The golfers are playing with mashes and brasses.

Down on the links they're addressing the ball. The air's full of Gaelic as Scotch caddies call; There are putters and drivers and niblicks and spoons, And bunkers and lofters and cleecks on the downs— Down on the links dudsish chappie and dame. Are playing the royal, the fashionably game.

Down on the links the ball they are putting. (The word is pronounced just as if it were "putting.") And each Anglo-maniac feels nearly dead. For collars are white and faces are red— Down on the links they have just mobbed a plummy Whom listed that golf was like plain Yankee shabby.

COMPENSATION—HER DAY.

He was a mighty rolling river. She was a little, rippling rill; He was a mountain naught could shiver, She was a tiny, shifting hill.

He was a lion, loudly roaring. She was a lambkin, born to love; He was an eagle, proudly soaring, She was a gentle, cooling dove.

He was a sturdy oak, defiant. She was a slender, clinging vine; He was a brave and brawny giant, She was a wee thing feminine.

Ah, but the day when they went shopping. She was the one that took the lead; He was the earth, so far outgopping Him, that he seemed a mustard seed.

LOVE'S PRODIGAL.

(By Katherine Lyman.) If my love were dead and gone, Dead and gone, and I alone, I could never tell him never My heart's love that like a river Floweth over, Nor Jiminsheth my store.

So, I tell him now my love, And he shall not tire thereof While desiring of new fashion And most subtle alterations To convey The sweet tale in many a way.

Were I dead and cold as stone, Cold as stone and he alone, Did he know twould ease his grieving The full measure of my giving That doth hold Nothing back of gems or gold.

And the beggar is a king, In love's land of youth and spring, And the spendthrift hath got plenty, While the miser giveth scanty So to-day We'll be beggared while we may.

A SONNET.

Once a poet wrote a sonnet All about a pretty sonnet, And a critic sat upon it, (On the sonnet, Not the sonnet, Nothing both.)

And, as if it were high treason, Said, "Neither rhyme nor reason Has it." And its out of season? "Which?" The sonnet answered, "Or the bonnet? May be both."

'Tis a female imitation Of a worthy creation, An aesthetic innovation Of a sonnet? Or a bonnet? This was hard.

Both were put together neatly, Harmonizing very sweetly, But the critic crushed completely, Not the bonnet, Or the sonnet, But the bard! —Buffalo Enquirer.

"Excuse me, madam," said the paying teller, "but you have not indorsed this check. If you will write your name on the back of it it will be all right." "Oh, of course," said the little woman. "I had forgotten."

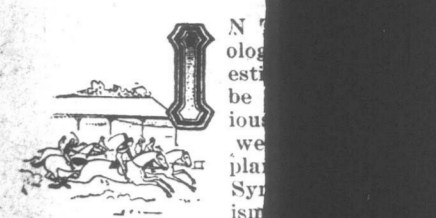
NANAIMO'S CELEBRATION.

Wet Weather Seriously Interfered With the Sports.

Nanaimo, May 25.—Yesterday morning opened very unfavorably for the holiday makers. Rain commenced to fall about five o'clock, and when the time announced to start the sports came the committee decided it would be to the interest of every one to postpone it, which was accordingly done until one o'clock. In the afternoon the rain let up and for a time the sun shone out in all its splendor, but the sunshine did not last long, as it commenced to rain again and has continued ever since, so that the sports to-day promise to be a failure. The principal event yesterday was the horse reel contest. Nanaimo won the wet test and the coupling contest, Victoria winning the dry test.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES. CATS, Burns, Corns, Chilblains, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Swellings, Sore Joints, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pastules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Or Mutual



subject is studied its range become, dent wonders whether organism, be it animal be found to depend a much maligned bacter existence. But of the of symbiosis I will sp will now describe some of mutual help and. Amongst those extra gent insects the ants arces with plants are large number of these as the ant plants. ant plants in its inget for protection is the of the forests of Cent America. Here the (E)cadoma) commit among trees, laborious carrying off in their piece, the foliage of have read accounts of ants; the traveller sees of small pieces of gr aloft umbrella fashion these formidable ants, that Malcolm's soldier Birman Wood to Dan bull's horn acacia res has established a let its protection. In its tain curious little an (tricolor) find a stron selves and their family their farces is at the and at the base of the ing acacia has a glanc the food of its garri proach of any foe, whi mal on the lookout for a battalion of red was the Pseudomyrme rus drive off the enemy. The researchers of a German naturalist, F proved that the leaf- turn present an extra of symbiosis. They a species of fungus, a and literally feed with care. The leaves o home are bitten into carefully chewed into every cell is crushed, matter thus reduced food for the fungus. Fritz Maller found the with the filaments (hy gus. The swollen p stems becomes food for fungus be removed, and plentifully supplied w hunger. Small work weeding this peculiar, fectually do they wor fungi is kept perfect teria. Other species of a round their nests, wh as serve them are all in the case of the leaf-biosis has reached a p would die without the. A curious case of removed (as one says relation between those ing ants, the Ectons Ecton predator, a i in ferocity, hunts in d ing phalax of this sy the back of it it will be all right." "Oh, of course," said the little woman. "I had forgotten."

CLOSE OF THE CELEBRATION.

Last Day of Victoria's Annual Celebration of Queen's Birthday.

Large Attendance at the Regatta at the Gorge Yesterday Afternoon.

Thousands Turn Out to See the Sham Battle and Review.

Victoria's annual celebration is drawing to a close, but there are still many visitors in the city, a few of whom have decided to remain over until Monday.

THE REGATTA.

Usual Crowd of Spectators at the Gorge Yesterday.

To keep Victorians and their visitors away from the Gorge on May 24th is one of the impossibilities, and consequently there was just as big a crowd there yesterday as ever.

Everything possible was done for the entertainment of visitors, the many and aldermen keeping open house on the reception barge, where they received thousands of guests.

To the Indians also is due much credit, their races being among the most interesting of the afternoon for the spectators.

Peterboro Canoe—Single blade, for championship of British Columbia—H. C. Macatley, F. C. Bloomfield, Westminster, 3 A. Gore, Victoria. Macatley took the lead and kept it till the rope was secured.

Indian War Canoes; forty foot canoes—1. Valdez Island; 2. Kuper Island; 3. Senatch. There were eight starters.

Bowling Machine Race—There were two contestants in this event. It was novel, but could hardly be said to be exciting.

Naval all comers; any number of boats—1. Royal Arthur gig; 2. Hyacinth whaler; 3. Royal Arthur cutter.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE GORGE.

The Crowds—The Fakers—The Lemonade Man and Decorated Punt.

It is estimated that fully ten thousand people assembled at the Gorge during the progress of the regatta.

Many amusing incidents were to be noted, were one at all observant. For instance: A fat man with a red nose and a voice like a fog-horn is roaring.

The antics of a number of blue-jackets, who, attired in the most ludicrous costumes, made up the crews of the three punts.

A small boat, fully rigged as a three-masted ship, is deserving of mention; the attention to detail eliciting much favorable comment.

Bands of all shapes, sizes and models were to be seen, but what was probably the strangest thing in marine architecture ever beheld was a skiff which was constructed on the principle of a paddle-wheel steamer.

YACHT RACES.

Only One Class Finishes on Thursday Afternoon.

The wind gave out on Thursday afternoon, and as a consequence the yacht races were a failure, only class D being decided, and one boat finishing in class C.

twice, but immediately turned for home, having but an hour to make the third round with no wind and the tide against them.

CRICKET MATCHES.

Victoria Teams Win From Both Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Yesterday was Victoria's day in the cricket field. The Albions succeeded in winning by a score of 119 to 76.

CAPTURE THE HILL.

The Sham Fight and Seizure of Beacon Hill Witnessed by Thousands.

Ten thousand people gathered at Beacon Hill to see the sham battle and military parade. Judging by the crowd, this was perhaps the most popular event of the celebration.

The crack of the rifles, as in volleys they were fired, and the columns of dense smoke, together with the slow advance of the attacking party and the retreat of the defenders, gave to the exhibition an appearance of realism.

THE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Crack-Shot Adams Does Some Fine Work.

The first thing on the programme for to-day's entertainment was the team match at 25 blue rocks under the auspices of the Victoria and Union Clubs at Beacon Hill.

THE WHEELMEN.

Yesterday's Decorated Parade a Very Pretty One.

In yesterday's decorated parade S. P. Moody captured first prize with a beautiful Pansy wheel. T. W. Edwards, who rode a prettily decorated Whitworth, bearing the emblem of the club worked off in natural colors, excited much favorable criticism.

AT THE THEATRE.

Tacoma Amateurs Present "Injured Innocents"—"Two Old Cronies."

It was only a fair sized audience that greeted the Tacoma amateurs, who, on Thursday evening, presented "Injured Innocents" one of the most laughable burlesques that Victorians have had the pleasure of seeing.

THE FIELD SPORTS.

List of the Prize-Winners at Thursday's Tournament.

Owing to the great length of the programme and the hour at which the sports were started at Beacon Hill on Thursday

afternoon, the Times was unable to give the results of the various contests in Thursday's issue. The complete list of the prize-winners follows:

Professional—One hundred yards, handicap—Six starters, won by McDougall (\$5), with H. McDowall (\$2.50) not a root away.

BASEBALL MATCHES.

Seattle Wins From the Amities by Ten to Seven.

The baseball match yesterday morning resulted in a win for the Seattle team, the visitors scoring ten runs to seven made by the Amities.

THE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Crack-Shot Adams Does Some Fine Work.

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VICTORIA.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes W. H. Adams, G. W. Minor, H. X. Short, C. O. Weiler, J. W. Switzer, W. White.

VANCOUVER.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Dr. Gatewood, J. H. Ward, E. G. White, R. D. Featherstone, F. W. Cowperthwaite.

UNION.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes F. H. Hewlings, F. S. McClure, H. Coombe, M. H. Mann, B. H. John, J. C. McClure.

PUGET SOUND COMBINATION.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Dr. Smith, J. H. Ward, E. G. White, R. D. Featherstone, F. W. Cowperthwaite.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

Canoe Club Regatta, Baseball and Lacrosse Matches.

The canoe sailing races and the yacht races, which were to have taken place to-day, had to be postponed, there being no wind at the time set for starting.

at frequent intervals, the crowd responding nobly. There was a large attendance at the Cricket Club's fancy dress ball held in Assembly Hall Thursday evening.

Upwards of 500 people came from the Sound yesterday on the city of Kingston, which arrived shortly after noon and did not leave again until 10 last night.

CELEBRATION NOTES.

On Thursday evening a blue-jacket amused the crowd at Campbell's corner by some clever step-dancing executed in the middle of the road, varying the entertainment occasionally by a representation of the hula-hula.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

MR. PRICE'S

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and 2 bottles of medicine sent Free to all who send 10c in stamps to Dr. J. C. McCall, 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to all who send 10c in stamps to Dr. J. C. McCall, 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

MR. PRICE'S

aries Callbreath, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all the creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Charles Callbreath, late of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar (who died on the 6th October, 1894), administration of whose estate and effects was granted to John Cowan Callbreath of Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 4th day of April, 1895, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said John Cowan Callbreath, at his residence aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of July, 1895.

James McCarthy, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all the creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of James McCarthy, late of Thibert's Creek, Cassiar (who died on the 25th day of October, 1894), administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter of Laketon, Cassiar (who died on the 25th day of October, 1894), administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter of Laketon, Cassiar (who died on the 25th day of October, 1894), are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter, at his residence aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of July, 1895.

RODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the said James Porter.

SEE THAT OFF HORSE?

Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of Dick's Blood Purifier in his feed and now look at him. I tell you there is no Condition Powder equal to Dick's.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c. Dick's Ointment, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

HAPPY Who Can P INDIGES PAINE'S CE Nature's Gr Healthy B The most miserable communities are those down by obstate and The digestive tract gen, and the suffer every hour of the d distress is experie there is heaviness or of the stomach, almo ache, sluggish and t constipation. The common cathar of the day only agru troubles, and cause h in the mire of suffer gency. Nature's wondrous Celery Compound, is now generally prescri physicians. It acts nerves, it cleanses t matter from the dige gives the perfect vigor the healthy can enjo Paine's Celery Comp comes a pleasure, sle sound, and life is wo Mrs. H. Cormack, o who suffered for year "It is with pleasur testimony to the valu FAMOUS SCOTI The Greatest Detect World Des Scotland Yard is a brick building, cla with graystone, and f It is one of the hi London and somewh modern American off Its interior is very of fact, with smooth tiled corridors. Now door is there any hism. The building v ally to afford a hea vast police business a tropolis, and it is a founded on stones to But the real Scotl interesting in its way Yard of the fictionis reason why most writt gone wrong when London detects an that the police here operations in ma Among the officials, eintendent Shore—as a gentleman as any o day's journey—there that detective work and molo-drama. Scotland Yard from embankment, but it from Whitehall, the which leads from the houses of Parli building stands on a court and towers hig bers. It is surrounde cabs for a good part veyances in which c come to state their e "file their reports." ers of the Metropoli of two branches—the uniformed men and t vestigation Departme force. The word "d known as "Private B London detects an municipal government old town, where the Stock Exchange, great financial institut is controlled by the O by the Lord Mayor, completely surrounds which contains the g don's population is a County Council. The ty have police force separate in system. The city force is sim ing constabulary, w branch of importance, force—the Metropoli centres at Scotland c consists of 15,231 men in the criminal invest department. There is in the number of cri London, and in Americ of population, and so English balance of vi

HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.

Who Can Relish and Enjoy their Meals INDIGESTION AND ITS TERRORS.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTIVE VIGOR.

Nature's Great Medicine Will Give You a Healthy and Natural Appetite, Pure Blood, a Clear Head and Sound Sleep.

The most miserable mortals in our communities are those who are weighed down by indigestion and its attendant troubles.

The digestive organs are all out of gear, and the sufferer is tormented every hour of the day. The greatest distress is experienced after eating; there is heaviness or weight in the pit of the stomach, almost continual headache, sluggish and torpid bowels and constipation.

The common cathartics and medicines of the day only aggravate the sufferer's troubles, and cause him to sink deeper in the mire of suffering and despondency.

Nature's wondrous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, is the only medicine now generally prescribed by the best physicians. It acts directly on the nerves, it cleanses the blood, and removes all obstructions and distressing matters from the digestive organs, and gives the perfect vigor of body that only the healthy can enjoy.

After using Paine's Celery Compound, eating becomes a pleasure, sleep is natural, and sound, and life is worth living.

Mrs. H. Conmanck, of Halifax, N. S., who suffered for years, writes as follows:—

"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years, I have suffered greatly from indigestion and palpitation of the heart. It was perfect misery for me to go up stairs or up a hill, as my breath was so short and weak; and eating a meal was something I dreaded, as I suffered such agony afterwards. I could only get temporary relief from doctor's medicines and remedies. Last summer my heart troubled me so frequently that I became weak and miserable—so miserable that I felt life a burden. I had heard a great deal of Celery Compound but had no idea it would benefit me in any way. At last I was persuaded to try it, and by the time the first bottle was used I was greatly benefited. I have used five bottles of the Compound, and say with truth, that no other medicine has ever given me such wonderful results. The palpitation of the heart has not troubled me for some months; I can now eat a hearty meal, and do not experience any pain afterwards.

"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be too highly spoken of, and I trust all who suffer from the complaints which I have had, will use it without delay or fear, for I am certain that they will receive great benefit, and will soon be convinced that Celery Compound is the safest, safest, and best of remedies."

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FAMOUS SCOTLAND YARD

The Greatest Detective Centre in the World Described

Scotland Yard is a handsome red brick building, elaborately trimmed with graystone, and facing the Thames. It is one of the highest buildings in London and somewhat resembles the modern American office building.

Its interior is very plain and matter of fact, with smooth white walls and tiled corridors. Nowhere within the door is there any hint of sensationalism. The building was designed especially to afford a headquarters for the vast police business of the British metropolis, and it is business—from its foundation stones to its weather vanes.

But the real Scotland Yard is as interesting in its way as the Scotland Yard of the fictionists has been. One reason why most writers have so utterly gone wrong when they approached London detectives and their work is that the police here like to shroud their operations in manifold mysteries. Among the officers, except Chief Superintendent Shore—as honest and hearty a gentleman as any one may meet in a day's journey—there is an intimation that detective work is full of red fire and melo-drama.

Scotland Yard fronts on the Thames embankment, but it is easily accessible from Whitehall, the broad thoroughfare which leads from Trafalgar Square to the houses of Parliament. The big building stands on one side of a great court and towers high above its neighbors. It is surrounded by a jumble of cabs for a good part of the day—convoys in which complainants have come to state their cases, or officers to "file their reports." It is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, made up of two branches—the constabulary of uniformed men and the Criminal Investigation Department or detective force. The word "detective" is rarely used. The private detective offices are known as "Private Enquiry Bureaus."

London is under the control of two municipal governments. The city—the old town, where the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and most of the great financial institutions are centred—is controlled by the Corporation, headed by the Lord Mayor. The county, which completely surrounds the city, and which contains the greater part of London's population is governed by the County Council. The city and the county have police forces which are entirely separate in system and management. The city force is simply an uninteresting constabulary, with no detective branch of importance. It is the county force—the Metropolitan police—which centres at Scotland Yard. This force consists of 15,231 men, of whom 465 are in the criminal investigation or detective department. There is a vast difference in the number of crimes committed in London and in American cities, pro rata of population, and some reason for the English balance of virtue will be found

in the greater number of policemen there.

New York, for instance (the most thoroughly policed city in the United States), has only 4,180 men on its entire force, with whom to handle a population of approximately 2,000,000. The Metropolitan police of London guards less than twice as many persons—3,140,000—but it has almost four times New York's number to do it with.

It was these three rooms which Dickens knew. Detectives and their work then under separate administrations, and detectives were called upon only when the police made a failure of a case.

Any one who was willing to pay the cost anywhere in the United Kingdom had the right to call for a detective from Scotland Yard, however, and it was not unusual for members of this famous group of detectives to be sent outside of the Queen's domain. At present a Scotland Yard detective is not permitted to leave London, except on rare occasions.

It was from this old force that Dickens gathered material for the detective sketches which first made him famous. Inspector Field, "a man of portly presence, with a large, moist, knowing eye, a husky voice and a habit of emphasizing his conversation by the aid of a corpulent forefinger, which was in constant juxtaposition with his eyes or nose," was, in reality, Inspector Field, whose memory is still green. Field was also the original of Inspector Bucket, "Bleak House," Inspector Stalker, one of Dickens' famous characters, was Inspector Walker in real life.

There are many men still on the force who remember Thornton, the man whom Dickens changed to "Bornton," the sergeant "famous for pursuing the inductive process, and, from small beginnings, working on from clue to clue until he bags his man." Sergeant Mith, who told the butcher's story at the detectives' party in the office of Household Words, is Sergeant Smith, still alive and hearty. To this day he seems qualified to play the part of a butcher's boy in order to spy upon receivers of stolen goods, and one can understand that "even while he spoke he became the greasy, sleepy, sly, god-natured, unsuspicious, chuckle-headed and confounding young butcher."

A tragic story is that of the detective whom Dickens celebrated as "Sergeant Witcham" in his youth. His true name was Whicheo, and he did for thirty years good and faithful work in Scotland Yard. At last he was assigned to the "Road Murder Case," a crime somewhat similar in its circumstances to the Boyden murder in Fall River, Mass. The victim was a young girl. Detective Whicheo suspected and arrested her stepfather.

When the case went to court it was found that he had little real evidence, and public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to his theory. Whicheo, sticking to his theory was forced to resign from Scotland Yard, and practically suffered public disgrace. Several years later, when, a broken-hearted

man, he was poor and in distress, the stepfather vindicated him by giving herself up, and freely confessing that Whicheo's statements of the motive and method of the crime were absolutely correct.

This old Scotland Yard organization continued until the exposure of what are remembered as the "Great Turf Frauds." This showed a state of affairs more deplorable in Scotland Yard than the Lexow committee revealed in New York City, and almost broke the heart of Mr. Williamson, chief officer. Growing out of this unsavory mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1878 reorganization on about the present basis.

At the same time the office was moved from the old building to another in the centre of the square. This was occupied by the detectives until, in 1886 dynamite, incited by the constant espionage which Scotland Yard subjected them to, blew up the place. Fortunately no one was killed. Then, after moving for a time to temporary headquarters, the department took its present commodious quarters in 1893.

Any man may apply for appointment on the force at any one of the division (precinct) houses. In order to secure employment as a police constable he must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age; he must be five feet tall. He must be able to read, write legibly and have a fair knowledge of spelling. He must be free from disease and have a strong constitution. He must be recommended by two householders who have known him for at least a year, by his last employer, and by the minister or churchwarden of his parish. He must not have more than two living children. He must file a statement of his assets and be able to pay such of them as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

and capture evil-doers after a crime has been committed, however—that is the work of the detective department. This is not admitted in London, but it is proved by the fact that a constable who distinguishes himself by actually arresting a burglar, a highway robber, a murderer, an important pickpocket or any other serious sinner, is invariably and very promptly promoted. It is partly in that way that the detective force is recruited. Many men are chosen for it, also, out of the two or three hundred constables who during the "season"—the months when royalty and the aristocracy are in town—are detailed to duty in "plain clothes."

Crimes of violence are disappearing from London. Highway robberies—or "garrote robberies," as they are called—amount to only about fifty a year for both the city and county, as against about 400 a year in New York, with less than one half of the population. Burglaries are so infrequent as to be almost unknown, and even pocket-picking is no longer profitable or popular. Counterfeiting is carried on only on a small scale, and the nature of the English bank note makes anything like our "fresh goods game" impossible.

But there is a class of elaborate swindling going on in London which New York knows nothing of, and the Whitechapel district is the resort of hundreds of desperate characters who operate most of the time out of town, and in town when they can. They bring their stolen goods to Whitechapel to be disposed of, and carouse away their gains with some of the 80,000 degraded women who inhabit that district alone.

TOLSTOI'S OPINIONS.

The Russian Sage Represents Himself Misunderstood.

Count Tolstoi complains in a letter to the Daily Chronicle that the teachings of his latest writings, "The Kingdom of God is Within Us," and "Patriotism and Christianity," have been misunderstood. He is not in favor of active anarchism. He does not propose to abolish governments, but he would have Christian men stand aloof from them altogether. "If you would not be made work ten hours at a stretch in factories, or in mines, if you would not have your children hungry, cold and ignorant, if you would not be robbed of the land that feeds you, you will not be shut up in prisons and sent to the gallows, or hanged for committing an unlawful deed through passion or ignorance, if you would not suffer wounds or be killed in war—do not do this to others." The obvious reply is that, in so far as these things are done, you would not be made work ten hours at a stretch in factories, or in mines, if you would not have your children hungry, cold and ignorant, if you would not be robbed of the land that feeds you, you will not be shut up in prisons and sent to the gallows, or hanged for committing an unlawful deed through passion or ignorance, if you would not suffer wounds or be killed in war—do not do this to others."

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"Supposing human life to be limited to this world, its aim can consist only in man's individual happiness; if, on the other hand, life does not end in this world, his aim can consist only in doing the will of God. In both cases it does not coincide with the progress of governments. . . . A sufficient aim for my life is either my own immediate personal good, which does not coincide with the government measures, or the progress, or in the fulfillment of the will of God, which also not only cannot be conciliated with the requirements of governments, but is quite opposed to them. The vital question not only for a Christian, but, I think, for any reasonable being, when he is summoned to take part in governmental acts, lies not in the prosperity of his state or government, but in this question: Will thou, a being of reason and



New Suits for 10 Cents.

"There are Mrs Brown's boys all in new suits again. I never saw such a woman! They are the best dressed family in town, and anybody would think her extravagant if they didn't know that she did it all

With Diamond Dyes

The boys' clothes are made from her husband's old ones dyed over, while her own and the girls' dresses are dyed over, and many of the suits and gowns do not cost her over a dime, the price of a package of Diamond Dyes.

No experience is needed to do good work with Diamond Dyes. They make beautiful colors that are sun-fading and are prepared for all kinds of goods. Their three special Black Dyes for different shades, make the blackest and fastest color known. "Director" book and 40 samples colored cloth.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.

godness, who comest to-day and mayest vanish to-morrow, wilt thou, if thou believest in the existence of God, act against his law and against his will? . . . Wilt thou, at the request of thy government, take oaths, defend by compulsion the owner of land or capital; wilt thou pay taxes for keeping policemen, soldiers, warships; wilt thou take part in parliaments, law courts, condemnations and wars? And to all this— I will not say for a Christian, but for a reasonable being—there can be but one answer: "No; I cannot, and will not." But, they say "This will destroy the state and the existing order." If the fulfillment of the will of God is destroying the existing order, is it not a proof that this existing order is contrary to the will of God, and ought to be destroyed?

Count Tolstoi's logic (?) rests upon the assumption, common to the fanatics of all ages, that his personal interpretation of the will of God is the only true and complete one. His argument is addressed to the non-existent world. If he could, at one stroke of the pen, make all men Christlike, the need for warlike armaments and for penal machinery would vanish; but even then some one must regulate the rest, some one must regulate the division of labor and subsistence; to this end some command and some obey; the government in another form would still prevail. But imagine as they are, a very small proportion of sinners, if we can imagine Count Tolstoi's experiment tried, the first result would, in all probability, be the immediate extinction of sinners, followed by a struggle for existence, and the survival of the fittest among the sinners. For, he it remembered, the creed of Tolstoi is not confined to non intervention in government. He preaches absolute non-resistance to evil, even to the point that force must not be used, even to prevent the commission of a murder. Surely absurdity can no further go.—New York Tribune.

IN EASTERN CANADA.

Long List of Destructive Fires—Ejecting American Fishing Schooners.

Winnipeg, May 25.—Nothing of a startling nature marked the celebration of His Majesty's 70th birthday in Winnipeg. There was some fine weather and the citizens generally availed themselves of the opportunity offered of taking excursions to the country and of attending the various sports and attractions in the city and suburban parks. The sporting events of the day were, however, of only local interest, and nothing in the way of record-breaking was done. The national sentiments of the people were appealed to by a sham battle and parades of the national societies. No casualties are recorded anywhere in the province.

A German, giving the name of Johannes Otto, was arrested here on the charge of embezzling 10,000 marks from Berlin, Germany. His extradition is applied for.

Halifax, N. S., May 25.—Fifteen American fishing schooners were ordered out of the Northwest Arm yesterday by the government steamer Aberdeen. They had not complied with the customs regulations. It was reported that some of the Yankee showed fight to the Aberdeen, but the report could not be verified.

Toronto, May 25.—The old Primitive Methodist church building on Alice street was burned Thursday night. Loss \$20,000.

Hon. A. S. Hardy has been appointed acting premier during the absence in England of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Toronto, May 24.—Jury in the Hyams murder trial came into court at 9 o'clock without arriving at a decision. Judge Street remarked that the jury had already deliberated several hours and if no verdict could be obtained in that time it was hardly likely they would obtain one. He then discharged the jury. The result is they will be tried at the fall assizes. The carworn look of the prisoners vanished somewhat when the case was thus reserved. Three ballots were taken by the jury; the first one gave five for acquittal and seven for conviction; second gave nine for acquittal and three for conviction; third ten for acquittal and two for conviction. Dallas Hyams, on being taken into the prisoners' ante-room showed signs of great excitement. He began to disrobe and looked as if the trial had proved too great a mental shock.

Kingston, May 25.—The governors of the school of mining and agriculture will have a summer class for prospectors in the Raily river district and another at Port Arthur under Prof. Hamilton Merritt.



This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beefstear. You can see that

Cottolene

Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank
Company,
Wellington and Anna Sts.,
MONTREAL.

requent intervals, the crowd probably.

was a large attendance at the Club's fancy dress ball held in the Hall Thursday evening. The beautifully decorated, and with resque costumes of the dancers, very pretty scene.

of the Y.L.I. and Y.M.I. from Hills were entertained last evening at the Institute Hall by members of the Y.L.I.

ds of 500 people came from the yesterday on the city of Kingston, arrived shortly after noon and leave again until 10 last night. Mr. Brangell came from Dundar Port Angeles, and the State of Virginia brought a crowd from Bay. A large number came from Nantawito by the E. & N. rail- way. The V. & S. railway brought

judge, Degree of Honor, held a successful ball in A.O.U.W. Hall, and had a fair share of the seekers. The affair was managed by the ladies and a splendid party made of it.

members of the Tacoma Athletic Club came over on the George H. Thursday. did not leave for till midnight.

visitors left for home last evening the majority remain until to-morrow.

er Russell and the members of the C. baseball team leave for the Rosalie to-morrow.

ter potlach will be held on the Monday. George, an enter- prandian of the Songhees tribe, on sion donates the various gifts, all consist of blankets, guns, etc. It will no doubt attract many and will be well worth seeing, and providing police are not in evidence among the crowds at points, and as a consequence "thing" men were conspicuous absence.

's Cream Baking Powder

's Firm Highest Award.

MEDICAL.

Consumption.

and two bottles of medicine sent Free in any part of the Empire and Post office address. "E. A. MEDICAL CO. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PURE FITS!

and bottle of medicine sent Free in any part of the Empire and Post office address. "E. A. MEDICAL CO. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

CONSUMPTION

Callbreath, Deceased.

to the Trustees and Executors is hereby given that all the creditors of the late James Callbreath, late of the City of Toronto, who died on the 5th October, 1894, should present their claims and effects to John Cowan Callbreath, of the Creek, Cesslar, in the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895.

McCarthy, Deceased.

to the Trustees and Executors is hereby given that all the creditors of the late James McCarthy, late of the City of Toronto, who died on the 23rd day of October, 1894, should present their claims and effects to James Porter of Laketon, Gold Commissioner, by the Sheriff of British Columbia, on the 6th of April, 1895, are hereby re- send, in writing, the particulars claims and demands to said James Porter at his residence aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of July, 1895. And also hereby give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also hereby give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895. And also hereby give notice that on the 31st day of July, 1895.



THAT OFF HORSE?

three weeks ago we began a little of Dick's Blood in his feed and now look at you there is no Condition equal to Dick's.—Am going on the night one now.

d Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blisters, 50c. ment, 25c. Dick's Ointment, 25c on receipt of price.

CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.

JUST ARRIVED a large consignment of Men's SUMMER SUITS. These Goods were part of a BANKRUPT STOCK and bought at a BIG DISCOUNT FOR CASH and will be sold CHEAP. See these Prices: \$5, \$6.90, \$7.50, \$8.75 per Suit. Worth DOUBLE the figures.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

SNAP SHOTS IN A CANOE CAMP.

Clippings From an Article By Madge Robertson.

The tents are pitched along the shores of Lake Couchiching, where, not so many years back, dusky Indian maidens glided out in the shadows, their light birchbark craft bearing them to mysterious ceremonies or to twilight trysts with dark-skinned lovers.

THE TORONTO GIRL.

At night her canoe is pulled by the tent she sleeps in, but with the first pink flush of dawn over the lake, she shoves it from the beach, and, carefully kneeling in it, glides off in the glory of the sunrise.

HER INVITATION.

There is a streak of poetry in her also, as there should be in every pretty woman. The other morning, the half-back of last year sat beside me on a rock which jutted out, and this Canadian girl paddled up to us.

Among their stances, to feel the boat's uneasy tremor as it braves the wild and snarling waves? She is quoting from the young Canadian poetess, Pauline Johnson, whose Indian blood tells her in her beautiful canoe songs, and, as her words, cooling, soft, enticing, the away over the water, is it strange that we are wildly anxious to go with her anywhere?

The New Yorker is entertained. He is not an expert, she is. So it behooves him to listen and obey. The whole danger, he is given to understand, lies in the embarking and disembarking.

As regularly as the 24th comes round every year, just so regularly do these pageants appear on the scene. Do they keep calendars of all celebrations on the coast and follow them round in turn? And that do they do in winter? I'm sure that stoggy little man with the balloons, as the leaves of October crinkle up and are pulled off in gusts, just exhales the wind from those green and red and blue spheres, scrapes a hole in the leaves, curls up like a dor-mouse and sleeps.

The regatta presented us en fete to the townsfolk, some miles away. How pretty the sight was, who were in the picture shall never know. A pageant of gayly decorated canoes, beflagged and beflowered, paddled in skilful unison around a blue-watered lake, circling islands like bright many-colored ribbons, winding in and out against dark-green woods and under bluest of skies, executing pretty manoeuvres, bearing white-flannelled youths and picturesque girls, is not to be seen every day.

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and paddle, and in the shoulder knot! The canoes curved and dashed through the foam. The Canadian girl was the favorite, and won as airily as she spilled young Huyter into the water. Ingeniously exhausted itself in trials of speed and skill; the majority of the participants being experts, to whom, therefore, the ordinary races had lost interest.

Most entrancing of all was the illumination by night. Great bonfires threw up thousands of scintillating sparks to the dark-blue, star-dotted sky, and blazed out fiercely on the calm waters. They formed great red glows along the dark shore line, and threw the hills behind into sombre relief. Flaring torches of balustrades made the head-lights of the canoes, which glimmered in and out of the firelight shadows.

Sweet girl voices and the soft, throbbing accompaniment melted away into the black haze and its twinkling lights. Then the male chorus made the night a glory of song. It swelled and echoed, bearing sounds of melody into bay and inlet, penetrating the dark forest vastnesses like floods of light, swaying with the tender night winds the rosy lanterns, and waking island and lake into beauty and delight.

CELEBRATION NOTES.

ACHTS in the harbor, mournful strains to a waltz, wheezy concertinas at the street corners, a general display of bunting, small boys sucking oranges, street-car conductors, and a less ringing bells and disconcerting the yells of belated men and the wild menace of the fat woman's umbrella, policemen with shiny, shiny shoes, and the general swarming of the whole family in their Sunday clothes, gave unmistakable signs that the Celebration was upon us.

Thursday morning was taken up with the inevitable "field sports"—"field sports" (at the Hill, and with yachts that couldn't race because of the wind. The field sports and the bicycle club drill were crowded from view by spectators who showed their intense appreciation by kindly mingling with the contestants during the different "events" and admirably illustrating the "universal brotherhood of man."

Friday morning saw the bicycle parade, the feature of which was Mr. Alley little baby-rider, who sat on her wheel with the confidence of an expert. Miss Do Robinson on a gilded-buttermilk mount pluckedly rode the whole course over sticky roads, and two other girls took part in the procession. The wheels were not, I think, as pretty as last year, but Mr. Moody's "Pansy" could not have been dancier.

The regatta was the same "old reliable." As usual the "bummy-men" from the feet, the Indian canoes, and the greasy-pole were the features that the crowd delighted in. On the bank, as usual, the water, all was well-ordered. I saw only two drunken men during the whole celebration. Near the bridge the air was full of the calls of the lemonade vendors, the "chewing-candy" man, and the ubiquitous woman still "Climbin' the Golden Stair," "Aunt Sally" was looked for in vain. Has she joined the ranks of the Dodo, the Buffalo, and the Great Ank?

AGNES PEANS CAMERON. LINO TYPE AND TELEGRAPH. A Clever and Unique Experiment Proves Successful. Louisville, Ky., May 27.—A unique and successful experiment was made here this morning when the Associated Press telegraph report was taken from the wire directly by the operator of a typesetting machine.

DEAD AS A HERRING. The Body of the Dead Insurgent Leader on Exhibition. Havana, May 27.—The body of Jose Marti, insurgent leader, who was killed at the battle of Boca de Daguas, arrived yesterday at Santiago de Cuba, and is being embalmed. It will be exposed to the public gaze to-day in order that there may be absolutely no doubt in the public mind as to the identity of the dead leader.

H. Fry and wife, of New Westminster, are at the Oriental. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

ing regatta possibilities, and giving and taking tips on coming events. A long, narrow canoe, shiny with black lead was my favorite. An Indian rowed over it and told me that he would keep vigil all night because there were plenty "bad Injun" round. A loud voice was haranguing the crowd. I asked an Indian who it was. "O, some kind of a priest. 'What does he want? Oh, he wants somebody to go to heaven.' 'Who?' 'Oh, I don't know—anybody!' I asked him if he didn't want to go and he shrugged his shoulders with, 'Oh, I don't know much about it. I never seen anybody come back then I know it's so true and honest.' But I don't see no surety about it. A good lady behind me started a theological discussion with him and we passed on to a camp of Shomohish Indians. They resented intrusion. They were at their evening repast, and it was evidently tub-night in their nursery and abode. The Indian, however, seemed to prefer the light rather than the light of ablation, preferring rather the gleams of dirt for a season. Ma was having a hard time and pa felt that it was no time for evening callers. Stepping out in front of his tepee he waved his hands and thus spoke: 'you please, go away from here, please, please, don't want and adjectival people around here!' we stood upon the order of going, but went at once.

Lord sounds were issuing from their public hall. Following closely behind a tall policeman, the room with heat, sparks and smoke and a weird light from the scene. A row of bunks lined the room near the ground floor and on these were stretched men, women and children, dogs, bundles of clothes, blankets, pots and pans and much household impedimenta. An old white-headed tribesman, a veritable "Father in Israel," invited me to sit on the edge of the bunk and we sat. On a kind of raised shelf were the performers. Nine squaws in a row sat sphinx fashion, with heads, shoulders and arms draped in white woollen fascinators and held hidden a refrain, tin rattles. They chanted a refrain, "Ta-ah-oh-lay, Ta-ah-oh-lay, Oh-oo-oh-lay." It sounded like the honest watch-dog when he takes it into his head to bark at the moon and will not be comforted. Two rows of looteemen on the floor kept time to this by beating sticks on a long board. I made sure it was a funeral chant and feeling appropriately melancholy turned to the old man for particulars, thinking the departed distinction (or, as I said, the dead rat) "awful dead." Imagining my feelings when he conjured up a grim smile and told me that it was a prayer for prosperity for a little girl eight years old. "When did she die?" I asked. "She died," he responded, "she's up there among the ladies." And sure enough there was a little girl up on the shelf "among the ladies." He went on to tell me that the chant besought the Great Spirit for "long life, book-reading, the little girl," and all things good for the dignity of a patriarch.

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SCORE STOOD THREE TO TWO. The Westminister Juniors Defeat the Victoria Colts at Oak Bay Grounds. Two Thousand Spectators Witness an Interesting Exhibition of Lacrosse. Two thousand people paid their 25 cents and saw the intermediate teams of Victoria and New Westminster combat for the Victoria Colts at Oak Bay. It was the initial match upon the new field. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Admiral Stephenson opened the grounds. A number of the staff of the flagstaff Royal Arthur and other men-of-war were present. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney made a short speech, in which he referred to the game of lacrosse as being the national game of Canada and deserving of all support. He complimented the manager of the new grounds, and said that the opening of such a beautiful place, appropriately laid out for lacrosse—and admirably fitted for a bicycle track, would mark a new era in sport in Victoria. The lacrosse players were afterwards introduced to the lieutenant-governor and party, who left shortly after the beginning of the game.

The fingers of the time keeper's watch pointed to 3:45 before the ball was faced by the opposing teams. Both teams looked in good trim and the spectators felt certain there would be some lively playing. They were not mistaken. Both teams played an excellent game, and although the Royal City boys came off victorious, the game was a close one and would doubtless have been made a draw if the Capitals had had another few minutes. Barlow, one of the Westminister men, was blazed by the assembled crowd on different occasions. It was in the last and sixth game, and the rubber had several times threatened the flags of the visiting team; only a few minutes remained to play. Barlow secured the ball, and although his check was not near him, and he was not pressed by any other player, the rubber went right over the grand stand and out of the grounds. Barlow fell on the ground, said it was an accident and he had the cramps. Three minutes afterwards the same opportunity again offered, and again the ball went over the grand stand and out of the grounds. This time he did not fall down; he kept his feet and smiled. Several persons ran on the field, there were hisses and hoots, and several cries of "Burn him off." He did it on purpose. "What the matter with the referee?" A few minutes longer and time was up and the game had been won by Westminister, and the score stood 3 to 2.

Both teams started in at hard work directly the rubber had got away from centre field in the first game. The Victoria boys appeared to be having the better of it, the rubber staying round the visitors' goal, while the Westminister boys were once or twice, only to be sent down again, when J. Bland secured and scored for Victoria. In the second game a perceptible improvement could be noticed in the play of the visitors, not to say that they played better in the first game, but that they played better in the second. The rubber kept travelling from goal to goal, and several times was made on the house flags by Elkhoff, but Norman, the Victoria goal, who will play for the Victoria boys, was neatly caught and as prettily returned to centre field amid enthusiastic cheering. The ball men in dangerous proximity to the Westminister flags, but not for long. The game whizzing down field to the Victoria goal, when Mr. Elkhoff secured and started for four or five minutes. It was an exciting time. Victoria defence gave a little trouble, but eventually secured and passed to Bert Pittendrig, who shot swift and true on Victoria flags. The referee went up in the air and the friends of the Westminister boys shouted and hurrahed. Time, 10 minutes. The third game was a sharp one. The ball had scarcely been faced when the spectators saw a scrimmage near the Westminister flags, from which E. Schnoter secured the ball and sent it through the goal, securing the second game for the home team. Seven minutes sufficed to decide the fourth game. There was considerable play at centre field, the rubber was worked back and forward between goals, the Westminister home making two or three unsuccessful attempts on Victoria's goal. But Norman, the goal keeper, saved. Elkhoff took the rubber from a good scrimmage near the Victoria flags, and by a well directed shot, added another goal to the score of the boys from the Fraser river. Time, 7 minutes. The fifth game might appropriately be called the game of foul, and J. Elkhoff went to the fence towards the latter part of the game. With an even score both teams put forward their best efforts. There was plenty of shanking and much football-like charging antics. The goal was the rubber at the visitors' goal many times. But they failed to score, partly, perhaps, being over-excited; the Westminister defence were not always on the alert, and more than once the home team had a chance to score. The ball, however, found its way back to centre field, and shortly afterwards it was in order for Victoria to defend her goal. There was a scrimmage near the Victoria goal, and Pittendrig was seen to fall to the ground. The Westminister men shouted "foul," alleging their man to have been struck, but it was claimed Pittendrig himself ran into an opponent's stick in the general scuffle. The referee agreed with this latter opinion, and the game went on. But not for long. Two minutes more and Elkhoff was seen to make two deliberate swipes at the limbs of Victoria men. His strikes struck true, but he went to the fence. Feeling raw somewhat high. The Westminister men made a desperate fight. The rubber was kept hovering around the Victoria flags, till finally Edmunds, of the visiting team, secured and put it through. This was the longest and most hotly contested game of the match. Time, 24 minutes. When the sixth game began there was very little time to play. Westminister again played the combination game, and Victoria worked the rubber to the visitors' goal, and several attempts were made to put it through, but they were all frustrated. The Victoria men at this time did not appear to be playing in unison. The ball was again in the hands of the Westminister men, but they quickly returned to the fore goal and the rubber was shot by the Victoria home on Westminister's flags. The rubber struck the post and appeared to bounce through the flags; it was relieved. The visitors were hard pushed, when Barlow secured the ball and over the grand stand it went. Another ball was likewise

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disposed of in the same way by this player. Of course he pleaded accident, but the spectators could hardly see it in that light, especially the repetition, and he was hooted and hissed from all quarters of the field. Several minutes were lost, but new balls were quickly supplied. Victoria was giving the visitors in a lively scrimmage near the goal when time was called. Each team then lined up and cheered the other. The match was thoroughly appreciated. The playing was good; it would be stretching it a little to say it could not be improved, but as a whole it was an interesting and exciting exhibition of the Canadian national game. And the large attendance, a good percentage of whom were of the fair sex, was proof that a good exhibition of lacrosse, minus professionalism and general cuffing and scuffling, has not lost favor with the public of Victoria. The Barlow incident was really the only objectionable feature of the game. Mr. Barlow said it was by the accident that he threw two balls over the grand stand in as many minutes. Mr. Barlow is a gentleman and the word of a gentleman passes without question, but there are those who will scarcely give credence to Mr. Barlow if the accident of Saturday is repeated again during the lacrosse season.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Saturday's Daily. There was a runaway at Point Ellice bridge yesterday. The horse shied at a passing electric car, became unmanageable and ran into an electric light post, breaking the buggy and throwing the occupant, John Roberts, to the ground, dislocating his shoulder blade.

No. H. Brooks of the Bank of British North America, San Francisco, and Miss Lizzie Morton, youngest daughter of Mr. R. J. Horton of the Hudson Bay Company, were married on Thursday evening by Rev. W. D. Barber at the residence of the bride's parents, James Bay. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss I. H. Horton, and the groom by Mr. Lewis H. Hardie.

The annual Methodist camp meeting at Chilliwack will commence on Tuesday, 28th instant. The C.P.N. steamer Richer will leave to-morrow night at 12:30, making connection at Westminister for Chilliwack; single fare for the round trip. The destruction of last year's floods is now covered up by the excellent crops of this spring, and the valley never looked more beautiful. Chilliwack is a delightful place to spend a few days.

The Port Townsend Leader, referring to the death of Roark, whose body was found off Trial Island a few days ago, says: "Captain N. P. Oliver, of the sealing schooner Elsie, returned from Victoria yesterday, where he went on a flying trip for the purpose of identifying the boat found on the British side. The boat, which was found about a week ago, was stolen from this city and the unfortunate thief had to pay the penalty with his life, for his body was found on the steamer Rosalie. It did not take Captain Oliver long to identify the boat, which is an ordinary sealer, and to convince the authorities thereof. He secured papers of release from collector Hiline and the boat will arrive on the steamer. Not long since the papers published extended accounts of the finding of the body of the drowned sailor in the above-mentioned boat near Victoria by the steamer Rosalie. The verdict in the case was that the victim had imbibed too freely and that while in this condition he was drowned. Investigation seems to have gone no further. There is a party in this city, however, who, if is not mistaken, can tell something that is of interest in connection with the case. Mr. Thomas Dunn, keeper on board the quarantine bulk Inigois, states that he knows the boat to have been one of the schooner Elsie's, and that shortly before the body was found he saw men leave the port in her. Mr. Dunn has told the story to several gentlemen, and each time the question arises, 'where is the other man?' He has disappeared suddenly and effectively," said one party yesterday, which leads to the natural conclusion that he was either drowned or was instrumental in the death of the sailor in the open boat."

The Canadian-Australian line steamers will hereafter call at Auckland, New Zealand, both coming and going. This new arrangement will be inaugurated with the trip of the Varrimoo, which leaves here on June 10th. The change will make very little difference in the time of the steamers and will be the means of opening up a trade between British Columbia and New Zealand.

Messrs. Lindley & Foster have on view in their window in Oriental Alley a white fur seal, stuffed. This is a very rare specimen, there being many white fur seals, but it is seldom that a white fur seal is seen.

Spavined Horses. The buyers for foreign markets do not want blemished horses at any price—Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc., can be entirely cured by Dick's Blisters. Price 50 cts. Dick's Liniment is invaluable for sprains and bruises. Price 25 cts. To be had at all Druggists. Full directions on the wrapper.

Dairy and Stock Farm For Sale.

207 acres crown grant good land, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, equally distant from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver; three-quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station, and postoffice, E. & N. R. R.; three and a half miles from Duncan's; two and a half miles from salt water; one mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 80 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder, and easily cleared; eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; trout creek of spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, waggon, cart, plow, harrows, mowing machine, horse rake, etc. W. R. McPHERSON, Station.



VOL. 11-NO. 22. WHOLE NUMBER 5

A CATASTROPHE

The Pacific Mail Colina Found Mexican

Out of 182 Persons Reached She der M

San Francisco, May 30.—The Pacific Mail ship Colina, with 18 including passengers, ed off the coast of Fourteen passengers the crew reached yesterday and gave of the vessel's fate. The remainder of the passengers escaped in small boats; the ship is not known information of the d at 12 o'clock last night, in general manager of the Pacific Mail to which corporation longed. The telegraph boat containing four five members of the zanillo yesterday and that the Colina had before not far from of passengers and crew were not given in the

The Colina sailed on the 18th instant for ports. She carried 40 in cabin and 36 in the steerage, numbered 70, making Alexander Center, of company, says he is other boats will be was any loss of life, to give the full list, her way down the v ed up other passen what she took from The officers of the ship company don't struck a hidden led, inclined to think the ter was due to an chinery. The vessel which was then launched at a moment thought all these o sank. The telegraph Schwerin only account the fact that more Manzanillo at the time, was the only loss of life may have The Colina was a with iron hull, built by John Roach and Sons, and 2143 net, speed 11 1/2 knots. T voyage to Panama, 2000 tons of cargo.

The first informant steamer reached that received by H. A. keeper in the office steamship company. He said the following "Saved. Wire from 'Sardun.' Ricardis er on the Colina and bookkeeper, and 'se Raiton, as he knew else in the city how tidings to his father more aboard the vessel. Exchange to her's loss but failed, ation there. The had received no a formation contained ceived by Raiton. more aboard the vessel. few moments later ceived from the com zanillo to the effect gone down and 14 of the crew had re small boat. Just h were aboard the vessel. detail occurred can present. The vessel lan and San Blas taken on at both passenger list can ter the names of d went ashore and these points are re The Colina was d Saturday, 20th i show the vessel fo 27th, off Manzanillo ate that some acci more aboard the vessel. gress of the vessel.

The Merchants' following dispatch Steamer Colina a 27 saved. Much Colina, Miss M from Manzanillo at 1 o'clock with off the governor of Colina steamship is very obscure and 100 people and goes details of the wreck below San Blas a he red and it was d or not the ship sh

Clothiers and Hatters.

87 Johnson St.

of in the same way by this player. He pleaded accident, but the special jury saw it in the light of the repetition, and he was booked from all quarters of the field. Minutes were lost, but new bats quickly supplied. Victoria was victorious in a lively scrimmage near when time was called. The match was thoroughly appreciated. The playing was good—it would have been a little to say it could not be. It was a good percentage of which, and exciting exhibition of the national game. And the large number of lacrosse, professional, general culling and scuffling, has favor with the public of Victoria. The incident was not without its notable feature of the game. Mr. Barlow was by accident that he had to be over the ground in minutes. Mr. Barlow is a gentleman of the word of a gentleman passes question, but there are those who give credence to Mr. Barlow's account of Saturday's repeated game of lacrosse season.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Saturday's Daily. It was a runaway at Point Elsie yesterday. The horse shied, and electric car, became unmanageable and ran into an electric light pole, the buggy and throwing the driver, John Roberts, to the dislocating his shoulder blade.

H. Brooks of the Bank of British America, San Francisco, and J. Horton, youngest daughter of J. Horton of the Hudson Bay, were married on Thursday by Rev. W. D. Barber at the home of the bride's parents. James Horton was best man, officiated by Rev. L. H. Horton, and Mr. Lewis H. Hardie.

Annual Methodist camp meeting will commence on Tuesday. The C.P.N. steamer Rithier will sail to-morrow night at 12:30, making a return to Westminister for Chilliwick fare for the round trip. The number of last year's floods is now being investigated by the government, and the valley never looked more beautiful than Chilliwick is a delightful place a few days.

Port Townsend Leader, referring to the death of Roark, whose body was found on the British side, a few days ago, Captain N. T. Oliver, of the schooner Elsie, returned from yesterday, where he went on a mission for the purpose of identifying the body on the British side. The body was found on a week ago, in from this city and the unfavorable had to pay the penalty of life, for his body was found by the Rosalie. It did not take Oliver long to identify the body, an ordinary sealer, and to conduct authorities thereof. He secured the body from Collector Milne and took it to the steamer, where he was put in the hands of the coroner. The body was found in the above boat near Victoria by the Rosalie. The verdict in the case of the victim had imbibed too much since the coroner's inquest. The investigation seems gone no further. There is a city, however, who, if he is taken, can tell something that is in connection with the case. Mr. Dunn, keeper on board the bulk Troquois, states that he had to have been one of the Elsie's, and that shortly before he was found he saw men leave in her. Mr. Dunn has told the coroner, and each time the investigation arises, where is the other he has disappeared suddenly and said one party yesterday, as to the natural conclusion was either drowned or was in the death of the sailor in boat.

Canadian-Australian line steamers hereafter call at Auckland, New Zealand, and then on to Sydney, both coming and going. This arrangement will be inaugurated on the trip of the Warrimoo, which leaves on June 16th. The change is very little difference in the time of the steamers and will be the opening up a trade between Columbia and New Zealand. Messrs. Lindley & Foster have on their window in Oriental Alley fur seal, stuffed. This is a specimen, there being many seals, but it is seldom that a seal is seen.

Spavined Horses. Horses for foreign markets do not fetch high prices. Curbs, Ringbones, etc., can be cured by Dick's Blisters. Price of Dick's Liniment is invaluable for aches and bruises. Price 25 cts. and all Druggists. Full directions in the wrapper.

and Stock Farm for Sale. Crown grant good land, Cowichan Island, equally distant from Nanaimo and Vancouver; three miles from McPherson's Station, E. & N. R. R.; three miles from Duncan's; two miles from salt water; one mile from road; all under fence; over 40 acres cultivated and fenced; about 1000 ft. of beach; good timber; a good and easily cleared; eight acres of good new basement barn; outbuildings of every description running all the year between the barn; good government road; horses, cows, sheep, wagon, etc., etc. W. R. ROBERTSON, & W. McPherson's Station.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—No. 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 828.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

PART 2.

A CATASTROPHE OF THE SEA

The Pacific Mail Co.'s Steamer Colina Founders Off the Mexican Coast.

Out of 182 Persons Only 19 Have Reached Shore—Remainder Missing.

San Francisco, May 20.—The steamer Colina, with 182 persons on board, including passengers and crew, foundered off the coast of Mexico on Monday. Fourteen passengers and five members of the crew reached Manzanillo, Mexico, yesterday and gave the first information of the vessel's fate. Whether the remainder of the passengers and crew escaped in small boats or went down with the ship is not known. Very meagre information of the disaster was received at 12 o'clock last night by R. P. Schwerdt, general manager and vice-president of the Pacific Mail steamship company, to which corporation the steamer belonged. The telegram informed him a boat containing fourteen passengers and five members of the crew reached Manzanillo yesterday and gave information that the Colina had foundered the day before not far from that port. The names of passengers and crew in the small boat were not given in the dispatch.

The Colina sailed from San Francisco on the 15th instant for Panama and way ports. She carried 112 passengers, 40 in cabin and 36 whites and 46 Chinese in the steerage. Officers and crew numbered 70, making 182 on the steamer. Alexander Center, general agent of the company, says he is confident that the other boats will come in, but if there was any loss of life, it will be impossible to give the full list of the dead, as on her way down the vessel doubtless picked up other passengers in addition to what she took from this city.

The officers of the Pacific Mail steamship company don't believe the vessel struck a hidden ledge. They are most inclined to think the cause of the disaster was due to an accident to the machinery. The vessels had six life boats, which were on the deck. The disaster was launched at a moment's notice, and it is thought all these could have been launched no matter how rapidly the vessel sank. The telegram received by Mr. Schwerdt only accounts for one boat, and the fact that more had not arrived at Manzanillo at the time the dispatch was sent, was the only indication that the loss of life may have been very great. The Colina was a single screw propeller with iron hull, built at Chester, Pa., by John Roach and Sons. Tonnage, 2100 gross, and 2143 net. Horse power, 1100, speed 11 1/2 knots. This will be her 123rd voyage to Panama. She carried about 2000 tons of cargo, valued at \$103,000.

The first information of the loss of the steamer reached this city in a dispatch received by H. Alfred Raitton, bookkeeper in the office of the Pacific Mail steamship company. The dispatch contained the following brief statement: "Saved. Wire father. (Signed) Richardson." Richardson was the storekeeper on the Colina and a close friend of the bookkeeper, and sent the dispatch to Raitton, as he knew better than any one else in the city how to communicate the tidings to his father. When Raitton got the dispatch he went to the Merchants' Exchange to corroborate the vessel's loss but failed to obtain any information there. The Merchants' Exchange had received no advice and the information contained in the dispatch received by Raitton was regarded as a most startling piece of information. A few moments later a telegram was received from the company's agent at Manzanillo to the effect that the ship had gone down and 14 passengers and five of the crew had reached the shore in a small boat. Just how many passengers were aboard the vessel when the accident occurred cannot be ascertained at present. The vessel stopped at Mazatlan and San Blas before reaching Manzanillo and passengers were landed and taken on at both places. The correct passenger list can only be made after the names of the passengers who went ashore and boarded the vessel at these points are received by telegraph. The Colina was due at Manzanillo on Saturday, 26th instant. Dispatches show the vessel foundered on Monday, 27th, off Manzanillo, which would indicate that some accident to the machinery had occurred which retarded the progress of the vessel.

The Merchants' Exchange have the following dispatch from Manzanillo: Steamer Colina a total loss. One hundred and sixty passengers and crew lost, 21 saved. Much hullion lost. Colima, Mex., May 30.—A messenger from Manzanillo arrived this morning at 1 o'clock with official information from the governor of Colima regarding the Colina steamship disaster. The report is very obscure and laments the loss of 160 people and goes into the causes and details of the wreck. Seventy-five miles below San Blas a hurricane was encountered and it was debated as to whether or not the ship should attempt to gain

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JAPAN

Probability of a Popular Uprising Against the Government of the Island.

Trial of a Prince for Treason—White Residents of Formosa Are Alarmed.

Tokio, Japan, May 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press, arrived today)—The Imperial proclamation, dated the tenth of May, but not published till the thirteenth, at last gives the people of Japan an insight into the true position of affairs, and enables them to open investigations on their own account. The eagerness and energy of which will presently bring all the hidden facts to light. Criticism can never be directed against the emperor, and the responsibility of the leading ministers of state, and with the purpose of holding them to strict account for occurrences which are pronounced dishonorable to the dignity and prestige of the nation. There can be no mistaking the depth and intensity of the popular feeling. The angry excitement of the multitude recalls the experiences of six years ago, when the nation showed, for the first time in its modern history, what it was capable of in an excess of blind passion. In the summer of 1889, Count Okuma, as minister of foreign affairs, was the ideologist of the community. He was supposed to have settled the naval question of treaty revision in terms advantageous to the empire, and was honored accordingly. In the autumn of the same year his countrymen fancied they had detected a flaw in his negotiations, by which the nation's independence was endangered, and they turned upon him with such fury as to overthrow his administration almost in a day. While the agitation was at its height, Count Okuma was attacked by an assassin, who shot at Li Hung Chang, and was crippled for life. Yet the accusation then leveled against the ministry, of which Okuma was the leading spirit, was as nothing, compared with the atrocity which awaits Count Ito's cabinet. The ground of offence in Okuma's case was that he proposed to introduce foreign judges for a limited period, into the highest Japanese tribunals. He was charged with treachery, cowardice, and connivance in the interests of the empire. His manifold services to the state, and his industrious labors throughout the war, will be wholly lost sight of, and nothing remains but the failure to assess the territorial claims of Japan in defiance of the peremptory commands of three great European powers. The conclusion drawn by all who know the position of affairs in the empire, is that the administration of 1889 was thrown out in consequence of an indiscretion which the people exaggerated into a crime, the present ministry is a hundred times more surely doomed, since the allegations will in this case be infinitely harsher and severer. It is the expectation of the whole official class that the prime minister will resign office before the various political organizations have time to consolidate against him. The recognition, by intelligent men, of the power of the people to shape the destinies of an administration, is one of the most singular social developments of modern Japan. Fifty years ago the country was ruled by an aristocracy which took no more heed of the populace than if the latter had been animals. Twenty years ago, when the control of the government passed into the hands of an oligarchy—of whom Count Ito soon rose to be one—the masses were still considered as having no voice in the state. But the attempt to introduce democratic institutions has been followed by results which the advocates of a constitutional system never anticipated. The people have not only taken what was offered them, but have grasped at it infinitely more, until now, in an extreme degree, they find themselves endowed with the strength to destroy ministers, if such is their pleasure. It has always been held by a certain number of conservatives that the encroachments of the multitude could be kept in check by a firm and resolute government, but since the establishment of a parliament, no cabinet has ventured to oppose the popular will by force. The present cabinet is at least of all likely to take so vigorous a stand.

It does not now appear that the abandonment of the Manchurian territory will be lamented by the Japanese for any length of time. After the first fit of irritation is over, they will probably realize that the possession of the Shingking province would have been a peculiar burden and a cause of permanent anxiety. What they cannot forgive is the alleged negligence of the government in failing to ascertain in advance whether the acquisition could or could not be retained. They entirely overlook the efforts which were unquestionably made to elicit the views of European powers, because these efforts were unsuccessful. They furthermore aver that the ministry failed to maintain the dignity of the nation throughout the negotiations with Russia, France, and Germany: first, by yielding prematurely, when much might have been gained by prolonged diplomatic endea-

ANOTHER ROW IN THE CAMP

Haggart and Montague Intriguing to Throw Premier Bowell Overboard.

It is Rumored That the Manitoba Legislature Will Adjourn Next Month.

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Mr. Provost, director of the Chignecto Marine Railway, is still here asking for an extension of time. Mr. Brunelle, assistant statistician of the geological survey, has resigned to accept a position with a mining company. The local Liberal newspapers announce that the Manitoba legislature will be dissolved next month. In his tariff speech in the house of commons yesterday, Montague claimed that last autumn's defeat of the Democratic party in the United States proved the people favored high tariffs.

Chicago, Ill., May 30.—The annual decoration day Chicago bicycle road race from Lincoln monument in Lincoln park to Evanston and return, a distance of about 20 miles, was ridden to-day, and the crowds along the route cheered and encouraged the contestants as they passed. The race is a handicap up to 12 minutes and an army of about 350 cyclists appeared to contest for its honors. Promptly at 9:45 a.m. the 12 minute handicapped riders were sent on their way and the others followed in regular order amid a running fire of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the crowds which lined the route till the scratch men were given word at 10 o'clock. Chicago, May 30.—J. M. Dworak, of the Chicago Cycle club, wins.

—It is proposed to give a ball to liquidate the indebtedness of the Aberdeen reception committee. This will probably be the best way out of the difficulty, and as it is only right that the committee should be relieved of this obligation the ball will be given a generous support. A meeting will be held on Monday evening to consider the suggestion and make arrangements.

The Fraser Rising. Soda Creek, B. C., May 29.—Weather cloudy. River rising slowly. Quesnelle, B. C., May 29.—Weather mild. Thunder storm to-day. River has risen six inches since last evening.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—The Victoria Times of last evening and the Colonist of this morning are Woman's Editions, and exceedingly creditable. The articles are timely and calculated to advance the cause in which the writers are engaged. The meeting of the National Council afforded an opportunity for the wider dissemination of its aims, and the ladies could not have employed a better agency than the daily newspaper in order to attain their object. While the issues in question may not be as newsworthy as usual they contain a vast fund of information and should meet with the largest degree of patronage.—Vancouver World.

MAKING WHISKEY.

A Distillery Discovered in the State Jug.

Frankfort, Ky., May 30.—A moonshine distillery has been discovered inside of the state prison walls. A thirsty mountaineer was found riotously drunk and sentenced to instructing some of the prison help how to make a still in a trickle. Whiskey was distilled from molasses, corn bread and rain water.

BRIEF AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Governor Morton, of New York, Overcome by the Heat. Buffalo, N. Y., May 30.—The graves of thousands of Buffalo's soldier dead were strewn with wreaths and flowers to-day by the scarred veterans of the strife of thirty odd years ago.

New York, May 30.—Governor Morton was overcome by the heat on the reviewing stand at Madison Square this morning. He was removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he recovered in a few moments. He fell to the floor of the reviewing stand, and ex-President Harrison, who was standing beside him, helped to pick him up. Harrison gave him a drink and he revived.

Admiral Stephenson has not communicated any instructions to Collector of Customs Milne regarding the prosecution of the sealing schooner Shelby. Mr. Milne expected that he would receive information to-day. The report was around yesterday that the Shelby would be released in a few days and that there would be no prosecution against her; but it is stated to-day that the case will be taken into the admiralty court, where Captain Clausen, master of the Shelby, can clear himself in a legal manner.

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Ayey's Pills.



"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years and always derived the best results from their use."

For Stomach and Liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equalled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best all-round family medicine I have ever known.—Mrs. J. J. Foxworth, 308 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 31

TRADE COMPARISONS.

During a period of depression the foreign trade of Great Britain had, under a purely revenue tariff, increased from £61,826,448 in 1893 to £682,066,441 in 1894. During the same period the foreign trade of Canada, under protection, fell from \$247,638,020 in 1893 to \$240,900,889 in 1894. The foreign trade of the United States, under still higher protection, fell from \$1,697,431,707 in 1893 to \$1,524,100,059 in 1894. France, another highly protected country, shows a decrease of from 9,687 million francs in 1892 to 9,277 million francs in 1893; while Germany, another "protected" country, also suffered a substantial decrease between 1891 and 1893. Thus it will be seen that Britain alone of the great trading nations not only succeeded in holding her own, but actually increased her foreign trade by nearly £1,000,000 under a revenue tariff, while the United States, France, Germany and Canada fell far behind in the race for wealth under the policy of protection. Yet the "patriotic" press still persist in representing British commerce and British industry to be in a stage of decadence.

NEWSPAPER RESPONSIBILITY.

Time was, and not long since, when newspapers were treated with unmerciful injustice in the matter of libel. The unfortunate publisher was everywhere dealt with as an enemy of the public, who had no rights to be respected. This mediaeval way of looking at newspapers has been largely done away with in English-speaking countries, though in Britain itself the law of libel and the treatment of newspapers still smack of fossilism. Even in Canada and the United States there are still injustices to be removed, but as the matters now stand there is an approach to a balance of justice as between the newspapers and the public. An enlightened Pennsylvania judge recently gave utterance to the following noteworthy views in connection with a libel suit, and it would be well if his sentiments more largely inspired those responsible for the condition of the libel law and its administration: "An account of a criminal proceeding is matter proper for public information, and is a privileged communication. A mistake in a privileged communication, if it be a necessary part of the report of the occurrence and such a matter of detail as would usually be inserted in such a report, partakes of the privilege, though it may, in point of fact, be untrue. The presumption of malice where an incorrect statement has been made in a privileged communication, though the statement may reflect upon an individual, is rebutted by the fact that reasonable care was exercised in verifying the statement, and that there was reasonable and probable cause for believing it to be true. A newspaper publisher is not to be held to any stricter accountability in the conduct of his business than any other person engaged in business enterprises. The question of whether or not a communication is privileged is a question for the court and not for the jury. In an account of an arrest actually made in a heavily housed statement of the location of the house and the name of its proprietress partakes of the privilege attaching to the account itself as an integral part of the whole and an entirely relevant detail of the occurrence, and therefore an honest mistake, both in the location and in the name, if induced by probable cause, could not make an erroneous statement, believed in at the time and made without malice, irrelevant or a lawful ground of recovery. It is an absolute impossibility for newspapers in our day to do the work which the times and the people expect and demand, and at the same time to verify to a certainty every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true. Certainly nothing more should be exacted from them than that line than is required from other individuals."

PAVEMENT MATERIAL.

There seems to be little doubt in the minds of road experts that vitrified brick makes one of the best paving materials. Unfortunately, however, all the authorities of Canadian cities who have looked into the question have found that brick is too costly to be used with profit. The Winnipeg council some time ago made a careful inquiry, which resulted in the conclusion that this class of pavement would be too expensive, and that it would be well to repair Main street with cedar blocks. Though the aldermen regarded blocks as far inferior to brick their comparative cheapness seemed to dictate the adoption of this plan. Since that time a firm of brick-makers have offered to supply vitrified brick on the following terms:—"That the city of Winnipeg will agree to purchase from us all the brick required by the said city of Winnipeg during the next ten years; that the city shall agree to purchase not less than ten millions during the first five years, and not less than two millions per year during the first three years. The size of the brick we would make would be 8x4x2 1/2 inches. We agree to deliver bricks as above, i.e., cars, Winnipeg, for the first

five years at \$16 per thousand; and for the second five years at \$15 per thousand. The price named is subject to a suitable brick material being found on a railway line within a radius of 100 miles of Winnipeg. If our offer is accepted we will make all necessary tests at our expense. At the price of \$16 per thousand for bricks, paving as per city engineer's specifications for Main street would cost about \$1.00 per square yard laid."

The council has filed this offer for future reference, but did not see its way to acceptance at present. Vitrified brick is manufactured in Ohio to be sold at \$6 per thousand, between which price and \$15 per thousand there is a very wide gap. On this subject of pavements the Toronto Globe a few days ago said, having for its particular text a report of the city engineer:—"The most important feature of the report is undoubtedly the change in the material recommended. Six or seven years ago 75 per cent. of the pavements laid were of cedar blocks on sand. Today not ten per cent. in value of all the new pavements are of that material, while some members of the council oppose the laying of cedar blocks on any pretext. For our own part we do not see how a certain proportion of cedar block renewals on the poorer streets can be avoided so long as the cost of brick and asphalt remains as high as it is at present. In Ohio, the home of paving brick, \$4 a thousand is not uncommon price for vitrified brick, and at that price bricks are vastly cheaper and more economical than cedar blocks. The price of brick imported from Ohio and laid down on the streets of Toronto ready for use is, in consequence, little less than that of asphalt. Unless the local companies now entering the field can produce brick equal to Ohio at from \$9 to \$11 per 1000 the city engineer will be forced to continue cedar renewals for the poorer districts with what is necessary to keep down the macadam roadways. The increasing use of the bicycle will make this latter a very unpopular move should it be decided upon."

"On the streets unbroken by car tracks, broken up by the constant vibration, or is disintegrated by the frequent sprinkling with water necessary to keep down the dust on the car tracks. The decay of the asphalt on Queen, King and Yonge streets between the tracks where water is frequently used is much more rapid than at the sides. On the other hand, the stone sets laid between the tracks on Front street, Church, Sherbourne, Bloor, King (west) streets and elsewhere show scarcely a sign of wear, and will last with little or no repair for twenty or thirty years."

"The works department is learning wisdom from experience in regard to paving material. It has been demonstrated that stone sets or brick are in all cases the best material to use between car tracks. In that position asphalt is broken up by the constant vibration, or is disintegrated by the frequent sprinkling with water necessary to keep down the dust on the car tracks. The decay of the asphalt on Queen, King and Yonge streets between the tracks where water is frequently used is much more rapid than at the sides. On the other hand, the stone sets laid between the tracks on Front street, Church, Sherbourne, Bloor, King (west) streets and elsewhere show scarcely a sign of wear, and will last with little or no repair for twenty or thirty years."

When Toronto and Winnipeg find vitrified brick too expensive a material for paving there is very little chance of Victoria meeting with a different experience.

STILL IN THE YEAR 1849.

Our contemporary is perfectly correct when it states that "old-fashioned" economists used to say when a country imported more than it exported—when it bought more than it sold—the balance was an adverse balance." This curious notion was indeed accepted as economic gospel during the reign of Edward IV, and, strange as it may appear, the doctrine did not totally disappear in England until after the abolition of the Corn Laws. But to-day there is not a political economist in the world who would be so foolish as to assert that the more a nation gives and the less it receives in an exchange of commodities the richer it becomes. Yet this is substantially the idea of our "old-fashioned" contemporary. We advance no very new theory. In fact, it is no theory at all. It is sound practice, borne out by fifty years of British experience.

The "old-fashioned" idea was that if a nation exported more than it imported it received the difference in specie. But this fallacy was long ago exploded. Great Britain last year imported about £130,000,000 more than she exported; and for very many years she has been importing from a hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of pounds annually in excess of her exports. Therefore, if the "old-fashioned" doctrine be correct it simply means that the greatest commercial nation the world has ever seen is, and has been for fifty years, transacting an international business involving a tremendous loss of about £200,000,000 a year. Could anything be more ridiculous?

Then, again, if the "old-fashioned" doctrine be sound it would show that during all these years Britain has sent an enormous amount of specie abroad to pay for the excess of her imports over her exports; but the very reverse is the case, since the British Board of Trade Returns clearly show that during this unparagonably progressive period Britain

was actually importing bullion largely in excess of her exports.

NO SUBSIDY.

Premier Bowell in reply to Senator McInnes' question said no Dominion subsidy was to be granted for the British Pacific railway or for the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway. No railway subsidies were to be voted this year. Notwithstanding the premier's distinct announcement, we feel somewhat doubtful on this latter point. If the government keeps to this heroic determination on the eve of a general election it will show a capacity for resisting pressure with which nobody would be apt to credit it. On the other hand, the government may find it easier to refuse all subsidies than to make a selection among the applications. It would hardly be safe, however, to take it for granted that Premier Bowell's declaration will hold good till the end of the session; as long as the house sits there will be a possibility of subsidy proposals. It will be interesting to note whether the E. & N. extension is among the lucky projects, if any such there be.

While a purely revenue tariff enables a country to reap the advantages during a period of prosperity, it also enables it to meet the adversity and stringency occasioned during a period of depression. This is clearly shown by the fact that England is the only great trading country that shows an increase of foreign trade in 1894 over 1893. Germany, France, the United States and Canada, all highly protected countries, fell far behind, particularly the three latter, where the decrease is alarming.

During the unusually severe depression that existed from 1874 to 1878 the average exports per head of the population amounted to \$17.99. Under the five years of national policy "prosperity" (1885 to 1889) the average had fallen to \$17.23 per head.

At the risk of being accused of "running down the country" and "preaching blue ruin" we venture to remind the department that Emanuel S. Lewis, the Curran bridge "boodler," is still at large. Has his close relationship to the minister of public works anything to do with his liberty?

Montreal Herald: The Conservative Parliamentary party to-day is a merely chaotic jumble of individuals. It has no leader, no policy, no hope. It is torn with jealousies. It no longer knows what discipline is. It regards with envy, not unmixed with contempt, the men who claim the right of directing it. It has only the primary instinct of hanging on; and will do this until circumstances detach it from its present moorings, when it will drift to hopeless ruin. It is a mob of masterless men. Those who predicted that after St. John would come the deluge were not mistaken, for the deluge is at hand. Under the current of ballots when next the electors go to the polls the Conservative party, as we know it, will be swept away; and though it will of course reappear it will be with new aims, new policies and new chiefs. As at present constituted, Canada has had too much of it already.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Net debt—\$247,457,000. Annual expenditure—\$38,517,152. Deficit, 1894-5—\$1,210,000. Deficit, 1894-5—\$4,500,000 (est.). Deficit, 1895-6—\$1,700,000 (est.). Obligations to which the country is irrevocably committed: Railway subsidies voted—\$8,729,000. St. Lawrence canals—\$6,000,000. Trent Valley canals—\$5,000,000. Intercolonial railway—\$1,000,000. Making a total of \$20,729,000. The annual interest on this total sum of \$20,000,000 will amount to \$1,400,000. Surely it is time the people of Canada called a halt by turning out of power the reckless spendthrifts who are responsible for this alarming state of affairs. It is useless to evap dream of the Bowell-Haggart-Foster combination introducing a regime of wise economy with a view to husbanding our resources.—Halifax Chronicle.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

It is really too bad that Great Britain should go accumulating wealth when all the Tory papers in Canada are declaring that she has been ruined by free trade. A parliamentary paper has just been published showing that the ratable value of property assessed by the different poor law unions has risen from £104,870,000 in 1870 to £161,081,000 in 1894, an increase of nearly 54 per cent. In 1894 the ratable value was £17,700,153, so that there has been an increase of 140 per cent. in 40 years of "free trade."—St. John Telegraph.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Advertiser gives the following as the "results" of the recent Conservative caucus at Ottawa:

- 1. That no subsidy be given to the Hudson Bay railway, though \$2,500,000 was proposed.
2. That no further aid be given to the Chignecto Ship railway.
3. That no further payment for mail service be made to the C. P. R.
4. That a sixth session of parliament be held, waiting the return of better times.
The Montreal Star's report practically

MILK GRANULES with CEREALS
A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.
The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of Pure Milk of the best quality and carefully selected Barley, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.
If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to The Johnston Fluid Milk Co., Montreal.

confirms the above and furnishes the additional information that the caucus was anything but harmonious.

According to the Auditor General's report, one of the Ottawa civil servant dunder had the following "expenses" allowed to him: "Wear and tear of coat and suit, Sept. 16 to Oct. 2, \$3." Another charges his barber's bill, \$1.30. Another charges his newspapers, \$3.00. Another, "fur coat, 26 days, at 50 cents, \$13; umbrella, \$2.55." Of course these are small things compared with the Curran bridge deal, but "every little makes a muckle," and the accumulation of many such unwarrantable expenditures adds very materially to the burdens borne by the tax-paying classes of Canada.—Halifax Chronicle.

Exports of hardware and machinery from Great Britain for 1843, under a protective tariff, and for 1893, under a revenue tariff:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1843, 1893) and Amount (£1,953,140, £15,994,149)

INFORMATION GIVEN.

To the Editor:—I observe in the Weekly Times of the 24th inst., a letter asking for particulars about the imputed action of Mr. Watt of Lake District "in felling a tree across the new West Saucier road." Well, as a matter of fact, the tree was put across, not the above said road, but a newly gazetted road, and Mr. Watt at the time of felling the tree had not been notified that it was gazetted and even had he been, he, I understand, disputes the right of the authorities to do so, they having, as I am informed, already used for road purposes the amount allowed by law. Personally, I have no interest in this matter except as one of abstract justice, and I think when all the facts of the case are fully brought forward some suitable action will no doubt be taken by the authorities. AGRICOLA.

COWICHA'S REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor:—Taking all things into consideration, I think it is time, if rumor is correct, that our member in the local house was asked to resign. Certain it is that he would never stand a show again of being elected. I hear that it is through him that we have two constables with headquarters at Duncan's, when there is really not work enough for one, further than this it makes us look like a very unruly lot of people, when the fact is we are a law-abiding people. If it was through the influence of our member that the extra constable was appointed, the writer, for one, has a very good idea why such influence was used. I cannot for the life of me see why some old settler, at election times, does not enter the field. Surely in this electoral district of ours there is a man who can represent us without showing favor to parties who can well do without government aid! A decided change is necessary for the representation of Cowichan and the undersigned would like to see the change take place at a very early date. A VOTER.

Cowichan, May 22nd, 1895.

BAND CONCERTS AT THE PARK.

Music to be Supplied by the Band of the B. C. B. G. A.
It was with a great deal of pleasure that the citizens of Victoria learned that the council had made an appropriation for the band to play at Beacon Hill Park during the summer months. Although the sum of \$200 is insufficient, it guarantees a start, and it is more than likely that when more funds are required they will be forthcoming. The appropriation was made in response to a petition sent in early in the year, signed by 442 names. This petition asked for assistance for the band of the B. C. B. G. A., and there is no doubt but that that band will be engaged to supply the music.
Barrister Finn was seen this morning and said that he was not sure when the concerts would be commenced, but thought that a start would be made at once. A rather difficult question to decide will be whether the band shall play on Saturday or Sunday. Mr. Finn thought that Sunday would perhaps be the better day, as the park is visited by more people on that day than on Saturday. The programme which would be rendered on Sunday—if that day is decided upon—will, of course, consist of sacred and high-class music. It is a question in which all are interested. Shall the park band play on Saturday or Sunday?

Superior, Wis., May 23.—Forest fires have been out in the neighborhood of Topside, 40 miles east of here. A settler's home and a valuable tract of pine is reported lost. Fires have been fanned by a stiff southeast breeze and are raging throughout the dense wood belt. Telegraph operators here were forced by the close proximity of the fires to abandon his office and the settlements surrounding were in great danger of destruction, by the last report.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE FITZSIMMONS SCANDAL.

Ex-Inspector Moylan to the Rescuer of the Reinstated Deputy Warden.

Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. Caribou, M. P., and Others Censured by Moylan.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, May 22.—It is a rather remarkable thing for a man signing himself "late inspector of penitentiaries" to make an introductory report to the annual report of the minister of justice. That is what J. G. Moylan has done. Here is what he has got to say about the Fitzsimmons matter and the British Columbia penitentiary after an inspection in 1892:
Owing to his state of health and other causes, I found it necessary to tell the warden that I would be obliged to recommend his superannuation on my return to Ottawa. He expressed himself reconciled. In November, 1892, on my arrival in Ottawa, I reported the matter to the minister, who concurred in my view of retiring the warden; at the same time he signified his intention to appoint the deputy warden in his place. He gave instruction that the warden be asked to send in his resignation at once. In consequence of the medical certificate furnished by him twice having been irregular and unsatisfactory, a delay of some six weeks occurred before the proper documents were received. Meanwhile, rumor of the contemplated appointment of the deputy warden as warden reached New Westminster, and forthwith a series of charges against that officer by persons inside and outside the penitentiary poured in upon the minister. A scheme to change the site of the prison to a most unsuitable location, on the south side of the Fraser river, had been set on foot in the early part of 1892, and very strongly urged on the late minister of justice. On inquiry, I found this was being done on behalf of a syndicate that owned the rocky, rough and steep hillside over the "Fitz" to which the transfer was to be made, and that the syndicate expected to become the owners of the penitentiary building, and all the valuable property attached thereto, for the purpose of speculation, and I so reported to the minister. Papers relating to this intended transaction, including my report to the minister, can be found in the department. The deputy warden rendered me valuable aid in defeating this job and thereby incurred the displeasure of the promoter and the several parties associated with him in the speculation. After this opposition to the deputy warden took shape and ripened, the unworthy officials inside the penitentiary and the speculators outside working together for his removal. The commission, which I recommended, was appointed to inquire into the administration and affairs of the British Columbia penitentiary. The late minister of justice expressed to me his wish that I should attend the investigation and ask to be examined if I deemed this necessary. He instructed his deputy to inform the commissioner of this, who, notwithstanding, denied me the opportunity of appearing before him, although there was much sworn to by the warden and others, upon which my evidence as a matter of simple justice and fair play, should have been taken. I have carefully read over the evidence taken by the commissioner and his report thereon, and have no hesitation in stating that the facts were not fully or truly brought forth; that the character and motives of the witnesses were not considered, nor was proper attention paid to the evidence and explanations of the deputy warden, or to the improbability that an upright and efficient officer of many years standing would be guilty of any dishonesty or impropriety. The subsequent career of many of those witnesses, notably of the accountant and storekeeper (a nephew of Senator McInnes, of British Columbia) and the discovery of their own misconduct show how untrustworthy they were and with what motives they were influenced in trying to get rid of an upright and superior officer. The part the deputy warden took in defeating the scheme for the change of the penitentiary site accounts for the desire of some outside the penitentiary to compass his removal. I have no doubt if the commissioner had been aware of the interests and motives at work against the deputy warden he would have made a different report.

As might be expected, this penitentiary has deteriorated the last two years.
Further on in his report Mr. Moylan says in regard to this penitentiary: "My inspection of this institution not having been made since October, 1892, I have no information to give regarding its administration."
How Mr. Moylan reconciles the last two statements it is difficult to see. The minister of justice could not have known of it or he would not have permitted a superannuated officer to write in the strain adopted by Mr. Moylan.

SLABTOWN.

THE FITZSIMMONS

Dist of the Corr Papers First to the Deputy Warden self as the Const

From Our Own Ottawa, May 19, and unsatisfactory evidence and paper case of James Fitzsimmons, in the warden of the New house. The report of who was appointed investigate the affair which had been a years, is not among neither is the evidence commissioner nor the given to Mr. Moylan with his commission evidence produced is proof Fitzsimmons to the ing of his dismissal body of being at the Mr. Justice Drake, him fairly, Mr. O warden of the penit terious individual w in a mysterious way and Mr. Justice Meed Indeed, a very much of Fitzsimmons, of himself is taken But if anyone has pers and correspond been presented in past two years Mr. Fitzsimmons appears marks of the late concerning his conduct official, he will begin the world Sir Hibbert acted as he has done is given to me on the justice he has been General Curran to us ters for him. I kno and his best to have instated. The late taries, Mr. Moylan, vor of Fitzsimmons, British Columbia a his actions in the will not refer to his now on the supra saying that there v Moylan's friends the of penitentiaries, M had been unduly p promoted to the m being says that Mr. ja therefore said th the same view of the lan and reported in s mons, and consequ the whole province, has done so, and t department that be d among the papers. This by way of papers that have b house, they show in ter from the decty on the 21st of Octo simmons from the ber 21, 1894, Fitz letter to the depart himself. He statu Mr. McBride in 187 den through political competence of the w of "my trouble," Then he goes on to M. P. He says: " Corbould is at the sition of my either ing appointed in a reason is this. A took a scheme for penitentiary to a s side of the Fraser by himself and a here. I visited the opinion I concluded fit for a site for an opinion has been c Corbould, who had t ing this scheme thi gotten me, and I b end of trouble on to Mr. Foster, who en of the penitenti this to say: "Mr. aut of the depart in March, 1893, m mysteriously depart to Ottawa charges a all of which I dispo Foster's visit the trace of a ledger." Drake, he goes on; ning of the invest Drake wired the l son remove me, something he said I was really nothing, Justice McCreight, wrong was done in Creight's horse it w not by me." He s says that he (Fitz) ed in regard to he had done at Ki custom to assist ch Elsewhere he adda his own pocket for not by me." He s Drake, he says: " orted in the same ing his commission a good deal to say on to say that he d be injured and no t on all right with and company unde prove me a rogue." Fitzsimmons has His Excellency in out by saying that

THE FITZSIMMONS CASE.

Out of the Correspondence in the Papers First Brought Down to the House.

The Deputy Warden Pictures Himself as the Victim of a Conspiracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 29.—A very incomplete and unsatisfactory return of the correspondence and papers asked for in the case of James Fitzsimmons, the deputy warden of the New Westminister penitentiary, who was discharged by Sir John Thompson and reinstated by Sir Herbert Tupper, was presented to parliament on Friday night. Mr. Curran, who took a very active part in reinstating Fitzsimmons, in the absence of the minister of justice, laid the papers before the house. The report of Mr. Justice Drake, who was appointed a commissioner to investigate the affair of the penitentiary, which had been a public scandal for years, is not among the documents, neither is the evidence taken by the commission nor the instructions which were given to Mr. Justice Drake along with his commission. The correspondence produced is principally letters from Fitzsimmons to the department complaining of his dismissal and accusing everybody of being at fault except himself. Mr. Justice Drake, he says, did not treat him fairly. Mr. Corbould, M. P., had his knife in him. Mr. Foster, now acting warden of the penitentiary, was a mysterious individual who was going about in a mysterious way looking for his scalp, and Mr. Justice McCreight wronged him. Indeed, a very much abused man is the same Fitzsimmons, if his own estimate of himself is taken into consideration. But if anyone has looked over the papers and correspondence which have been presented to parliament during the past two years in which the name of Fitzsimmons appears, and read the remarks of the late Sir John Thompson concerning his conduct as a penitentiary official, he will begin to wonder how in the world Sir Herbert Tupper could have acted as he has done. One explanation is given to me on this point. Since Sir Herbert Tupper has become minister of justice he has been permitting Solicitor-General Curran to attend to certain matters for him. I know that Mr. Curran did his best to have Mr. Fitzsimmons reinstated. The late inspector of penitentiaries, Mr. Moylan, was strongly in favour of Fitzsimmons, but the people of British Columbia are so familiar with his actions in the whole matter that I will not refer to him at all, seeing he is now on the superannuated list, beyond saying that there was a feeling among Moylan's friends that the new inspector of penitentiaries, Mr. Douglas Stewart, had been unduly favored in his being promoted to the inspectorship without having any knowledge of the office. It is therefore, said that Mr. Stewart took the same view of the case as Mr. Moylan and reported in favour of Fitzsimmons, and consequently against virtually the whole province. But if Mr. Stewart has done so, and it is stated in the department that he did, the report is not among the papers.

This by way of preface. As to the papers that have been presented to the house, they show in the first place a letter from the deputy minister of justice on the 29th of October, dismissing Fitzsimmons from the service. On December 21, 1894, Fitzsimmons wrote a long letter to the department in defence of himself. He starts out by saying that Mr. McBride in 1878 was appointed warden through political influence. The incompetence of the warden was the whole of "my trouble," says Fitzsimmons. Then he goes on to attack Mr. Corbould, M. P. He says: "It appears that Mr. Corbould is at the bottom of the opposition of my either holding office or being appointed in an institution, and the reason is this. Mr. Corbould understood a scheme for the removal of the penitentiary to a site on the opposite side of the Fraser River, a site owned by himself and a syndicate of friends here. I visited the place and in my opinion I concluded it to be entirely unfit for a site for any institution. My opinion has been confirmed since. Mr. Corbould, who had built his hopes on getting this scheme through, has never forgotten me, and I have been put to no end of trouble on account of it." As to Mr. Foster, who is now acting warden of the penitentiary, Fitzsimmons has this to say: "Mr. Foster, the accountant of the department, came out here in March, 1893, mysteriously and as mysteriously departed. Upon his return to Ottawa charges were laid against me, all of which I disposed of. During Mr. Foster's visit the local accountant lost trace of a ledger." Right at the beginning of the investigation Mr. Justice Drake wired the late Sir John Thompson to remove me from my quarters for something he said I had done, but which was really nothing at all." Referring to Justice McCreight, he says: "If any wrong was done in regard to Justice McCreight's horse it was done by him and not by me." As to the orphanage he says that he (Fitzsimmons) was instructed in regard to the orphanage to act as he had done at Kingston. "It was our custom to assist charitable institutions."

Elsewhere he adds that he paid out of his own pocket for everything that the institution got. Referring to Justice Drake, he says: "If that man has reported in the same way as he acted in my case, I certainly will have a good deal to say about it." He goes on to say that he (Fitzsimmons) was to be injured and no one else. Everything was all right with him until "Corbould and company undertook out of spite to prove me a rogue."

Fitzsimmons has again a memorial to His Excellency in council. He starts out by saying that Mr. Foster, the act-

ing warden of the penitentiary, arrived unexpectedly at the penitentiary from Ottawa and "by methods which, in my opinion, and circumstances did not justify, gleaned certain information underhand, which was laid before the minister," and prejudiced his case. He asked for an appeal to the exchequer court to recoup him for losses which he sustained. Fitzsimmons also applied for the wardenship after his dismissal. He stopped at nothing and seemed to control the department. He speaks of friends in his letters but there is no correspondence from them. Chief Justice Davis is supposed to have done much to have him reinstated, but there is nothing from him among the correspondence. It is something singular that the same excuse is in Fitzsimmons' letters for his conduct as was put forward by Chief Justice Davis here, namely, that Fitzsimmons had acquired whatever bad habits he had at Kingston before going to British Columbia.

Fitzsimmons repeatedly says that there was a conspiracy against him and puts forward Justice Drake, Justice McCreight, Mr. Corbould, M. P., and Mr. Foster, warden of the penitentiary, as if they all conspired (although none of them seems to have conspired together to do anything at all) to ruin him. The government has taken Fitzsimmons at his word and has reinstated him. These men are not likely to be long under the imputations which this infernal limb of the department of justice has been pleased to hurl against them. One word to close this portion of the case, and it is that so far there is nothing to show that Sir John Thompson, had he lived, would have ever revoked the decision he had given, after years of consideration, to dismiss Fitzsimmons. He for a time may have withheld his judgment in the face of the reports of Mr. Moylan in favor of Fitzsimmons, but the report of Justice Drake, notwithstanding that the investigation of the latter is supposed to have been limited by the instructions given him, was enough for the late minister of justice and Fitzsimmons was discharged. Mr. Corbould and Mr. Mara are both pushing the case.

SLABTOWN.

A DISSOLUTION IS IMMINENT.

The Imperial House of Parliament is Approaching a Dissolution.

Candidates Will Take the Stump During the Whitsuntide Recess.

London, May 27.—Sir William Harcourt, secretary of the exchequer, talks freely in the lobby of the House of his desire for a dissolution and of his wish for a general election to take place at the earliest possible time. It is an open secret that he is confident of a majority with Lord Rosebery's support in the present parliament, and wishes to expedite the moment. He tells his colleagues that it will be in the best interests of the party to hold on. To this course most of the ministerialists are opposed, relying on the consensus of opinion of the political agents throughout the country that the longer the general election is delayed the better the prospects for an aggravated defeat of the Liberals. The reports of the Unionist agents show, it is said, that parliament will be dissolved now and the general election will be held the party might secure a weak working majority. Should a dissolution be postponed for six months they would be likely to secure such a strong position that they would be able to keep the Liberals out of power for the next seven years. Both sides are convinced that dissolution is near and have begun their electoral campaign. The agents have M. P. He says: "It appears that Mr. Corbould is at the bottom of the opposition of my either holding office or being appointed in an institution, and the reason is this. Mr. Corbould understood a scheme for the removal of the penitentiary to a site on the opposite side of the Fraser River, a site owned by himself and a syndicate of friends here. I visited the place and in my opinion I concluded it to be entirely unfit for a site for any institution. My opinion has been confirmed since. Mr. Corbould, who had built his hopes on getting this scheme through, has never forgotten me, and I have been put to no end of trouble on account of it." As to Mr. Foster, who is now acting warden of the penitentiary, Fitzsimmons has this to say: "Mr. Foster, the accountant of the department, came out here in March, 1893, mysteriously and as mysteriously departed. Upon his return to Ottawa charges were laid against me, all of which I disposed of. During Mr. Foster's visit the local accountant lost trace of a ledger." Right at the beginning of the investigation Mr. Justice Drake wired the late Sir John Thompson to remove me from my quarters for something he said I had done, but which was really nothing at all." Referring to Justice McCreight, he says: "If any wrong was done in regard to Justice McCreight's horse it was done by him and not by me." As to the orphanage he says that he (Fitzsimmons) was instructed in regard to the orphanage to act as he had done at Kingston. "It was our custom to assist charitable institutions."

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NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

A Succession of Disastrous Fires Break Out in the Eastern Provinces.

Frank Clune, Toronto's Ten-Year-Old Tramp, Turns Up at Vancouver.

Almer, Ont., May 27.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place in Almer for a number of years took place yesterday afternoon at the factory owned by John Rowe, and planned mills owned by Charles Price, as well as a handsome brick residence of Alex. Summers, were totally destroyed by fire and the residence of Rev. Dr. Thomson was damaged by smoke. The fire was caused by two boys playing with matches. Chas. Price had no insurance; his loss will amount to \$2,000. John Rowe was insured for \$900; the loss will amount to \$5,000. Alex. Summers has insurance of \$1,500 and his loss is about \$8,000.

Montreal, Que., May 27.—Two big fires took place here yesterday. The first, in the wholesale fur establishment of Wm. Thomas & Co., 412 St. Paul street, did about \$200,000 damage, and the second destroyed the wholesale stationery store of Boyd, Gillies & Co., St. Sulpice; loss \$30,000.

Moncton, N.B., May 27.—The buildings of the Harvelock mineral springs company were destroyed by fire on the 24th. An explosion of acids in the store department is supposed to be the cause. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

Montreal, Que., May 27.—Premier Casseville arrives on Saturday from Ottawa and declined to discuss the school politics.

Hamilton, May 27.—Robt. Walker, farmer, living in Onondaga township, about ten miles from Hamilton, and his son, aged 25, were crossing Grand river upset and both men were drowned.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 27.—D. A. Shillock, superintendent of the G.T.R. dining car service at this point, suicided by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned. His wife's mind is unbalanced by the tragedy.

Winnipeg, Man., May 27.—The residence of Huddleth at Bird's Hill was burned on Saturday evening.

Montreal, May 27.—In the international bowling championship contest on Saturday the Ottawa team won by 13 pins.

Quebec, May 27.—More landladies are reported on the north shore. The river St. Anne, in the county of Port Neuf, is in the vicinity of the catastrophe last year. Large masses of ground one hundred feet high and several hundred feet long rolled over into the river at intervals, and houses and barns had to be moved further inland in order to avoid destruction.

Maniwaki, May 7.—A messenger from the Baskatong, thirty-five miles above the Capote, reports the murder of Miss Jones at her home there on Friday. Her body was found shortly after the deed had been committed. A woman is suspected of the crime. The coroner is on his way to investigate.

Vancouver, May 7.—Frank Clune, the ten-year-old Toronto tramp, who left his parents' house on Friday, May 13, to travel around the world, arrived in Vancouver today and was arrested as a vagrant while fishing. A pathetic letter has been received from his father, a laboring man, praying the authorities to send his boy home. This would be the first time since he has a craze for traveling. He is bright and intelligent and would jump off at the first station he came to. He will probably be put on the steamer Empress of Japan.

Toronto, May 29.—The National Council of Women of Canada held its second annual meeting and conference yesterday. Lady Aberdeen was re-elected president.

Windsoor, Ont., May 29.—Mayor Masdonald has sustained terrible injuries at a brickyard by the partial collapse of a new building under which he was buried. Two other men were hurt. They are all likely to recover.

Beachville, Ont., May 29.—Last evening Harry, the three year old son of J. E. Foden, who lives about two miles from here, was killed by a plow falling on him.

Montreal, May 28.—The Allan steamship Siberian from Glasgow is aground in Lake St. Peter, she having run out of her course into a mud bank. It is not thought she has sustained any damage. Tugs and lighters have gone to the vessel's assistance.

Quebec, May 28.—The signal service reports from Cape Ray, Nfld., say that the Jersey brigantine Reaper, from Jersey to Pasphebec, was wrecked at Chancel, Nfld., last night. Two seamen and one passenger were drowned.

Toronto, May 28.—Prior to leaving for England, Sir Oliver Mowat, being much surprised when he heard the result of the Hyams trial, said "I do not wish to give my ideas on the subject for publication, but as a lawyer I must say I expected a different outcome of the trial."

Montreal, May 28.—George Olds, second manager of the C. P. R., is seriously ill.

Quebec, May 28.—A Scotch Mormon passenger, who arrived by the steamer Assyrian from Glasgow with three wives, aged respectively 42, 47 and 25 years, and bound for the United States, was refused passports. All four were detained at Levis pending a decision from Washington.

London, Ont., May 28.—Hon. David Mills says that the statement in the Ottawa papers that he had been working to prevent settlement of the Manitoba school question was a malicious untruth.

Toronto, May 28.—Summons have been issued for Mr. J. F. Edgar, of the law firm of Edgar and Malone, and Mr. A. C. Crane, members of the Toronto Golf club, one of the most fashionable sporting organizations in the city, citing them to appear before the police magistrate in East Toronto, to answer to the charge of violating the Lord's Day Act by playing golf at their links on Woodbine avenue on Sunday. The trial of a private club to play on its own grounds on Sunday will be made a test question.

Toronto, May 28.—The executive committee of the National Council of Women of Canada was in session yesterday afternoon arranging the preliminaries for the opening of the convention, when the subjects to be discussed will be manual and technical education and sanitary work. The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the council, held a reception, which was largely attended. Delegates from all over Canada are here.

Winnipeg, May 28.—Reports are coming in to the Manitoba department of agriculture from 400 odd correspondents distributed throughout the province, advising the authorities as to the condition of the growing crops, state of the stock, vegetables, etc., for the annual report issued under date of June 1, as in previous years.

Hon. P. LePoir Trench, late British minister to Japan, who is returning to England on a furlough for the benefit of his health, left for Montreal to-day.

The opponents of Sunday street cars are expected to take action in the legislature when permission is asked by the city for authority to take a plebiscite on the question. It is thought the matter has been shelved for some months to come by the action of the city council in this direction at their meeting last night.

Mr. James Hartney, M. P. P. for Assiniboia, has been appointed right of way agent for the Hudson Bay railway. James Conklin, who was at first appointed to that position, will be placed in another.

Does it mean another war? The Japanese and French Warships Clear for Action in Chinese Waters.

EXACTLY AS VAN HORNE SAID.

The Government Refuses to Grant a Subsidy to British Pacific or the E. and N.

Victoria is Side Tracked in Recognition of Her Loyalty—More Scandals.

Ottawa, May 29.—In the house yesterday Dr. Landerkin asked if titles such as knighthood, conferred on Canadians, were the result of the recommendations of the ministers, or who recommended them?

Foster said there was no precedent for an answer to such questions. Dr. Landerkin—"We will make a precedent then, because the people want to know."

Foster—"Put the question on the order paper."

The matter then dropped. Tupper was in the house yesterday. Inspector Constantine, of the N.W. M.P., will leave Seattle on June 5th with twenty policemen for the Yukon district. They go to provide machinery for collecting customs, etc., and establishing law and order under the Dominion statutes.

Lieut-Governor Mackintosh, who is now looking after the territorial exhibition here, is endeavoring to get the Dominion government to give distinctive names to the Yukon district and what is known as the barren lands of the northwest. The names he suggests are those of well-known explorers, such as Mackenzie, Franklin, Peary and others.

In the senate on Monday night a large portion of the evening was devoted to the discussion of British Columbia matters. In reply to one of the questions asked by Senator McInnes, Premier Bowell stated that the government had no intention of granting a subsidy to either the British Pacific or the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway.

The senator then rose on a question of privilege and severely scored Mr. Moylan for stating in his recent report that the senator's nephew was a refugee in the United States. His nephew, he said, was not discharged from the penitentiary and he left for the United States of his own free will. He further said that Mr. Moylan's superannuation allowance should be stopped. Sir McKenzie Bowell said that the minister of justice had asked him to express his (Sir C. H. Tupper's) regret that the clause mentioning the fact that the senator was a nephew of Senator McInnes had appeared in his annual report. He had seen it in the report and ordered it to be struck out before it was printed, and did not understand why it was not done.

Replying to questions from Mr. McInnes the premier said that ex-Warden McBride and William Keary possessed such unsatisfactory records that they would not be re-appointed. The penitentiary appointments were not made on the recommendation of members of parliament, but on that of the minister of justice.

Gunner Chamberlain has accepted a position on the Bielew team. An application has been made for a new trial in the celebrated Hendershot case.

Senator McInnes has the following question on the order board to-day: "Is it the intention of the government to do away with the provisional allowance of \$100 per month to the postoffice clerks and letter carriers in Victoria, which they now receive in addition to their regular salary, and substitute in lieu thereof a fixed salary? If so, what will be the fixed salary of each per month?"

"Is it the intention of the government to provide a convenient and suitable range for the use of the large body of militia in Victoria, B. C.?"

"That a humble address be presented to the governor-general, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the senate—"

"1. A copy of the instructions to Mr. Justice Drake, 1894, relative to the inquiry into the management of the New Westminster penitentiary.

"2. A copy of all the evidence given before the royal commission held before Mr. Justice Drake, in 1894, relative to the management of the New Westminster penitentiary.

"3. A copy of the report of Mr. Justice Drake thereon."

There is another scandal in the customs department, charges of loose management being laid against some of the officials. The matter is being inquired into and suspensions are likely to result.

A delegation from New York is here. They ask Haggart to abolish the tolls on the canal. Haggart said that he was in favor of free canals, but it was not possible to do so yet.

The common reassembled yesterday and the budget debate was resumed. The senate sat for half an hour yesterday and passed the second reading of a number of bills from the lower house. An act to amend the copyright act passed through committee and was read a third time.

Staff-Sergeant A. Bell, of the 12th York Rangers, who accepted a position on the Bielew team, has resigned it, and the position will be taken by Sergeant Major Armstrong of the Guelph Artillery. Sergeant Ross of the 77th Westworth battalion is still a waiting man.

DALTON MCCARTHY COMING.

Will Address the Orangemen in Victoria On July 12th.

In reply to a very urgent invitation by Grand Master Sparling, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C. M. P., has written thanking the Grand Lodge for the invitation given him and promising to deliver an address at the celebration in Victoria's 125th anniversary. He was undoubtedly retained by parliament as an important professional business. The celebration in Victoria will be the largest gathering of Orangemen that has ever taken place in British Columbia.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 31

THE SEIZED SEALER.

It seems safe to conclude that the only charge against the sealing schooner *Shelby* is that of having unsealed firearms on board. But since Great Britain has refused to agree to a renewal of the regulation which last year required the sealing up of arms, this is not an offence against the law and therefore not a cause for seizure. Unless some evidence is offered to show that the crew of the schooner were taking seals after April 30 the schooner must necessarily be released. Will the owner in that case be allowed compensation for unjust treatment? He will apparently be entitled to it, since the schooner will in such case be cleared of all charge of violating the regulations. The case gives keener point to the comments recently offered by the *Times* in regard to the unexplained delay of the British government in notifying the United States authorities that the sealing of firearms regulation would not be renewed. There is apparently no good reason why the notification should not have been given a month or two earlier, before the patrol fleet had left for northern waters. The delay was no doubt due solely to the circumlocutory habits from which governments cannot or will not shake themselves free. It is only one of the many pieces of negligence from which the sealers have needlessly suffered while in pursuit of their calling.

THE McINNES CASE.

The McInnes brothers have been acquitted on the charge of having compounded the qui tam suit brought against ex-magistrate Planta, and the acquittal will give satisfaction to many others besides themselves. For one thing their treatment seemed unnecessarily harsh. After the disagreement of the Nanaimo jury at the first trial the crown applied for a change of venue to Victoria, on the plea that justice was not likely to be secured from another Nanaimo jury because the accused were prominent members of the Reform organization there and other members of the same organization might be drawn upon the jury. The plea was childish and absurd, and was also an insult to the citizens of Nanaimo inasmuch as it implied that they were likely to be influenced by prejudice to take a wrong view of the evidence. It should never have succeeded, and we do not suppose for a moment that it would have succeeded in any other part of Canada. It was utterly unnecessary and unjust to force the defendants to come away from their place of residence to stand their trial. We are loth to believe that, as hinted, the prosecution was inspired by political prejudice, but there is no doubt about its being carried on in a needlessly harsh way, and the acquittal of the defendants is all the more satisfactory on that account.

ABILITY AND PATRIOTISM.

"The fair way to judge the government," observes our rattled contemporary, "is by its acts." Quite so; and it is by its acts and by nothing but its acts that it will be judged and condemned. Many of those acts have been signalized by gross corruption, unbridled extravagance and flagrant violations of the principles of right and justice. In the tedious and semi-eclogistic rhapsody of Wednesday the Colonist skillfully steers clear of the mottled record of its party and proudly points to Manitoba and Newfoundland. What brilliant stroke of newswriting is to be gleaned from the action of the government in connection with the school question and the admission of the ancient colony is by no means clear. The negotiations with Newfoundland have distinctly failed, while there are strong indications that the government regrets its action in the Manitoba matter. But something has to be done to divert public attention from the deficit and the debt, therefore a red herring is drawn across the trail. All attempts, however, to hide the criminal record of the party will be fruitless. It is the same party, governed by the same selfish principles, as it ever was, but it is entirely without the skill and audacity which held it together in the past.

The Colonist comes "to the conclusion that it is composed of men who for their ability and their patriotism are well worthy of their respect and esteem." Haggart's patriotism and ability may be seen in his tariff summersault and his deficits, while his patriotism crops out in the Fredericton bridge scandal. Rowell's ability and patriotism are seen in the Blind Share deal. Tupper's ability shows forth in the Fitzsimmons case, while his patriotism shines in the "Hard Pan" and his resignation. Cars-

on is another member of the government entitled to "respect and esteem" for successfully "milking" contractors for the "reptile fund." They are all fine fellows and worthy patriots entitled to the fullest confidence of the country.

Toronto Globe: After many years of stupid governmental resistance the people of Vancouver Island will be permitted to lay a telegraph cable to the American side of Puget Sound. The objection was on account of the water. A telegraph line over the land from Canada to the United States is not objectionable. But if laid under water, or even over a damp, swampy place, it becomes a source of national danger. This is a survival of the old belief regarding a witch's inability to cross a running stream.

Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., once described the Dominion cabinet as a "cabinet of antiques," for whom he distinctly declined to "peddle brains." The prairie bard has evidently had another fit of disgust with the powers that be at Ottawa, for in a patriotic poem of his own composition, which he read at the recent meeting of the Royal Society, the following stanza occurs:

O Canada! My country!
What is there that might not do
If truth and honor guide thy steps?
Arise! To-day thy need is men,
Men full of all good,
And master of that, too,
Men brave and true of heart, and will,
Men who scorn base lucre's lure;
Men of such breed, where are they?
Factions which keep thy pockets lean,
And torture fact,
And blind thy eyes to truth,
Repress thy will,
But may a one, true as the great old,
In thee,
Awake! Thou drowsing child of destiny,
Awake! Escape from clinging phantasms,
Sear free from shams, and shibboleths,
To find thy kingly men—thy greatest need,
Thy first of duties,
To hear, and hearken to the voice of truth.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If the Tory party is entitled to credit for weathering a financial storm, which they claim was lightly felt, with a deficit of nearly \$6,000,000 in two years, what credit should be given to the Liberals for weathering a greater storm with a deficit of \$4,500,000 in three years with a taxation about one third less. It looks as if the Liberals were the superior financiers.—*Hamilton Times*.

I assail their record of scandals, and condemn their fiscal policy so lately repudiated by the representative—O. F. McIsaac, M. P., for Antigonish.

As a matter of fact, it is well known that among those who left New Brunswick during the ten years between 1881 and 1891 were thousands of our most enterprising and industrious young men. During the ten years between 1871 and 1881, eight years of which were under a revenue tariff, the population of New Brunswick increased by 35,000. During the ten years between 1881 and 1891, under the blue ruin tariff which is called the national policy, the province of New Brunswick only added 30 to its population, and the river counties actually declined largely in population.—*St. John Telegraph*.

Mail and Empire: "The cotton industry pays out annually \$2,100,000 in wages. Will free trade make you rich?" The \$2,100,000 divided among the 8,502 employees of the cotton industry averages \$247 per year for each employe, equivalent to \$4.75 per week, or 80 cents per day. It is now in order for the Toronto organ to ask the cotton mill employees: "Has the national policy made you rich? People are not apt to get rich on 80 cents a day.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Panthers are Destroying Sheep on Gabriola Island.

Nanaimo, May 28.—The city council have taken steps to protect the owners of vacant houses from having their property destroyed by a lot of destructive youngsters. The way some property has been destroyed is indeed shameful and should have been stopped long ago. A reward of \$25 is being offered in the hopes that it will have the desired effect.

Panthers are destroying the sheep on Gabriola Island at a wholesale rate, much to the annoyance of the ranchers. Poisoned meat is being distributed with the intention of exterminating them.

Matt Merritt has been released on bail of \$500 to appear at the next assize on the charge of absconding with another man's wife and detaining her against her will.

The case of Robson vs. Paquetier was concluded before the magistrate yesterday, and judgment was reserved until to-morrow.

It is understood that a mass meeting of miners will shortly take place for the purpose of settling the question of the reduction which has been in force for the past twelve months.

Nanaimo, May 30.—The verdict of the jury in the case of Reg. vs. McInnes & McInnes, at Victoria, has caused general satisfaction in this city. It is felt here that an attempt has been made to damage their standing, and public expression has been very severe on the subject.

The people of Wellington are making extensive preparations for the celebration of Dominion day in that district. It is expected that the residents of this city will take part in the festivities of the day. The relations between the city and district are more cordial than has existed for the past few years and every endeavor should be made to strengthen them.

Nearly all the apple trees in the vicinity of the city are so affected with fruit

pests of all kinds that it is stated no fruit of any worth will be gathered from them this year. A visit from the inspector would be appreciated by many, but that gentleman has long since deserted Nanaimo.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

A Valuable Discovery of Alluvial Gold on the Saskatchewan River.

The Canadian Women's Council Transact Some Important Business.

Montreal, May 29.—The illness of Olds, general traffic manager of the C. P. R., has occasioned some alarm among his friends. It is thought he has an abscess on the brain. In the meantime he is on leave of absence and a report is current that, owing to the state of his health, he would not resume a responsible position.

Montreal, May 29.—A lot of 2000 bushels of No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat was sold on change yesterday at \$1 per bushel. W. W. Ogilvie was the purchaser.

Toronto, May 29.—The trial of ex-Ald. Stewart on the charge of corruption, in connection with the granting of the electric street railway franchise by the city council, began yesterday.

Quebec, May 29.—A stylishly dressed stranger, who registered at the Chateau Frontenac at St. Jean, of Brooklyn, after cutting a dash and ingratiating himself in the affections of several, has departed after getting cheques for several hundred dollars cashed at the brokerage office of Delisle & Dion. The stranger, but no such firm exists there.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 29.—The Methodist conference has deposed Rev. R. C. Homer from the ministry for refusing to take the appointment of the conference and gradually his eyes glazed and where his presence was not sanctioned by the superintendent. Rev. T. S. Harris has resigned, as he is no longer able to subscribe to the doctrinal standard of the church.

Winnipeg, May 29.—A case of black diphtheria is reported here.

Ottawa, May 29.—Dr. Dawson, chief of the Dominion geological survey, has received from the survey party working near the head waters of the Saskatchewan word of the finding of valuable deposits of alluvial gold in a minor stream tributary to the river.

Winnipeg, May 29.—The inland revenue officers located an illicit liquor still in Loretto yesterday, and today seized all the apparatus that could be found. No arrests have been made, but one hotel keeper is under heavy bonds. The machine came here from Ontario.

Toronto, May 29.—There was another large gathering of delegates to the Canadian Women's Council. Lady Aberdeen occupied the chair. A resolution was passed calling upon the newspapers of Canada in the interest of morality to omit from their advertising columns the advertisements of certain medicines, and from their reading columns sensational accounts of crimes. A motion that the Ontario legislature be called upon to limit the hours of female labor to nine hours a day, was referred back, many contending that no general law could be passed on the subject, but that many women by piece work would object to the hours of work being limited. A motion was passed to the effect that it having come to the knowledge of the council that married persons, being British subjects, resident in Canada, were occupying the United States and returning through a form of marriage there and return cannot be prosecuted for bigamy, the same be reported to the ministers at Ottawa, with a view of having legislation on the subject, or if not in their power to petition the Imperial government to take joint action with the United States to remedy the existing evil.

Toronto, May 30.—The trial of Dick for the murder of his wife has been postponed till next assizes. Bail will be applied for.

Toronto, May 30.—The weekly bicycle Bulletin, which will be issued next Friday, will, it is understood, contain an announcement debarring the brothers Callahan of Buffalo from competing in events under the jurisdiction of the C. W. A. for the next six months. This is because of their violation of the C. W. A. rules at Woodstock on the 24th. It is expected the C. W. A. will also suspend them.

"Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes nutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve."

A gentleman went out of town for a day's fishing, taking a luncheon with him. When he reached the creek he discovered that he had dropped the luncheon somewhere on the way, and hastened back to look for it. By and by he met a burly negro, who looked very well pleased with himself and was picking his teeth.

"Did you pick up anything on the road as you came along?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sah," answered the colored man, "I didn't pick up anything. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up?"

A dispatch from Southampton says the United States cruiser *Columbia*, which left New York on May 20, arrived here to-day and exchanged salutes with the warships and forts.

The bark *Sonoma*, with coal from Departure Bay for Ontario, was towed into Royal Roads this morning by the *Lorne*. She will ship a crew here. The *Two Brothers* was towed up to Departure Bay to load.

SECRETARY GRESHAM DEAD

The U. S. Secretary of State Passes Peaceably Away Surrounded by His Family.

Was Formerly a Republican, But Became a Firm Supporter of Cleveland.

Washington, May 28.—Secretary of State Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning at his rooms at the Arlington House. Although hope of recovery was practically abandoned when a sinking spell occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, the most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science were injected periodically, and an infusion of normal saline solution was made through an open vein in the arm. He recovered slightly, but, owing to severe rigors shortly before 11 o'clock, he began to fail rapidly, and his vitality began to ebb. The three physicians saw that the end was near, and at 12 o'clock withdrew to the ante-room, leaving in the sick room only the members of his family and the nurses. Up to that time he had been conscious and talked at intervals.

His words were full of bravery. He fully appreciated his condition, and he spoke words of hope and cheer to his stricken wife and daughter. Sometimes his mind wandered slightly and went back to the days of long ago, recalling instances of happiness in the spring of his life. He spoke, too, of his absent son and his private secretary, Mr. Landis, whom he loved as a son and who, like his son, was speeding to his bedside, all too late.

Mrs. Gresham sat at the bedside smoothing his fevered brow and occasionally reading to him from the Bible passages which he loved. As the end approached his pulse became hardly perceptible. Gradually his eyes glazed and closed. Mrs. Gresham, with noble and heroic fortitude, continued to read the words of the Gospel to her departing husband. Her daughter and son-in-law stood with bowed heads at the side of the coffin.

At 1:15 his breathing ceased, a peaceful shadow passed over his pale countenance, his pulse flickered, and the growing family were in the presence of death. One of the nurses conveyed the news that the end had come to the physicians in the next room, and they in turn brought it to the watchers in the reception room. In the hotel lobby outside were a half hundred of the secretary's friends.

No arrangements will be made for the funeral until the arrival of his son to-day.

About 5:30 p.m. he sank rapidly, and death was momentarily expected. Icteric stains were applied, and hypodermic injections of nitro-glycerine—the most powerful of all heart stimulants—and medicine were made. His blood vessels were in a state of collapse, and his condition was so extremely critical that the physicians decided that transfusion was immediately necessary to stimulate the heart. Dr. Hanssauer, an expert surgeon and son-in-law of Dr. Johnson, was hastily sent for. He opened a vein in the left arm and infused a pint and a half of normal saline solution. The operation was successful, and about nine o'clock the stricken statesman had revived somewhat.

President Cleveland, who was at Woodley, was telephoned to and kept constantly informed as to his secretary's condition. He, too, had been confined to his room. It is said, for two days by a bilious attack. He sent in word that if it was possible for him to see the secretary or to be of any assistance he would be glad to come in, but the physicians stated that it would be impossible for the secretary to see any one, and he therefore decided to remain at Woodley.

By midnight the signs of dissolution were crowding thick and fast. The members of the secretary's family, who had been excluded earlier in the evening from a fear that their presence might arouse the apprehension of the dying man, had been admitted, for it was plain that Secretary Gresham fully realized his position and desired to spend his last moments with his beloved ones. He had been conscious and even conversed calmly with those about him, but as the midnight hour drew near his waning powers of life were no longer equal to the effort, and he sank into silence. Although almost pulseless and without signs of life otherwise, his eyes still showed the gleam of intelligence and appreciation of what was going on around him, and the watchers waited in silent agony of spirit for the going out of life.

Walter Quinton Gresham was born March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farm house near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind. His father, William Gresham, was sheriff of the backwoods county, and he died the death of a brave officer in the discharge of his duty. An outlaw named Spies had defied arrest and terrified a dozen officers. William Gresham sought him and arrested him at a dance. The sheriff was unarmed and Spies shot him down with a rifle. Judge Gresham was two years old then, next to the youngest of five small children. In his boyhood he followed the plough by day and studied his books at night. His education was gained by the hardest kind of work and self-denial. His mother was poor but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school, and when he was 16 years old an opportunity came to attend Corydon seminary. He got clerkship in the county auditor's office, and this paid his board and school expenses. He spent two years at Corydon, then a year at Bloomington University, and on his return to Corydon he got a place in the county clerk's office. Here he studied law. He was admitted to the bar when 22 years old, and began to practice.

Judge Gresham was a candidate for

the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. In the latter year he had the solid Illinois delegation, but Harrison had Indiana solid. Col. Ingersoll nominated Gresham. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the convention; his vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to 69 on the eighth and last.

The bitterness of the Republicans toward Gresham was not because of his support of Grover Cleveland, but because of his attitude toward President Harrison during the campaign. He waited until October 27, 1892, at the critical moment of the campaign, and then came out in a bitter letter in which he said: "I think that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party." This letter came with crushing force upon the Republicans, who were opposed by the great trusts and the New York importers and were sore pressed. The effect of Gresham's defection was to throw many thousands of independent votes to Cleveland, and perhaps to elect him president.

In 1893 President Cleveland appointed Judge Gresham secretary of state, and it is said that Gresham has been entirely responsible for the foreign policy of the government, while the other departments were controlled by the President himself.

ALASKA SALMON.

Measures Suggested for Protecting the Fish.

Washington, May 28.—It has recently been brought to the attention of Commissioner Lamoreaux of the land office that some of the salmon companies are acquiring much land at the mouths of the rivers where they are engaged, and pre-empting strategic points of future commerce. Consequently the commissioner has detailed A. P. Swineford, ex-governor of Alaska, who is now inspector of the interior department, to make an investigation of the matter and keep the department posted, that it may know that all the requirements of the law are complied with. The canner companies have asked that surveys be made on the lands which they have settled with a view of their acquisition. Mr. Swineford will sail from Seattle for Alaska in a few days.

The present governor in his last report to the secretary of the interior called attention to the inroads made on the salmon, and the same subject was treated in a report to the fifty-third congress by Fish Commissioner McDonald. Mr. McDonald then recommended that some or all of the following measures be adopted for the protection of the fish: A weekly close season from Saturday evening to Monday morning, a yearly close season during September and October, the establishment of salmon reservations, absolute prohibition of salmon fishing within 100 yards of the mouth of a river, absolute prohibition of more than one seine to the same seine berth, and the limiting of privileges and limitations of the catch.

More than half of the salmon pack of the United States comes from Alaska. It will be shown in a paper to be prepared for publication by Dr. William M. Wilcox, of the fish commission, that the capital invested in these fisheries is more than \$3,000,000, and the value of the season's catch not including the manufactured products therefrom, comes to about \$2,000,000. Last year there were twenty-two canneries in operation, which packed 646,000 cases (a case holding 48 one pound packages), and twenty-four salting establishments put on the market 21,000 barrels of salt salmon. The greater part of the catch is made at the mouth of the Kaniuk River. Experts of the fish commission assert that the kind of seines used operate to bar the way so effectively, one being placed behind another, that practically all of the fish are caught at the mouths of the rivers. Thus they are prevented from reaching the spawning grounds and their production is prevented.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Three Roads Competing for the Pilot Bay Output.

Nelson Tribune.
D. J. Munn, who returned to Kaslo from the coast last week, is meeting with some success in arranging claims for land damages along the right-of-way. Two or three of the principal claimants have arranged with the company and other claims are in process of adjustment.

The steamer *Nelson* on Wednesday morning brought in about one hundred men and twenty-five horses from Bonner's Ferry. They are for work on the railway and were quickly distributed along the line.

The furnace of the Pilot Bay smelter has been running for ten days, and the first shipment of bullion arrived at Nelson Saturday afternoon on the steamer *Nelson*, and goes to Aurora, Illinois, over the Canadian Pacific. Three roads competed for the shipment, namely, the Great Northern, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and its connections, and the Canadian Pacific.

A. W. McClune of Salt Lake, who owns the *Skyline* and other mines near Ainsworth, is at Ainsworth, and it is reported that work will be resumed on the *Skyline* at once under the directions of Scott McDonald, who is expected in from Wallace, Idaho, to-night. The ore from the *Skyline* is dry, and will, in all likelihood, go to the Pilot Bay smelter.

From ten to twelve men are employed on the hydraulic company's ground on Forty-nine creek. The giants are worked day and night. The managers of the company are making no boasts, but they will be disappointed if the result of the first run is not enough to put the company on velvet.

AFFECTING T

Legislation Introduced by the Government Make C

Potlaches and T to be Done Indian

Ottawa, May 28.—Bowel in the senate the second reading of the Indian act. The ure, he explained, w anomalies in the act and to facilitate the present law in its several bands of Indian provinces of the D. The act of last session superintendent general benefit of Indians tions which interfere with the land of Indian sick, or in Indian orphans or neglected which they are ent same being released clause has not been in its application to which the consent of the superintendent g the benefit of any which he is entitled being surrendered.

In the application empowering the council to direct how from the sale of Indian trust for the Indian and expended, doubt as to whether the expenditure of construction and repairs, and in providing of schools attended by The present bill makes the law clear on the which its scope so a governor-general in coin moneys in the building supporting of Indian construction of bridge of ditches and water the roads through the re Under the law as an error-general in coun to depose chiefs chose tive system after the piled to the band of cell as there are m the elective system ed, and as cases ha the interest of the for the removal of of immortality of been thought well to and give the council power to red dishonesty, intemper or incompetency. Th tween head and sec wiped out by the number, may have is reduced fifteen.

In the law as it n no provision under which becomes enfranch his share of the mon away from the band for the general enfr members. The present department to grant individual enfranchised share of the capital of the band without consent of the band ed for general enfr

It has been seen if stands is insufficient holding of such Indian potlach or tamano chief, justice of B pressed the opinion difficult to convict un held that the mere festival or dance suc potlach is not sufficient of an Indian engag in celebration, made at them, which cons must likewise be des a similar dance to t ted by the Indian be wnt, known as the dance, which has away from large quantities sometimes all that the ass, it has been de ent bill to prohibit a tivals, as they are vagance, cause much the assembling of Indians with all the at tamano dance has last from October course results in gre much demoralization orgies of the most di such as hitting the eating, or rather dogs and human bodies purpose. The initiati as an honor and is es large quantities of p to the head tamano sion into the rites, v mystical as possible, medicine work and i ture in savage life. I Kit-amah, Owickan and among the north coast of Vancouver the southwest coast of British Columbia.

It has been thought dian agents should try Indians for vagr offences against m proposed means to powers confined to the peace in the present change is that it cult to bring Indians before two justices and evil results offences being allow

can nomination for President again in 1888. In the last...

ness of the Republicans was not because of his...

President Cleveland appointed...

LASKA SALMON.

suggested for Protecting the Fish.

on, May 28.—It has recently at the attention of Com...

nt government in his last re-

in which packed 646,000 cases...

M THE INTERIOR.

ds Competing for the Pilot Bay Output.

in Nelson Tribunes, man, who returned to Kaslo...

nce of the Pilot Bay smelter...

McClune of Salt Lake, who...

AFFECTING THE INDIANS

Legislation Introduced at Ottawa by the Government to Make Changes.

Potlaches and Tamanawas Dances to be Done Away With—Indian Lands.

Ottawa, May 29.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate last evening moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Indian act.

The act of last session empowered the superintendent general to lease for the benefit of Indians engaged in occupations which interfere with their duties...

In the application of the present law empowering the government to lease...

Under the law as it stands the government-general in council has only power to dispose of lands...

In the law as it now stands there is no provision under which an Indian who becomes enfranchised can be paid his share of the moneys of a band...

It has been seen that the law as it stands is insufficient to prevent the holding of such Indian festivals as the potlach or tamanawas...

The examination before the registrar of Cranston, one of the Hawaiian exiles, and a plaintiff in the suit of Cranston vs. Bird et al. for illegal deportation.

It has been thought advisable that Indian agents should be empowered to try Indians for vagrancy as well as for offences against morality...

ed. This section of the law is made to apply to non-treaty Indians as well as treaty Indians.

In certain transfers from one band to another which have taken place, complaint has been made by some Indians that the band from which an Indian withdrew to enter another gained by the withdrawal...

Another important change made by the proposed bill is a provision for the reduction of the price at which Indian lands have been sold, or the rent at which they have been leased...

Cases in which the making of such reductions was authorized by order in council in 1875, afford striking examples of purchases of Indian lands...

Very few reductions have been made in rents payable under leases of Indian lands...

He cited a large number of cases to show the hardship which would be inflicted upon purchasers...

HAWAIIAN EXILES EXAMINED.

The examination before the registrar of Cranston, one of the Hawaiian exiles, and a plaintiff in the suit of Cranston vs. Bird et al. for illegal deportation.

The examination before the registrar of Cranston, one of the Hawaiian exiles, and a plaintiff in the suit of Cranston vs. Bird et al. for illegal deportation.

Fannie (to her bosom friend Gussie)—I hear that you and Charlie have quarrelled. Gussie—Yes, we don't look at each other any more...

OSCAR WILL MOUNT THE MILL

The Exponent of Estheticism Will Tread with the Treadwheel.

An Armed Conflict Between the Scandinavian Countries Threatened.

London, May 29.—Oscar Wilde, after being sentenced on Saturday, was taken to Holloway jail, in the northern part of London.

He was taken to-day to Pentonville, hard by the Holborn viaduct, a prison for convicted criminals.

Mr. Croker was asked whether this meant that he intended to settle here, and he replied: "I certainly do not mean to give up my American citizenship, and I shall be found in New York in time to vote at every election."

Advices from Managua state that Col. Ludlow, Commander Endicott and Mr. Noble, the commission to inspect the Nicaragua canal route, have arrived at Managua and are visiting President Zelaya.

The Berlin Frankfurter Zeitung reports that there is great anxiety in Sweden regarding the threatened armed conflict, ending in dissolution between Norway and Sweden.

In his reply to the strong and influential protest against the bi-metal notice, which was presented by the British bankers, Sir William Vernon Harcourt said: "You may rely upon it, Her Majesty's government will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part which they admit any doubt as to their intentions firmly to adhere to the single standard."

The Chronicle this morning lectures Lord Rosebery and says: "Doubtless he will never aspire to win another Derby."

campaign in America goes to show that both parties are doing their best to maintain an attitude of adroit straddling.

Proceeding to deal with the silver question in its relation to the political struggle, the Times says: "Admitting all the juggling of phrases and apparent confusion of terms and ideas demanded by party exigencies, it is pretty clear that the fundamental conception of sound money is very firmly grasped."

Lord Li Ching Fang, son of the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, with Mr. John W. Foster, will start from Shanghai for the Pescadore to-morrow, to formally transfer the Island of Formosa to the Japanese.

A Berlin dispatch says Germany has refused to co-operate with Russia in forcing Japan to withdraw her troops from Korean territory.

The Times, commenting editorially on the above bill, says: "Lord Rosebery implies that if the colonies want to be better represented on the Imperial court of appeal, they must pay for the representation."

The new British warship Terrible was launched on the Clyde yesterday. The Terrible is a first-class steel cruiser, capable of 25,000 indicated horse power.

The government being asked by Colonel Charles E. Howard Vincent, member for Central Sheffield, in the House of Commons, if it was aware that thousands of commercial travellers of the United States and from the continent, as well as agents from American and continental firms, were now in the United Kingdom soliciting orders...

The Observer, in an editorial on the retirement of Admiral Meade, applauds the singular moral courage of President Cleveland in risking defeat at the polls for the sake of the friendship of England in dismissing Admiral Meade...

The Times discusses the currency agitation in America in an editorial and expresses the belief that opinions are so equally divided that it is unlikely that the presidential election will be fought on the silver question.

A cablegram has been received at the U. S. State department from the consul at Amoy, China, stating that the soldiers occupying Formosa have declared for the republic.

Alberta, otherwise Alexander Martin, the last survivor of the government established by the national assembly in 1848, died in his 81st year to-day near Oriel, department of Oise, France.

ante, and that no further promises by the porte should be accepted.

The governor of French Guiana cables that as a consequence of Brazilian freebooters capturing a French settler Frenchmen on the frontier territory and Brazil, he sent a dispatch boat with armaments to restore order.

London, May 30.—The victory of Sir Visto was the occasion for a popular demonstration equal to that which greeted the victory of Lord Rosebery's Ladies in 1884.

A Berlin dispatch says France, Germany and Russia will, jointly, take up the Chinese war loan that Rothschild has been entrusted with transacting.

The third day of the Epsom summer meet opened with a blazing sun which made it the hottest day of the year.

The steamship Victoria, Captain Pantor, R. N. R., of the Northern Pacific line, arrived in Royal Roads at midnight and came up to the dock at six o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA.

Northern Pacific Liner Makes a Good Run Across the Pacific.

The first cabin passenger list is appended: E. Abbott and wife, Mr. E. J. Richardson, Mr. John Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, Miss G. Hill, Mr. A. McTavish and wife, Mr. E. Buller, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. F. G. Friend, Mr. R. D. Robinson, Mr. Buissonet, Mr. B. Sharp, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Breitsneider, Rev. J. H. Gallagher, Mr. A. B. Case and Mr. Symonds.

The cargo consisted of 250 tons for Victoria, 910 tons for overland points, and 1200 tons for Portland and South ports.

WARNING \$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade-mark which consists of the letters "T & B" Stamped in Bronze on each plug of our T & B Myrtle Navy SMOKING TOBACCO and "T & B" Tin Tag on our Chewing Tobacco.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SIDE.

Hon. Robert Bond Tells How Negotiations With Canada Failed.

Colony Wanted Terms as Liberal as Those Offered by Tupper in 1888.

Hon. Robert Bond, the chairman of the commission which was recently in Ottawa endeavoring to secure the confederation of that island with Canada, was interviewed by a Star reporter at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last week, when he talked quite freely of the confederation question.

"My business now does not call me to Ottawa," he said, "for all chances of the confederation of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada are a thing of the past."

"Canada's propositions as regards confederation were of such a nature that Newfoundland could not accept them, and as the government of Canada had declined a counter proposal made by the Newfoundland delegates, the matter is at an end."

Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, introduced an alternative policy before the legislature of Newfoundland yesterday afternoon. This was emulated and agreed to by our government before I left Newfoundland and my visit to this continent is in the furtherance of this policy.

The policy adopted by the government of Newfoundland in lieu of confederation is one of retrenchment. It has been carefully thought out and is so arranged that while we will reduce the public expenditure by one-half million per annum the efficiency of the public service will be in no way affected.

Luxuries are done away with, and public officers' salaries, including that of governors, judges and all department officers will be reduced proportionately. The most radical and close economy would be welcomed by the people of the colony rather than confederation with Canada upon terms which they did not consider equitable.

There has been a widespread feeling in Newfoundland since the commencement of negotiations that the Dominion government would endeavor to take advantage of the recent financial troubles to derive a hard bargain and there was a determination among us to resist anything like coercion.

The action of the Dominion government in preventing the ratification of the terms of the convention of the United States convention, or what is known as the Bond-Blaine treaty of 1861, was regarded by the people of Newfoundland as exceedingly selfish and harsh and no doubt went further to arouse mistrust than anything else that has occurred."

"The repudiation by the Dominion government of the terms of union," continued Mr. Bond, "proposed to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner in 1888, and upon which Newfoundland delegates based their recent counter proposal, will, no doubt, seem to justify to the minds of many that feeling of mistrust upon which their opposition to the negotiations was based. I regret that the Dominion government could not see that it was clear to make a proposal at least as liberal as that proposed to the colony in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper. Your papers published Sir Charles' proposals while the conference was sitting at Ottawa last month. If you will compare the counter proposals submitted by myself to the Ottawa government with the proposals made to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper in 1888 you will find that they vary little. The point upon which we have split with the Dominion government, or at least the railway to Port Aux Basques. Up to date that railway has cost the colony \$4,446,000. Every mile of railway has been paid for and the amount is included in the funded public debt of the colony, which is only \$9,116,534. The amount required to complete the railway is \$3,120,000; the total cost of the whole line would then be \$7,566,000. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper's offer included \$8,000,000 for the building of the railway, which was \$434,000 in excess of what the actual cost would have been had the Dominion government undertaken the recent proposal to pay for the completion of our railway scheme. The Dominion government wanted the Newfoundland government to terminate the railway where it is at present—that is in the interior of the island, one hundred or more miles from any settlement—or to pay for the completion ourselves. Both proposals were of course absurd. To leave the terminus where it is would be to render useless the line already built, and which has cost the colony, as I have stated, over \$4,446,000. The line would simply end in a swamp. The great object in completing this line of railway was to bring the west coast of the island in speedy communication with the capital of the colony, as well as to form a close connection with this country and that that railway we shall be within 85 miles of North Sydney, and 65 miles of Cape North, a distance that can be bridged by a fast steamer in 4 hours. Again, for Newfoundland to assume the completion of the railway after Canada had taken from us our source of revenue, which is the only means of raising the interest due upon the completion of the line, was to ask us an impossibility, remaining as we do outside of the Dominion, we can and will complete the line within two years. Our agreement with the contractor is to pay for the line in bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. In order to meet this interest and the other interest upon the debt we have reduced the expenditure by half a million per year, and in order to form a sinking fund to eventually pay off our loans, we have increased the customs tariff by the amount of \$380,000 on the revenues of an average year. The object of my visit to this continent is for

REV. J. C. KING'S SERMON.

His Explanation on Sunday Evening of Why He Joined the Baptist Church.

Full Text of the Reverend Gentleman's Sermon at Emmanuel Baptist Church.

At Emmanuel Baptist church on Sunday evening Rev. G. C. King explained in his sermon his reasons for joining the Baptist Church. He said:

Romans xiv, part of verse 5: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

It seems to me, brethren, that the writer of this epistle in general, and the chapter from which our text is taken in particular, had ever before him the necessity of every man being fully satisfied with, and absolutely certain of his position in relation to God, the world, and himself. To God, as having a right conception of the spiritual meanings of the teaching and absolute authority of His Word, as exemplified in his daily life, and looked at by the world, and towards himself, as regards the witness of the Spirit, or conscience, in himself, that he is doing and being all to the glory of God. That he must be clearly and fully persuaded in his own mind, and, being so, must act as in the sight of God, and follow his own conscience before God. And the amount of faith that is necessary to make us following of God for conscience sake will also reap as his reward all that is promised in this connection, namely, a hundred-fold more peace and joy and heavenly prosperity in this life, and the highest possible reward in the life which is to come. Our Lord's promise to Peter is guarantee for this last statement.

WAS THE SEIZURE ILLEGAL?

Captain Claussen, of the Seized Ship, Tells the Story of the Seizure.

He Was Not Sealing, But Was Seized Because His Arms Were Not Sealed.

The seized schooner Shelby came into the harbor shortly after midnight. Christensen Claussen, her master, turned up at the office of Collector of Customs Milne at an early hour this morning and officially reported his arrival. The Shelby was at once "taken" over by the customs authorities, acting under instructions from Admiral Stephenson, word was sent to the admiral, and the customs are waiting his orders before any action is taken in admiralty against the seized craft.

Captain Claussen was not in a very good humor when asked by a Times man to give an account of the seizure. "They are all—lies," he said. "I had a scowl on his face and a threatening look in his blue Scandinavian eyes. 'It is all lies, I say. I was not seized for sealing after May 1. Do you take me for a fool? Do you think I would stand the risk of being seized for the sake of a few sealskins? I was just off Queen Charlotte Island on May 1 when the U. S. revenue cutter came. The American prize crew left me there, and I was ordered to make for Sitka. I remonstrated with him, alleging it was no offence to have arms aboard, but to no avail. I reported to the captain of the Pheasant at Sitka. The American prize crew left me there, and I was ordered to Victoria to report to Collector of Customs Milne. I told the captain of the Pheasant it was an injustice. The mere possession of arms was no offence. I am wrongly seized. I am confident that my schooner will be restored to me as soon as the circumstances of the case will be made clear.'"

Collector of Customs Milne was seen and said the captain had told materially the same story to him. He could do nothing, however, still further instructions came. The collector continued: "I have placed officers in charge of the Shelby. Her log and register have been handed over. I cannot say upon what charge she will be prosecuted, or, in fact, what will be done to her. I may know better to-morrow."

On the margin of the register of the Shelby is written the following: "The schooner Shelby has been seized by the Corwin for having on board seals and sealing implements in prohibited waters, and has been turned over by Captain C. L. Hooper of the U. S. revenue cutter service. She is hereby ordered to proceed to Victoria and report to customs there." The above is signed by W. G. Garforth, lieutenant-commander of the British cruiser Pheasant. The log of the Shelby shows that when seized she was at lat. 52 degrees 52 min. 10 seconds north; and long. 134 degrees 10 min. 58 seconds west. This would make her about sixty miles from the shore of Haida Island, of one of the Queen Charlotte group.

A singular fact in connection with the seizure is that the sealers Victoria, Ainoko and Kate were boarded by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, and had their arms sealed, but their papers were not taken nor was a prize crew put aboard. The circumstances are similar, and the sealers cannot understand what necessitated a difference of action.

THE OBSEQUES.

Washington, May 29.—It was just 12:15 o'clock when the train started and, if schedule time is made, it will reach Chicago at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The train in its appointment was one of unique magnificence and was made up of five Baltimore and Ohio Pullman coaches drawn by one of the most powerful and fastest running engines employed in the service. The first coach was occupied by the casket and catafalque and a military guard, and the rear coach by the Gregham family. The others were devoted to the President and the various members of the cabinet and other officials, unaccompanied by their wives. When all the members of the funeral party had entered the train, word was passed along the line and the train slowly moved out of the station, the waiting crowds standing with uncovered heads,

THOUSAND SEAL SKINS.

Large Catch of the Canadian Fishing Schooners in the Western Waters.

Fishing Schooners and Their Catches are Enumerated in Detail.

With the exception of the Mary Taylor, the Bend and the unfortunate Earl, that was sunk in the last Sunday, all the schooners in this coast have arrived in here were thirty-four schooners fishing on the western coast. The large catch falls short of 6500. The total has to be deducted 322 brought by the Director in the Atlantic en route from Halifax to and perhaps 124 skins that the Shelby had when boarded by Hooper of the United States cutter Corwin, sealed and ordered to proceed to Victoria. On the West coast are four schooners, Sapphire, San Jose and Fawn; and on South Bend may be there, as reported making for the West coast days ago. The sealings and the catch of each are as follows:

Master.	Catch.
Meyer	102
J. Hietala	66
J. Williams	51
C. Jipson	65
Chief, J. Naussom	58
Id. G. Chipps	109
R. Southby	15
Hackett	224
W. W. Ward	323
Ward, H. T. Seward	503
Hattie Magnusen	147
A. J. Gould	324
Rich, S. Balcom	145
Moore, C. Hackett	105
E. McKel	82
Harold	108
E. Shields	107
R. Balcom	187
nd, J. J. Whiteley	143
es, D. Martin	257
Heater	325
Buckholz	192
M. Smith, L. McGrath	285
S. D. Macaulay	231
W. W. Cox	322
L. McLean	150
M. Foley	145
Keefe	248
atch	6124

These figures have to be added the catch of the Mary Taylor and the Earl. There are 22 sealers on these coast. No information has been received of their catch.

KEY GOES TO JAIL.

Special Treasury Agent Denied a New Trial.

John Enoch Talbot, Captain of the bark Santa Jose de la Plata, has arrived at Port Town, about three weeks ago provisions being scarce and the vessel was in predicament, as a calm prevailed which was out of the ordinary track of the sea. After a very anxious time she was shipwrecked and received a lion's share of the Port Town.

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16, "Go ye," etc.; and St. Matthew xxviii, 19 and 20.

These three texts will suffice for our purpose at this time to prove that our Lord did establish doctrines or principles, and command His apostles to carry them out, even to the observing of "all things," whatsoever had been commanded.

2. Prove that the apostles carried out to the end of their days the commands mentioned in the foregoing texts.

The first of these proofs we have in Acts i, 38 and 41. Here we have the account of the first fulfillment of the command, "Go preach," etc.; and baptism as the result of belief. Again, Acts viii, 12, 13, 20 to 38; ix, 18; x, 47; xviii, 8. Again, Romans vi, 2 and 3.

And here let me say it has always been plain to me that the doctrine of infant baptism was entirely wanting in the New Testament; the difficulty being got over, however, by myself as well as by many others, namely, by the fact that the Prayer Book did not forbid adult baptism by immersion, if any should desire that mode.

At the same time I feel satisfied that if I had ever before given the subject as much research, time, and thought as I have in this last year, and especially these last few months, I should have taken this step before to-day.

I trust, therefore, that these statements are sufficient to prove the points which we have had under consideration, and have demonstrated the Baptist Church to be what I have claimed for her.

But we will go further under the third head and show that from the very first day upon which the reformation light began to dawn, the voice of the Baptist Church was heard, asserting the right to follow the principles laid down by our Lord, establish as far as possible the path of Christian liberty, and probably by far the largest number of those men who laid down their lives for this same Christian liberty which we enjoy to-day were Baptists.

Anyone who will take the trouble to look up the seven articles published in 1521 upon which the Baptist Church is founded, will I am sure, at once recognize the commands of our Lord to His disciples as to what His church should be, and of whom it should be composed.

The first man to give his life to seal his testimony for Christ in England was a Baptist, and what is equally important is that the first society of people to set apart a special day upon which to pray for the spread of the Gospel in foreign parts was the Baptists.

The first man to respond to the call of God to carry the Gospel to the heathen was Dr. William Carey, who, in 1793, sailed for India, where he devoted his life to the translation of the Bible into some of the various languages and dialects of India.

Coming to this great continent, we find the first Baptist church established in America by one man in 1639, and as far as I can gather by the researches I have made, there stand to-day upon the membership roll of the Baptist Church upon this continent over 6,000,000 names of men and women who have, in compliance with the command of our Lord, and the practice of the Apostolic church, followed the only Scriptural path to the Kingdom of God on earth, namely, by being immersed as believers.

And of these 6,000,000, not one has been received into the church in infancy, or even in childhood, but in every case they have been of such mature years as to be baptized of their own free will, led only by the dictates of the Holy Spirit, and as I have seen in this church called upon to relate before the congregation their Christian experience, and what is leading them to seek admission to Christ's church.

Now is this all in this connection, for these converts are given to understand that they must at once assume some of the responsibilities of the church militant, by presenting their time, their talent and their money to the cause of Christ.

The outcome of all this is a live, aggressive church, with her sons and daughters penetrating the darkness and heathen superstition of every part of the earth upon which the foot of the missionary has been able to tread, carrying with them the glorious light and liberty with which they themselves have been enlightened and set free.

While at home, in every church, there are societies of devoted, consecrated young people banded together to spread the same precious truths by which their own lives have been blessed.

There are many other points upon which I would like to touch, but time will not permit on this occasion. I hope, however, to take up several other matters of importance through the church papers at an early date.

In conclusion let me say to all: "Search well the Scriptures, try to grasp fully their import, and when you have arrived at your prayerful conclusions, then apply the words of our text to your own case.

If you find you are fully persuaded as to the stand you have taken for God and truth, then hold to it through life and death.

On the other hand, you find conscience saying, as in my own case, that while you are perfectly clear as to your acceptance by God as one of His children, and yet that you have all this time disobeyed His command in not being baptized as one believing, then I invite you to follow the example of me and mine, that your joy may be full. The step may cost you a great deal of thought, and even anxiety, as it has done myself, in fact, we do not know how much it does cost to step out of the paths in which we have been brought up, and especially in this case with church matters and matters relating to our Christian experience.

Yet I am fully satisfied that there are heights and depths and lengths and breadths of blessed Christian experience not yet attained to by many, even in this city, because they do not for themselves find out their position before God, but are satisfied to be led very much like the blind being led by the blind. Do not then count the cost on the wrong side. Let your decision be, cost what it may. "Having found the open door, by God's help I will go in therewith."

—Whit Monday evening an organ recital will be given by Mr. Bridgman at St. John's church. Rev. Percival Jenas and Canon Paddon will conduct the services.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily.

The funeral of the late Alfred Blake took place Saturday afternoon at 2:30, from the Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street.

The Danube docked at 8 on Sunday night from the north. She had a pleasant trip.

A dastardly attempt to burn down a dwelling house was made on Friday night. At 10:30 o'clock Chief Deary received word that a building on Lansdowne Road, Oakland estate, had been on fire.

The body of Charles Norlin, a sealer, lies at the city morgue. Norlin is supposed to have been drowned by falling from Grant's wharf, and Coroner Hasell being absent from the city nothing can be done until his return on Tuesday.

From Tuesday's Daily. Mrs. Mary Millington, aged 59, died yesterday morning of cancer. She had been sick for a long while. Deceased was a native of Gloucester, Eng.

On Thursday next three small survey parties, under the direction of Messrs. Bell, Fry and Devereux, leave for Bute Inlet, from which point they commence work on the survey of lands along the supposed route of the British Pacific railroad.

W. McDowell, son of W. McDowell of Superior street, James Bay, has passed the final examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, with honors, his name appearing ninth in the honor list.

Messrs. A. Cunningham and Frank Coombs, of Great Falls, Montana, who have been in the city for several days, left this morning for Comox, accompanied by Mr. James Dunsmuir.

Twelve hundred sealskins were shipped by Boscowitz & Son to London this morning. The skins were mostly small coast catches.

In the case of Charles Norlin, drowned near Point Ellice bridge, the coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly. A rider followed the verdict asking that a substitute be appointed to act in the stead of Coroner Hasell in case of absence from the city.

The London, Eng., Standard states that the Holt-Oceanic line of ships which have been running from Liverpool to Yokohama, will continue their journey to British Columbia ports and to San Francisco.

The funeral took place this afternoon of Clarence Helmcken, the youngest son of Pandora avenue. The little fellow, who died on Sunday, was very popular among his playmates and the neighbors, and although his death had been expected for some time, it was a shock to his friends.

Bowker Park is no more. It is now Stanley Park, and the lessee, R. Starling, seems to be the right man in the right place. He has prepared a select programme of races to be held on Saturday, June 8th next, consisting of steeplechasing and running races, steeplechase for polo ponies, open steeplechase, Indian pony race and a grand steeplechase open to all gentlemen hunters.

A dispatch from Port Townsend says: "The British tug Mogul, which was run ashore recently, is still near Cape Flattery on the beach and in a fair condition, although too far gone for the company to get any good out of the hull. The company was awaiting a favorable opportunity for getting at the vessel at extreme low tide in order to get the machinery and boiler out. These valuable parts are still in good condition, the only damage sustained being that occasioned by contact with the sea water. So far the sides have not allowed any operations with the aforementioned object in view, but those who are interested say they will be able to accomplish this at the first full moon in the month of June, as tides at that time will get very low."

At four this morning the Beatrice cast anchor in the harbor. Capt. Macaulay reported at the customs this morning the capture of 231 skins. She brought down Mark, a seaman employed on board the Fawn, who met with a serious accident near Icy Cape, Alaska. He and two others were in one of the lost boats of the Fawn and had made land, after several days at sea without food or water. He was loading his gun when the cartridge exploded and landed in his left hand. Mate French Lewis and W. Arlette were the other occupants of the lost boat. They had a rough time of it. The Otto was spoken April 30 by the Beatrice. She was making for the Copper Islands to be ready for the opening of the season there. The schooner Fawn is at Kyququot with a catch of 248 skins.

Zoe Gayton, the female pedestrian, who has made a reputation as a distance walker by several times crossing the continent, is in the city with her manager, Mr. Marshall. She came here for the celebration, and on Monday took a run out to Sooke lake, returning last evening. On June 15th she starts from Portland on a trip around the world for a wager made with members of the Olympic club of San Francisco. She goes across the continent from Portland, takes a boat to Liverpool, from there to Manchester and then to London and Dover, and from there to Calais. Her trip will end at Victoria, it being her intention to return from Hongkong on one of the Empresses. She is given eighteen months in which to cover the land portion of the trip, and will be accompanied by three men. Miss Gayton was the first woman to walk from San Francisco to New York, and was given a big reception along the route.

The charge of malicious injury to property laid by E. M. Johnson against F. S. Findley was dismissed by the police magistrate yesterday. He was ordered to pay the costs in the assault case.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The Astoria is the name of the companion ship to the Chittagong of the Orient line. The Astoria will sail from the Orient for America in June. She is of 2828 tons gross register, and is 309 feet long, 41.1 feet wide, and 18.6 feet deep. She has a registered tonnage of 5000 and is registered at Lloyd's as 100 A1.

The shingle mills in Westminster and Vancouver, says the Columbian, have more orders on hand than they can attend to for the time being, and the great pity is that the price cannot be raised to give a respectable margin of profit. The time seems to have come, a prominent manufacturer says, when the demand warrants an increase in price, but, unfortunately, the mills on the Sound are so numerous that, although they also are over-loaded with orders, the competition of their agents keeps the figures below living prices.

The case of Regina v. Matson is being tried at the assizes to-day. This action is brought against the prisoner Matson on a charge of arson in setting fire to the residence of one Fred Smith, who lived at Spring Ridge, last New Year's. Matson had been an unsuccessful rival for Mrs. Hunter's hand, but Smith (the prosecutor in the present case) is married to her. The theory of the crown is that Matson, prompted by an attack of jealousy, set fire to the house, as he told Mrs. Smith that she would never live with Smith, and if she did he would burn her house down. Mr. P. S. Lampan appears on behalf of the prisoner, the deputy attorney-general for the crown. The case is before Mr. Justice Drake.

The following grand jurors were sworn in: J. J. Downey, foreman; Albert R. Baker, T. G. Challenor, Thos. Elliott, J. B. Giffen, J. C. Keith, G. A. Kirk, Max Leiser, F. Norris, Robt. Porter, George S. Russell, J. Sayward, W. Smith, William Wilby and George Wynn.

His lordship then addressed the grand jury, saying that there were four cases in which true bills had already been found, and the remaining ones only would come before them. He told the jury their duty in regard to finding true bills and that they were not to try the case but were only to be satisfied that there was a prima facie case to go to the jury. They would have to deal with a charge of keeping a gaming house preferred against Lee Heng Yuen, and in the law was so finely laid down now regarding what was gaming, difficulties that judges formerly had were now almost entirely done away with. His lordship read the sections of the code stating what was gaming.

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SEALERS HAVE GREAT LUCK

Vessels on the Japanese Side Are Reported Doing Very Well This Season.

While the small seal catch on this shore of the Pacific has disheartened the sealers, the news received from the Orient this morning has had an exhilarating effect. The schooner in Japanese waters are doing well, very well indeed. The catch will more than double the catch on this side if the good news that has been received by the ten Canadian schooners is repeated in regard to the remaining twelve sealers not yet heard from.

The Canadian schooner Mermald has the excellent catch of 1,113 skins. The local houses of R. P. Rithet & Co. and E. B. Marvin & Co., and are the latest returns—up to May 9. The Canadian schooner Mermald has the excellent catch of 1,113 skins.

The local sealers are much elated over the good news, and, although they fared ill themselves, they are glad to learn that the brethren in the sealing occupation are not by themselves in the lurch. The arrival of the next Oriental steamer is looked forward to with great expectations, for that the 2000 mark may be reached by several of the Canadian sealers.

CANADIAN CATCH. Mermald (gold Panther) 1113. Pioneer (gold Panther) 900. Annie (gold Panther) 850. Arlette 850. City of San Diego 750. Idaetta (American but owned in Victoria) 750. Brenda 750. Mary Ellen 750. Vera 670. Borealis 661. Total 6700.

AMERICAN CATCH. Emma Louise 350. Louis Olsen 413. Mascot 200. W. H. Alger 200. Anacanda 200. Alton 250. Edward E. Webster 327. Herman 300. J. Eppinger 700. Rattler 400. Winchester 450. Theresa Fleesch 200. Mattie T. Dyer 224. Theresa 138. W. Ainsworth 445. Total 4743.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ST. CLAIR. Dies in London after a Useful Career—Other Naval News. Captain Adolphus St. Clair, who for three years commanded H. M. S. Chantrel on the Pacific station, died in London on May 6. He was only recently appointed to H. M. S. Edinburgh, guardship at Queensferry. At the time of his death Captain St. Clair was 45 years of age. He had seen considerable service both at home and abroad. During the Chilean revolution, while in command of H. M. S. Chantrel, he rendered conspicuous service to the British community at Valparaiso. It was unanimously acknowledged by the Chilean press and the European inhabitants of Valparaiso that after the capture of that city, Captain St. Clair exposed his life in the public interest, and behaved with great gallantry and good judgment, and in recognition of his services the merchants of the city presented him with a magnificent vase. Captain St. Clair was very popular in Victoria and his friends will be pained to hear of his death.

Proby, Assistant Engineer Richard C. Cleave has been appointed to H. M. S. Royal Arthur. Mr. W. C. Burnett, of the Victoria ship, recently promoted to be chief engineer, leaves in a few days for England.

The flagship, accompanied by one of the other ships, will go to Vancouver for the celebration on July 1st. H. M. S. Eyeacott, which went into the dock on Monday, will be there for about six weeks, very extensive repairs being necessary.

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



SPRING ASSIZES.

Opening of the Court This Morning—The McInnes Case.

The spring assizes opened this morning with Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. The following grand jurors were sworn in: J. J. Downey, foreman; Albert R. Baker, T. G. Challenor, Thos. Elliott, J. B. Giffen, J. C. Keith, G. A. Kirk, Max Leiser, F. Norris, Robt. Porter, George S. Russell, J. Sayward, W. Smith, William Wilby and George Wynn.

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Regina vs. McInnes & McInnes was first proceeded with. Alison A. N. Richards, Q. C., and the deputy attorney-general appear for the prosecution, F. B. Gregory for W. W. E. McInnes and the defendant T. R. E. McInnes will conduct his own case. Mr. Gregory made many objections to the indictment, which contained interlineations which were not initialed by the foreman of the grand jury. Mr. Richards explained that the true bill had been found at Nanaimo, and the accused had been there tried, but the jury disagreed. A plea of not guilty had been entered and any objection to the indictment was now late. The court overruled the objection and the jury was sworn, with H. F. Langton as foreman.

Hon. A. N. Richards in opening the case for the crown explained that magistrates under the acts relating to them were required quarterly to make returns to the provincial secretary of all convictions made by them, sentences given and fines collected, and for neglecting to fulfill this requirement the magistrate was liable to a fine of \$200 for each such case. Mr. Richards stated that the Nainimo magistrate, had failed to make returns under the statute. In November, 1883, suits were brought in the names of Philip Ross and J. D. Ross against Planta for having failed to comply with the act. The two defendants, who were practicing together as solicitors in Nanaimo, were the plaintiffs' solicitors. A few days later Planta settled the cases with the accused by paying them \$300, \$250 of which they kept themselves. The offence was known as compounding a quiet action.

Herbert Stanton was the first witness. He is the registrar of the court at Nanaimo, and produced the books of his office showing the entries of the suits against Planta. Van M. McInnes, of Nanaimo, stated that defendants had told him that the bringing of the quiet action against Planta was another way of bringing up his (witness's) charges against the police. Witness had made charges against Gibbs for taking money illegally and went to defendants to bring an action, but they did not bring one but got Gibbs put out anyway.

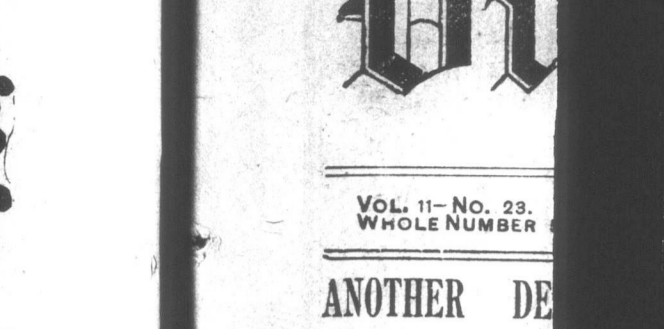
His lordship here remarked that he did not see what all this had to do with the case. Cross-examined by Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, witness said he was present when Ross was given \$50 by defendants, who stated that Planta had paid it to recoup the money Ross had paid in court for his boys' fines, and at the same time they said they had been paid their costs. Stewart, teller of the Bank of British Columbia at Nanaimo, proved the payment to McInnes & McInnes of Planta's \$300 check.

Mr. Gregory in opening the case for the defence stated that the defence would not deny having taken \$300 from Mr. Planta, but they had taken it in settlement of the claims of Ross and others for the expenses they had been put to by the police prosecution, and not to compound the quiet action.

T. R. E. McInnes was the first witness. He told of the troubles arising out of the alleged irregularities of the police department at Nanaimo. After the Ross vs. Planta case was issued the next day Planta came to him and asked, "What is all this about?" Witness offered to go into detail and Planta refused to hear it. Planta said he would pay \$500 rather than have any dust kicked up, and asked what costs and expenses his (defendants') clients had been put to. He went roughly over the two weeks' work his firm had done and three months' ahead and also \$50 for Ross, and answered \$350. Planta agreed to give \$300, which was accepted.

Mr. Gregory witness said he had taken an active part in the last provincial elections. Just before the election there was a public meeting at Dallas Square, Nanaimo, of which he was chairman. The attorney-general, the present chief justice, was there, and when he (witness) left his chair once for a moment the late attorney-general jumped into it. The witness took him by the shoulders and put him out. To Mr. Richards witness said he had seen a letter from the late attorney-general to Mr. Simpson, of Nanaimo, advising him to settle a quiet action against a Comox justice of the peace. Mr. Richards was cross-examining on the witness's belief as to the meaning of the Magistrates Act, when Mr. Gregory objected on the ground that Mr. Richards was making speeches to the jury and not allowing witness to answer. His lordship said that a good deal of latitude was being given. It may be that the matter that was being gone into was a proper subject to be dealt with by the Law Society. Mr. McInnes was not on trial for not being so experienced a lawyer as Mr. Richards.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Gregory not calling any witnesses for his client. After luncheon Mr. T. R. E. McInnes addressed the jury on his own behalf; he dwelt strongly on the evidence of Planta to the effect that he did not pay the \$300 to settle the quiet actions but to prevent "a dust being kicked up" by a police investigation. His argument was that the whole prosecution was prompted by political animus.



Prisco the Son Horror Not Church Miss Harrington O dered-Attem the E

San Francisco, Jun bolical crime, bearing to the horrible traged church, was unearthe the discovery that M ton, aged 35, who o at 1017 Ellis street, and murdered in her being locked and the apartment and her e fire. All the drawe room were open and several articles of jew having been stolen, occupy rooms in the strangers about or scound. Attention y by smoke issuing fr ton's rooms. Whe broken open the bed centre of the room w fire, and beneath clothes was the bloo Miss Harrington. T her body was badly h had escaped the flame The murder was p Stab wounds were fortunate woman's b face. Her jaw was t of the police is t was in the room M tered. The man then saulted her, set fire to conceal his crime, and room, escaped, locking rying off the key.

Miss Harrington ha eph, who resides in S sister, Mrs. J. A. Jack a will discovered in q ueathed her propert with deposits aggrega found, but there was gold which Miss Harr possession at noon to say that Miss Harrin caller, who was accus her flat. A buggy wa of her residence this Harrington rented ro a Japanese was. He left the flat to-day looking for him.

F. Kano, a Japanes the house, has been investigation of the m key to the front doo, slightly burned. H saying that while m gas burner in the stor played he turned on t and lighted a match. lowed, which burned happened three weeks ther of an incriminat found upon him.

The police are looki tor Buck, of Solano co explain his connection woman. A photograp found in Miss Harrington's room, occupant of the house of the only man who Harrington. They s whose photograph was quently on her and too Harrington was made night. It showed th the unfortunate woman cious one and that deat quickly. The skull v pulp, and the exami the opinion that the w

An Ashcroft Correspondent Speaks of Politics in That Growing Town. A correspondent writing from Ashcroft under date of May 25, says that politics are not dead in Ashcroft as is easily seen by the arrival of our candidate, Hewitt Bostock, on Monday to set the pot a-simmering again. He remained till Tuesday afternoon, and strengthened the friendly disposition towards himself by becoming acquainted with many friends of Liberalism and free trade here. He speaks very confidently in regard to his chances of success in the districts which he has already visited, so, if the Kootenay district is in his favor, Mr. Mara's chances of election are woefully slim, for Lillooet, Yale and Cariboo are even more tired of the present government at Ottawa than is Kootenay.

Mr. Bostock left on Tuesday to visit Lillooet and Cariboo. There were several ridiculously silly reports in circulation, started by some weak-minded opponent, which Mr. Bostock's appearance soon caused to fall flat and which it is useless to mention, such as he is "a dupe," or has committed the unpardonable offence of being born "an Englishman." The first report is too stupidly silly to require an answer. The second offence (?) his birth, is true, but being of English birth does not prevent him being a Canadian; and I defy anyone to point out a truer or more loyal Canadian than Hewitt Bostock. It is his love for Canada and his belief in British Columbia's mines and agricultural pursuits that have caused him to invest so heavily in our province's various industries. But there was a more serious charge set in circulation by some more cunning schemer who sees that the Liberal candidate will be elected by an overwhelming majority, unless, by circulating some, contemptible lie, his friends can be turned against him. Some one fit only for falsehoods and Tory corruption accused Mr. Bostock of favoring separate schools. That accusation is false. The question was asked, and he said, no, he did not favor separate schools. Many in this district would work against their financial interests rather than favor separate schools, so it is gratifying to be able to say that Mr. Bostock does not favor them. So all may vote with clear consciences for free trade, with tariff for revenue only, and thus get rid of the ring of monopolists in the east that is sucking the circulating wealth—the life-blood of Canadian property—into the coffers of a few money-grabbers. What with Chinamen in the west and the protection of money-grabbing monopolists in the east, it is no wonder that the circulating wealth of Canada is disappearing.

Free from Eru as ever they were. M is that of a car-drive be out in cold and w their faces before n never returned."—T. S. Stafford, Ont.

Ayer's Ointment advertisement with text 'CURED BY AYER'S OINTMENT' and 'I was afflicted for eight months with Rheumatism...'