

The Semi-Weekly Economist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MAY 7 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII NO. 47

THE NEW CABINET.

How It Is Regarded by Leading Newspapers in Montreal and Toronto.

The Quebec Contingent Specially Acceptable—Compliments for Hugh John Macdonald.

MONTREAL, May 2.—(Special)—The general feeling in this district in regard to the new ministry is that Sir Charles Tupper has succeeded in forming the strongest possible government. The new blood introduced into the ministry is regarded as most beneficial. The Quebec representation is looked upon as particularly strong.

The Gazette says: "Altogether it will be a cabinet of good men that will appeal to the country under the banner of the National Policy, and the leadership promises to realize those expectations of success that its followers feel justified in entertaining. The most prominent figure politically in this province to-day is Hon. A. R. Angers. Some time ago when he withdrew from the Bowell administration it was predicted that he would prove a thorn in the side of the Conservative party when they went to the polls; but the reverse has proven to be the case. Associated with him is Hon. Mr. Taillon, who, as premier of Quebec, has given that province an honest administration, which it never received under Liberal rule."

Mr. Tisdale, who comes in to take charge of the department of militia and defence, has a knowledge of the militia which will make the discharge of his duties something more than theoretical. "The cabinet has gained strength through the addition of Hugh John Macdonald, not only in Manitoba but throughout the whole Dominion, and his presence will do much to sustain the old enthusiasm which has made the Conservatives so successful in the past. It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status. "There is every reason to believe that during the time he was reconstructing his cabinet, the Premier has had confidential communications with leading Conservatives all over the country."

OTTAWA, May 2.—Mr. Tisdale arrived here this morning and was sworn in as Minister of Militia at noon. The treasury board has a protracted session, and this afternoon the cabinet was revising the draft of the manifesto to the people of Canada. It will be published on Monday. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, and Quebec ministers went to Montreal to-night, but will return here on Monday. Sir Charles Tupper fires the first gun of the campaign under Mr. Greenway's windows at Winnipeg.

When the experimental shipment of jobbers is being conveyed to the Pacific a consignment of live Tommy cod will be sent to the territories and be placed in one of the saline lakes there as an experiment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Belleville to-day. Only three of his friends saw him off.

Chief Justice Allan of New Brunswick has resigned. He has been succeeded by C. M. Beecher of Westminster. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster and Hon. Mr. Prior to-day, to urge that some protection be granted to the lumber industry on the Pacific coast.

Hon. Mr. Daly will fulfill an engagement to address the sons of Ontario at Chicago next Wednesday. Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for New will be warden of the Kingston penitentiary.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Sir Charles Tupper has made the following engagements: Winnipeg, Friday next; Toronto, May 14; Montreal, May 18; Quebec, May 20. He goes thence to Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, and after that to Ontario. An important meeting of council was held this afternoon. It is reported to-night that several appointments were made, including the following, but the report lacks authoritative confirmation: L. Z. Jones, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, to be agent of the marine department at Quebec, vice Gregory superannuated; J. H. Metcalfe, ex-M.P. for Kingston, to be warden of the Kingston penitentiary; Dr. Ryan, Kingston, surgeon of the Kingston penitentiary, vice Dr. Strange, superannuated; Justice Tupper to be Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

Chief Justice Allen, who has resigned the position. Mr. McLeod, ex-M.P., to be judge of the Superior court of New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy created by Judge Tuck's promotion. An extensive seizure of American nets has been made by the Dominion cruiser Petrel in Lake Erie. MONTREAL, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview, said he had no apprehension as to the coming elections. Information from the Maritime Provinces goes to show that the government will come out as strong as it was in the last house, and everything indicates that Quebec will nobly respond to duty's call. He thought Ontario would furnish the greatest surprise and

would certainly send as strong a government deputation to the next as to the last Parliament. The acceptance of office by Mr. Hugh John Macdonald had produced the best possible effect, and the Premier predicted a decisive triumph in the Northwest for the Conservative party.

In an interview Hon. Hugh Macdonald said he has no doubt that Mr. McKay would easily defeat Mr. Laurier in Saskatchewan. Mr. Taillon will, he said, contest Mr. Chapleau's old constituency, Terrebonne. Mr. Bergeron, the deputy speaker, in an interview, said that he was perfectly satisfied with Quebec's representatives and expects a great victory.

Sir Adolphe Caron's paper, La Minerve, in an article eulogistic of the French members, said the exigencies of the situation required them to displace Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and Sir Charles Tupper could not have made a more acceptable change. It is said Sir Adolphe Caron does not care for the high commissionership and will devote himself to journalism.

TORONTO, May 4.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat has accepted an invitation to join his forces with Mr. Laurier in the coming campaign. This announcement comes in the shape of a letter published to-day, which he sent to Mr. Laurier. The most significant feature of it is that Sir Oliver will not resign the Ontario Premiership just now. This is construed to mean that while he yields to Mr. Laurier's urgent solicitations for help, he is not willing to run any risks and will hold on to the Premiership until he sees Mr. Laurier Mowat's move is considered here to convey a forecast of defeat for Mr. Laurier. Sir Oliver announces his general sympathy with the policy of the Liberals and hopes that Mr. Laurier will have a longer term of power than fell to the lot of the late Alexander Mackenzie. It is probable that until Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick returns from California, Hon. A. S. Hardy will be acting Premier and Attorney-General.

The World discussing Sir Oliver Mowat's letter to Mr. Laurier, which it prints simultaneously with the Globe, says it is one of the most important political pronouncements made in Ontario for years. The World claims to have a longer term of power than fell to the lot of the late Alexander Mackenzie. It is probable that until Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick returns from California, Hon. A. S. Hardy will be acting Premier and Attorney-General.

WINNIPEG, May 4.—(Special)—There is already great activity in political circles here. Both parties have opened committee rooms in the city and are beginning what promises to be the bitter contest of the Dominion elections. The Conservatives are making extensive preparations for the welcome to Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald, who will reach the city on Thursday night. The speech by Sir Charles on Friday night is looked upon as highly important from a campaign standpoint, as it will be the opening in the fight from the Conservative camp.

At a Liberal convention held at Morris to-day Mr. A. F. Martin was nominated to oppose Mr. Lariviere, Conservative, in Provencher. Mr. Martin was formerly leader of the opposition in the legislature.

HAMILTON, May 4.—The temperance executive committee has decided to nominate W. W. Buchanan, editor of the Templer, for the House of Commons. LINDSAY, May 4.—Dr. Vrooman, of Little Britain, ex-Warden of Victoria county, has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for South Victoria. MILTON, May 4.—The Conservatives of Hamilton have renominated David Henderson, late M. P., for the House of Commons.

MAY DAY CELEBRATED.

LONDON, May 1.—Advices received from throughout the continent of Europe show that there have been small socialist and labor meetings incident to May day, but there has been little suspension of work in spite of the apprehension which was felt that the day would be characterized by widespread labor disturbances. There has been no disorder whatever, except at Vienna and Bilbao, Spain. In Vienna all work was entirely suspended and meetings of laborers were held in every quarter of the city and were very largely attended. These meetings adopted resolutions in favor of universal suffrage. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon enormous crowds proceeded along the Ringstrasse to the Prater, where the restaurants were crammed full of people, 90,000 people. Notwithstanding this vast concourse quiet obtained until a dispute arose in the evening between some Bohemian women and the land-lord of the big Svoboda restaurant. A fierce fight ensued with the mounting and foot police. Numbers of persons, including women and children, were seriously wounded by sabres, and the hand of one person was cut off. The military was summoned by telephone, and two squadrons of lancers with drawn sabres galloped to the Prater, followed by four battalions of infantry, who hastened to the scene by 8 o'clock. Intense excitement was caused throughout the city by the rioting and by vague fears of arrests were spread and ninety persons injured were taken to the hospital, while large numbers of those who were hurt were carried to their homes by friends. Order was finally restored in the city by 8 o'clock. At Bilbao, in Spain, in Catalonia and Arabele district struck and became riotous so that the gens d'armes were obliged to fire upon them to suppress the disturbance.

LATEST FROM LONDON. AN EXTENSIVE PLOT.

South African Company's Charter May Be Revoked—Short Life for French Ministry.

Britain May Occupy the Upper Nile Country and Evacuate Cairo.

LONDON, May 2.—The disclosures made by the publication at Pretoria of the telegrams captured by the Boers when Dr. Jameson was made prisoner, continue to be the one great subject for comment of the press and among people of all classes. The newspapers are full of references to the affair, and they scarcely dare to predict what will be its eventual outcome. Everybody seems to be waiting for events and it is believed that still more startling developments are coming. The general public and the newspapers, as a rule, are partially ashamed of the whole business, and are calling for the punishment of Cecil Rhodes and his associates high and low. It is expected that the statement which the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, will make on the subject in the house on Monday next, will decide the fate of the British Chartered South African Company. The general opinion is that its charter will be revoked and that steps will be taken to punish all those who were concerned in the raid into the Transvaal. It is recognized on all sides that President Kruger is master of the situation, and that Great Britain will have to steer most skillfully in order to avoid a racial war in South Africa.

According to the London correspondent of the Novosti of St. Petersburg, who claims to have obtained his information from a British Cabinet minister, Great Britain in the Sudan campaign is to occupy the Equatorial province, and when she establishes herself on the Upper Nile evacuate Cairo and the Lower Nile. Continuing, the correspondent of the Novosti claims to have been informed that the operations against the dervishes will be conducted jointly by Great Britain, the Congo Free State and Italy. From Dongola, Suakin and Uganda, a railway is to be built across the desert, from Suakin, and thus Great Britain will still have a hold on Egypt by her occupation of the Upper Nile, even if Europe insists upon her evacuating that country. It is further stated that the British do not object to the neutralization of Egypt, although she will not allow any other power to establish itself in that country.

A very short life is predicted for the new cabinet ministry. Its very existence depends entirely upon playing one group against another, and with the exception of M. Hanotaux the cabinet is composed of men to patch up a compromise with the senate and introduce a series of state socialism proposals in which public works and old age pensions will take a leading part.

M. Hanotaux is a pronounced Anglophile and has always been opposed to the English interests. Consequently his appointment as minister of foreign affairs has been received with little pleasure in Great Britain. On the other hand and from Russia it is said that M. Hanotaux's appointment especially, and the change of the ministry as a whole, have been very acceptable. The impression is, however, followed by others who may last until the present elections. In the meantime the Socialists are getting more violent; the Conservatives and Republicans more alarmed, and the revisionists campaign more acute, indicating that the President Faure will soon have to face an exceedingly difficult situation.

The private view of the academy display of the year is fast declining in popularity as a fashion. The function yesterday's view attracted comparatively little interest. The shipbuilding business on the Clyde is the best attained in years. All trade differences have been settled and there is enough work to keep the yards busy during 1896. During the past month twenty vessels, aggregating 43,000 tons, have been launched on the Clyde, making seventy-three vessels, aggregating 142,000 tons, launched since the new year.

Among the reforms of the new kitchen committee of the House of Commons will be the substitution of waitresses for waiters. Robert Gomez, the Emperor William's sailing master, has arrived at Patrick on the Clyde, with the object of superintending the fitting out of His Majesty's new yacht, which will be launched about the middle of the month. Lord Salisbury will be on board during the voyage, and for that reason has gone to Berlin to consult with His Majesty. In connection with Lord Lansdale's visit to the German capital, it is reported that his trip is also connected with the Emperor William's desire to hear just how English society really feels towards him. The yacht which it is understood will be named the Meteor, after his old yacht boom, similar to the cutter "Titie," will make her debut at the South End regatta. Her design is still a secret. It is hinted that an extraordinary departure has been made in carrying the least of air. Her fittings are of the lightest possible character, but she has a handsome ladies' cabin and several staterooms. The new yacht will have a steel men's boom, similar to the cutter "Titie," except that it will be round instead of hexagonal.

It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury has decided to appoint Lord Lansdale, better known as Mr. Henry Matthews Q. C., formerly the Scotch Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador to Paris.

The Late Shah the Victim of a Liberated and Long Planned Conspiracy.

His Successor Enthroned Without any Disturbance—Full Confession by the Murderer.

TEHRAN, May 4.—The enthronement of the new Shah, Mozaffer-ed-Din, at Tabriz on Saturday was accomplished without any disorder. His Majesty started shortly after to attend the funeral of his father, whose body has been embalmed and will be interred at Koom. The new Shah has also been proclaimed here by the chief priest by order of the grand vizier, who has guaranteed to maintain order pending the arrival of his majesty. Telegrams announcing the allegiance of the governor, the prince's ministers and officials, are being received from all parts of the country.

The new Shah's elder brother, Massoud Mirza, governor of Isfahan, was one of the first to profess allegiance to the new Shah. No ground whatever has been found for the report that he was in any way connected with the fatal conspiracy. Massoud Mirza, in fact, sent a second telegram congratulating the Shah upon being notified of the appointment as governor of Isfahan. The grand vizier has also been confirmed, and, with the exception of some disturbance upon the part of troops at Shiraz, who asked for arrears of pay, there have been no disorders, and none are apprehended.

It has been definitely ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah is Mollah Reza, a follower of the well known agitator, Sheikh Jem Alledin, who was expelled in 1891, after having been convicted of high treason. Later Reza was also imprisoned for treason, but was liberated subsequently. After his release he continued his attacks upon the government, was again imprisoned and once more released. He actually granted a clemency shown him, Reza continued his agitation against the government, and when warned that he would again be arrested suddenly left the city. He is heard of in Constantinople, and instructions were telegraphed to that city to have the Persian agitator closely watched.

Additional reports from Constantinople advised the government here that Mollah Reza was corresponding with Sheikh Jem Alledin, and it is here that the plans for the assassination of the Shah are believed to have been laid. About two months ago Reza quietly left Constantinople, and actually met in the city of him was lost, but recently his presence has been known to the police authorities, who are now blamed for not having caused his arrest. They excuse themselves on the ground that the Shah's clemency to the assassin was exercised under the belief that Reza was of unsound mind and not responsible for his actions. Consequently it was believed that if he was taken into custody more than a year ago he would have been released again by the Shah's orders. The police therefore contented themselves with watching the Persian agitator.

Since his arrest Reza at first professed to have a confession in his own account and in the interests of his people, to whom, he claimed, reforms to which they were justly entitled had been refused. Later, however, the prisoner confessed that the assassination of the Shah was the outcome of a deliberate and long-planned conspiracy, and that he was chosen to do the deed. He added that he waited for two months for a favorable chance to shoot the Shah, which chance he was unable to obtain. Reza then decided to murder the grand vizier. It is also believed that the plot was more widespread than Reza ever knew, and it is admitted that some time must elapse before all the facts of the case are made public.

WOMEN AND METHODISM. CLEVELAND, May 2.—Three thousand people were in the hall yesterday morning when the great quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was called to order by Bishop Bowman. Nearly every country on the globe was represented. Bishop Bowman announced that the Bible which he used in the services was one which was used by John Wesley in his study in England. This historic treasure was presented to the conference some years ago. Bishop Ninde read from this Bible the 104th psalm. Bishop Vincent read the hymn,

after which prayer was offered by Bishop Foster. Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew Theological seminary, closed the devotional services.

When the name Lydia A. Trimble was announced a delegate was immediately appointed to enter a motion, as he declared until the committee should determine whether her election was legal. For a minute it looked as if the fight had started. Bishop Bowman, however, refused to entertain the motion, as he declared the convention was not organized. The tumultuous applause which followed the ruling of the chair indicated the strength of the woman suffrage faction of the delegation. This was the first skirmish, and as other names of women delegates were called no exception was taken. The secretary continued to call the roll. The conference decided to fill vacancies from the reserves and to adopt the rules of the last conference.

The fight over the rights of laymen on the floor of the convention was precipitated by Daniels, an Indiana who presented resolutions claiming the right to choose committees on which to serve in the same manner as ministerial delegates have made choice of committees on which they will serve, any previous arrangements notwithstanding. When the tumult following the presentation of these resolutions had subsided, Bishop Bowman ruled them out of order, still contending that the organization of the convention had not been perfected. The actual fight for the admission of women delegates was precipitated when Mr. Planet, of North Dakota, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed. This brought Dr. Buckley to the front, who challenged the right of women to seats in the convention. A scene of wild confusion followed. The question was finally disposed of by referring all questions of eligibility to a special committee consisting of twenty-eight members. The committee will report Monday, and in the meantime the women will be allowed seats in the convention.

In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the Emperor will ultimately approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the Press campaign on the subject, which is looked upon as intended to put him at variance with the cabinet, and the more so because he half believes that the projected reform will weaken the discipline of the army. It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health has been shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the reichstag and bundsrath, and his resignation of the office of chancellor cannot be far distant. But the Emperor is unable as yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp von Eulenburg, General von Waldersee and General von Alvensleben are mentioned in this connection. The latter two are committed to military reforms.

Dr. Langheld, the discoverer of the anti-microbion against consumption, is soon to publish a history of his discovery with details of his treatment. Dr. Langheld's preparation retains the ozone unchanged after a long exposure to the air, and the ozone is introduced into the blood, and exercises a strong anti-microbic influence. He has treated successfully several advanced cases of consumption and his treatment is now employed in the charity hospital. Dr. Langheld in the son of the chief naval chaplain at Kiel. He is not quite 30 years old and has travelled in East Africa, Brazil and Venezuela for several years, studying many interesting features of his profession. Many German physicians are skeptical as to the efficiency of the anti-microbion, and others warmly praise Dr. Langheld and are trying to interest the government in the discovery.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Mr. Armstrong, C.E., arrived here to-day with a staff of assistants to begin work on the Lake Dauphin road.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Cabinet Trouble Over the Military Tribunal Bill—Hohenlohe's Health Shattered.

The New Cure for Consumption—Its Discoverer and His Record.

BERLIN, May 2.—Rumors of another cabinet crisis have been current throughout the week, and some of the newspapers have even gone so far as to predict the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and the minister for war, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, immediately upon the return of the Emperor to this city. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals.

According to information obtained from inner circles, the military court procedure is antiquated, dating from 1848, is full of abuses; publicity is rigorously refused, and trials are only conducted in public in the case of the Bavarian army. Gen. Spitz, who is looked upon as likely to be appointed chief of the imperial court martial, drafted a bill to remedy these defects, and the measure outlined was approved by the cabinet and Bundesrat. The bill is now before the Emperor, who so far has not come to a decision in the matter. The King of Saxony, whose counsel is greatly valued by the Emperor, opposed the bill, and so does Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieut.-General von Blessen, who is the Emperor's favorite aide-de-camp.

In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the Emperor will ultimately approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the Press campaign on the subject, which is looked upon as intended to put him at variance with the cabinet, and the more so because he half believes that the projected reform will weaken the discipline of the army. It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health has been shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the reichstag and bundsrath, and his resignation of the office of chancellor cannot be far distant. But the Emperor is unable as yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp von Eulenburg, General von Waldersee and General von Alvensleben are mentioned in this connection. The latter two are committed to military reforms.

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James E. Nicholson.

Almost Passes Belief
Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with
CANCER ON THE LIP, AND IS CURED BY
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to eat into the flesh, spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared." spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

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The Colonist

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896. VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Sir Charles Tupper is the bete noir of the Opposition. They paint him in the darkest colors and will not allow that he possesses a single virtue.

What is of more importance, his public services place him in the front rank as a statesman. Besides, his party should remember the old Latin saw: 'It is justifiable to learn from the enemy.'

It will, we think, be admitted that Principal Grant is a better judge of men and that he knows more about Sir Charles Tupper's public career than any of the Premier's detractors.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

Some of the Grit newspapers in Quebec and elsewhere are doing what they can to fasten the blame of the failure to pass the Remedial Bill on the Bowell Government.

We do not think we need say another word in defence of those men whose obstructive tactics and interesting though somewhat discursive speeches killed the bill.

The Tribune speaks out of the fulness of its heart and according to its lights. It sees nothing wrong in a policy of obstruction provided it is resorted to accomplish a purpose of which it approves.

LAURIER'S LIEUTENANTS.

The local Opposition organ is continually accusing the members and the supporters of the Government of being corruptionists and boodlers.

Mr. Penny's colleague in the St. Ann's division is Mr. James McShane. Mr. McShane is known from one end of the Dominion to the other.

for a minister taking money from a contractor with his department, is in practical effect receiving a bribe.

Sir Charles Tupper shows that the Conservatives have not been forgetful of the interests of the farmer.

Your obedient servant, S. LEAUGE, Deputy Commissioner.

NOTE.—Mr. Charlebois was authorized to execute these works by letters from Hon. J. McShane, whose letters were only known to the Department of Public Works on the 15th of August.

What is to be thought of the man whom a most respectable newspaper can coolly and deliberately speak of in these terms, and about whose mismanagement of important affairs entrusted to him it can produce such damning proofs?

THE PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

It is impossible to read Sir Charles Tupper's address to the electors of Canada without being convinced that the Liberal-Conservative party has done a very great deal for this Dominion.

The protective policy to which every province of the Dominion and every class of its population owe so much was introduced and has been maintained by Conservative governments and supported by Conservative electors.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed by the Conservatives. It was from its inception to its completion opposed by the Liberals.

The establishment of lines of ocean steamships was also the work of the Conservative party. It is to the Conservatives that the people of Canada owe the Pacific line of splendid steamships and the Australian line, and Conservatives, as Sir Charles Tupper shows, are about establishing a fast Atlantic Canadian line.

So evident is it that the Conservative party is the party of progress that Canadians, whenever any new enterprise is started which requires the expenditure of public money to bring it to a successful issue, look to the Conservatives for aid.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell at Belleville. BELLEVILLE, May 5.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his daughter, Mrs. McCarthy, have arrived here.

A child was cured of cramp by a dose of two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease.

Canadians. He regards it in the proper light as a purely constitutional question, a question of the rights of the denominational minority under the constitution.

Sir Charles Tupper shows that the Conservatives have not been forgetful of the interests of the farmer.

Mr. Heinze's Enterprise—Sharks, Sharpeners and Claim Jumpers—Recent Great Discoveries.

Trail, B. C., May 4.—The foresight of E. S. Topping and the splendid enterprise of F. A. Heinze have created the town of Trail.

But he had divided that the mountains to the right and left of the Columbia were vast storehouses of precious metal.

It is impossible for a Conservative to read Sir Charles Tupper's moderate and mainly address at all carefully without being convinced that the Conservative party has done a very great deal for Canada.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Oatmeal, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell at Belleville. BELLEVILLE, May 5.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his daughter, Mrs. McCarthy, have arrived here.

A child was cured of cramp by a dose of two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease.

TRAIL AND VICINITY.

One of the Busiest Towns in B. C.—A Valley Honeycombed With Ore.

Mr. Heinze's Enterprise—Sharks, Sharpeners and Claim Jumpers—Recent Great Discoveries.

Trail, B. C., May 4.—The foresight of E. S. Topping and the splendid enterprise of F. A. Heinze have created the town of Trail.

A few years ago I went up the Columbia river in a steam launch, and even then there was not a log-cabin to mark the site of the present town of Trail.

The wild ruins and lovely vistas that lend enchantment to the beautiful black water are lacking here. The traveller who sails along the Rhiney sees everywhere the wooded hills and the mountains rising huge and gigantic from the rushing river till lost amid the clouds.

But he had divided that the mountains to the right and left of the Columbia were vast storehouses of precious metal.

Mr. Corbin is now engaged in building from Northport to Rossland. The route is a straight line, and the work will be completed in two days after fifteen or sixteen miles.

In fact from Trail to Rossland both sides of the valley seem to be honey-combed with veins of precious ore.

The plain inference is that the jumper, who knew Cooper well and knew of his absence from the camp, had a personal interest in removing the No. 2 stake, knew by whom the No. 2 stake was removed and placed where Cooper intended it to be.

Mr. Corbin has also received an immense land grant from the provincial government. This grant has secured some very valuable land for Mr. Corbin at Rossland.

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW

B.B.B. TO THE MARK.

In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble.

With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock

BLOOD BITTERS is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons.

government. This grant has secured some very valuable land for Mr. Corbin at Rossland.

Another legal contest of great interest is that of the Pilgrim. Ross Thompson located that claim in 1892 in Bill Austin's name, and in 1895 while it was under a bond for sale for \$60,000, an adjoining claim brought suit against the Pilgrim for a part of its ground.

In justice and equity these claim jumpers of the Pilgrim have no more right to the mineral on the Pilgrim ground than the highwayman has to the plunder of an express car.

I am happy to say that laws just passed by the provincial legislature put an end once and for all to claim jumping in this province.

It is a pity that the law did not exist before. It would have saved no end of annoyance and vexation to investors and mining men.

The plain inference is that the jumper, who knew Cooper well and knew of his absence from the camp, had a personal interest in removing the No. 2 stake, knew by whom the No. 2 stake was removed and placed where Cooper intended it to be.

FOR SALE. A portion of the N. and S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in S. Saanich, containing 20 acres, more or less.

FOR SALE.—A good general purpose brood mare, some work well, with a fine set of first-class stallion, Pemberton & Son, 45 First street.

CONSERVATION

Benefits of Conservation. The National Conservation Service—Canada's Oriental.

Improved Mail Service—Canada's Oriental. The Pacific Shipment of the Schooners.

(From Our Ottawa, May 5) for Winnipeg to be followed: To the Electors of Saskatchewan, the news of the grant, I feel I cannot judge of its importance.

The Conservatorship of the Government to the needs of the course of the development of the country and I trust heavily approved.

CONTROL PASSES TO VICTORIA. (From the Rossland Miner) George Allan Kirk, of Victoria, on Monday purchased from Edward N. Bouche and F. A. Williamson their two-thirds interest in the Palo Alto for \$10,000 cash.

The Palo Alto lies just below the Trail wagon road and is a wide deep southeast of the business centre of Rossland. It shows a strong ledge of from three to five feet in width running across the claim in a northerly direction.

The Palo Alto lies just below the Trail wagon road and is a wide deep southeast of the business centre of Rossland. It shows a strong ledge of from three to five feet in width running across the claim in a northerly direction.

stretching from the Pacific and commencing at the world for our immeasurable loss of union, loss of our past five years our exports of far increased from the same period on mutual consent.

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

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Comox property. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of June, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office of the city of Victoria, B.C., in Charge Book Vol. 11, folio 85, No. 12788, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 4th day of May, 1896, for the purchase of Lot 15, being a subdivision of Lot 56, Comox Township.

FOR SALE. A portion of the N. and S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in S. Saanich, containing 20 acres, more or less.

FOR SALE.—A good general purpose brood mare, some work well, with a fine set of first-class stallion, Pemberton & Son, 45 First street.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Benefits of Confederation and of the National Policy to the Dominion.

Improved Mail and Steamship Service—Canada's Australian and Oriental Connections.

The Pacific Cable—Government Shamefully Misrepresented on the School Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 5.—Before his departure for Winnipeg to-day the Premier handed us his electoral manifesto. It reads as follows: To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—With a deep consciousness of the gravity of the issues before me, I feel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow-Canadians at this important juncture in the history of our common country. It is not my purpose to present at length reasons which should guide you to a hearty support of the Liberal-Conservative cause in the national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see without persuasion that the best interests of the Dominion are identified with the

TRUMPHE OF CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES in the coming struggle. You will see that the policy of the party I have been called upon to lead has been marked by an abounding faith in Canada and by a spirit of aggressive progress; we have pushed great enterprises to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government. We have steadfastly striven to make Canada a united and prosperous country. I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you, and with all the facts in view, dispassionately to declare which is the better entitled to your confidence.

The Conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of government as being the best adapted to the needs of the country; while the course of the Liberal party has been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to fiscal matters or the general development of the country. Our policy has many times had your endorsement and I trust may still command your hearty approbation. I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the National Policy as a measure essential to the

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

In doing this, it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of that proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue, with clear understanding. On the one hand the Conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuance of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion involving an equal measure of protection to the labor represented in those industries. On the other hand, the Liberal party has declared for "Free trade as it is in England, and for the maintenance of the existing tariff of protection." The issue is therefore sharply defined and you are once again judges between the parties. With your verdict in favor of the government, as it was in 1878, the progress of Canada is assured, whereas a declaration in favor of the Liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in the industrial business of the country. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this momentous issue directly and steadily in view. It is with pride that I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada to-day and measure the causes which have combined to bring about the happy conditions everywhere apparent. When first entered public life Canada was represented by a few scattered provinces having little of cohesion and feeble in national strength. We are now

A STRONG CONFEDERATION, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and commanding the admiration of the world for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union, however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress. Something was wanted to give effective and general stimulation to the life of the Dominion, and that something was found in the National Policy. It was my privilege to be directly associated with its introduction and development, and in the light of the result so self-evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact. At the colonial conference which met in Ottawa in 1884, a series of resolutions was adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone

GREAT EXPANSION, and particularly in the produce of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from \$67,288,848 in 1879 to an average of \$181,011,304 during the past five years; while the annual exports of farm products alone has increased from \$32,028,611 to \$50,106,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on mutual concessions it is reasonable to expect a still greater development of trade in that market, and we should at the same time be rendering material assistance towards the unity and strengthening of the empire, without involving the lessening of protection to our industries. On patriotic and commercial grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy of your cordial support. You have been kept well advised of the positive steps taken by the government to secure a better steamship service on the Atlantic, between Canada and Great Britain. At the present time we are at serious disadvantage in this respect, much of our business in freight and passenger traffic being done by way of American ports, involving heavy loss to Canadian

interests and Canadian prestige. We are now engaged in concert with the British government in establishing a service that shall be capable of competing in speed, comfort and general facilities with the best fleet of steamers now plying on that ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in a position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by reason of our geographical position, and the speed of the proposed service it may fairly be assumed that we shall also receive a share of the traffic of the Western states, with all the advantages attached thereto. The boards of trade of Canada without exception have declared strongly in favor of an improved

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co-operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classes, the farmers whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible condition, quite as much as the man of general affairs. In a word, Canada cannot afford any longer to occupy an inferior position in the matter of steamship service on the Atlantic. Closely associated with improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and Australasia and between Great Britain and the East. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and with the assistance of the Canadian people at this juncture, success is assured. At the present time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain the best and quickest means of reaching the Pacific. From that point on our Western coast two lines of steamers ply, one to China and Japan, and the other to Australia. Each has been established by the practical utility of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The Imperial government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its desire to make the plan effective by affording direct financial aid to the Atlantic link of the chain, as well as to the service

BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND THE ORIENT. Among the things which, however, remain to be done is the laying of a cable in the Pacific as an essential complement to transportation facilities, and at this time Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald A. Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, aided by Mr. Sandford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian government to meet representatives of the Imperial and Australasian governments in London, England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this Imperial scheme would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt to review the scope of a paragraph which would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years. It is unnecessary that I should attempt to review the scope of a paragraph which would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years. It is unnecessary that I should attempt to review the scope of a paragraph which would place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of this question, the fact is recognized that the government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believe to be right in taking up the duty laid on our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba who are aggrieved by the past ten years there has been in operation a complete system of experimental farming admirably equipped and carried on with a view to demonstrating the most profitable methods of farming. It is believed the farms have been of great benefit to the farmers in all parts of the country, and their usefulness is capable of still greater extension. The tariff, as brought into operation in 1878, has

PROTECTED THE HOME MARKET for agricultural products and encouraged export trade, an important fact which can be easily proved. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the Dominion so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this the government has undertaken during the past year to establish cold storage centres in which perishable products intended for shipment abroad may be kept in the best possible condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to the producer. Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing undone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making the most out of their labor and skill, and this course it is proposed to follow in the future.

You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the empire, proposes to strengthen the national defences. For this purpose a substantial vote was asked for parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves a spirit of self-reliance and a readiness to make sacrifices for the common good. I propose, therefore, with the means at our disposal to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that when it is called upon to do its duty, it may have all the advantages that proper

TRAINING, ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT can give. This step, I trust, may have your hearty approbation. The government fully appreciates the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the West, and proposes to take all practicable steps within our means to induce a large and desirable immigration.

We contemplate resumption at an early day of negotiations looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, which we regard as a confederate member of the Canadian nation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions.

In conclusion, I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada has won in the great money markets of the world. Our securities stand at the highest premium as the direct result of prudent methods of administration and confidence in the future of the Dominion. It is of the utmost importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by exposing the country to the revolutionary policy of the Liberal party. Our credit is the measure of the confidence of the world in our stability, and the foreign market is most sensitive as to change. It seems to me, therefore, that you will realize the part of discretion and keep the control of the public affairs in the hands of the party which has done so much for the development of our great resources.

OUR GREAT RESOURCES. and whose adherence to the sound principles followed by the late Sir John Macdonald is capable of bringing about still better results. It has been charged as a reproach to me that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often to the bright side of things. I do not regret, however, that I have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great confederation, and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes.

I remain, gentlemen, Yours very faithfully, CHARLES TUPPER.

NANAIMO SPRING ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, May 5.—(Special)—The spring assizes opened here to-day, Judge Drake presiding. There were only four cases on the docket, viz: Regina vs. Planta—Fraudulent conversion of \$2000 to \$3670 from the Hardy and Blakeway estates respectively, in the capacity of official administrator. Regina vs. Drabble—Obtaining money under false pretences. Regina vs. Fleetloosh—Unlawfully withdrawing money.

Regina vs. Ballo—Concealment of birth. The grand jury returned no bill in Regina vs. Drabble, and true bills in Regina vs. Ballo, and Regina vs. Fleetloosh. Both prisoners pleaded guilty. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow. The grand jury has not yet made any return in Regina vs. Planta.

An indictment was not preferred in Regina vs. Graham, a prisoner being at the terms this afternoon. Graham, it will be remembered, was arrested at Wellington three years ago, and found on investigation to have been a prisoner of the government. His statements were pure fabrications, since several of the parties implicated have proved conclusively that at the time of the explosion he was innocent of any participation in the same. The only explanation of Graham's conduct seems to be a morbid desire for notoriety on his part, or more probably still a well developed taste for intoxicating liquors. Our attention is drawn to the sensational story by instalments to a credulous though conscientious detective.

BRASIL'S MONARCHIAL MOVEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, dated April 9, says: The monarchial movement in Brazil is beginning to take a very serious turn. It is a general movement, which obtains among the Republicans by reason of foreign and domestic troubles, the monarchists are picking up courage and openly threatening to restore monarchy. They made a considerable demonstration at Rio and San Paula in favor of restoration.

Gen. Thomas Pompen, professor in the military school, and president of a public meeting invited his pupils and colleagues to join the monarchists. The Republican Journal of Paris recently demanded that the soldiers and sailors should take the oath of fidelity to the monarchist republic. Very few army officers have responded and many are suspected of sympathy with the conspirators.

A dispute over the Amapa territory is not as well settled as it is sought to make it seem. There is a Bolivian question concerning the Bolivian frontier with Brazil. The Bolivian government asking the Brazilian government to name its commissioners to act with those of Bolivia in ascertaining the true boundary. President Morayes has accepted this commission, and has begun work on the frontier on May 15.

Queen Victoria's Photo Given Away by the Manufacturers of Diamond Dyes.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

General Inclan's Forces Have a Severe Encounter With Those of Insurgent Maceo.

Rebel Incendiaries Shot—Reported Outrages Perpetrated by Government Troops.

HAVANA, May 4.—All Havana is anxiously discussing the battle in the mountains of Pinar del Rio province. It is believed that the insurgents, who persistently attacked Gen. Inclan's troops far back from Cacarjara to the sea were led by Maceo in person. The stronghold stormed by Inclan's forces was not properly speaking a fort. There is an old ranch on the top of the stony hill at Cacarjara, whose sides form a precipitous descent to the road, which winds through bold rocks and are not wide enough for a column to spread out to advantage. There is little timber or brush around there. The insurgents fortified the road in two places with batteries, one above the other, with the intention of preventing the Spanish troops from reaching the hills where the main rebel camp is located. The officials say the insurgents fought desperately, and that they were given every advantage of the situation. They poured down shot from above upon the troops, who were practically shut in a cut in the ravine. It is supposed that the rebels sent Antonio Maceo, who hurried forward to attack Inclan. The official report says that he was repeatedly repulsed.

Pedro Casanova, a Cuban, was driven from his plantation near San Miguel de Jacuro by Spanish soldiers. Casanova's family consists of his wife, three children, the oldest a girl five, the youngest a babe in arms, and a nephew, Julio Vidal, a young man, and a native-born American. Casanova's story is as follows:

"I have suffered great outrages at the hands of the Spanish soldiers. Soldiers recently passed on the road and my wife and I were driven to a vacant house where valuable property was stored, and were pulling things to pieces. Just then I saw two officers coming toward the house. I went in to get some refreshment, and they entered and refresh themselves. They accepted and said they liked coffee. While they were drinking one or more soldiers came and spoke to the captain, who asked: 'Who are the men in the house?' 'My employees,' I replied, 'including one engineer. They are engaged in repairs.' The captain said: 'I hear that rebels are hidden there. I must take the men before the major for examination. If my hands are not washed here to-morrow.'

"After he left I found the door of the house on the hill broken open. A quantity of bottled beer had been taken, and my saddles and bridles and many other things. I went to the station. The drugstore looked as if it had been visited by a mad bull. All the shelves and drawers were thrown open and smashed. An empty store was in the same condition. A counter was thrown down and the door posts hacked by machetes. A large coffee mill was broken, and all was in disorder. An accident happened to the captain. The officer had remarked to me with a sneer: 'The insurgents are very kind to you, as no harm has been done here.'

"I was surprised, and on the following morning to hear of the death of several volunteers of musketry. About 300 soldiers, infantry and cavalry, had surrounded my house. Soon an officer appeared, and, under command of Capt. Gomez, ordered all the men in the house to go outside. The soldiers rushed in and dragged me out by the collar. My wife, with her baby, was taken out, a rifle being pointed at her breast. A negro servant, who was badly frightened, tried to hide. He was pulled to the front, and before my eyes a soldier struck him a heavy blow with a machete, cutting the point of the head from his body. An order was then given to take into custody all the men on the estate. Near a tree beyond a hill a hundred yards from the house I stopped, about forty paces from the house. I talked to the captain who had been at the house the week before.

"At that moment a young negro, Manuel Febets, made a dash to escape. He was surrounded by soldiers and they fired. He fell, and they mutilated his body, taking out his eyes. The officers, enraged at the negro's flight, pulled out his sabre and shouted to others to do the same. 'Get down on your knees,' they obeyed, and he had them bound and kept them in that position a quarter of an hour. While I was talking to the captain my wife and 5-year-old child were begging for mercy for me. The officers helped themselves to corn for their horses, and finally started. The officers told me that my nephew's life and my own were spared only because we were Americans, and they did not want to get into trouble with the United States. They ordered me to San Miguel without waiting a moment.

Their explanation of the raid was that the rebels had fired upon the troops, and that they saw one man run as he fired, into my house, and that under the major's instructions the whole family should have been killed. My wife and children were in agony while I was awing.

"My employees were all taken by the troops. Their names were Thomas Linares, Ceriano Linarez, Elutrie Zanabria, Felix Cardenas, Juan Duarte and Eliezer. An officer of high rank in the Spanish army passed my place after I left and came to me here and said: 'I know what happened. The man in command is unfit to be an officer. He is a coward. He reports that my men had been taken to the Spanish camp and shot while eating breakfast.'

"Key West, May 5.—A passenger recently arrived from Cuba reports that the lieutenant-colonel of the local guerrilla of Cruces, Cienfuegos, has been shot by order of Capt. Albra, of the Spanish forces. The passenger alleges that he was in Cruces and saw the dead body. He reports that there were some appalling stories in circulation as to the cruelties of Mestre. He

is alleged to have killed over 150 peaceful peasants. This, it is said, came to the knowledge of the government through his killing of the cousin of the uncle of Gen. Suarez Valdez. The people of the Cruces are reported to be terrified at the presence of Mestre and Albra. Albra is said to be the same man who insulted the German charge in the Caroline islands affair. The Spanish government offered to shoot him in order to make reparation to the German government, but it is said it did not do so.

PHYSIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

LONDON, May 2.—A topic now freely discussed by certain Sunday papers is "Should girls learn physiology?" Every phase of the question has been discussed, even expressions akin to that set forth in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

Of course there have been aired a great many views of those who think that all the fair sex needs to make it what it perhaps be the knowledge of itself, but should be the most womanly virtue, published in a note written by one fond mother to her daughter's teacher: "Do not teach Eliza anything about her innards. It ain't no good, and besides it's rude."

"Yet," she says, "I find in 1896 all these wise lessons have been absolutely thrown away, the waste is still the type to which feminine beauty aspires, and it is also one which the masculine mind (which knows quite well the deadly and disagreeable mischief involved) persistently admires."

The strongest argument Mrs. Cobb makes is as follows: "The physiological knowledge which might possibly save mothers from dying in child-birth, or causing the death of their infants by untimely medicine by clairvoyant girls of fourteen and fifteen at board schools. At least we are yet unprepared to see lectures on obstetrics and gynecology delivered by board school masters or mistresses. It is assumed that physiological lore may save many a young girl from being ruined by unscrupulous man. Again, I fail to apprehend how such knowledge could with the slightest regard to common decency be communicated to girls in public schools instead of by their mothers in private; and, further, I am convinced that all the physiology in the world will be of small avail as a protection unless backed by moral principles and by the modesty and delicacy which this school instruction seems intended to break down. When lovely woman stoops to folly it is not physiology, but piety, purity, and a sense of duty which should be her safeguards."

BANKRUPTCY IN THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The house on Saturday, after five days of debate, passed the Henderson bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, by a vote of 157 to 81. The majority in favor of the bill was greater than its advocates anticipated, owing largely to the fact that quite a number of members who desired only a voluntary bankruptcy bill, after being defeated voted for the measure as reported. There were two amendments, the non-payment of a note for thirty days an act of bankruptcy. The bill as passed is based upon the Torrey bankruptcy bill, which has been urged before congress for several years. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. Under its terms there are eight acts for which a debtor can be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, as follows:

First—If a person has concealed himself with intent to defeat his creditors for forty-eight hours.

Second—Failed for thirty days while insolvent to secure the release of any process levied upon for \$500 or over.

Third—Made a transfer of any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Fourth—Made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Fifth—Made while insolvent a transfer of any of his property for the purpose of giving a preference.

Sixth—Procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against himself with the intent to defeat his creditors, and suffered the same to remain unpaid ten days.

Seventh—Secreted any of his property to avoid its being levied on under legal process against himself.

Eighth—Suffered while insolvent an execution for \$500 or over to be returned, "no property found."

On motion of Spaulding, Rep. Mich. the bill, was struck out, as follows: "Suspended and not resumed for thirty days."

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

DR. DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

DOMINION POLITICS.

Conservative Prospects in Ontario Encouraging—Sir Oliver Mowat's Course Criticized.

Organization of New Conservative Club in Montreal—Speech by Sir Adolphe Caron.

TORONTO, May 5.—The prospects for the success of the Conservative party throughout Ontario are brighter than the Liberals give credit for. Encouraging reports from outlying constituencies give assurance of victory.

The World says: There is an undertone of disappointment in the Liberal rejoicings over Sir Oliver Mowat's step, because that step proved so half-hearted. The Reform party has been for weeks counting on the Premier cutting loose altogether from provincial politics and resolving to make a break for Mr. Laurier. Though willing to lead the Ontario Liberals in the pending campaign, he will not resign his present premiership until Mr. Laurier really has a portfolio to offer him. This fearfulness on Sir Oliver's part, it is felt, will greatly detract from the weight he would otherwise carry in the country. It is pretty well understood that if the Liberals win the elections Sir Oliver would become minister of justice. This is Mr. Laurier's suggestion. The World further asserts that the numerous influential Liberals are endeavoring to get Hon. Samuel Blake, brother of the ex-Liberal leader, to stand for an Ontario constituency.

The Mail-Enterprise editorially discussing Sir Mowat's letter, contrasts his course with that of Mr. Taitton who gave up the premiership of Quebec, while Mr. Mowat pleads old age and holds tenaciously to the salary which he increased a few years ago. He makes no sacrifice in the understanding that if they win he will be suitably remembered. This is precisely, it says, what he has done in the past, save that hitherto there has been no bargain as to remuneration.

MONTREAL, May 5.—(Special)—The new Liberal Conservative Club, which will form the headquarters of the Conservatives during elections, was organized last night. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Sir Charles Tupper; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hons. L. O. Taillon, A. Desjardins, L. A. Nantel, John S. Hall and Messrs. M. J. Quinn, G.C., and Donald McMaster, Q.C.; Hon. Secretary, J. H. Joseph.

Sir Adolphe Caron was present at the meeting, and made a speech in which he declared he was still a loyal Conservative, whether a private in the ranks, as he was now, or a minister of the crown, he would remain true to the party. Quebec will roll up a good solid majority for the Conservatives at the coming elections. Those who are posted think the province will go solid for Sir Charles Tupper.

WINDSOR, May 5.—(Special)—The McCarthy convention for Brandon was held at Souris to-day. Delegates were present from Brandon, Melita, Hartney, Deloraine, Boissevain and Souris. Upon motion a committee was appointed to send a telegram to Dalton McCarthy stating that he was the unanimous choice of the convention as a candidate for election, and asking if he would accept an arrangement for meetings. At 7 p.m. a reply was received as follows from Mr. McCarthy: "Convey my thanks to the meeting. Will write re holding meetings. Will telegraph in Glen as an acceptance of the nomination."

TORONTO, May 6.—The World says editorially of Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto: "Apart from the plain and Manitoaba question will receive the hearty endorsement of the big majority of the country, which is as unanimous for protection as at the last four elections. Mr. Laurier would score a point if he would announce the policy of his party in the same straightforward fashion. The public is anxious to know where he stands on the two leading questions. It is astir of the fence on the two leading issues of the day. Let him tell the country just what he proposes to do on the Manitoba question in the event of his proposed conciliation efforts proving ineffectual. Will he favor remedial legislation in that event? Will he support the free trade policy, let him tell us just what he would do with the tariff should he get into power."

The Mail and Empire publishes interviews with several leading Conservatives in which they say they regard Mr. Mowat as anything but an accession to the Liberal party in view of his indisposition to make any sacrifice or take any chances in connection with his entry into the Dominion field of politics.

WINDSOR, May 5.—All preparations are complete here for the welcome to Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald to-morrow night. The Conservative convention opens on Friday morning and a mass meeting will be held on Friday night.

BEAVERTON, May 5.—Major McGillivray has been nominated by the Conservatives of North Ontario at a convention held here yesterday. He protested indisposition to remain in public life, but being so warmly urged consented to accept the nomination.

DIED.

JOSES—At his official residence on the Quarantine Grounds, Williams Head, on the 3rd inst., William Macnaughton Jones, M.D., a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 62 years.

BIRTH.

MILES—At No. 16 Stanley avenue on the 2nd inst., the wife of Geo. W. Miles, of a daughter.

Doctor What is good for cleaning the Scalp and Hair. I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. My hair is falling out. The best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for washing the head it prevents dandruff and thus puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely.

25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

OW there is no spot the liver, bowels or Burdock strengthens the stomach, without move all scrofulous, etc., as taken the finest and discoveries, of stock at least \$1 a Elmo is put Monte Christo incorporated syndicate. ll be sold 5 cents, and as res in Loring's Monte Christo to be transp. Frank the purchaser, the Palo Alto it is essential to unity. Twenty stock will be and it is likely losing, where being finely and property in O'FARRELL.

VICTORIA. (Minor) of Victoria, on Edward N. son their two- Alto for \$10, altop and Sec. and it is pre- consolidate with a company to D'Farrell made gratulated on a promising pro- below the Trail due southeast Rossland. om three to five cross the claim on. This ledge number of points the and ex- shaft has been out \$2,000 has ploiment work. lists of 18 inches from assaying. There is also in gold. The d defined ledge surface, which \$35 in gold. regularity. At be cut by a ledge evidences on either side, almost perfect, are entirely free indication so

SEED CORN

thirty days after trading company receive the head

J. SUTTON, President, apt-24-41

omox property, obtained in a cer- tain day of June, d Registry Office. Charge Book vol. will be received in, the 4th day of Lot 15, being a township. This in the town of dry residence of a used as an office, one year at 8 per cent necessarily. No. Box 224, Vic. apt-24-51

HALDON, Turgoose, P.O.

al purpose bro d will foil soon bertou & Son, 45 apt-24-51

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



THE CITY.

Dr. GEORGE H. DUNCAN, assistant quarantine officer, has by telegram from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, been placed in charge of the station at William Head.

The writ for the forthcoming election for the Commons was received by the returning officer, Sheriff J. E. McMillan, yesterday morning, and preparations are now under way for receiving nominations on Tuesday, June 16, the polling day being one week later.

The amateur minstrels have decided to pay a visit to Vancouver, where they will give a performance on May 16 under the patronage of Mayor Collins, Messrs. Harry Abbott, Campbell Sweeney and Major T. O. Townley and officers of the Fifth Regiment.

An order was made by the Chief Justice yesterday bringing into the Supreme Court from the Kootenay County court actions instituted against the owners of the Pilgrim mining claim at Trail creek by the owners of the Monita, Red Mountain, Mugwump, and Tiger Fraction claims. The plaintiffs claim that the Pilgrim claim infringes on their properties.

The council of the British Columbia Medical Association yesterday elected as officers for the present year Dr. John A. Duncan, Victoria, president; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Nanaimo, vice-president; Dr. W. J. McLaughlin, Vancouver, treasurer; and Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria, registrar. The examination of candidates for permission to practice medicine in the province opens this morning.

CAPT. H. G. MORSE, of San Francisco, formerly in command of the steamship Alameda, arrived yesterday by the Kingston. After a varied and stirring career of fifty years at sea, Capt. Morse has given up the quarterdeck for the lecture platform, and has already made quite a success of his undertaking. He is well known all along the Coast, and at one time was engaged on the Sound route to Victoria. He intends delivering a lecture here.

The full court yesterday heard argument in the appeal of C. F. R. Co. v. McBrvan. The defendant in this suit damaged up a water course on his ground, and plaintiffs brought action against him for damage done to their right-of-way in consequence of the water backing up over it. The plaintiffs at the trial were awarded \$125 and an order for a perpetual injunction was granted against defendant. From this judgment the present appeal is taken. Judgment was reserved. Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for appellant; Mr. M. E. P. Davis, for respondents.

AFTER a very short illness Dr. William Macnaughton Jones, superintendent of the Dominion quarantine service, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon of hemorrhage of the brain. Dr. Jones was one of the best known professional men in Victoria, where he first landed exactly thirty-four years ago yesterday. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and graduated in medicine, came to British Columbia and after practicing here some years was appointed physician at the Wellington mines. Returning to Victoria he subsequently became Dominion health officer and quarantine inspector for the province and took charge of the quarantine station at William Head when it was completed, residing there ever since. He was sixty-four years of age and is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. Leslie Jones, now at Alberni, and two daughters, one married to Mr. Heyland of Nanaimo, the other residing with her widowed mother. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 2:30 p. m. from the residence of Mr. R. Jones, 110 Superior street, and from Christ Church cathedral half an hour later.

LEAGUE RIFLE MATCHES.

The dates of the Canadian Military League rifle matches, which are fired simultaneously all over the Dominion are fixed for this year as follows: May 16, May 26, June 13 and June 27. For these matches the ammunition is supplied free by the Dominion government in order to encourage rifle practice. At least 125 teams consisting of ten men each will be entered and of these Victoria will contribute six from the headquarters companies of the Fifth Regiment, while Westminster and Vancouver will also be represented. The dates of the Fifth Regiment spoon competitions at Clover Point have been altered to make the first two correspond with those of the league matches, so that the one score may count for both events. The spoon competitions will be shot on May 16, June 13 and July 11.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. W. R. Pringle, of Toronto who organized the league about six years ago, is at present a guest at the Driad, having arrived from the East on Sunday evening. When Mr. Pringle suggested to the Dominion government that the matches should be free, Mr. Pringle is a drummer by occupation, and though at the time his rank in the militia was simply that of a full private, he was successful in persuading the head of the department to agree to the desired grant, which since then has been unquestioningly continued from year to year.

THE FATAL BONFIRE.

An accident peculiarly sad in more respects than one occurred at Sonenon on Saturday last, as a result of which little Charlotte May, the infant daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas May of the railway town, died early on Sunday morning. The family were engaged in the spring cleaning, and for the purpose of destroying the accumulated rubbish, a fire had been built out-of-doors beside which the baby lingered with delight. She finally ventured too close, and her light cloth-

ing catching fire, it was entirely consumed before help came. The child even then did not appear to be suffering much pain, and as she lingered for nearly a day it was hoped that her life might be saved.

The burns and the nervous shock were, however, too severe for the child's delicate constitution, and she expired early Sunday morning. An inquest held by Coroner Wellburn yesterday resulted in the verdict of accidental death from burning.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The city council had their regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding and all the aldermen present.

The market superintendent's monthly report was received and filed. Olive Phillips Wolley called attention to the fact that while he had "been very properly fined because his heifer had got into the pound, other people's cattle are habitually at large, constituting a nuisance and a danger to the tramway company along Oak Bay avenue.

Next Saturday at the Caledonia park Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing the locomotive work against an equally expert and capable nine from Wellington, the contest promising to be a close and scientific one. The Amity battery will in all likelihood be lent by the local club. The present rule is 1.75 multiplied by square feet sail area divided by 6,000 gives the rating.

The racing committee have already asked the celebration finance committee for the usual appropriation, and it is expected that the races will be held on Saturday, May 23, in view of the fact that the 25th and 26th are taken up with the sham fight and rowing regatta. The closed during the championship race, or two to select the sub-committees, judges, starters and other officials.

It may be noted that another large yacht about the size of the Zuleika is being built at the marine ways. Equipped, for Mr. W. F. Bullen. She will be completed in a month or six weeks.

THE TURE.

CHICAGO, May 4.—News has been received in Philadelphia of the death of William H. Doble, the oldest driver of trotters in the world, and father of a family of rensmeins, chief among whom is Budd Doble, who has driven two different horses to the championship record. William H. Doble was 78 years old. He was the first man to drive a trotter better than Dexter's record of 2:17 1/4. He beat it with Goldsmith Maid.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The steamer Mexico got away for Alaska on Sunday with heavy freight and passenger lists. A large part of those who took passage for this trip were not prospectors and miners going to a new country, but old Alaskans returning to homes in Juneau, Sitka and other towns.

The Home-Payne company of capitalists will soon be taking possession of the Cliff, when interviewed, said that he had no doubt but that the company would make large investments in this camp.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT.

NANAIMO, May 4.—(Special)—The announcement that James Lagart was the Conservative candidate for Vancouver Island electoral district was premature. The candidate will be named at a convention to be held on Friday, May 15, here of delegates from all portions of the constituency.

P. T. JOHNSTON, seedsman and nurseryman, has assigned to George H. Maynard for the proportionate benefit of creditors.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The spring assizes of the province begin to-day at Nanaimo, where Mr. Justice Drake will preside, and Mr. A. S. Smith, deputy coroner, will appear for the crown. The list of charges on the various dockets is very light, really serious crimes being few, comparatively speaking. There are only two murder charges, those against Beech and Garrow at Victoria in the James case, and that of two Indians at Kamloops, who are suspected of last fall killing an Indian and laying his body across the railway track so that it would appear as if the train had run over him. The dates of the assizes and the cases are as follows:

NANAIMO, May 5.—Regina v. Keetlooh, Indian stabbing case at Alberni; Regina v. Planta, breach of trust; Regina v. Drabble, obtaining money under false pretences; Regina v. Balo, concealing birth; Regina v. Frahan, causing a dangerous explosion. The last case is in connection with the attempt to blow up Mr. Sharpe's house at Wellington a couple of years ago.

WESTMINSTER, May 12.—Regina v. Potts, seduction; Regina v. Gung Ning, theft; Regina v. Lee Hong, perjury.

VANCOUVER, May 19.—Regina v. Harris, false pretences; Regina v. Ah Sam, keeping gaming house; Regina v. Barker, arson.

CLINTON, May 25.—Regina v. Grouse, indecent assault; Regina v. Williams, theft.

VICTORIA, May 28.—Regina v. Farrell, shooting with intent; Regina v. Garrow and Creech, murder; Regina v. Reid, theft.

KAMLOOPS, June 1.—Regina v. Petris and Petelouch, Breking; Ah Sam, indecent assault; Regina v. Kilkiketa and Swite, horse stealing; Regina v. Garcia, false pretences.

VERNON, June 8.—Regina v. Black, cattle stealing; Regina v. Evans, cattle stealing; Regina v. Booth, bringing stolen property into Canada; Regina v. Leddy, shooting.

NELSON, June 15.—Regina v. Langford and Connor, attempted murder; Regina v. Morrison and Cumming, conspiracy.

DONALD, June 23.—Regina v. Daly, assault.

ROUGH ON RATS.

Mr. Joseph Peoples, better known as Joe, is a Portland man at present visiting Victoria who firmly believes that to be successful in the rat business, one must be a specialist and who, in his own peculiar avocation, is making both celebrity and a fair percentage of fortune, with few, if any, business rivals to offer him opposition. Joe is a "professional ratter" and came here strictly on business. He has now completed the contract of riding the C.P.N. steamer Danube of rodents for a period of one year—the long guarantee he ever gives—and this morning he takes two or three other warehouse jobs before departing for home.

Like his unique specialty Joe Peoples' methods are peculiarly his own, and involve a knowledge and use of chemicals as well as a long study of the tastes and habits of rats and mice. When a warehouse is to be cleared his procedure is simple, while for a ship the system is merely adapted to the changed structural requirements. He begins at the top floor or the hurricane deck and works down, sprinkling his secret preparation everywhere that a rat could hide. The preparation is a caustic, and is of such a nature that the rats unhesitatingly accept the perfume as an unobtrusive notice of eviction.

There are, however, other ways than this of getting rid of the long-tailed pests, and one of the greatest authorities on this subject is to apply a coat of phosphorus to a number of his trained rats and release them. In the darkness of attic and walls the phosphorus gleams with an unholy light, and the rodents die in terror from the place bewitched.

People's home is in Portland, where he has an extensive business connection. He is at present on his way to the Puget Sound and British Columbia cities, picking up considerable business in each.

FROM EDMONTON.

The South Edmonton News of the 23rd ultimo contains the following under the head "The British Pacific Railway—The Future Market for the Country Depends Largely on Its Construction": R. P. Rithet of Victoria is to be congratulated and commended for his views on this country (the Northwest Territories) when we see the vigorous manner in which he is working for our interests. To show that the settlers here and himself are deeply interested in its construction, we publish below a letter received by Malcolm McKinley, of Stony Plain, re the progress now being made:

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, in reference to the British Pacific railway, and am exceedingly pleased that the people in your section are disposed to take an interest in the matter. I regard it as one of great importance, not only to British Columbia but to the Northwest and the whole of Canada, and I hope that whatever you do, or whatever public stand you may take in connection with it, you may do so in such a way as to impress the government with the great necessity for this undertaking being seriously taken in hand, and without any delay.

Three parts of the whole province are now simply closed up, so to speak, because it has not got railway connection. Cariboo is promising wonderfully well, and the whole country through which this railway would pass is one of great promise both for agricultural and for mineral development, so that I am still, in spite of the rejection of my recent proposals to the provincial government, and in this respect, I am not alone. I am sure that the Dominion government will use their influence, and that other sections will be induced to do the same, and it is my duty to assist in inducing the Dominion government to make good the amount of cash subsidy which the Provincial government did not see their way to undertake, without unnecessarily burdening the finances of the province.

Thanking you for having taken the trouble to advise me, and wishing you success with the matter, I remain, Yours faithfully, R. P. RITHET.

Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Them Strong Nerves, Pure Blood and Healthy Bodies.

IT PLANTS THE FEET OF THE YOUNG ON THE SURE ROCK OF HEALTH.

It is now an established fact that the majority of boys and girls who are ailing and sickly, suffer from a weakened condition of the nervous system. It should be remembered, that a boy's or girl's nervous system is exceedingly delicate, sensitive, and very easily deranged. When the young people are nervous, irritable, do not sleep well, have headache, variable appetite, salowness of skin, and eruptions on face, be assured the blood is disordered and the nervous force weak. When your children show signs of any of the above mentioned troubles, give them Paine's Celery Compound, as there is no other medicine so well adapted to their peculiar ailments. It will soon banish every symptom of disease, give natural appetites, sound sleep, and clear, healthy complexions.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The first week of professional ball is proving a disastrous one for the Victoria league team, for out of four scheduled dates at Portland they have only been able—owing to the incessant rain—to play one match, "Glenalvin's Gladiators" winning Sunday's fixture by a 10 to 4 score. The ground was a sea of mud, the attendance decidedly slim in consequence, and the ball ragged in patches though of good general quality when the state of the ground was taken into consideration. Yesterday it rained again in Portland and there was no game; at Seattle the Tacoma nine received the verdict of Saturday, winning from Count Campart's combination by 11 to 9. The batteries were: Clarke and Frary, for Tacoma; Ferguson and Donovan, Seattle.

AMATEURS TO PLAY SATURDAY. Next Saturday at the Caledonia park Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing the locomotive work against an equally expert and capable nine from Wellington, the contest promising to be a close and scientific one. The Amity battery will in all likelihood be lent by the local club. The present rule is 1.75 multiplied by square feet sail area divided by 6,000 gives the rating.

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It may be noted that another large yacht about the size of the Zuleika is being built at the marine ways. Equipped, for Mr. W. F. Bullen. She will be completed in a month or six weeks.

THE WHEEL.

Bicycle men who follow the races and whose attendance will do much towards promoting the success of the meet at the Oak Bay track on the afternoon of the 23rd, should not lose sight of the fact that the meeting is one of a series of fixtures making up a profitable circuit. Seattle opens the ball with a meet on the 18th; then comes the Victoria tournament on the following Saturday with \$500 in prizes; Nanaimo offers eleven races on the 25th with \$450 in prizes; and Vancouver closes the circuit on the 30th.

The programme prepared by the Black Diamond Bicycle Club for the meet includes six events for amateurs—novice mile, half, one, two, three and five mile handicaps—and professional quarter (standing start), and one, two, three and five mile handicaps. There is also a ladies' race on the card, but as such an attraction is forbidden by the C.W.A. and L.A.W. rules, it is probable that a burlesque, such as the Burdards made a hit with last year, is intended.

UNITED SERVICE GOLF MATCH.

The monthly medal of the United Service Golf Club was played for on Macaulay Point links last Saturday with the following results:

Table with columns: GENTLEMEN, Gross Score, Net Score, and names of players like Mr. Collings, Mr. Van Milligen, etc.

LADIES.

Table with columns: Gross Score, Net Score, and names of ladies like Miss A. Pooley, Mrs. Gillespie, etc.

YACHTING.

Victoria yachtsmen are now as busy as bees preparing for the annual yacht races on the Queen's birthday. The club house has been thoroughly repaired, and excepting a coat of paint on the lower portion the building is almost as complete as previous to its chapter of accidents last winter. Several of the yachts have been refitting at the club house, but these will be finished during the coming week, when the club house as well as the yachts will be put in complete order for the season. All the Sound and British Columbia yacht clubs will be well represented as usual this year, and it is expected the races will be very keenly contested, as the Americans have several new and powerful boats to send over. However, in the meantime the Victoria men have not been idle, and are using their best endeavors to get

A SE OF R BY FRANK [Copyright, 1896.] CHAP "Stand aside, stepping to the fo win. "This is my swer for it with breast" (tearing "Strike, for I wrong, this child instrument to my Mr. Godwin's and the knife slip "Speak," says ment of horrible the sound of the "If this is your lied to me—what truth? Who are y "John Davison, seeing the time is Mr. Godwin in turns his eyes to before him with b hands, wrung to with shame, reme and for a terrible but the deep, pit poor, overwre "You are my w "Follow me," a about and goes Moll, without a word, her face s with agony, with catching at table for support.

Davison made would have over held him, shakin seeing "twas in r a chair and spre the table hides h groan of despair. Moll totters for finds her husband way, his figure patch of gray hiech was risen, thoug of cloud. He see side, that she hu to protect her fr and lays it on her of many a ray of numbed soul, and husband's hand to yet can bid never gratitude. But h and he draws it a with obvious reg love in this litt outcome of that which doth exact equity. So he goes on h like a whiplash re reach the court g fast faded, on a wicket gate. And is about to enter. Pity, that sturdy old Simon's. "Thou canst not says he in his cu his foot against th "Know you wh Godwin. "Ye, friend, an woman is also. I Simon, the true a Mistress Godwin's her house and th evidence of every spot of her di Lord's help," add euded, "that will "Tis true, fellu win. "I have no And then, turn! resolute, as true, shall go to find shew shame in do village inn to be servants and lan must catch the flyi full condition and light in the lattic her door, still hu Moll. There he gone from the h known sign that on a nursing. S strong he wots d within, and the d A rush is burnin the table, castin the empty room, when Moll has en fore the hearth an gether to give her "Forgive me, O Moll, casting her turns and clasp stricken heart. "Forgive you! "Forgive you! the level of roguis ing me party to plunder! A consi not beneath th blast my name an know not what y you bid me tak y night in drunken of your gang."

The following is a list of yachts which will sail under the club flag. One or two of the larger ones will not be finished in time, unfortunately, for the regatta: Volage, G. A. Kirk; Irene, C. A. Godson; Dora, K. S. Finlayson; Irene, E. Mallandaine; M. J. Nancy, M. G. Blanchard and B. Williams; Fron Frou, G. A. Kirk; Noreen, A. Mulcahy; Deborah, C. Mallandaine; Edith, F. Muriset; Viola, W. H. Langley; Flanagan, D. Larling; Gregory Smith; Daisy, syndicate; Star, Charles Clark; Wideawake, A. Gusfield; Zuleika, W. J. Cline; Dragon, T. Lawrie; May, T. Lawrie; and Davendence, Percy Roberts.

The St. Elmo will resume work on May 1 with a full force, Bert Cook will be superintendent.

The Cliff will commence its shipment of ore soon, thirty tons having been contracted for to the Nelson smelter. The Le Roi is shipping but a small quantity of ore on account of the bad roads.

Good Hope property seems to be in demand. The Poorman had a run in sales of shares this week, also the Nest Egg.

The Josie is being steadily and systematically developed, and a large pile of mixed ore shows evidence that the work has been done to good purpose. The face of the main tunnel shows three feet of good ore.

Progressive work in the crosscut tunnel of the Tiger, which adjoins the Crown Point, is being made. The ledge has not yet been struck, though the face of the tunnel must be close to it.

The Green Crown Mining Company has ordered a diamond drill, and it will be put to work as soon as it arrives. Prospecting on the Morning Star has begun in earnest. A diamond drill is now en route from Northport.

The diamond drill at the Le Roi dis closed during the present shaft at the 450 foot level to the west of the present shaft a body of ore ninety-one feet in extent. It is all high grade, running about \$70 to the ton.

The Victoria people who have bonded the Georgia are well satisfied, and realize that they have purchased one of the most valuable properties in the camp. A force of men has been put to work on the property, which will be rapidly developed.

A strike of vast importance was made during this week in the main tunnel of the Josie. The ore in the face of the tunnel is of a superior grade. In the back the ore is not solid, but is a quartz mixture of iron and copper sulphides, the bottom is perfectly solid the full width of the drift.

The owners of the North Star mine near Fort Steele intend to erect their own smelter this season, and also to construct a tramway connecting the mine with steamboat navigation in the Kootenay river. The daily output of ore averages fifty tons.

The outlook on Greenwood mountain is very bright. The drift on the Gold Drop is in 111 feet in solid mineral and reported to be of a much richer grade than was expected. The diamond drill on the Snowshoe is in place and has been started. Machinery for the development of the Great Western and the Golden Chariot has been ordered and will soon be put in place. Rapid development work will be the order of the day.

The Home-Payne company of capitalists will soon be taking possession of the Cliff, when interviewed, said that he had no doubt but that the company would make large investments in this camp.

On Monday, E. J. Kelly, superintendent of the Evening Star, put a large force of men at work on the property and the Evening Star will be a shipper of ore at once. The mine lies between the Georgia and Monte Christo. It has a well defined vein with large croppings.

There are eleven feet of ore in the face of the O.K. and for the last twenty feet in the drift, the ore is of the richest character. The body is now a temporary expansion, but runs clear through. The ore in sight figures up at \$338,000 net.

The American schooner Guardian, under charter to Robt. Ward & Co., did, to load cargo at the Chemainus mill for Shanghai, arrived in Port Angeles yesterday morning. The tug Lorne crossed the Straits yesterday to her to her destination.

The long overdue Craigmore has arrived safely in San Francisco, having been detained on her voyage from New South Wales by baffling winds.

Stewer Mlowers, of the Canadian-Australian line, sails to-day for Sydney whence the Warrimoo sailed for this port and Vancouver on Friday last.

Steamer Transit, having completed her repairs, is expected to sail for Central American ports to-day. The sloop Boss, bound North from Nanaimo, was spoken in Fitzburgh Sound on the 29th of April.

