The Colonist.

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HAVE WORKINGMEN BEEN MISREPRESENTED?

The Times has stated more than once that in exposing the true nature of single tax, as set forth in the works of Henry George, we were placing ourselves in opposition to the workingmen of the city. Is this the case? Have the workingmen of Victoria, as a class, adopted Henry George's principles of taxation? Are they in favor of the Government taking from every freeholder his land and making him pay rent for it? That is what Henry George's system is. The single tax is not, in the proper sense of the word, a tax. It is the full rent of the land. It is to amount to so much as to make the ownership of land worthless. Henry George is quite clear on that point. His object is to make land—all land—common property. He makes no reservations. The way in which he would take the land from its owners and make it the property of the State is to appropriate the whole rent. "Appropriate" is the word he uses. He does not say rob or steal, or even confiscate, for the reason, we suppose, that these words would represent his object too plainly. He says "appropriate" when another man would say "steal." If A should appropriate B's watch without his consent and against his will he would, without hesitation, be called a robber. If C appropriated D's horse, he certainly would not be considered an honest man. He would be prosecuted as a horse thief and punished as such. If the Government took from E. F. G. and all the rest the land which they, or their fathers, had bought and paid for without giving them the slightest compensation would, not that Government be a land thief, and would not the men who supported that Government be its accomplices? Would it change the nature of the act to call the theft "appropriation?" Does the Times represent the workingmen of this city fairly when it tries to make the world believe that they are favorable to robbery of this kind?

It must be remembered that it is single tax as set forth in the works of Henry George that is advocated by Jackson, West & Co., and that it was the appropriation of the rent of land without compensation that Mr. John Grant declared "suggested a fair and equitable basis of taxation."

For our part we believe the great majority of the workingmen to be honest. We do not think that they would, if they knew it, support in any way a system of taxation which is established for the purpose of taking from men their land and giving it to the Government. We are of opinion that many of them have been led to believe that single tax, as set forth in the works of Henry George, is something very different from what it really is, and consequently have been induced to give it their support. We trust that all honest men will enquire into this matter. It is not hard to find out what Henry George's system really means. We are sure that when they do nine-tenths of them will emphatically repudiate Henry George and all his works.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Times is boasting about the strength of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, that has just been elected. It will be worth while to enquire how the Opposition has fared in the late contest. It has secured the election of three members in Victoria. This is a gain of one. In Vancouver the only Opposition candidate who ventured to run was badly beaten. Poor Orr was literally snowed under. The Opposition was not able to get a man in place of Mr. Ladner. The Times is obliged to place the two gentlemen elected with Mr. Robson in the Independent column. New Westminster city did not return a follower of Mr. Beaven. Mr. Brown has always been a Conservative and he has been elected an Independent member. If the Opposition platform so nearly resembles that on which the Independent members stand, how is it that the Lower Fraser section has not returned one single Opposition candidate? Why did not some of the men who were running lend a helping hand to poor Mr. Orr who was faithful to Mr. Beaven to the last? It is very evident that whatever may be the principles of the men returned for that section, they are not those of the Opposition.

At this moment it is uncertain that Mr. Semlin is elected as one of the three representatives for Yale. If he is returned it will be by the skin of his teeth. The Opposition have lost Comox, and it is not at all certain that Mr. McKenzie has been elected for Nanaimo District. Mr. Robertson, who run for the Islands in the interests of the Opposition, was badly beaten by Mr. Booth, a supporter of the Government. The Times means the loss of Orr, Ladner, Humphreys, and it must be very anxious about Semlin—three members out of an Opposition of seven lost, and it is not known whether or not the fourth has survived. This is a fearful percentage of loss. Mr. Beaven's old guard has, indeed, been cut to pieces. What then has the Times to boast about? If the old Opposition had been returned, or if men of the party had been elected in place of those of his followers who had retired there would be nothing to boast about. The Opposition would have held its own and no more. If the Beaven Party, besides keeping the constituency they held previous to the dissolution, had made large gains, there would be some sense for its crowing over the Government, but as the gains it has made barely make up for its losses, it should adopt a more modest tone. But it does not believe in being modest. Rather than deny itself the luxury of bragging, it is under the necessity of claiming for the Opposition men who not only did not run their election under its standard, but who distinctly denied having any connection with it. It is therefore strutting before the public not in plumes it has borrowed but in feathers it has stolen—feathers of which it is sure to be stripped at a day not very remote. We see that it has already been snubbed for claiming Mr. Keith for the Opposition, and whenever it drops dealing with figures and begins to lay claim to the men which those figures represent, it will find both itself and its party repudiated in very strong terms.

The Opposition has, in the contest, been badly beaten, and it is very evident that whatever the principles are that have received the popular approbation they are not those of Messrs. Beaven, Grant & Co.

COUNTING THE COST.

We sympathize with our correspondent "Ashamed of my country." It is aggravating to see the United States assuming the sovereignty of the ocean on this side of the continent of America and disregarding the rights of British subjects sailing on the high seas under the British flag. The time was when outrages such as have been committed by the American Government in Behring's Sea would have been regarded as a cause of war. But were those times better than these?

It is not a light thing for two such nations as England and the United States to go to war. The interests that are involved are so immense as to be almost unimaginable. To begin with, there are five millions of Canadians on the northern border of the United States. Are they prepared for war? Does our correspondent realize what war with the United States means to them? Their country would to a certainty be invaded. The commerce of the Dominion—domestic and foreign—would be thrown into confusion. Men would be compelled to leave their occupations and serve in the ranks. The campaign would be no summer picnic. No matter how promptly Great Britain came to our aid, or how large an army she sent into the country, or what the final result would be, the war would be the cause of misery, and loss, and suffering and sorrow to Canadians.

Think of the immense interests which British subjects have in the United States—the property they own there and the millions they have invested—all of which would be endangered by war! When these and a thousand consequences that would follow a declaration of war with the United States are calculated, is it any wonder that those upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests, should be most unwilling to plunge the two countries into war. Is this reluctance and this hesitation to be attributed to fear? We are quite certain that it is not. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Canadians are as brave as ever they were. When danger must be faced it is faced in the present day as resolutely and as fearlessly as in any period of the nation's life. But men reflect more than they used to do, and the people's voice in questions of peace and war is more potential than it was a hundred or even fifty years ago. Governments must find out how the people feel and what they think before they go to war. And the people are not so ready to quarrel about comparative trifles as the governing class were in the days of our grandfathers. They know what war costs and who will have to bear the brunt of it. They therefore require their governments to exhaust every peaceful means of settlement before they resort to war. And are they not right? What is the worth of all the seals in the Pacific Ocean compared with the cost of a single year's war between Great Britain and the United States? For our part we have faith in the good sense of the two nations. We believe that a settlement will be arrived at without a recourse to arms, and that substantial justice will be done to all whose vessels have been seized in Behring's Sea. This, we are satisfied, will be done without a blow being struck. We are not ashamed of our country because its rulers take into consideration the interests of the whole nation and endeavor to settle disputes with foreign nations by peaceful means. We believe that those who would do anything to precipitate a war between the two nations would be most unwise, and would incur a terrible responsibility.

SALISBURY AND STANLEY.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Stanley have come in collision. Mr. Stanley had freely criticized the policy of the government in Eastern and Central Africa. It is quite evident that these criticisms annoyed the Government, for Lord Salisbury availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the Merchant Taylors' banquet to reply in the caustic strain for which, in his earlier years, he was remarkable, to the strictures of the great African explorer. He said:

"Mr. Stanley, who in himself has been said to identify Africa to the popular view, has warned you that the British Government is doing terrible things, it has surrendered vast forests and tremendous mountains and great kingdoms which he has offered the British public to accept (laughter), and he gives you mysterious hints, that you may interfere in time, or at all events if you do not interfere you may be satisfied to submit to his threat that the company with which he is connected will abandon Africa to its fate." (Laughter).

After having ridiculed Mr. Stanley's revelations in this strain for some time longer, the Premier went on to say:

"We have not surrendered anything for the best reason in the world—we have not come to any agreement at all. Such communications as we have had with other governments have really been an exchange of views. No kind of conclusion has been arrived at, and therefore, when you are told that anything has been surrendered or given up I exhort you to suspend your judgment until some facts more urgent than any such spontaneous revelations may appear in order to confirm the suggestion."

This speech did not utterly demolish the intrepid traveller. He wrote a letter to the Times by way of rejoinder. In this letter it does not appear that he took back anything that he had said in his speech before the London Chamber of Commerce, and he meets Lord Salisbury's sarcasm by ironical touches quite as telling but a good deal more subtle. With regard to the concessions, he says:

"One of the most unreasonable concessions was that of Kilima-Njaro, discovered by a missionary in British pay; another was a tract of Masai Land 20,000 square miles in extent, which had first been explored by a British traveller; and a coast line 200 miles long along the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, which had been explored by a traveller in British employ. There was not the slightest warrant for any of these concessions, further than an amiable desire to please the German Emperor. However, it was done, and we shall say no more about it."

He goes on to say that these and other concessions were made in, complete disregard of the interests of the East African Company, which, relying on the first arrangement which the British Government had made with Germany, had procured a charter and expended large sums of money in the country. He says that he is wholly disinterested in the matter, and that his friendly warning should not offend either Lord Salisbury or the Germans. He stoutly maintains the position he has taken and tells those interested in the British East African Company that, if the demands of the German colonists are granted, their sphere of influence is absolutely valueless. He tells them that the expenditure of a quarter of a million will be a dead loss, and continues:

"I say so boldly, and will maintain it, that the precious charter is so much waste paper or parchment, and every man who has invested in the enterprise is simply throwing his money away, and that it would be far more economical to make a gift of the whole British sphere to the German Company—for the English, by so doing, might possibly obtain so many shillings for the poundsterling they have been so credulously victimized of."

Stanley's letter is a telling one, and we do not think that Lord Salisbury gained a great deal by attacking him on his own ground. We see by the telegrams of the 17th inst., that England has come to an agreement with Germany with respect to their respective spheres of influence in Africa. It will be interesting to know whether the concessions condemned by Stanley have been confirmed by this agreement. So little is known about the geography of Central Africa, that the description contained in the telegram gives the reader little or no help in ascertaining the boundaries of the two "spheres." In general terms the Imperial British East African Company's territory extends from the Coast to Lake Nyanza, and beyond it in a Northwesterly direction. It extends from the equator to the 4th degree of south latitude. The coast line of the German sphere is from the 4th to 11th degree of south latitude and it extends west to Lake Nyassa and Tanganyika and north to Lake Nyanza. It is an immense extent of territory. In the north it juts into the British sphere, and has a long line of coast on Lake Nyanza, the concession of which by the British is one of the things that Stanley complains of. The Kilima-Njaro is a mountain south of the Pacific sphere, not far from the boundary line as it was last April. It is to be hoped that the settlement just made will prove permanent, and put an end to the disputes between Great Britain and Germany respecting their "spheres of influence."

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

We hear people now and then exclaiming against universal suffrage, and wishing that the property qualification was revived. We must admit that many go to the polls who do not make an intelligent use of the franchise. But was it ever any better? When the franchise was most restricted, did all the electors vote patriotically or intelligently? Was not corruption rampant in those days? Were not electors bought like sheep? The pocket boroughs were not pure. Rich men and powerful men carried the representation of counties and boroughs in their breeches' pockets, and sent men to Parliament to represent, not the nation, but their particular interests.

Are not the countries in which the franchise has been extended better governed than they were in the old days of property qualification for both representative and elector? Are not the laws more just, and are not the affairs of the country better administered? We feel the evils and annoyances of our own times, and see the abuses that exist, but the bad government of the past is to us like a tale that has been told. We forget its ugly and its unpleasant features. We do not feel the smart of its tyranny and its injustice; we are not hurt by the abuses of half a century ago. But we believe that we would not now tolerate the old state of things when the governing class was exceedingly limited, and when the great majority of men had very little more to do with the governing of the country than had the horses and the oxen. Besides, there is this consideration; democracy is upon us. We cannot get rid of it if we would. We must therefore make the best of it. As we have to shoot Niagara we must try to steer our craft so as to avoid the rocks, and keep clear of the whirlpools.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The Quebec elections have turned out pretty much as we expected. Mr. Mercier, although his Government is not a good one, has been sustained by an increased majority. The Equal Rights agitation in Ontario did Mr. Mercier's work for him. The Quebec Premier, if he is not an able statesman, is an astute politician. He eagerly seizes upon any circumstance, that is at all likely to strengthen his position and increase his influence. He is ever on the watch for political capital. He quickly turned the anti-Jesuit agitation to his advantage. Every thing that was said in Ontario and Quebec in favor of disallowing the Jesuits' Estate Act, every speech that was made against the French schools in Ontario, every article that was written in either province against the Roman Catholic clergy was used by him and his supporters to show the French Canadian electors that a movement was raised to put down their race and their religion, and that he and his colleagues were their champions and protectors. What did the electors of Quebec care for the political sins of the Mercier Government when they were led to believe that they were fighting for their race and their religion? If the Nationalist politicians were ten times as corrupt as they are believed to be, it would be folly to attempt to drive them from power when once the "habitants" came to look upon them as the men who were defending them against the attacks of those who despised and hated them.

There is no doubt every means, fair and unfair, was used to make the Quebec electors believe that they were feared and hated by the Protestants of Ontario, and that, if they did not stand up for their national and religious rights, they would be crushed. The injudicious speeches that were made and the irritating articles that were written during the campaign and the agitation that preceded it, as they were represented to the French Canadian population of Quebec, produced the impression that they were a persecuted people, and that their dearest rights were in danger. Believing this, and believing that Mr. Mercier and his friends were fighting their battles for them, it is no wonder that they cast all purely political considerations aside and returned him with a sweeping majority. We know, of course, that the simple, credulous people were deceived, and that the Protestants of Ontario have no desire whatever to deprive the Roman Catholics of Quebec or any other province of any right or privilege which they themselves enjoy. But it was impossible to convince the Quebec electors who had read to them—not improved nor softened by translation, no doubt—the worst parts of the worst speeches and articles published in the Ontario and Quebec newspapers.

The return of the Mercier Government is a direct and immediate consequence of the Equal Rights agitation. This is not a good thing for Quebec, for recent revelations have shown that politics in that province are as corrupt as they can well be, but as long as the politicians have any pretext for making the French Canadians believe that the Protestants of the other provinces are the enemies of their race and their religion, it is folly to hope for reform. We cannot see that the Equal Rights agitation has done, or is likely to do, the slightest good in Ontario, while it is only too evident that it has done harm in Quebec and, we greatly fear, that we have not yet seen all the evil it is calculated to produce in that province. From a party point of view the harm that the agitation has done is incalculable. The Conservative Party in Quebec is not only routed, but it is disorganized and disheartened. It will not readily recover from the disaster of Tuesday, and it is hard to say what may be the ultimate effects of Mercierism not only in Quebec, but in the whole Dominion.

THE ELECTION DEPOSIT.

The Times considers it a great hardship that candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly should be required to deposit the sum of $200, as a guarantee of good faith, with the Government. Whom does such a regulation hurt? Not the candidate who is brought out by any respectable number of electors. If such a candidate has not the money of his own and if he is really wanted in the district, his not having the money will be no obstacle in the way of his nomination. The sum can soon be raised for him by those who wish him to represent them. Besides, there are very few men in a position to be candidates who cannot raise so moderate a sum as two hundred dollars. But the requirement of a deposit will prevent cranks and vindictive men nominating and demanding a poll. It sometimes happens that a vain creature, hungering and thirsting after notoriety, gets nominated, although he and every one else knows that he has not the ghost of a chance of being elected. Is a district to be put to the trouble and expense of holding an election for the sake of gratifying the vanity of a miserable creature like that? Then again, it has been known that men who were satisfied that they could not be elected, have procured nominations just to put candidates against whom they had a spite, to trouble and expense. We have heard of a tavern keeper paying a man to become a candidate in order that there should be an election and that the boys should have some fun, and that he should be able to rake in a few dollars. The two hundred dollars deposit very effectually prevents these men from getting up elections just to serve their own selfish ends.

This precaution against straw candidates being set up has worked well in the Dominion. We have never heard of a really worthy man, who had a chance of being elected, being deterred from going to the polls for want of the deposit money, and, no doubt, it has kept many worthless men and some that were more than "half-cracked" from offering themselves for the suffrages of the electors. We believe that the members of the Legislature, when they see the beneficial effects that follow the requirement of the deposit, will not try to have the deposit done away with, and we are of opinion that sensible electors, when they have had time to think over the matter, will look upon it as a proper safeguard against unnecessary and vexatious elections. It must be remembered that the deposit is not a tax. It is returned to the candidate if he polls half as many votes as the lowest successful candidate.

GRANT'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. John Grant, in his very peculiar style, again denies that it was the appropriation of the rent of land without compensation that "to his mind suggested a fair and equitable basis of taxation."

This statement was made by Mr. Grant at the Workingmen's meeting when speaking to the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, a portion of the electors of the city of Victoria, in mass meeting assembled, demand from those who seek our support, that they pledge themselves to use their influence IN SECURING LEGISLATION BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SINGLE-TAX AS SET FORTH IN THE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE."

These are Mr. Grant's remarks, reported in the Times:

"He had listened to what had been said this evening with a great deal of satisfaction. For his own part he had taken the paper dealing with this particular principle — single-tax—for some years, and as far as the multiplicity of his duties would permit had endeavored to post himself concerning it. The principle of single-tax to his mind suggested a fair and equitable basis of taxation, and to bring it into practical use it would no doubt remove many of the existing abuses under the present system."

The reader will see that Mr. Grant endorsed single tax "as set forth in the works of Henry George." This is the interpretation of single tax as given by Henry George himself in his work, "The Land Question:"

"Any one can see that to tax the land up to its full rental value would amount to precisely the same thing as to formally take possession of it and then let it out to the highest bidder."

Every reader of Henry George's works knows that he scouts the idea of giving compensation to the owners of land.

What it Will Do.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
1 to 2 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Biliousness.
1 to 4 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Constipation.
1 to 4 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Dyspepsia.
1 to 6 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Bad Blood.
1 to 6 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Scrofula.
In any case relief will be had from the first few doses. wls

KOOTENAY LAKE MINES.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railroad Being Rapidly Built.

New Ledges Located—A Paying Proposition on Eagle Creek.

Attempted Murder at Nelson—The Revelstoke Smelter—Incidents of the Trip.

Mr. R. D. Atkins arrived down from the Kootenay Lake mines on Tuesday night, having gone in by the Northern and returned by the C. P. R. He found the road from Kootenay station to Bonner's Ferry in wretched condition, and at one point on the route the stage had to be abandoned and the trip concluded on a freight wagon. Thirty-three miles in twelve hours is not reckoned good traveling in these modern days, but it took that time to traverse the road from Kootenay to Bonner's. A short distance from the boundary line Mr. Atkins noted the stakes of the surveying party of the Great Northern Railway. It is believed that this road will be built and in running order during the present summer. An agent of the Northern Pacific was also visiting the Kootenay country, and as their policy of late has been an aggressive one, Mr. Atkins is of opinion that they will build a line from Kootenay station to Bonner's Ferry at an early date. An incident of the steamer trip up the river and lake to Nelson was the embarkation of a whole family with their effects en route to the shores of Kootenay Lake where they will camp out during the summer. This is rendered necessary on account of the myriads of mosquitos that arise from the swamps and sloughs of the river, when the high water recedes. They make life simply intolerable. This year they are earlier and thicker than ever and the rancher his daughter and children and grandchildren, canary, and, to the great amusement of the passengers—the pig (in a bag) hustled aboard the steamer and moved towards the lake, where the cheerful and busy mosquito does not thrive at his trade.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NELSON.

The town of Nelson is growing, and now has two hotels and several stores. It is attracting a mixed population. A stabbing affray occurred during the time of Mr. Atkins' visit. Two strangers, and a railroader named Brady and another, were the principals. It appears that Brady, who is a broad-shouldered six-footer, was drinking in one of the saloons, and threatened to wipe out the whole town. The other stranger thought he couldn't, and though a little fellow, was plucky, and tackled the boaster and gave him a good thrashing. He then went to his cabin a quarter of a mile away and retired, Brady remaining an hour and a quarter longer at the hotel. He then went to the cabin of his antagonist and stabbed him under the ribs, the thrust luckily passing between the stomach and lung. An inch higher or lower would have resulted fatally. Notwithstanding the vicious thrust given him the little miner was game, and after being wounded picked up a billet of wood and struck his would-be murderer a blow on the head which rendered him insensible for a couple of hours. The wounded man then gave the alarm, and Constable Giffin arrested Brady. He was examined and sent up for trial to Kamloops.

MINING PROGRESS.

Since Mr. Atkins' previous visit, several new ledges have been located between Nelson and the Columbia, each giving a good prospect. On Eagle creek the American company have put up a small stamp mill, and have crushed a quantity of the ore. A clean-up of the plates has given a more than satisfactory return, and if the ore carries sulphurets in considerable quantity the success of the mine is assured. Little work is being done at Hot Springs Camp at present. It is understood that the St. Paul expert has reported favorably on the Blue Bell claim and a smelter will be erected on the property. Dr. Hendryx will await the railway connection of the Great Northern, (which is expected to reach Kootenay river in a couple of months) before bringing in the necessary machinery. At the Hall Brothers mine on Toad Mountain, a new tunnel is being driven in. It was reported that 800 oz. ore had been struck in this tunnel. This is not so, for the ore had not been reached. Mr. Atkins has purchased a half interest in this mine, and, with his associates, will thoroughly open it up before putting in any machinery.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Atkins rode from Nelson to Sproat's Landing. Railway work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, several hundred men being scattered along the route. The right-of-way has been slashed from the Columbia to within a couple of miles of Nelson. A number of miles have been graded and two miles have been ironed. A locomotive was expected to arrive down in the course of a fortnight, which would permit still more energetic prosecution of the work. A large scow is about completed at Revelstoke for the purpose of bringing down the rails and rolling stock. It is believed that trains will be running within three months' time.

A STEAMER INCIDENT.

The old steamer Kootenay is still doing good work, but the new large steamer will soon be running. An amusing incident transpired on the up-trip. The prisoner Brady was chained to a stanchion with a blanket thrown over him. The purser came up to him, and not seeing his irons, tapped him on the back and interrogated "Got a pass?" "Naw," drawled out the recumbent fare. "Got any money?" "Naw." "Don't give a d——, I suppose?" "Naw, don't give a d——." "Well, you go off at the next wood pile" remarked the purser. The steamer was nearing the bank at this time, and the purser attempted to get the man up. He was considerably nonplussed to find that his unconcerned passenger was chained to a post, and he had to stand a good deal of chaff before he reached Revelstoke.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

Dr. Campbell's smelter at Revelstoke, so Mr. Atkins states, lacks but one thing to make it perfect—and that is ore. It was expected that the mines along the railway would have produced sufficient ore by this time to keep the smelter busy, but this has not proved to be the case. An agent has gone down to Kootenay Lake to make arrangements for ore as soon as the railway can haul it.

KOOTENAY AND THE KODAK.

Every practical traveler now-a-days carries a Kodak with him, and Mr. Atkins is always armed with one. He has secured a large number of views along the lake and river, and in the mines, including some portraits of Indians and old settlers. These are all good, but among the best are several bits of forest scenery, and some snow scenes at Hall Brothers mine on Toad Mountain, 6,000 feet above sea level. These were taken on his previous visit in May and show the various buildings surrounded by from four to six feet of snow. Mr. Atkins "Kodaks" are above the average of amateur productions, and give a good idea of the character of the country in which the mines of the Kootenay Lake district are situated.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., June 18.—Hon. Mr. Tupper will forthwith establish a meteorological observatory and signal station at Victoria for the purpose of supplying a storm signal station and weather prognostications for the benefit of the marine interest of British Columbia. Reid, the observer at London, has been transferred to Victoria.

A number of tide gauges are to be erected on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Observations will be made of the tidal currents at the request of the British Association.

The members of the Presbyterian general assembly have condemned the Duke of Connaught for visiting Niagara Falls on Sunday.

Prof. Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner, will deliver a series of lectures on dairy practice, in British Columbia next August or September. This new branch of the government service is proving of a beneficial character.

There was a sad accident on the Canadian Pacific near Toronto last night. A pilot train ran into a washout and five railway employees were instantly killed.

THREE NOTABLE MARRIAGES.

Mary Anderson's Nuptials—Lena Caldwell Weds a Baron—Lionel Sackville West United to His Cousin.

LONDON, June 17.—Mary Anderson was married this morning to Antonio Navarro in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary's, Hampstead. The wedding was strictly private.

Miss Anderson was driven from the house of her stepfather, Dr. Griffin, to the church in a closed carriage with the curtains drawn so that no glimpse could be caught of the bride until she left the carriage to enter the sanctuary. The ceremony was performed in as quiet and simple a manner as possible. There was no choir, the only accompanying music being that of the organ. On y the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present.

The interior of the chapel was decorated with a profusion of ferns, palms and white flowers. On the altar twelve candles were burning. At 11 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his brother Alphonso, reached St. Mary's in a cab, both in mourning garb in memory of their uncle who died three weeks ago. A few moments later a carriage drove to the chapel, in which were Miss Anderson's sister and step-brother. This was followed by a carriage containing Miss Anderson's brother, Joseph, and his wife, a daughter of Lawrence Barrett. The third carriage contained Miss Anderson's mother and step-father, Dr. and Mrs. Griffin. Behind this was Miss Anderson's carriage with her step-sister, Blanche Griffin, who acted as bridesmaid.

Miss Anderson's gown was white satin, heavily brocaded. She carried a bouquet of white roses, lilies, stephanotis and ferns. Above the bridal veil was a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Griffin was also dressed in white.

The ceremony was performed by Canon Purcell. Dr. Griffin gave the bride away. After the marriage the party drove to Dr. Griffin's, where breakfast was served. The pair started this afternoon for Venice, where they will spend the honeymoon.

LENA CALDWELL WEDS A BARON.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17.—Baron Von Seedwiche, German minister to Mexico, was married this morning to Lena Caldwell, in the chapel of the Catholic university of America in this city. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., celebrated the nuptial mass. The chapel where the wedding took place is the gift of the bride in memory of her mother, and by special dispensation its use was allowed for the marriage, as Seedwiche is not a Catholic. The bride is a younger sister of Mary Gwendoline Caldwell.

MARRIED HIS COUSIN.

LONDON, June 17.—The marriage of Lionel Sackville West and his cousin, Victoria Sackville West, oldest daughter of Lord Sackville, late British minister to Washington City, took place to-day at the residence of Lord Sackville.

The Mine Horror.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 17.—Mine Inspector Blick, of the Pittsburg district, and Evans, of Johnstown, arrived here early this morning. They went direct to the scene of the horror, where they were joined by Inspector Keighly, of this district. The three, accompanied by several mine superintendents, fire bosses and a number of experienced miners from various parts of the region, went into the Mahoning mines with a view to cutting through to the scene of the explosion. Every man was carefully examined by the official inspectors before they were allowed to join the party. No one who had touched intoxicants the night before was allowed to enter the mine. No married men were accepted, and all went prepared to meet even death. It is a desperate case, and desperate methods are being employed to get at the entombed miners in the quickest possible way. The talent and skill of the entire region are now directing their efforts at rescue, and together are managing to the minutest detail the work of penetrating the burning pit from the nearest point in the Mahoning mines, and arranging to force the fire from its present seat by a large fan, now being erected at the mouth of the Ferguson works. The men in the Mahoning works are, at ten o'clock to-night, about 75 feet from what is considered the shortest way into the ill-fated mine. There is no hope of finding any of the men alive.

Died in a Hot Water Bath.

OAKLAND, June 17.—Wm. H. Smith, a teamster, went to the Sanitarium to get a bath. At noon the engineer knocked at the room, and receiving no response opened the door and found Smith's body cooked in the water. Smith leaves a wife and seven children. He had been sick and was laboring under temporary aberration of mind. He is believed to have committed suicide.