

## STABBED TO DEATH

## French President Carnot the Victim of An Italian Anarchist's Dagger.

## How the Foul Crime Was Committed—Indignation the World Over.

PARIS, June 25.—Sad Carnot, president of the French republic, was stabbed mortally last evening in Lyons by Caserio, an Italian anarchist, 21 years old. President Carnot went to Lyons to visit the exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. He left the Chamber of Commerce banquet shortly after 9 o'clock and walked to his carriage in the Place de la Bourse. He had hardly taken his seat when Santo, a newspaper in hand, sprang upon the carriage steps, snatched a dagger from the newspaper and plunged it into the President's abdomen near the liver. The President sank back unconscious. As Santo sprang from the carriage step and tried to escape he was seized and surrounded, but for the prompt interference of the police would have been torn and trampled to death on the spot. Infuriated crowds soon filled the streets. Before 10 o'clock an Italian restaurant had been sacked, and the police were obliged to strain every nerve to protect the Italian consulate.

President Carnot arrived in Lyons yesterday. He was accompanied by General Borel, chief of his military household, most of his other household officers, Premier Dupuy, M. Bourgeois, and other members of the cabinet. He was received at the station by the mayor and district officials, who, in twenty-seven landaus drawn by horses draped with the tricolor, escorted him and his party to the Hotel de Ville, about three kilometers distant. Cheering crowds gave him such a welcome as he had seldom received. There were banquets at the Hotel de Ville, and in the evening a dinner at the prefecture. From the balcony of the prefecture the president reviewed a large torch light procession, which was followed by fireworks and an illumination. He planned to go to the Grand theatre this evening, after the banquet. He was in a particularly happy mood, and was noticeably elated by the cordiality of his reception. He was observed incessantly from the moment he left the chamber of commerce until he took the carriage for the theatre.

Premier Dupuy, arrived here from Lyons to-day. At conference of the majority of the ministers this morning it was decided to convene congress at Versailles on Wednesday to elect a President. They favor Casimir Perier.

Prominent members of the Italian colony in Paris are actively engaged in appending their own signatures, and obtaining others, to an address to the widow of the murdered President, expressing their horror at his assassination and their sympathy and condolence with his family and country. Several Italians were attacked by a mob on the Quai Montebello to-day and the most strenuous efforts of the police were required to save their lives. Subsequently anti-Italian demonstrations were made in front of the Italian embassy and consulates. Both were perpetually surrounded by the police who were in strong force in the vicinity in anticipation of some such demonstration.

Premier Dupuy has received a telegram from Baron Berto, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring in the name of King Humbert, the people of the Kingdom of Italy, the two parliamentary chambers and the ministry, their detestation of the horrible crime, and assuring him that all shared the grief into which they had been plunged by the hand of an anarchist, a man without a country.

Mme. Carnot having withdrawn her objections to an autopsy, an examination of the late President's body was made and a statement to the following effect was subsequently made: "The liver was horribly wounded. The dagger pierced it through to a depth of five inches. The arterial vein was severed and one rib was broken. The weapon penetrated fully seven inches beneath the surface. The abdominal cavity contained two quarts of blood. Internally the wound appeared only about an inch long under the breast. The dagger must have been under strong pressure, otherwise it could not have penetrated so far." At 3 o'clock the corpse of the President's body was placed in the coffin. The Mayor of Lyons has issued a mourning proclamation in which he says: "Cursed be the criminal; cursed be the wretches who by their doctrines and writings have armed the assassin."

In the course of the ministerial council at the Elysee this morning, the question was raised and discussed as to the power of M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, to convene the National Congress on Wednesday, the day which he has fixed for that body to assemble at Versailles. Premier Dupuy defended the action of M. Challemel-Lacour on the ground that a new President must be elected within three days of the death of the former executive. Wednesday was fixed in order to enable deputies living in places distant from Paris to arrive in time to vote in the Versailles congress.

The police have succeeded in obtaining the following information in regard to the movements of the assassin Santo: After leaving Italy he lived at different times in Ladisone and Geneva, Switzerland, and afterwards in Lyons. From this city he went to Certe, France, where he spent the last year working as a baker. He reached Lyons from Certe at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. It is learned that his real name is Caserio and his Christian name San Hieronymo. He is 19 years of age and was known to the police of Certe as a militant anarchist; he was sober and industrious, but taciturn in his manner. He was a great reader, and outspoken only when anarchist theories were discussed. The police official who went to Certe to trace the assassin had an interview with Mme. Viala, who kept the baker's shop in which the murderer worked. She says Caserio left her employment on Saturday, having given up his place on account of a quarrel. He had received the money that was due him and disappeared. He left a box containing his effects in his lodgings. This the police found, but nothing compromising there. Caserio was found purchasing the poison with which he committed the murder. This discovery gives rise to the belief that his quarrel in the baker shop was merely a pretext for leaving Certe and coming to Lyons to fulfil the murderous mission to which he was assigned by his associates anarchists.

The council are to introduce a bill in the chamber according to M. Carnot a national funeral.

LYONS, June 25.—Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her sons, arrived on a special train this morning from Paris, and was immediately driven to the prefecture, where the dead body lay. Just before his death the Archbishop of Lyons was with M. Carnot and administered extreme unction. In answer to the query as to whether he knew

his condition, M. Carnot said: "Yes, I am dying." When informed by the Archbishop that friends were around him, he replied: "I am glad to find my friends here." These were his last words.

ROME, June 25.—The police have not yet identified Carnot's assassin as an Italian subject. The general opinion is that he is insane. Premier Crispin announced the death of Carnot in the chamber of deputies to-day with considerable emotion, and added: "Italy will join France in her mourning." After adopting resolutions of sympathy and condolence, the chamber adjourned. Flugs throughout the city are at half mast. The Pope is deeply affected by the assassination. He has asked for prayers that complications between France and Italy may be averted.

The Pope has sent a telegram to President Carnot, French minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing his great sorrow at the death of President Carnot, and offering his sympathy.

King Humbert to-day sent a telegram to M. Carnot, saying: "The blow that struck your husband struck at the same time my heart. The Queen's grief is profound. Italy is wounded not less than France. All share your mourning."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Graham on receiving the announcement of President Carnot's assassination notified the senate and the house by message that the event could not fail to arouse the sympathy of the American nation. The house adjourned after adopting resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the French nation and Mme. Carnot.

The assassination was referred to in the opening prayer in the senate to-day. Senator Sherman offered a resolution of sympathy with the people of France in their bereavement, and called for an adjournment as a mark of respect due to the memory of M. Carnot. He also requested that the government communicate the resolutions to the government of France and Mme. Carnot. Senator Morgan spoke at length in favor of the resolution. He deplored the existence of men who under the sacred name of liberalism committed such horrible crimes, and concluded with a highly eulogistic tribute to the memory of the deceased president. Senator Sherman also spoke, and the resolutions were adopted.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Owing to the death of President Carnot, flags are flying at half mast from the parliament buildings to-day. Lord Dufferin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Kimberley, officially expressed sorrow at the French embassy to-day. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence.

The House of Commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. The sympathy of the members with France was fully expressed. Sir William Harcourt arose and announced that to-morrow he would move an address to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty to associate a sentiment of her own feeling which might convey to France the abhorrence with which the House of Commons regarded the crime which had deprived President Carnot of his life. The announcement was received with cheers. Lord Rosebery gave notice in the House of Lords that to-morrow he would offer a motion similar to the one announced in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The assassination unsettled the European markets and caused a fractional decline here at the opening.

BRUXELLES, June 25.—The Viesche Zeitung, speaking of the assassination of President Carnot, says: "It is folly to charge Italy with the deed because the murderer is an Italian. In France possession to-day General Boulanger was not without his popularity. Europe would see a coup d'etat and a dictator." "M. Carnot was the most correct and strict representative of the sovereignty of the people. He never courted the Chauvinist passion, but succeeded in converting the monarchists and the imperialists to the Republic. Under his presidency France gained the admiration and respect of all nations."

PARIS, June 25.—When the sitting of the chamber of deputies commenced at 2:30 p.m. to-day, M. Casimir-Perier, president of the chamber entered with a paper in his hand. Immediately every person in the chamber was on his feet with bowed head. The president then read a letter from the late President Dupuy announcing the terrible crime at Lyons. M. Casimir-Perier pronounced to the chamber an eulogy upon President Carnot, and in the course of his remarks associated the Chamber with the whole country in common sorrow before the tomb where disappears a life of devotion and integrity. He recalled the munions of M. Challemel-Lacour convening a congress at Versailles on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a President of the Republic.

The Republican group in the chamber of deputies, 120 in number, have decided to vote for M. Casimir-Perier for president. The members of the extreme left had a meeting this afternoon. M. Coblet presiding, and selected M. Brisson as their candidate. The Socialist group have decided to bar the way of any capitalist or clerical candidate. The senate groups are undecided, and are still holding meetings.

LEON SAY is mentioned as a candidate by some of his adherents.

LYONS, June 25.—Caserio, the assassin, shows not the slightest sign of agitation. He is perfectly tranquil, and at times appears careless and even callous. He has admitted that he had for some time contemplated his crime. He produced to-day a programme of the Lyons festivities, giving the President's route through the city. Along the route he had marked spots where he presumed he would have a chance to strike the fatal blow. He bought the poison with which he stabbed the President in Certe, paying for five francs. He had given the subject of his crime considerable thought and felt confident that he knew how to deal a fatal blow before he left Certe. According to his version, which inquiry in Certe has corroborated, he visited his sweetheart before leaving and said: "I hate quarrelling with my employer and am going to Lyons; you will see me no more."

LONDON, June 25.—Henri Rochefort in an interview to-day said: "I fear the murder of President Carnot will be followed by reprisals against Italians and a repetition of the bloody scenes of the Algeiras Massacre. I am receiving telegrams from which I have the assurance that no Frenchman or anarchist had anything to do with the affair. In regard to the election of M. Carnot's successor, I do not think that M. Combes has any chance in the race with M. M. Casimir-Perier and Dupuy. I think the choice will fall upon M. Dupuy. M. Casimir-Perier is elected, France will fall under the regime of an aristocrat. I have no fear that General Sarrailh or any other military officer will be elected."

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

WINNIPEG, June 25.—(Special.)—H. M. Privy Council has granted permission to appeal the Manitoba school case. It is likely to come up some time in November.

## CARNOT'S ASSASSINATION.

## Preparations for the Election of a New President—The Murderer's Record.

## Indignation the World Over at the Dastardly Deed—Madame Carnot.

PARIS, June 25.—President Carnot's body arrived from Lyons to-day and was driven to the Palace of Elysee followed by the widow, sons and members of the household. Thousands stood with uncovered heads as the cortege passed. Premier Dupuy announced that he will not refuse to be a candidate for the presidency if the country demands his services. It is stated that the government proposes to declare a state of siege at Lyons. The assassin, it is learned, did not have a paper in his hand when he approached Carnot's carriage as previously stated, but a large bouquet. He drew the dagger from behind and moved with such dexterity that he struck the blow before he could be seized. M. Jules Casimir-Perier and Emile Olivier, both agree that Casimir-Perier should be elected president. The cabinet has perfected arrangements for the funeral.

A meeting of republican members of the senate and chamber of deputies was held this afternoon to decide upon a candidate for president to be voted for at Versailles to-morrow. The deputies and senators shouted at the top of their voices over one another's heads. Blows were given and thrown about members and ink stands were thrown about freely. Deputy Marc Sanzot, member for Ardeche, tried to stand upon the table and was pulled forcibly to the floor by M. Bertheux, member for Seine et Oise. Another member who tried to hide the ballot box was struck and thrown down finally. Finally some of the older members proposed a recess. A motion for adjournment was carried. A large number remained in the hall, however, and after a short period of quiet Senator Dervinac, who presided, asked whether the meeting decided to vote. The tumult was renewed immediately, and as it was impossible to restore order, M. Dervinac declared the meeting closed for fully a quarter of an hour. Eventually the hall was cleared. The conflict was provoked by the socialists and extreme radicals in order to prevent a decisive vote. During the fighting Deputy Herbert seized the ballot box in which a vote was being taken, and breaking it up threw the papers in the face of his opponents. Under the circumstances, the record of the vote was considered worthless.

Two hundred republican met subsequently in the committee room of Deputy de Lane Montaud presiding. Resolutions were adopted, expressing the sorrow of the moderate party that the plenary assembly has been prevented from accomplishing its purpose by tumultuous scenes, and accusing the socialists of purposely obstructing the proceedings. It was decided that the only recourse was to go to Versailles without preparatory decisions as to the presidency, and that this course was likely to ensure the election of M. Casimir-Perier. The socialists had Dupuy, Jaures, Bugeat, Jourde, Millerand, and others, and were determined to attend the plenary meeting and set in concert with the moderate republicans in the choice of a candidate who would not combat the socialists.

Later in the day three republican senatorial groups, the centre, the left republicans and the unionist republicans met to choose a candidate for the presidency. A ballot was taken with this result: Casimir-Perier 144, Dupuy 15, Brisson 6, de la Roche 4, Arago 3, Loubet 2, Constans 2, Cavaignac 1. No representatives of these groups attended the preliminary meeting. Deputy Pelletan, radical, complained that he was struck in the face with an inkstand during the tumult in the preliminary meeting. Deputy Sanzot, who was pulled off the table during the tumult, has challenged M. Bertheux to a duel.

Giovanni Santo, the assassin, was born at Montebello, northwest of Pavia, December, 1873. He is a baker, and was tried in Milan, in 1892, for breaching the peace, but was acquitted. Santo delivered a series of lectures of the vilest character before going to Switzerland last year. There is no longer doubt that the assassination was the result of an anarchist conspiracy to avenge the death of Valliant and Emile Henry. Twenty detectives from the Italian department of Harault, where Santo was recently domiciled, to track down his supposed accomplices. The weapon used by the murderer was a long, triangular blade, of still-stone pattern. Upon the blade are engraved the words "Record of Toledo." The sheath of the weapon is of velvet, with red and black stripes.

Sig. Resman, the Italian ambassador, received a dispatch this afternoon from Rome, saying the investigation of the Italian authorities reveals that Santo is not an Italian, but comes from Ticino, the southernmost canton of Switzerland, where the majority of the inhabitants speak Italian.

The police enquiry resulted late this afternoon in obtaining the following facts in regard to the assassin's movements previous to the crime: Santo missed the train running direct to Lyons from Certe on Saturday, and had to go to Montpellier and thence to Vienna. From there he was also unable to pay his fare on the train to Lyons, and having only 60 centimes in his pocket was obliged to walk thirty miles. He arrived at Lyons the same afternoon.

When the police reached the prisoner from the mob after he had stabbed the president his clothes were torn to shreds, and it was found necessary to sew them together in a cell in the prison at the palace of justice at Lyons.

Were it not for the presence of the overwhelming force of troops stationed in and about Lyons, there is little doubt that the mob would attack the palace of justice and wreak vengeance upon the murderer. Long, bloody emblems are worn by nearly every man, woman and child in Lyons, and no dwelling seems too poor to display emblems of grief.

TOULON, June 25.—Here, as elsewhere in France, the smouldering indignation against Italians requires but a breath to fan it into flame. The British steamer Richardson was being charged by a number of French and Italian revolutionaries. One of the latter, several Frenchmen fell upon him. He was struck a fearful blow on the head with a bar of iron, badly fracturing the skull. The Italian had strength enough to draw a knife, but was disarmed. The police had the greatest difficulty in rescuing him from the crowd. The Italian is dying at the hospital.

MAKESBILLS, June 25.—All the ships in the old and new ports are draped in mourning.

Among these vessels a number of Italian crafts are present, and they all display mourning flags. The police have been compelled to take vigorous measures to protect the large Italian colony. Marseille, however, has thus far been free from disorder, although there is great anxiety owing to the frequent conflicts which have taken place between Italian and French workmen. It is feared it will be necessary to occupy the Italian consulate with troops.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The anarchists of this city met last night in Paulkhabre's hall. "Socialism and Anarchism" was to have been the subject for discussion for the evening, but little else was spoken of but the execution of the martyr who assassinated President Carnot. The leader of the communistic anarchists in this city, Herr Johann Moss, was located yesterday in a saloon, 144 Park row, where he was sitting in a luncheon.

"What do I think of Carnot's death?" Well, I think the dog should have been stuck long ago. You don't see any mourning band around my hat, do you? Well, neither would you see any if the whole brood of autocratic hogs were butchered all in a heap. They ought to be given their quietus in droves of forty and fifty. Not that Carnot was any innocent man, but he was a despot; he was exactly what we would call a despot; but the big, overbearing pig scrawled his name to every document that steeped him deeper and deeper into slavery. It was right, it was just, it was glorious to execute such a man. "The God," he said, "will see his time will come too. I cost about four or six millions a year to hedge that hog's life around with safeguards, but with all precautions he finds every day some pleasant surprise, as a dagger stuck into his back, or a miniature bomb lying under his head. He is in the box with the biggest gun, and some day he will have to go like your Carnots and your other despots. Herr Dow's bullet-proof coat will not avail him. He will be reached though he is entrenched in a tower of steel a thousand feet in thickness. And as for your breed of reporters, I want to say, continued Herr Moss, as he was leaving his meal, "you are not your country's friends. I know you are slaves of big combines that send you hither and thither to interview an anarchist, the next day a hog of a so-called statesman, and the third day you report an execution or some other murder. But, mark you, though you are slaves I give you warning that if you do not treat us with greater respect than you have been doing, slave or no slave, you will some day come into contact with the knife's edge, and in a way that will not please you."

Herr Moss also spoke of the manner in which weapons and dynamite ought to be used to prove most effective. He has published a letter in the Freiheit, which will be circulated for the morning papers. It treats of the propriety of some weapons over others in dispatching rulers and bourgeois. He gives special prominence to the knife. When asked concerning the coincidence between his having advocated the use of the knife and his employment by the Italian who murdered Carnot, Moss said: "You don't mean to say that you think my advice was so quickly acted upon?"

Casimir Zimmern, editor of the flaming Torch, said Carnot richly deserved his fate. "He had been asked," said Zimmern, "to pardon Valliant, and he treated the committee like so many dogs. The committee wished to show that Valliant's trial was a sham, and he refused to do so. He showed the committee to the door and the martyred Valliant was executed. Carnot could have saved him with one stroke of his pen."

Jose Yglesias, a wealthy oligarch manufacturer, of 188 Division street, was seen in Brooklyn last night. He said: "I believe, judging from descriptions published in the press, that Giovanni Santo, who assassinated President Carnot, lived in Brooklyn eighteen months ago. He was a well educated man, and lived for a long time in South America. About eighteen months ago, he having been in this country six months, I contributed to a fund to send him to Paris, where he said he had friends and could get work. Santo was a quiet, deep thinker, and I must say the very last person whom I would imagine an assassin. Yet, as I have said before, the descriptions of him are such that I believe him to be the same one."

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## CAPITAL NOTES.

## A Trivial Opposition Attack on Lieutenant Governor Mackintosh.

## Mark of Respect to the Late President Carnot—Intercolonial Congress.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 25.—About the only matter of interest in the House to-day was the opposition attack on Governor Mackintosh's recent speeches. It was charged that the Governor had warned the people against demagogues. When this was mentioned in the House there was general laughter.

The bill respecting interest passed its third reading on Wednesday at six per cent. Messrs. Davies and Miller looked at the rate. Mr. Corbould pointed out that six was considered a low rate in British Columbia.

Owing to opposition obstruction to night, Sir John Thompson had to drop supply. Flugs are flying at half mast on the public buildings out of respect for the late President Carnot. To-day His Excellency on the advice of the Government, called to Paris the sincere sympathy of Canada with the French people in the great calamity which had befallen them. The first minister also called to Mme. Carnot his sincere condolences.

Owing to the opening of the Intercolonial Conference on Thursday it has been decided to adjourn parliament until Friday, leaving Thursday entirely free.

## MEETING IN RICHMOND.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—(Special.)—The opposition held a meeting at Moodyville on Saturday night. Mr. Bowser was the first speaker for the opposition. The veracity of his many statements against the government was seriously affected by government candidate Douglas, who made a magnificent speech. Messrs. McGee and Mackie followed for the opposition, and Messrs. Burroughs and Sheehy for the government. It is the talk of the town that the government candidate captured the meeting and had everything his own way. Mr. Douglas is said to be a sure winner in Richmond.

WINNIPEG, June 25.—Alexander Logan, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg and a pioneer resident, died suddenly to-day.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

## Firemen's Contests at Vancouver—The Proposed Tramway Purchase—French Creek Church.

## Gold Prospecting Parties Going In—Resumption of Business After the Floods.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, June 25.—Two by-laws are shortly to be submitted to the people, one to borrow \$80,000 on the general assets of the city, and the other for the purpose of purchasing the tramway at a price of \$410,000.

The programme for the firemen's contests has been settled. The Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster teams will compete, and the horse races on July 2 promises to be very exciting. Word has reached here that the Victoria and Nanaimo teams have been practicing and New Westminster will be sent over from there. The contest will be governed by the following rules: Twelve men, exclusive of captain or trainer; distance 700 feet in all; 500 feet to hydrant; 200 feet of hose; uncoupled and across of pipe; hose cart to carry not less than 300 feet of hose, and all couplings to be made quick work. Time to be taken when water leaves pipe.

There will be no military parade at the Dominion day celebration, the \$500 grant having been called in by the city. The council are afraid of the big crowds at the political meetings in the Market hall. The building is to be inspected, and if necessary strengthened.

The council has passed a resolution that it will give \$500 towards investigating the charges against the city engineer. As prosecuting lawyer Mr. Blake says that will not satisfy his side alone. The investigation will probably fall to the ground. Nelson Viner, of the large lumber firm of Marston, Boyd & Co., is in Vancouver.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 25.—H. E. Port was committed for trial to-day on a charge of mortgaging a piece of property he had already sold.

"Found drowned" was the verdict rendered in the case of the body found yesterday week in the river. There is no clue to its identity.

The investigation into penitentiary affairs was continued to-day before Justice Drake, and adjourned from this afternoon till Thursday. A number of guards and keepers were examined, as well as Warden McBride, all telling of gross irregularities by the deputy warden, the partially shown by the deputy warden's favorites and pointing out that the warden was a figure head, the deputy being the real head of the institution. The witnesses told of meats, vegetables, etc., taken from the penitentiary to the Scotch orphanage and not charged, also that convicts were taken there frequently to work.

NANAIMO, June 25.—Mr. J. H. Simpson will not act as Mr. James McGregor's election agent, unless Mr. McGregor will act in a similar capacity for Mr. Thomas Keith. Miss Phelps, the temperance lecturer, gave an interesting lecture to a large audience at the Y. M. C. A. last evening.

The Scandinavian population of Wellington held a monster picnic on Protection Island Saturday. Their own band was in attendance and a thoroughly enjoyable day was passed in a quiet, orderly manner.

CHERAMINUS, June 25.—Miss Alice Askew, of Victoria, has been visiting for some time with Mrs. Conway and with Mrs. Roberts, of Kuper Island. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Evans left on Saturday for the Fraser river fishing.

The E. & N. bridge carpenters are now working in and near Chemainus. The school of this neighborhood close for vacation next Friday.

A political meeting was held in Chemainus on Friday evening last. Hon. Mr. Davies, Major Mutter, and Mr. Sutton addressed the electors, reviewing the political situation of the country and the prospects for the coming year.

All the owners of the neighborhood are now busy in the hay. The crop seems to be fairly heavy in this part, in spite of the backward spring.

Mr. Ferres has purchased and intends opening the new store at Hall's Crossing.

DUNCAN, June 25.—The result of the Cowichan-Alberni election meets generally with cordial approval throughout the length and breadth of the district.

General Hay spent several days last week angling in the Cowichan river, and had several good baskets of fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson arrived up from Victoria last week and are residing on Mr. C. T. Price's farm, near Duncan. Mrs. F. Leath and Miss Price will leave here during the present week on a visit to England. Mr. Mayo and Miss Mayo arrived at Moir's from England on Thursday last, to pay a visit at Messrs. Fall and Mayo's farm there.

FRENCH CREEK, June 25.—Good progress is being made with the new church, which will be ready for the consecration services on the 22nd July.

All crops are looking well and early potatoes promise an especially abundant yield.

HOPE, June 25.—The weather is now superb, and business has assumed its normal condition. During the time of high water Her Majesty's mail was irregular, and the citizens did not know how the "world" was getting on. The floods did not damage the town of Hope to any extent, but a few of the houses and farm buildings of lower town were flooded.

Mr. W. Dodd, government agent, of Yale, visited Hope last week.

Mr. James Wardle, J. P., who is a candidate for political honors, has been out in the northwest part of the West riding for the past week "feeling the pulse" of the electors.

Messrs. Kar and Lambert, of Vancouver, left here on the 18th inst. for the Similkameen country, where they intend to search for the precious metals.

Mr. E. Ryder, who went to visit friends in Chilliwack before the overflow of the Fraser, came home on the 19th inst. and also Miss E. Wardle, from New Westminster.

Mr. G. Goldborough, roadmaster, leaves

in a few days to make possible the trail to the Nicola valley.

Mr. Hood, carpenter, will soon take charge of the repairing of the bridges between here and Popcorn.

Mr. J. Biers is said to have the best flower garden in Hope.

Mr. Yarer, of St. Elmo, a few miles below here, has had to move his house owing to the flood.

The flood of 1894 reached the highest register mark of any overflow of the Fraser in the memory of one of the oldest citizens, Mr. Wm. Yates, who has been a resident of the neighborhood since 1856.

Castle Company, passed through last week and a band of cattle for the coast is expected in a few days.

Capt. S. F. Scott, of Scott & Hagler, Vancouver, with a party of a dozen men, arrived by the Courser on the 18th inst. and left this morning for the Similkameen country with a pack-train of fifteen horses, loaded with apparatus, utensils and necessities. The object of the party is to prospect for gold by the hydraulic process. One of the company is Mr. Ferguson, engineer, who is skilled in the science of minerals. The outfit left under the superintendence of Mr. Roland Ryder, with Mr. W. H. Yates and Mr. A. J. Yarer as experienced guides across the mountains. This is the third prospecting party for the season.

WINNIPEG, June 25.—(Special.)—In connection with Monsieur Tache's death references were made in all Roman Catholic churches yesterday, and in some of the Protestant churches as well. The Methodist conference passed a resolution of condolence. The remains of the Archbishop lay in state all day yesterday and a constant stream of visitors crossed the river and viewed the body. It is estimated that 10,000 people passed through the vestry of the cathedral. Word has been received from Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, stating his inability to be present, but expressing his sincere sorrow and sympathy. Bishop Labrecque, of Chicoutimi, Que., sent a message of sympathy. Mr. Duhamel, Ottawa, was in the morning. Messages of sympathy were also received from Lord Aberdeen, Hon. Mr. Daly and Premier Thompson.

At Indian Head, N.W.T., this morning a broke out in the rear of the Assiniboia hotel, occupied by A. McIntosh, soon spreading to the adjoining buildings and drug store, Lee's butcher shop, and an implement building, occupied by Cowan & Edwards. W. H. Bell's shop, occupied by F. Lookwood stoves and tinware. All the buildings were frame and were consumed in less than an hour, the loss being about ten thousand dollars.

The editor of the Rat Portage Record has been served with a writ of \$5,000 for damages for libel by Mr. Cormac.

POLITICS IN YALE.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.)

The opposition members have accomplished little or nothing. Devoted with propositions from them which might have proved of benefit to the Province have been James introduced for no other reason than to make political capital. Such measures could not be and never were expected to obtain the sanction of the house. The success of the opposition has been nil. The government has carried through what legislation it deemed best, and its credit is unimpaired. It is not to be expected, coming from whatever source, when asked of advantage. The formulating of these measures has fallen to the government, and the member, in proportion as he carried weight in the dominant party, was influential in shaping the legislation of the Province.

The members of the present government have never asked a slavish support from the members on their side of the house. They rely upon so conducting the affairs of the country as to meet the desires of those who give these matters ungrudging consideration, which is the essence of responsible government. They have not asked their supporters for a vote which was not given conscientiously. A government which has followed such a course can, with confidence as to the result, ask the suffrages of the electors of the Province. The ministry has carried out the will of the legislature with energy, prudence and executive ability, and the electors will best serve their riding and the Province by voting for the candidate who gave the government a general support, but who has independence to maintain in party councils and in the house the policy upon which he asks election.

Mr. G. B. Martin during the past week has visited Graham and Ducks settlements, and on Wednesday went up the west side of the North Thompson. He has been well received everywhere, and found the complaints against himself as a member and against the present government very small. A public meeting in Kamloops will be announced shortly.

With his excellent record of his twelve years of service in the house, Mr. Martin, with confidence in the result, can appeal to the electors of North Yale to vote for him, and in considering the probable results of the election of either candidate, we think the people of North Yale will hesitate before casting a vote which would tend toward defeating Mr. Martin or the present government, against which this riding has little cause for complaint.

Mr. Wardle, government candidate for West Yale, spent a few days in town last week. At a meeting in the court house he said he was an independent supporter of the present government. He reserved the right to himself to vote against the government in any measure which he considered detrimental to his constituents. He was in favor of opening up the Province with roads and bridges. He would endeavor to have the land laws in regard to what is known as the railway belt made more favorable to settlers. He wished to see the Nicola and Chilliwack railways built, and he objected to the Canada Western. He favored the eight-hour system and increased taxation on Chinese. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Mr. Wardle and the Davis government.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

CARLISLE, Wales, June 25.—A terrible explosion occurred Saturday afternoon in the Albion colliery at Pont-y-Pridd. Eighty miners were killed either by the explosion or by falling earth and rock. Several parties of volunteers in the work of rescue descended into the pit last evening. Every possible effort is being made to save the imprisoned miners who are yet alive and to rescue the bodies of the dead. A dozen or more boys are among the number entombed.

NOMINATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.