SEE
THAT THE
C-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
ASTORIA

ria is put up in one-size bottles only. It
old in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
thing else on the plea or promise that it
t as good" and "will answer every pur-
See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

PERRINS'
Perrins
IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
AGONALLY ACROSS THE
DE WRAPPER
ottle of the
ESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

Flavorings
Some people have not learned
them? Try
GOLD
TS
Catsup, Pure Baking Powder.

will produce it at the rate of at least
000 tons a year. Nor is all this ore
one mine, as is sometimes charged.
product last week was from seven
es.—Rossland Miner.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Mrs. Tavernlate, why are you walking
nd in the snow at this hour of the
?" "I'm making footprints so that
ld man will find his way home from
aloon."—Fliegende Blaetter.

torney—It seems to me that the plain-
as a clear case for breach of promise
st you. You say she has all your
? Defendants—Yes; but that's all
. I wrote them with a patent, in-
le ink.—Puck.

r Defendant in Cause Celebre (reading
t of yesterday's proceedings)—The
s. There's no trusting one's reputa-
with these newspapers. They describe
eliotrope poplin as pure alpaca with a
in frill.—Punch.

e Objector—But Movem doesn't know
ing about what our district needs.
t's the use of sending him to Wash-
on? The Backer—Why, man alive,
't he win three medals for chess play-
n Illinois last year?—Cincinnati Com-
ial.

want a poster got out," said the com-
ial gentleman. "Certainly," said the
. "I get them up in three effects—
pium, the lobster and ice cream supper
the Welsh rabbit. Which will you
?" Indianapolis Journal.

o you have mice in your house,
er?" asked Wicks. "Yes—lots of
" said Parker. "What on earth do
o for them? I'm bothered to death
hem at my house." "What do I do
m?" said Parker. "Why I do every-
for them—provide 'em with a home,
y to eat and so forth. What more can
expect?"—Harper's Bazar.

oor Madge! Before her husband failed
sed to drive such an elegant turnout."
, and now she has a bicycle and a
ner suit, and won't turn out for any-
less than a trolley car."—Indianapolis
nal.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

Treaty With the United States Sent to the Senate by President McKinley.

The Islands to Be Constituted a Territory With Local Legislature and Presidential Veto.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Hawaiian treaty was signed to-day by Secretary Sherman for the United States and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney for Hawaii. The senate went into executive session upon it, and the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself, were read. There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification, which I consider a very bad proposition."

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grow more closely bound to each other. The annexation of the islands, he said, and making them a part of the United States would be in accordance with the established policy of this country."

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best policy the annexation was not accepted by this country. The United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission and guaranteed the autonomy of the government of the group. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically been in existence for years. Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1893, while not a subject of congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing government could maintain itself and no question could be raised of the authority of the present government to negotiate the present treaty or its rights to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles, based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster during the administration of President Harrison. The islands are ceded practically without conditions, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management. The first article reads as follows:

"The government of the Hawaiian islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolute and without reserve, to the United States forever, all kinds of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed and henceforth said Hawaiian islands shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States."

The Hawaiian government cedes to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military and naval equipments, and all other government property. It is specifically provided, however, that the existing land laws of the United States shall not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for their disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands.

The islands are, for the present, to constitute a territory of the United States, their local laws remaining in force until new ones are enacted. A local legislature is provided for, but the veto power is vested entirely in the President of the United States.

A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is provided for the purpose of formulating the mode of government for the islands.

The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in controlling international relations of the islands.

Further immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands is prohibited, and the laws restricting Chinese immigration to the United States are made to apply to the prevention of Chinese removing from Hawaii to this country.

This country agrees to assume the debt of the island republic to the extent of $4,000,000.

Senator Kyle, who is one of the most zealous of the senate's advocates of annexation, said to-day that a canvass of the senate indicated that there were 55 votes certain for annexation. The constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of treaties, making 60 necessary to ratify. Senator Kyle says there are fully a dozen senators who are doubtful, from whom to draw the five votes necessary to insure confirmation. Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is a very ardent annexationist, and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interferes with the tariff bill, which has the right-of-way over everything now, he will have an early action in committee, so that the treaty may be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The report of Secretary Sherman, which accompanies the President's message on the Hawaiian treaty, contains about 2,000 words and covers the subject as pursued by the state department in its investigation of the subject. It says that the negotiations which culminated in the treaty have not been a mere resumption of the negotiations of 1893, but has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late queen and set up a provisional government with only a de facto existence, but now the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal. An express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from Hawaii to any other part of the international territory. Thus the existing Chinese exclusion act is unaltered.

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Advices from the Orient by the Rio de Janeiro state that in a recent engagement between the Japanese troops and rebels against the new rulers in Northern Formosa, the former, besides securing large quantities of Mauser rifles, succeeded in capturing the famous rebel chief, Sen Sin Tan Shin, who during the Chinese occupation was one of the highest military officers in the Chinese army.

The German officers who have been engaged in drilling the Chinese troops at Woo Sung, China, have had to extend their tuition to the point of teaching their charges the direful effects of mutiny. Recently it was decided to discharge about one-half of the native drilled troops, who were in four camps of 500 each, replacing them by a corresponding number of foreign drilled men from the forts. The discharged soldiers were given three months' extra pay, but they clamored for seven months, and on May 7 broke into open mutiny, looting the officers' quarters, pulling down the houses, and threatening to shoot the general in command.

Four of the ringleaders were tried by drumhead court-martial and summarily decapitated.

According to late advices from Swatow the rebellion in Kaochou and Leichou prefectures, Kuang Tung, appears to be quite serious. Brigadier General Cheng, with 5,000 extra troops, has been sent to operate against the rebels.

SPANISH TROOPS BUTCHERED.

HAVANA, via Key West, June 16.—A large force under Gen. Quintin Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. Gen. Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spanish were barricaded. The Spaniards sallied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, who fell back, leading their pursuers into the heart of the Bandera ambush.

A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand to hand. All of Gen. Bandera's men were negroes armed with machetes. Ten of the insurgents were killed and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

At Alguisa, a town of 3,000, 178 persons died last month from hunger and destitution. From Jaruco come reports of the successful landing of an expedition.

NEW YORK, June 16.—On board the Ward line steamer Seguranca, which arrived to-day from Havana, was F. R. Winn, of Sherman, Tex., who is a bearer of important dispatches to the Cuban junta in this city. He is quite sanguine of the ultimate success of the insurgent cause, and says the Spaniards are disheartened and weary.

WEATHER EXTREMES.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The temperature has moderated somewhat and the lowest point touched by the mercury was 65 at 6 this morning, running up to 92 shortly after noon. There were several prostrations, two resulting fatally—Dr. Alonzo G. Tagert, a prominent physician, and James Connors, dying from sunstroke. In the afternoon a thunderstorm passed over the city, during which lightning struck in many places. Fred. Neusback was killed. The storm, or, rather a succession of storms, lasted until long after midnight.

SALT LAKE, June 16.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says: A severe cold wave swept over Southeastern Idaho to-day. Three inches of snow fell at Soda Springs this morning.

DENVER, June 16.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Laveta, Col., says: Commencing about 4 o'clock this morning, this town was visited by a windstorm that citizens who have lived here twenty years say was never equalled for the terrific force with which it blew, and the damage done to shade and fruit trees.

INDIA QUAKING YET.

CALCUTTA, June 16.—Terrible reports of the recent earthquake are coming in from Assam. At Coalpara the wave destroyed the bazaar and all the other buildings, and the neighboring country is covered with fissures, which are spurting mud and sand. There is a heavy loss of life at Coalpara and Dbubri. Several of the shaken districts have not been heard from, but are isolated, the roads having been broken up by fissures. Bridges have been destroyed and telegraph lines have been broken throughout Assam.

SIMLA, June 16.—The reports that all of the buildings at Shillong have been destroyed are confirmed. Mr. McCabe, the British resident deputy commissioner, was killed by a falling house, and the English ladies and children are suffering intensely from exposure. The towns of Sylhet and Cherrapunji are leveled to the ground, and whole villages subsided.

The losses are so great that it is feared a severe scarcity is inevitable in several populous districts.

MANUFACTURERS IN LUCK.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate made greater progress to-day on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed, these including spirits, wines and beverages, and manufactured cotton goods. This brings the Senate to the flax schedule, with the important wool schedule standing next. The portion of the bill passed to-day is substantially the same as reported, changes being unimportant. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

Fashionable Wedding.

TORONTO, June 16.—Mr. McDowell Thompson and Miss Mulock, eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. Mulock, were married at St. James' cathedral this afternoon by Bishop Sullivan, there being a very large and fashionable audience.

HER MAJESTY'S SIGHT

Good as Usual and No Truth in Sensational Stories of Sudden Blindness.

The Queen's General Health Satisfactory and She Insists on Completing the Procession.

WINDSOR, June 17.—Queen Victoria arrived here from Balmoral at 9 o'clock this morning. Thousands of people lined the route from the railroad station to the castle. Her Majesty looked the picture of health, and repeatedly bowed to her cheering subjects. Were it necessary to furnish proof of the utter falsity of the cruel and sensational stories circulated in the United States by New York newspapers, which alleged and reiterated that Queen Victoria had suddenly and unexpectedly become totally blind, thus throwing a damper over the Jubilee celebrations, it could have been found in the bright and cheerful appearance of Her Majesty on arrival here to-day. But, in addition, it is learned that the Queen personally has read numerous documents and programmes connected with the Jubilee festivities during the past few days, and within the same time she has with her own hand writtent frequent corrections and alterations, and it is known beyond any possible doubt that Her Majesty has recently corrected proofs of her new book on her reign.

As to her general health, evidence of it being perfectly satisfactory for a woman of her age is furnished in the fact that it was at first arranged that on returning to the palace on Jubilee day, June 22nd, the order of procession would be reversed, in order to enable the Queen to return at the earliest possible moment, but Her Majesty has decided to keep in the same place along the whole route, thus involving another half-hour of fatigue in the streets.

LONDON, June 16—Although the Queen will be protected during the Jubilee by the Royal Bodyguard, made up of titled gentlemen, she will be really guarded by men from Scotland Yard. The officials there were startled by the news of the attempt upon President Faure's life. It is generally believed here that the Paris affair may have great effect on the arrangements for Jubilee day. It is certain to bring about a general scouring of the city for anarchists and other dangerous characters.

Dr. Mark Ryan, leader of the English Political Prisoners' Amnesty Association and one of the heads of the extreme Irish party, said: "I do not think the Paris affair will make the slightest difference to the Jubilee. The Queen will go through the trying ordeal all right. She will be well guarded. Not a single spot will be left uncovered, nor a single suspicious person left unwatched."

The personal guardian of the Queen's safety on Jubilee day will be Inspector Quinn of Scotland Yard. She is very fond of him and has the highest confidence in his judgment and reliability.

THE NATIONS CONTENT.

PARIS, June 16.—The Journal des Debats, commenting to-day on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, says: Only Great Britain and Japan have enough interest in Hawaii to oppose its annexation, especially Great Britain. In these times of imperial unity there will probably be lively regret at seeing the American republic installed in an important position in the Pacific between Canada and Australia. Japan is not in a position to oppose American ambitions.

PARIS, June 16.—The Matin publishes an interview with Count Ito, of Japan, who is now in this city on his way to attend Queen Victoria's Jubilee, in which he says Japan never had any idea of entering into conflict with the United States as an outcome of the troubles between Japan and Hawaii, which, he added, have been greatly exaggerated.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: President McKinley may call annexation merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is undoubtedly a departure in the colonial sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow or anything of that kind, but it means a strong naval policy. The United States will certainly be a great sea power in the future. Her commerce and seaboard necessitates it, and Hawaii will be of the greatest value, if it means naval expenditure now, and it may well repay it with compound interest in the future.

PARIS, June 17.—The Temps, referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says: We regard the annexation of Hawaii less as a result of a carefully considered plan than as an attempt to relegate to obscurity the dangerous, thorny affairs of Cuba. McKinley evidently thinks that in throwing to the Chauvinists this bone to pick, he will procure a momentary respite. This calculation, too, is probably erroneous, because nothing will so contribute to strengthen the aggressive pan-Americanism and whet the appetite for Cuba as this first taste at the expense of little Hawaii.

A CABLE SHUT OUT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President has refused permission to the Compagnie Francais Cable Telegraphique to land the new cable of that company at Cape Cod or indeed anywhere upon the United States coast. The question that was raised through the French ambassador as to the power of the federal government to deny admission to the cable will be referred to the attorney-general for an opinion, but meantime the executive branch of the government holds to the doctrine that such landing can only be by express authorization of congress.

Revenue Officer Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Isaac Norton, cashier of the United States revenue office for this district, committed suicide last evening. Collector Wellborn discovered that he was about $5,000 short in his accounts and called for an explanation. Norton having purchased a quantity of carbolic acid rented a room in the Baldwin hotel on Market street, where he took the poison with fatal results. He leaves a widow and two children.

VERGING ON SCANDAL!

What the Ottawa "Citizen" Says of the Move Blocking the Pentieton Railway.

They Had Been Willing to Pool Interests and "Divvy Up" the Big Subsidy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 17.—The pulling and hauling by the rival British Columbia railway syndicates has led to both missing the plum. Yesterday Mr. Heinze's representatives, Charles Hyman, ex-M.P., and A. S. Holt, of Montreal, had a conference with Dr. Milne, when a provisional agreement was reached, but when this was submitted to Mr. Gemmill, solicitor for the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern, to-day, he reported against it. Dr. Milne, on behalf of the Coast line syndicate, thereupon notified Messrs. Holt and Hyman that the arrangement could not be carried out. The Vancouver syndicate telegraphed sustaining Dr. Milne's view.

The agreement was to permit both charters to be put through the committee and to allow the government to decide as to which road was to get the subsidy. Then there was to be an amalgamation, and presumably a pooling of interests, with a "divvy" all round from the subsidy which the government was to give.

When the railway committee met this morning, Mr. Heinze and Mr. Warfield, his first lieutenant, were present. It did not suit the purposes of the Coast line then to proceed, They accordingly withdrew, leaving the Heinze people in the lurch. It was impossible to scare up a quorum and the committee therefore stood adjourned sine die. The whole matter consequently goes over until next year.

The Ottawa Citizen condemns this trafficking in railway charters as approaching the verge of scandal, and says it may be necessary for parliament to put a stop to it in a summary manner.

OTTAWA, June 17.—A meeting of the railway committee was called for this afternoon at the request of the promoters of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway, an arrangement having been arrived at between themselves and the promoters of the Columbia & Western, to permit both bills to be put through by the committee, and to allow the government to decide as to which road was to get the subsidy. The agreement, in fact, went further than this, and provided that for certain considerations, not necessary to mention, the promoters of the Vancouver & Eastern were to throw the whole affair into the hands of the Columbia & Western men. This agreement, it is understood, was signed by Dr. Milne, of Victoria, to-day. The Doctor sent a letter to one of the promoters of the Columbia & Western stating that he would not stand by the letter he signed last evening in the office of a certain leading lawyer on Sparks street. In consequence of this the promoters of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern and their parliamentary friends stayed away from the meeting of the committee, although the Columbia & Western men were present. When the result of last night's deal was quietly circulated around this morning the Eastern men slipped out of the committee and left it without a quorum. If the meeting had taken place some startling revelations would have been the result. British Columbia people will have themselves to blame for this squabble, which has thrown back for years the chance of building a railway from Kootenay region to the Pacific coast.

OTTAWA, June 17.—The contract with the Grand Trunk and Drummond County railways passed the Commons to-day.

There was a long discussion to-night on an amendment by Mr. Clancy to make Indian corn dutiable; it was defeated by 76 to 33.

The government took fans and rotary pressure blowers out of the list of free mining machinery, but included rock emery grinding machines in the free list. Bituminous coal was made 53 cents instead of 54. If the Americans reduce the duty to 40 cents then the Canadian duty is to be reduced to that figure as a minimum, the preferential tariff not applying. Mr. Foster strongly condemned the government for already repudiating their much vaunted preferential policy.

All the tariff items passed except the clauses governing the export duties on logs, pulp wood and ores.

The report was current this evening and gained widespread currency that Mgr. Merry del Val, as the result of his visit to Manitoba, had decided to report in favor of the Laurier-Greenway school settlement, and will advise the minority to accept the public school system.

Mgr. Merry del Val was created a Doctor of Canon Law by the Ottawa University to-day.

The Commons will finish its business on Saturday. Prorogation depends altogether on the Senate.

There is a great rush for Jubilee stamps which promise to be gobbled up in a few days.

BARNATO'S FATAL FAILING.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Barney Barnato's suicide must cause widespread ruin among small investors. They had pinned their faith to him. The big speculators had had inside knowledge of his serious condition, and cleared out by manipulating his stocks with profit. Barnato's tragic end has convinced the public here of the utter rottenness of the South African boom, which now takes rank as the biggest stock speculation scheme on record.

Barnato's securities were quoted eight months ago at a capital value of £12,000,000 ($60,000,000), but in the last six months they had fallen to about £3,000,000 ($15,000,000), though recently improved on better accounts from South Africa.

Mrs. Joel, Barnato's sister, told the World correspondent last night before anything was known to her of the death that friends intended to land Barnato at Funchal for a month's rest, as his health was not such as to render his return to London advisable.

No secret is made of the fact that his breakdown was accelerated by heavy drinking, which began when the Kaffir slump started, even before his departure for South Africa, which was hurried and private. His mind showed signs of failing under the strain eight months ago, on which account he was sent away from England. There has never been any sensible improvement in his condition. His responsibilities weighed heavily on his mind, and he sought "solace" too frequently. His naturally robust constitution had been undermined by his laborious exciting life, and symptoms of softening of the brain manifested themselves. His family and friends became alarmed at the probable effect on his securities if this were known, as they were believed to be dependent solely on his personality.

So they used every effort to get him off to the Cape and to place him in seclusion for a time, in the hope that he would recover. He did not want to leave London, but by a ruse they induced him to go on board a steamer to see a nephew off to the Cape, and he was kept talking in the cabin until the ship had parted with the tender. He was thus shipped away against his will.

This explains a story, made much of at the time, and now revived, that he went the last time to South Africa so unexpectedly that he had only the clothes he stood in. His condition became worse instead of better, and he made a public exhibition of insanity at Johannesburg about six weeks ago, but it was attributed to temporary causes. His friends knew better, however, and a good deal of selling his securities for a fall has been indulged in during the slump by well-informed speculators.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

The Ladies' Aid of First Presbyterian church have reason to be proud of the large attendance at their opening strawberry social last evening. Dr. Campbell filled the chair in his usual affable style. Miss McGregor opened the concert with a well rendered piano solo; Misses Milne and Baker's voices blended sweetly in the duet "Shells of Oceans"; Miss Dot Armsby in her rendition of "Little Red Riding Hood" captivated the audience; Mr. Geo. Watson sang very acceptably; Miss Brasch showed her abilities as an elocutionist in two selections; Miss Russel sang with great feeling; Mr. C. Wrigglesworth's club swinging was much appreciated; and Mr. J. G. Brown sang with his old time energy, and responded to a well merited encore. Mr. McNeill's rendering of "King Robert of Sicily," showed his marked ability as a dramatic reciter. Strawberries and cream filled up what was lacking in the programme. God Save the Queen closed a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Monsoon in India.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla, India, says that the monsoon has started with full force on the west coast. Rain, varying in fall from three inches at Bombay proper, to seven inches at Calicut, district of Madras, has been continuous for the last twenty-four hours. The winds are normal, and there is every prospect of a favorable advance of the rain northward.

The Sealing Commissioner.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Mr. John W. Foster, the United States commissioner, started for London to-day. It is understood that his mission has been successfully accomplished.

African Natives Rising.

VRYBURG, Bechuanaland, June 14.—The startling intelligence has been received here that the police camp at Mashowing has been attacked by a body of native 300 strong, and that six of the police have been killed. The camp is situated in the heart of the district where the rebellion broke out last January, and the supposition is that the natives came by stealth from Landberg and took the camp by surprise. A body of 100 volunteers has started for the scene of the outbreak.

The Indian Earthquake.

CALCUTTA, June 15.—Telegrams with earthquake news and echoes of the subterranean disturbances of Saturday are pouring in from every station north of Madras. The post office at Chattagong has been swallowed up. Some streets are closed to traffic, and it is believed that the firing of the Jubilee salute must be abandoned, as the firing even of the gun is dangerous, shaking the damaged buildings. Thousands of poor people are homeless, and are living in the open air.

Oxford Honors.

LONDON, June 15.—Among the recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Oxford are: Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; Sir William V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland; and E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post.

The Netherlands Elections.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—The results of the election to the second chamber of the states general of the Netherlands, are, so far as known, the return of 20 Catholics, 22 Liberals and 13 orthdox Protestants. At least 45 second ballotings were necessary.

Australian Tobacco.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Melbourne says: The first trial shipment of Victorian tobacco was made on Saturday with a consignment to London. The leaf is considered fully equal to the American.

Mexico Shaken.

MEXICO CITY, June 16.—Last night earthquake shocks were felt in this city and in all Southern Mexico, from Acapulco to Vera Cruz. They were especially violent in the town of San Marcos, state of Puebla. The movement was thirty-five seconds, followed later by another shock, lasting ten seconds. Acapulco reports a shock both vertical and horizontal, preceded by loud noises underground. The town of Frehimilic, near the city of Gaxaca, was inundated suddenly, several persons being drowned. Rains are very heavy in that region.

Chicago Heat.

CHICAGO, June 15.—This is the hottest day of the season, the government thermometer registering 90 degrees at noon. Thermometers on the street show it to be from two to five degrees hotter.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Verdict for $1,200 for a Steamboat Accident—School Trustees and the Booksellers.

Lady Aberdeen Congratulates Vancouver—Special Jubilee Services in the Churches.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 17.—The Catholic picnic takes place at Brockton Point on the 22nd June. There will be bicycle races, professional and amateur, and a lacrosse match between the town people and Mount Pleasant teams.

The fund for the establishment of a Victoria Order of Nurses has reached $1,000. Mrs. Beecher telegraphed the fact to Lady Aberdeen, who replied: "Many thanks. Hearty congratulations. Vancouver has done very well. It has been decided not to close the fund till the end of this year. Best greetings to your Local Council, who have worked so well, from the National Council."

C. S. Baxter, general passenger agent of the C. P. N. Co., is in Vancouver to meet Mrs. Baxter, arriving from the East on yesterday's delayed train.

There will be special services at all the churches on Sunday next. At St. Andrew's a special Jubilee anthem will be sung, words by Sir Edwin Arnold, music by Eaton Fanning.

Geo. E. Kyle, of the B. C. Fruit Canning Co., and Miss Julia Cassidy, daughter of Mr. Thos. Cassidy, of this city, were married at Princess street Methodist church, yesterday.

The school trustees have appropriated $150 for shade trees for the schools. An Arbor day will be instituted. The trustees will buy the books required for the next term and sell them to the pupils at cost. This is to prevent the possibility of undue influence being used to induce pupils to buy from certain firms.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 17.—The jury have awarded $1,200 damages to Mrs. Scott and children in the $20,000 damage suit brought against the owners of the City of Nanaimo. They found that the late Frank Scott, a Fraser river fisherman, was run down while fishing in his boat, by the steamer City of Nanaimo. A motion for a non-suit is yet to be argued.

HARD ON THE TELLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Despite the fact that he was compelled to testify in the Davis' will case to the effect that he believed the signature to the alleged will to be a forgery, Geo. Maxwell after 20 years' service as paying teller for the First National Bank of this city, was summarily discharged to-day for having violated the confidence of that institution in his startling testimony yesterday.

COAL MINER KILLED.

NANAIMO, June 16.—(Special)—Charles Paul, son of Mrs. Wm. Pierce of Rossland, was instantly killed at 7 o'clock to-night in Protection shaft by a fall of rock.

Home for Working Girls.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Representatives of the Baron and Mme. de Hirsch have purchased a plat of grouud on the east side of New York as a site for the industrial training schools and a home for girls. A five-story fire-proof building, 100 feet front, will be erected at a cost of $100,000. It will be known as the Clara de Hirsch home for working girls, and will be conducted on non-sectarian principles by a board of women trustees.

Butler on Trial.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 15.—The trial of Frank B. Butler, the Australian who is suspected of killing 14 men and perhaps more, began on the charge of murdering Capt. Weller, while prospecting with him last September near Sydney.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times publishes this morning a table showing that in the ordinary course of nature the future rulers of Germany, Russia, Greece and Roumania will be immediate descendants of Queen Victoria.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.