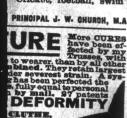
HILL PARK, TE CORRIG COLLEGE

and Boarding College for ancisco. Modern and fully uildings, fronting on the

Faculty—British Univer-versity, Professional, Com-Cricket, foetball, swin





OMMISSION.

ort of the Royal Como inquire into certain the Nakusp & Slocan ed for general informaommand.

ELL REDDIE. Provincial Secretary.

PORT. Edgar Dewdney, Lieuten-the Province of British

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was given of the time d also, in our opinion, a that the measonable ex ers, no one has thought t of the accus whom we have raen, M.P.P., who, though king the charges, brought

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tement made by the r Nanaimo District, in tive Assembly, that it ourable the Leader of een working for the Province, is net true rrupt motives of any nced Your Honour's tendered by them to to the Nakusp and

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Slocan Railway Com

n Company by which or with either of the furnishing materials whateoever. ully submitted. Iav. A.D. 1894 BURBIDGE.

STRIKE COLLAPSED.

The Railw y Managera Decline Entertain the Propositions of the Strikers.

Refusal of Labor Organizations Co-operate With the American Railway Union.

hreatenings on the Part of Dissatisfied Operatives to Resort to Violence.

CHICAGO, July 13 - Eugene V. Debs, who ordered the great railway strike made one more ineffectual attempt looking to a settlement to-day. He drew up a formal proposition to the general managers, agreeing to have the men return to work at once, provided they be reinstated in their former positions, without prejudice. He

was not in session, but after the individual members had been consulted it was returned to Mayor Hopkins without an answer, and with the information that no communication whatever from Debs, Howard and Kelliher could be received or considered by the managers' association.

This action of the strike leaders was taken, it is said, not because of impending defeat, but in order that they should be in harmony with the suggestion of President Cleveland made in announcing that he would appoint an investigation commission. The refusal of the general managers' The collapse of the strike is the most

appoint an investigation commission.
The refusal of the general managers to even consider a proposition which would necessitate the dismissal of all appoint an investigation commission. The refusal of the general managers to even consider a proposition which would necessitate the dismissal of all men engaged to fill the strikers' places, and would place them again in the power of the organization which had paralyzed their lines for days, was a decided set-back to the union. Following it came the result of the two days' deliberations of the conference of labor leaders called by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of all the big organizations outside of the American Railway Union, and the Knights of Labor, decided not to involve the men they represented in any local or general strike. They expressed sympathy with the Pullman employes but declared a strike at this time of general business depression would be an act of folly.

Early in the day the action of President

with the Pullman employes but declared a strike at this time of general business depression would be an act of folly.

Early in the day the action of President Cleveland had been hailed by the labor men as a victory for the organized workingmen, as they claim to have obtained for the first time a recognition of the principle of arbitration by the President of the United States. The strike leaders looked for a settlement. The failure of their mode of settlement leaves them only unconditional surrender or a fight to the bitter end. They chose the latter and hold that the strike is on as strong as ever, in spite of what the railway managers say. They claim to be able to do it still more effectively here and declare that to-day's action of the managers will solidify their men who are out and send many out who have been undecided.

Meetings were held to-night in half a

Meetings were held to-night in half a Meetings were held to-night in half a dozen halfs and strong talk was indulged in. The danger of a resort to violence by some of the more excitable of the strikers or their sympathisers still exists. A change in the methods of the federal troops on duty at the sub-treasury indisympathisers still exists. A change in the methods of the federal troops on duty at the sub-treasury indicates apprehension among those in authority. The guard line was to-day extended into the street and no one was all lowed on the sidewalk adjacent to the building. It is said that the U.S. secret St. John was of opinion that the matter was service advised extending the lines to guard against the use of dynamite.

The railways operated their principal passenger trains to-day, as they have done for several days past, and moved some national and state troops guarding the lines, but U.S. Marshal Arnold began reducing his force of deputies.

Judge Grossoup gave the federal grand jury additional instructions to-day, advising them that in case evidence was presented showing that the mails were delayed and inter-state commerce interfered with as the result of an agreement by railway officers or others in order to create public sympathy, it constituted a conspiracy, and no matter how high in position the individuals may be they are not exempt from indictment and trial. This charg is supposed to be the result of statements of the strike leaders which have been published, accusing the General Managers' Association of enterthe General Managers Association of entering into a conspiracy and refusing to move trains without Pullmans. So far as can be learned the evidence which the attorney of the American Railway Union claims to have has not been presented to the grand jury.

CHOAGO, July 13.—After an all day sessions.

the American Railway Union claims to have has not been presented to the grand jury. Chicago, July 13.—After an all day session, the conference of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor encountry of the dispute with his employes has been given by Mr. G. M. Pullman:

"Well, when hard times began to committee proposed a resolution which was presented and adopted by the conference. The only diseasting votes were by A. W. Arnold, of the Order of Railway Trainmen and P. H. Morrisey, of the Brotherhood of Fitemen, who were instructed by their orders to vote against the clause which declared the American Railway Union strike a just one. The only other business transacted by their orders to vote against the clause was the passage of a resolution recommending that the American Federation of Labor appropriate \$10,000 to assist Rugene V. Debe in the cases to be brought and now pendirg against him in the federal courts. The following is a propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts. The following is a propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts. The following is a propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts. The following is a propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts. The following is a propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts of the propaganda adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the federal courts. The following is a propaganda acourts. The following is a propaganda acourts of the propaganda acourts. The following is a propaganda acourts. The following is the second of the conference of the federal courts of the propaganda acourts. The following is the strike of the manufacture of the following is the situation, we ar

er positions, without prejudice. He made an exception in the case of any man who has been convicted of a crime, but offered to have all the others go back immediately. He says that the proposition was inspired by a desire to subserve the public good as the strike small and nnimportant in its inception, has extended until it now involves or threatens not only every public interest, but the peace and prosperity of our common country. This proposition was signed by Debs, Howard and Kelliher, the principal officers of the A. R. U. It was taken by them to Mayor Hopkins, who at their request presented it to Chairman Sb. John, of the general managers' association. The association was not in session, but after the individual members had been consulted it was returned to Mayor Hopkins without an answer, and

When the proposal was presented to Messrs. Egan and St. John, of the General Manaone for each railroad to settle for itself, and on it.

Reports from all the railway yards and Reports from all the railway yards and from those of towns near by are to the effect that trains are moving with regularity. No interference of any kind is reported. The police and military are none the less watchful and all large gatherings along the lines of the railways in this city are quickly dispersed. Gompers, in an interview, says he does not see how the Pullman strike, as the midually was has anothing to do with it originally was, has anything to do with the interstate commerce law, and therefore he does not expect that the committee of ar-bitration to be appointed by the President will materially affect it. He declares, however, the strike must continue, as there must be contending forces in order to have arbitration. Sovereign says the consent of Cleveland to appoint an arbitration commit-tee is a great victory for the Knights of

PULLMAN EXPLAINS.

The following statement regarding the beginning of the dispute with his employes has

committeemen were to be discharged, de-cided to call the men out, which they did the following morning. Twenty-five hun-dred men went, leaving about six hundred men, mostly unskilled laborers. Notices were then posted that the shops would be closed until further orders."

SITUATION AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, July 14 .- Harry Knox, the leader of the local strikers, is now in custody of the chief of police. Shortly after 11 'clock to-day he heard there was a warrant out for his arrest for complicity in the murder of the men who were in the derailed train, and immediately visited the city prison and surrendered himself. The warrant

has caused much disappointment and has which would have to be kept open. A tempt stricter against the railread as for the content of the A.R. C. first this morning to discouse the managers acide. Among the members of the heart of the A.R. C. first this morning to discouse the managers acide. Among the members of the heart of the A.R. C. first this they were so that the heart of t intensified the bitter feeling held by the strikers against the railroads. The execu-

in cancertion with the railway troubles now prevailing. In making this calcutation, we do not win it in indertood that we are on the control of the control

OAKLAND, July 14 .- J. G. Walton, Oakland, July 14.—J. G. Walton, a prominent member of the strike committee, speaking to a United Press reporter, said it is not in the power of the Chicago heads of the American Railway Union to call off the local strike. At the outset of the trouble there was merely a boycott on Pullman cars, then when the railroad company discharged men for refusing to work on trains having Pullmans, a strike against the Southern Pacific was declared. This strike, Mr. Walton says, will be maintained until the Walton says, will be maintained until the discharged men are reinstated. Should the boycott at Chicago be declared off it will pave the way to a settlement of the difficulty with the Southern Pacific here, as the boycott is the main obstacle to a settle

MUST BE KEPT OPEN.

one of the continuous of the control having been interfered with. For two weeks none had reached the postoffice of this city through ordinary channels. The question was whether the responsibility rested with the railroad company, the strikers or both. The railroad was a great public highway which would have to be kept open. A temporary difference between the railroad and its amployes was no expense for its being its employes was no excuse for its being closed. Both parties to the controversy had stated in the public prints that they were ready to move trains without Pullmans attached, and the jury would have to decide

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Great Intercolonial Conference and the Subjects Brought Before It.

Adjutant-General Powell and the Major-General-Mr. Mulock's Insensate Partizanship.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 7.—It is generally conceded that the delegates to the Imperial and Colonial Conference committed a great mistake when they decided upon giving but mesgre information as to their deliberations to the newspapers. No one can reasonably object to the newspaper men being debarred from natural to suppose that the different dele-handwriting and, naturally, when this was gates would desire to speak with a degree of handed to Adjutant-General Powell—the gates would desire to speak with a degree or fact being public property—he gave in-freedom which they could not have enjoyed structions for the order to be printed with-

THE CABLE QUESTION

defence of Victoria. The visit of this gen-tleman to British Columbia in May last will be well remembered. I heard him speak at Ottawa, and was greatly impressed with the loyal sentiments which he expressed as a British subject. Mr. Reid, however, posesses the unhappy faculty of

TALKING TOO MUCH.

THE SENSATION

Lame Back,

It quickly cures

Inflammation of all kinds

Caked Breasts, Eruption

Contracted Muscles

And all Lameness and

this movement, and lead eventually to the adoption of a policy calculated to benefit the Empire as a whole.

of the week is undoubtedly the suspension of Adjutant-General Powell, the anubbing which in return the Minister of Militia administered to the Major-General and the subsequent reinstatement of the Adjutant-General. The reason which led to the suspension of Col. Powell was of the filmsiest character. From time to time orders relating to the militia force are issued and published in the Canada Gezette. The custom is to have the orders set up in galley form and before final instructions are given to publish them the Minister attaches his initials to the proof in signification of his approval. In this particular case—a brief orhearing the conference debates. It is but order itself was in General Herbert's own

freedom which they could not have enjoyed had reporters been present, but there was no reason in the world why a summary report of the discussions should not have been given to the newspapers from time to time. Day after day the British and Colonial press had been clamoring for news as to what was going on, but the cable correspondents have been utterly unable to supply these demands without resorting to "taking." The embargo of secrecy which the conference instituted at the outset is calculated to disappoint newspaper readers and to turn public sentiment against the gathering.

THE CABLE QUESTION

THE CABLE QUESTION those who are brought into contact with him, officially or otherwise, and in this matter public sentiment is emphatically on his side. General Herbert since he came to the country has shown that his methods of administration.

bargo, Mr. Mulock and his Grit friends step to the front, and by the production of biassed and garbled reports and information seek to strengthen the hands of those who in the old land have proved themselves the worst enemies of Canada, so far as this question is concerned. The members of the government were able to show that the