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An Imposing Pageant—The Religious Services—Due Honors Paid the New President.

Orations Pronounced by Leading Citizens—The Deceased's Last Resting Place.

Orations Pronounced by Leading Citizens—The Deceased's Last Resting Place.

PARIS, July 1.—Amidst the intense heat of the sun pouring from a cloudless sky all Paris and thousands upon thousands of people from the provinces and from the various countries of the continent, witnessed to-day one of the most imposing spectacles the peasant-loving republic of France has ever seen. The streets were thronged from the dawn of day with every species of citizens, all eager to extract entertainment from a typical French holiday. It was plainly evident that under their real sympathy and sorrow the French love of pageantry was intensely delighted and satisfied. Genuine sympathy was shown in a hundred different ways, from the bit of grape on the arm or in the buttonhole to the draping of houses and sending expensive wreaths to the palace of the Elysee.

All day Saturday Paris was en fête. Visitors were arriving and crowds thronged the boulevards until a late hour in the night, purchasing mourning decorations and innumerable flowers. The sidewalks were placed upon the sidewalks tugged with carts bearing the names of the donors awaiting transportation to the palace. The great chandeliers and the Punch and Judy shows in the Champs Elysees were thronged with people, and in the public gardens the hands blazed and played all day Saturday to enormous crowds. A great number of persons secured advance tickets for the sidewalks on Saturday evening and remained all night in order to hold them. The windows along the route of the procession were let out at fabulous prices and in many cases the owners were put in possession of care-takers until the lessees came to view them, lest they should be seized by others so fortunate. There was a total absence of traffic along the route though thousands of the chandeliers and Punch and Judy shows were used as a means of transportation for the people from a franc a head. Throughout the city and especially along the line of march thousands of laborers worked all night decorating the buildings with garbe and other emblems of mourning.

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An early hour in the morning delegates began marching to the Ellysée Palace wearing wreaths and other emblems of mourning. The streets leading to the palace were crowded with police at 7 o'clock in the morning. At 8 o'clock the delegates entered through the door of the entrance in the courtyard, the walls of which were completely covered with black hangings decorated with white, together with triangles and numbers. On the letters "R E P U B L I Q U E" over the immense archway which stood in the centre of the courtyard was spread a black band with two large white letters "C O" and a black canopy supported by four pillars with a black carpet strewed with white flowers. The entrance to the catafalque was surrounded with floral patterns and flowers and the countenance of the walls had been contributed by the members of the family. A black canopy placed under the archway was composed of candelabra, and on the right side of the head of the coffin, on the right of which were the wreaths sent by President Cassinelli, the Czar of Russia, the King of Spain, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Belgium, the King of Romania, the King of Tunis and the Grand Duke of Luxembourg. On the left of the coffin were the wreaths sent by the Queen of Great Britain, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Portugal, the King of Greece, the King of Italy, the King of Sweden and Norway, the King of Servia, the Duke of Madrid (Alfonso Carlos) and the President of the Republic. In front of the catafalque, which looked like the main entrance to the palace, were guarded by soldiers, and four numberless candles burned. The passage on either side led to the grand staircase. The delegates entered and silently along these stairs they ascended to the room where the coffins were in the rooms above. The room on the right and left of the central room were respectively reserved for the members of the state and the foreign consuls, and the rooms on the left of the hall and navy and the courts were provided with places in separate rooms for the most prominent persons to the court and other prominent persons and bodies of the army and navy, the consular corps and elsewhere. The statues, candelabrs, etc., in all the rooms were covered with crepe. Although 9 o'clock was the time appointed for the beginning of the funeral, the delegates were moving of the catafalque at 10 o'clock, completely filling the gardens surrounding the pond and the house at the lower end.

The garden in the garden was a most beautiful sight. The garden was brilliant. Dreasts glittering with decorations, mingled with civilians in sombre evening dress, attendants and judges in black and

prisoners go. There was scarcely a person present who was not in uniform of some dress. The presence of a number of carriages with wreaths, waiting their turn to join the procession, heightened the festival character of the day. The gathering was the occasion of a state festivity. The roar of the surging city and the beating of the drums of the strike military were faintly heard in the joyful, ardent, and successful atmosphere of the day. The crowds, arding the Avenue de Marigny, the procession was soon forming; spectators were crowding the roofs, windows, walls and balconies. Hundreds of people climbed into the trees in the intervals of the procession, and were not infrequently molested by the police, who were noticeably few in number. The crowds were remarkably orderly. Wine and water vendors did not appear. The police were in the lead, followed by the Cure of La Madeleine church said the customary prayers, sprinkling the coffin with holy water. As the coffin was lifted the people shouldered their arms and sang the "Vive le Roi des Invalides, and continued at intervals of two minutes until 101 were fired.

From the Rue Saint Honoré exit down the Avenue de Marigny and through the Champs Elysees procession entered the Place de la Concorde headed by the President, M. Combes, followed by the Minister of War, M. Sausser, military governor of Paris, who was escorted by the Republican guard. Ten cars piled full of wreaths followed. The first contained the wreaths sent by members of the Senate, bouquets of orchids and flowers of the mane, bouquets of roses. In the second car were the wreaths of the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of superb roses, orchids and lilies. These were followed by those containing the contributions of the provinces, cities and foreign representatives, then came a band with muffled drums and the wreaths contributed by the royalties, all of which were carried on trundles by order from the St. Cyr military band. The last of the wreaths sent by President Casimir Perier. Next in order were the coaches containing the clergy, which were immediately in front of the hearse. The hearse was flanked by a guard of honor drawn from the Ecole Polytechnique and was drawn by six splendidly caparisoned horses.

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At the moment of the elevation of the host, the master of ceremonies approached the altar, and bowed profoundly to the priest, who, with his hands and feet extended, was chanting the Mass. When the priest's invitation to meditation, the priest came low, and as the heads of the farmers, the diplomats, the generals and judges sank forward, the scene illustrated the use of the word "prostrate." It came but dimly through the stained windows. The shadows of the heavy black hangings rested upon the whole assemblage, deadening the splendor of uniforms and robes of office. For a short time the Archbishop of Canterbury extended his hands and gave of himself. The bearers took the coffin and bore it down the aisle; the clergy with lighted torches accompanied it to the door. The funeral train in the city were telling as the procession followed the coffin to the Pantheon. It was a quarter to 8 o'clock when the General Sausser and his staff at the

head of the column approached the building. The throng was enormous but impressive; quiet. A few shots were fired from the balcony of Casimir-Perier, but the President escaped them with a deprecatory wave of the hand. Within the Pantheon a huge black canopy depended from the ceiling to the floor and over this the dead President was placed. The throng was the same as at the funeral of Victor Hugo.

M. Challemeil Lacour delivered an oration on behalf of the senate, in which he said: "My thoughts and perhaps yours reverberate year after year, when there occurred a celebration analogous to this though less tragic and under the same roof. In 1899 the name of Carnot resounded throughout France, and the remains of Lezard Carnot were deposited here, receiving the homage of the people." He then referred with his ancestor the martyred President to the present day and said: "His private and public life were not stained and it would be most difficult for the most severe judge to find against him any grounds for serious reproach. Kindness was his dominating quality and his character. He never knew anger, and neither did he know how anger touched his heart. If he was not incapable of harboring feelings of indignation he certainly never harbored hatred. During his glorious days, when he voted a constitutionally legitimate law, without irritation against anybody or cause, during war, but peace, durable because it was sincere. Lezard Carnot and his grandson both loved France with the same love, and with the same faith."

Chamber of deputies, Demahy, first vice-president of the chamber of deputies, pronounced an oration on behalf of that body in which he expressed deep sorrow, coupled with the feeling of intense indignation which is universally felt. The chamber of deputies and the nation, he said, are in mourning over the deed of the assassin. He recalled the day when the lamented President was a member of the chamber of deputies. He was courteous and industrious, and his firmness of character was as proverbial as his probity. The death of the chief executive of the state had never provoked more unanimous or more earnest grief than had the death of M. Carnot. Love for France was his watch-word.

Premier Dupuy, on behalf of the government, spoke with great feeling and impressions. He was reminded, he said, of a phrase in one of M. Carnot's messages: "I possess, belong to, all the devotion that I desire, and I have more than I need." He said that he had more than his promises, M. Dupuy said, and has given his very life. He died for France. The assassin who struck the chief of the government, he said, was the defender of the constitution, the guardian of the laws, the vindictive guardian of the laws, an association which all countries repudiate, and which all nations by concerted action will reduce to impotence. Carnot, he said, felt a soldier on the field of honor. He said that he was attending a meeting where his cordial words had charmed all minds and his appeal for concord had moved every heart. He had looked forward to the time of retirement and rest from the cares of his office, when he should be able to devote himself to his wife and children. He had never intended to stand again for the chief magistracy, believing that although the letter of the law required him to do so, the spirit of the law allowed him to decline. The only reason he had not made his intention known was that he did not wish to detract from the position of President in the eyes of foreigners. He had the highest respect for the position of President. It was considered impossible that France could be represented by two magistrates and without abandoning his instincts of democracy sympathy he gave to the presidency the warmest response to the President's sentiments and interests at home and abroad and inspired the respect and esteem of all. Her debt to Carnot France will never forget. M. Dupuy's concluding remarks were very striking. After speaking of M. Carnot's solicitude for the poor, his loving to the poor and humble, the working and the suffering, he said: "Dear President, your memory will not perish. France will be grateful to one who has served her so faithfully, and who has honored himself, and who by example and counsel has prepared the way for a union of all true sons of France and a common love of the Republic and fatherland."

And he fearfully responded in the name of the Carnot family and their friends.

After the speeches the coffin was taken to the porch where it was placed between nurse Ince and the troops of the garrison and the suburbs then marched past. The members of the Carnot family, President Carnot's wife, and the wife of a foreign power, as well as the delegations from the army and the departments, and hundreds of officers and soldiers, stood on the steps while the military band played. At 6 o'clock the march past was led by the representatives of the government and the numerous delegations began in bringing the coffin to the front in minutes. At 7 o'clock the coffin was placed on the porch, but not until the last of the flowers laid on the porch. The coffin was placed temporarily in the crypts between the bodies of Rousseau and Victor Hugo. It stands on a structure raised up and draped in black. Later the coffin will be placed in the crypts of the Grand Carnot, the organizer of victory. The crowds melted away quietly in the early evening. They found the military band lined up in the streets through which the procession had passed. Wherever one of the bands played the strains of the regular march, many bearing silent testimony to the grief even in paying its last tribute to the dead President, the government had not forgotten the presence of the revolutionists. The detectives also were mustered in full uniform and in full view as that part of the procession near the President's residence. Many anarchists in the city were arrested that evening, so that before the procession started from the Elysee Palace, more than a hundred of them were under lock and

BERLIN, July 1.—The tragedy at Lyons has been the main subject commented upon in the newspapers throughout Germany. It was intended to send a message to the Hohenzollern family to represent the emperor at the funeral, but certain questions of precedence could not be settled to the satisfaction of the court here. Count Münster, the German ambassador at Lyons, was asked to lay a wreath upon the coffin containing the remains of the President. The fact that the town quarters at the subject of the town council of Berlin went out of its way in order to express sympathy with France in their bereavement. The fault finders elsewhere, in commenting on this action, have pointed out the part of the municipal authorities, to the indignation of the authorities of Paris to take any action on the deaths of the late Emperors William and Alexander when announced.

the report that the government had
drawn the attention of the government of
France to the fact that Germans in France
were imperilled by the anti-foreign feeling
aroused by the fact that the assassin of
President Carnot is an Italian, is untrue.
The contrary. Count von Munster was in-
structed to express entire confidence in the
energy and ability of the French government
in regard to any emergency.

**Intercolonial Conference — Canada's
Representatives—Delegates to
Tour the Dominion.**

Ministerial Caucus—Redistribution Not to Be Dealt With—Charlton's Treachery.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 16.—The untoward circumstances connected with the assembling of the Intercolonial Conference, the illness of Commissioner Fitzgerald, coupled with the floods in British Columbia and the interruption of through train service, by no means discouraged those who look for great things from the conference. The Canadian commissioners who are to sit round the council board with Lord Jersey and the delegates from Australia, New Zealand and the Cape were named to-day. It was but fitting that Hon. Mr. Bowell, whose energy during the past few months has given such a new and greater scope to the colonial movement, should be given the precedence in the order of council appointing.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Bowell is the oldest privy councillor in official harness to-day. Associated with him are Canadian representatives at the conference, the Postmaster-General, who occupies the chair, and the French representative, the Minister of the Colonies, a Canadian representative and administrator of the mail service which will crop up frequently when the questions to come before the conference are discussed. Then there is the Hon. E. T. D. Foster, Minister of Finance, who will be asked to answer the questions by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior. A splendid debater, a ripe scholar, thoroughly conversant with all questions of trade and finance, he will occupy a not inconsiderable position in the conference. Last, but by no means least, will be the Hon. J. G. Macdonald, the life-long advocate of the Pacific cable scheme. It is eminently appropriate that Mr. Fleming should be chosen as one of the Canadian commissioners, seeing that he is, in conjunction with the late Sir Alexander Campbell, one of the chief representatives of the Dominion at the Imperial Conference of 1887. The experience which he gained of the manner of conducting such gatherings gives him an advantage over his colleagues, but his information will be to their benefit.

Until to-day, a good deal of doubt attached to the precise position which the Earl of Jersey will occupy in the conference, but now it is known that he will not be able to attend the Home Government to anything. He is simply coming to Ottawa in an advisory capacity and to report to the Imperial Government the results of the deliberations with the other delegates. The gathering itself is expected to be much larger than was at first anticipated, and will include officers from the Colonial Department in the act of accompanying Lord Jersey. It is expected that the conference will be in session for five or six weeks. The commissioners will not meet from day to day. The government proposes inviting them to visit

DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Many requests have been received from the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Montreal for permission to enter the country with delegates who have not already seen British Columbia will be given an opportunity to do so, while it is also the intention to send a party of all to visit the Maritime Provinces. Adjournment, therefore, of a week at a time, may be agreed on. Canada having taken hold of this subject, it devolves upon the government to make arrangements for the delegates to be met and that hostilities are accordingly in progress with an unsparring hand. There are great possibilities in store for Canada, Australia and the Empire as a result of the delegates, which will commence here on 22nd inst.

It is only two or three days ago that an opposition paper was grumbling because there had been no caucus of the Conservative members this session. Almost simultaneously the newspaper growl the members were issued an announcement, stating that Sir John Thompson's supporters, whether they occupied seats in the Senate or in the House of Commons, the caucus is the legitimate gathering of responsible government. A few years ago the caucus was the parliamentary leaders in the mother country, and such gatherings, and the wheels of relation in Canada would not run quite as smoothly if it did not the leaders of the political parties organized and make use of the caucus as a means of taking up the business of the party. Often a question may come up in the House, whether introduced by one side or the other, which may not meet with the approval of the other members of the governing party. Then there may be introduced the wiser course to pursue is to hold a private gathering of members free from the restraints which the public newspaper men impose upon the speaker, there, therefore, to the best mode of carrying it out. It is generally supposed that the primary object of the

MINISTERIAL CAUTIOUS

Wednesday of this week was to obtain the views of members on the question of the introduction of a redistribution bill. The conservative members from Quebec are the chief advocates of the measure, although they will probably be in the session I believe it would have been found. It has been introduced entirely to the Province of Quebec. The introduction of the bill this session, especially if its provisions were of a radical character, would cause the House to have been in session up to November or December. Members have had three months of work and they are now anxious to get away. The idea of an all-summer session is not popular, so the private conference of members after the adjournment of the representatives of the people expressed themselves fully either for or against the measure. The consensus of opinion was against the introduction of a redistribution bill this year. Some members are anxious to have an indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent and the closing of the House within the next ten days, but the First Minister is not likely to do this. He is in favour of a bill which involves a moderate redistribution of the government of any of their bills mentioned in the speech from the throne, with the exception of the Insolvency Bill, which will not go through the Commons this week of time. The bill is a general one, it is determined to pull all their resources together, and this will keep the house in session likely for three weeks longer.

cannot be gainsaid that there is a living feeling in the House of Commons for the country against

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The smaller Boards of Trade are petitioning against it, and it is a significant fact that the only organizations which have petitioned for it are the Boards of Trade of London and Montreal. The politicians

method of insolvency were furnished to business men whose affairs are somewhat mixed up, the result would be that those based in different parts of the country might embrace the opportunity to rid themselves of their financial entanglements. On the eve of a general election this would be a dangerous thing for any government. It might be implied that the administration to-day was responsible for the trade condition of the country, and a strong feeling created against the ministry that would not count. Some members of the house do not want to take any chances, hence they are not at all sorry that the insolvency bill is going over.

CHARLTON SPOOLED.

John Charlton, member for Michigan, by the grace of the electors of North York, was proven in the house this week to be a traitor to his country. Three of the junior members of the house, Messrs. Bennett, Maclean and White, two of them being newspaper men, performed the task of impeaching Charlton, and did it in a manner which he will not forget for as long as he lives. Mr. Charlton was proven to have sent a communication to Secretary Carliole of Washington, pointing out how Canada could be more effectively squeezed by the Wilson bill. Independent newspapers characterized Charlton as one of the most disgraceful episodes which has happened in connection with the public affairs of this country. The Ottawa Journal, in an editorial, says: "The present administration at Ottawa, says Mr. Charlton ought to be hounded out of public life."

Mr. Bennett, who introduced the question, is one of the youngest members of the house. In bringing up the subject he took counsel only with a few members on the back benches and only five minutes before the rose he intimated to the First Minister what his intentions were. Of course, Sir John could not well stop him although if he had heard of the matter earlier he might have sought to do so, because the arrangement had been reached with the opposition for a discussion of the superannuation question. Mr. Bennett's action has been the means of scoring a

A BIG FIGHT ON THE GOVERNMENT, and he was well backed up by Messrs. Maclean and White.

The notice which Sir Charles H. Tupper sent on the order paper the other day for the imposition of a tonnage tax of ten cents a ton on steamships registered in Canada, may have caused some confusion among steamship men. The following is a necessary accompanying explanation. A tax of ten cents a ton was imposed, and therefore there is no change proposed so far as the actual levy is concerned, and as doubts have arisen under the present act as to the legality of the imposition the tax is now repealed, and this can only be done by a resolution of the House. The first one with a bill of this character by ending in a resolution on the order paper. The total amount of gross tonnage registered in Canada in 1893 was 241,172, of which British tonnage furnished 25,552, Ontario 76,087 and American 139,533.

the cables sent out from Honolulu of the Imperial Government to seize Necker island, and the Hawaiian Government, to be used as one of the landing stations for the proposed Pacific cable and how the scheme was baulked by the vigilance of the Provisional Government. I simply laughed at here. If there had been any objection on the part of the Hawaiian Government to the part of the scheme home government to seize Necker, they could have done so six months ago. In the early winter just passed the question of the ownership of the island was carefully looked into by the Imperial authorities, and then found that the island belonged to the Hawaiian Government. It seemed essential to obtain this island as our landing station for the cable, doubtless there will be difficulty in obtaining it by friendly negotiation with the government of Hawaii,

LOSING HOPE.

HONOLULU, June 23.—[Per steamer Australia to San Francisco.]—The constitutional convention has been meeting for the last few weeks, and has made a number of changes in the constitution proposed by the executive council. One of the most important of these changes is that the property qualification of senators has been reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,500, and the income qualification from \$10,000 to \$5,000. The more radical members of the convention have been clamorous for abolishing that it will permit Kansas to be admitted as a state, and that it will permit members of the upper house. It has been decided to declare Provisional President S. B. Dole president of the new republic without the formality of a vote. It is not likely that the convention will do the royalists would take almost any action. It is likely that the right to vote for president, in the case of electing their candidate.

The ex-Queen has become fearful at last that the United States does not intend to restore her. Yesterday she sent a protest to all the foreign diplomats here, requesting them not to recognize the new republic, claiming she is the only lawful ruler of Hawaii. All of the foreign representatives have returned her protests unnoticed to her, with the exception of J. H. Woodhouse, British minister. He will probably recognize her claims, as he is known to be an

new constitution will probably be adopted on the 1st of July. Preparations now being made to make the day one of the greatest in the Hawaiian calendar of days.

Five days ago the crew of the United States ship Philadelphia was brought ashore for battalion drill. The next day the captain of the English man-of-war, Sir John Thomas, asked for special privileges, which were refused him. He then refused to talk of the matter, but it is generally supposed that the discourteous treatment of British Minister Woodhouse by this government is at the bottom of the affair.

On the arrival of the *Australia* on the 21st, Minister Willis promptly sent the government a letter from Secretary Gresham in which he reported the senate resolution on the Hawaiian question, and the mail passed on the 31st and concluded

The following expression :
The declaration that the people have
right to establish and maintain such in-
stitutions as they think best adapted to their
is entirely satisfactory to the presi-
ent satisfaction at the communication
expressed by the supporters of the gov-
ernment, it being the first report of any offi-
cial declaration from the United States gov-
ernment of their intention not to interfere
in affairs of Hawaii.

FEARY'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

JOHN's, July 1.—The steamer Falcon, which carries the Feary auxiliary expedition to Greenland, which arrived from Sydney with a full cargo of coal, has discharged 100 tons of material which she must carry to make room for a year's provisions for the men having her bottom cleaned. The officers contemplate buying a ship deck for the northern trip in order to have plenty of accommodation and to dismantle when it becomes necessary to take Feary's men ashore. The Falcon will probably start on Friday.

To day's Meeting a Most Important
One for Nanaimo
Miners.

No Feeling of Hostility Between New Vancouver Coal Company and the Miners.

NANAIMO, July 1.—(Special).—The miners and mine laborers of the New Vancouver Coal Company, at their mass meeting to-morrow (Monday) morning, will decide the question as to whether the customary thirty days' notice be given of their demand for a return to the old district prices or not. In addition to this it is expected that other matters will be discussed, the most important being the abolition of the existing agreement between the union and the company. At present the union and the company work in harmony. The company agrees to employ none but union men and to co-operate with the executive of the union in the enforcement of any changes affecting either's interests. The union is also bound to consult with the management in the introduction of any innovations, and, in particular, is bound to give thirty days' notice of any demand in connection with the working of the mines. There is a strong feeling among the miners that it will be mutually beneficial for this agreement to be discarded, and for both the union and the company to act independently of each other. Northfield matters will also be fully discussed, and it is to be hoped sincerely settled, for there has been some doubt that this is the true cause of dissent. It must be fully borne in mind that despite such expressions as "demands" and "discontinue," there is no feeling of hostility. The Canadian Colliery, through the company thoroughly justifies your correspondent in stating that the sole object that actuates the men in the stand they are now taking is to bring about what they judge to be for themselves a more equitable state of

At the meeting held last Friday, while there were, as might be expected, a few dissenting voices, the great majority expressed in no uncertain tones their confidence in the management and their belief in Mr. Robbins' statement that he would do all in his power to meet their wishes. Still the men feel justly that they deserve a return to the conditions that prevailed prior to the 30 per cent. reduction, and to obtain this it would appear that they are willing, for a time at least, to have the output of the colliery greatly restricted. The claim made by the company practically amounts to this, that the present condition of the coal market does not warrant an increase in the expense of operating, and as far as can be ascertained there is no immediate prospect of improvement. A good deal of reference was made to the Wilson tariff by the men at the meeting, and Mr. Robbins also referred to it. His statement of opinion prevailing among the men is that the reduction of the duty on coal from 75 to 40 cents will materially benefit the company and they naturally wish to reap some of the advantages themselves, though it is not unreasonable whether they will be the ones to suffer. Superintendent Robbins does not think the reduction great enough to have any marked effect upon the coal market so far as the British Columbia province is concerned, but from the bitter opposition that was offered to the Wilson tariff by the representatives of the owners both in Congress and Senate it would appear that the coal operators on the other side think

With regard to Northfield: For a long time past, in fact from the time the mine was first operated, there has been an unprofitable concern and a constant source of worry to the company, as well as being a detriment to the town employees. The Northfield men and men appear to agree that it would be better for all concerned were this pit closed down. As things stand, the Northfield men, with the exception of the company hands, are not earning sufficient to live on, so that, unless more work can be obtained, it would be better for them to leave the mine and go elsewhere, as they could then either get work in town or go elsewhere. The loss on the Northfield mine, of course, is to be borne by the other employees, causing an apparent unprofitable concern in their operations. The men who want is to have the Northfield mine closed, and the employees from that mine taken over in No. 1 or Protection shaft, all of which pits they believe could then be worked with profit all time, even with the return to the former rate of pay. At the meeting will decide much and their income is anxiously awaited by the whole community, for, directly or indirectly, the welfare of the Northfield men, and the welfare of the Northfield company, its management and men.

There are two candidates in the field: Buchanan, seeking election as a government supporter, and Mr. Hume, who is nothing and does nothing.

nothing and does nothing. His com-
 munist supporters are rabid opposi-
 tion to the platform of the Demo-
 cratic Party. His attitude toward
 communism is antagonistic to the present ad-
 ministration, and Mr. Hume, when he
 comes to tell us anything, must tell us
 that he is an opposition candidate,
 and also he must cut us off entirely from
 the party which he brought him out, dis-
 miss them from their platform and cast them off for ever.
 He will not do this, it would lay him
 out to the charge of sailing under false
 colors and attempting to hunt with
 the dogs and run with the wolves,
 and we have a high opinion of the people of this
 State. Mr. Hume to anticipate for one moment
 he would demean himself by conduct
 of this kind. Mr. Hume must now retire
 from the contest, save himself openly as
 an opposition election as he has done
 and use his character as an honest politician.
 I imagine the latter is dearer to him than
 a seat in the legislature. But we do
 anticipate trouble of this kind. We
 are sure a dead end to the rumors that
 are being floated about Mr. Hume's dis-
 ability. But he must remember that his
 insinuations corrupt good manners and
 will mix with and accept the support
 of the crowd he is in with now, he must ex-
 pect to be tarred with the brush that is used
 upon him.

BOSTON, June 30.—In both branches of legislature this afternoon the petition of Bell Telephone Company to increase its capital stock to \$50,000,000, with the proviso that the new stock be sold by auction, admitted and referred to the committee mercantile affairs. This promise will, it is believed, remove the objection of the opposition to the bill, which he vetoed in its final form.

BOSTON, July 1.—Martin Grendle, a man of 1812, is dead at the age of one hundred years.