The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893

INCONSISTENT LIBERALS.

It does appear strange to see a Liberal Premier, and one who is proud of his Liberalism, remorselessly placing the gag on the minority of the British House of Commons. It might be supposed that the Liberal party of Great Britain would suffer much and long before it would place a restriction on a right which it professes to value so highly as liberty of speech, and that, too, in a body in which it is absolutely necessary that the utmost freedom should be enjoyed and exercised. But we find the Liberals of today so impatient of opposition, so determined, whether right or wrong, to have their own way and to impose their measure upon the nation, that they will not allow their opponents a freedom of action and a liberty of debate in Parliament that have been exercised without question by British legislators for centuries. The measure which the Liberal Premier will not permit to be fully discussed is no ordinary measure. It is one that is to effect a most important change in the British constitution, and which is to have a deep and a lasting influence on the policy of future governments. One would think that a minister who was truly Liberal would extend to the Opposition, when such a measure was being deliberated upon, every consideration, and would allow them to use every privilege of debate to its utmost extent, that he would seek to enlarge those privileges rather than restrict them. In deliberating on a measure of such transcendent importance time should hardly be counted. But a month had not been spent in considering the details of the Home Rule bill, when the Government became impatient and determined to put an end to debate. Mr. Smalley, the very able London correspondent of the New York Tribune, is indignant at the arbitrary course pursued by Mr. Gladstone. He believes that the time allowed by Mr. Gladstone for the consideration of the bill is wholly inadequate. This is what he says, in a late letter, of the work which Mr. Gladstone has given Parliament to do and the time he has allowed its members to do it in:

The Home Rule bill is not one bill, but three bills, and it may well be said, as Mr. Chamberlain said, that nearly every clause is a separate bill; and since the finance clause has been remodeled, it is also a new bill. But looked at in the largest way, it is a bill for creating an Irish Parliament, for creating an Irish executive, and for financing both. Each of these three separate schemes is full of complications. Each requires elaborate machinery.

Nor is that all, nor the most. It is a bill to create an Irish Constitution and to destroy the existing Constitution of Great Britain. That is also admitted. Not in the whole history of Parliament has any measure ever been proposed so disastrous in its scope, so far-reaching in its consequences. More than that, it is a bill to annul the treaty by virtue of which Great Britain and Ireland form one kingdom, and it is avowedly to be passed, if at all, against the wish of one of the contracting parties to that treaty.

And to accomplish this tremendous revolution the author of it grudges two months of parliamentary time. Even the month he now concedes is allotted to suit himself. He parcels out the clauses of the bill and says: You may consider such a clause or group of clauses for such a length of time and no more. The most momentous issues are to be determined in a few hours. Therefore you must, whether you will or no, come back, as we all do, reluctantly, but inevitably, to Lord Randolph Churchill's earlier account of the whole matter. It is—the bill and this gagging of Parliament—the act of an old man in a hurry. There is time enough for everybody but Mr. Gladstone.

ILLOGICAL.

The attempt that has just been made in India arbitrarily to fix the price of the rupee, is opposed to the principles of the popular school of British economists. Free traders declare that is impossible for the Government to determine the price of any commodity, let it be wheat or tea or silver. The article's price will rise and fall according to the variations of supply and demand. The value of the rupee was some time ago two shillings, and it was every one's interest to keep its purchasing power up to that point. But according to what is considered the inexorable law of trade, the value of the rupee kept going down, until it was not worth more in either India or England than fifteen pence or so. Now the Government of India has decided that the value of the rupee shall be sixteen pence. But who is to guarantee that it should remain at that value. The Government may do all it can to keep it up to that figure. It may take the rupee at its own valuation as taxes and in payment of debts due it and it may compel those whom it employs to take it at that price, but will this keep up the value of the rupee even in India, if the price of silver in the markets of the world makes the quantity in a rupee worth intrinsically more or less than sixteen pence. Will the rupee be taken by Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen and others with whom India has dealings for sixteen pence? Will, in other words the rate of exchange continue to be what it is now? It will certainly not. It will rise and fall with the price of silver as it has already done. Governments have never been able to give money an artificial value. Every one knows how the American greenback went down when the credit of the United States Government was seriously questioned. What is now feared in the United States is that the American dollar will share the fate of the rupee and the greenback, and it certainly will if the Government refuses to redeem its silver paper with gold.

The refusal of the Government of India to coin silver for any one that takes it to the mint, may be followed by good consequences, because it will limit the supply of rupees and prevent for a time the further depreciation of the rupee, but the authority of the Government, or its example, or its prestige, can no more keep the rupee at its present value than it can keep the price of rice, or opium, or indigo, at today's quotations. Giving the rupee a value may be convenient and it may produce good results, but it is wholly at variance with the principles of British political economy.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The absence of song birds in this part of British Columbia is remarkable. One would think that a wooded country like this, having a delightful climate, would be a very paradise for singing birds of many kinds. But the silence of the groves here, even in spring, is almost melancholy. We are not well enough acquainted with the natural history of Vancouver Island to be able to say whether or not its woods and fields were ever the haunts of song birds, but there are certainly very few in them now. Has the small boy and the fool gunner of riper years exterminated the feathered songsters here, as they have done in other parts of the continent? Farmers in the East stupidly make war on the small birds, ignorant of the fact that they are industrious preservers of their crops and their orchards. They are almost all insect eaters, and insects are the very worst enemies of the farmer and the gardener. Birds, if they were allowed to live, would much more than pay for what fruit and grain they eat and destroy. Besides, their music is delightful and is of itself well worth their keep. We see that in Oregon singing birds of Europe and the eastern coast of this continent have been introduced and carefully protected. They are increasing at a rapid rate. We are told that "nightingales, finches, larks and thrushes are becoming quite plentiful in Oregon and Washington, and in a few years will be as numerous as the native birds." Why should not we in British Columbia follow this good example. It would not require a very large sum to obtain birds enough to make a fair beginning. If English and American song birds thrive and multiply in the states of Oregon and Washington, they would do equally well here, where the climatic conditions are quite as favorable. They could be protected by law, but a better protection would be the affection of the people, old and young, for the charming little musicians. It would not be very hard, we should think, to cultivate in the children a fondness for wild birds and to bring them to look upon killing one of them or robbing its nest as an act of wanton cruelty and inexcusable barbarity.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

Bradstreet's discusses "India's action on Silver" with its usual ability and clearness. This is what it says about the cause of the sudden and unexpected change:

The fixing of the provisional rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. provides an automatic means of preventing the closing of the mints from violently disturbing exchange rates. The rate of exchange has been fixed high enough to relieve the Government of its most pressing necessities, while it is well within the limit of recent fluctuations. It is not proposed to substitute gold for silver currency. No attempt is to be made at present to fix a legal tender price for gold. While the ratio of value was mentioned it was only provisional. Lord Lansdownein conclusion said that he hoped a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

This statement shows that it was the instability of exchanges which forced the issue. There seems to be no fear of a depreciation of the internal value of the rupee. On the other hand, however, the fall of silver and the constant lowering of exchange created an increasing drain upon the revenues of the Government, and furnished abundant cause for disturbances in the external trade of the country. The interest charges of the Indian Government payable in Europe in gold are very heavy, amounting last year to about Rs 220,000,000. These payments are met either by the sale in London of India Council drafts or by sterling loans. The sale of these drafts for the current year is estimated at about Rs.170,000,000, and in the Indian budget for the year there is a deficit of Rs.10,081,000 attributed directly to the fall in exchange.

WITHOUT RANCOR.

The Times says that we are in "bitter pursuit" of Mayor Beaven, and that we seem to have invented a new grievance against him. We are not pursuing Mayor Beaven bitterly or in any other way, and there is no invention in what we have said of him. In yesterday's issue we repeated as faithfully as we could the complaint of one of the aldermen. He certainly was in earnest, and talked like a man who was saying what he believed to be the truth. We have no "rancor" to satisfy with respect to the Mayor. As he is a public servant, we have a right to criticise his acts, and we have, we submit, exercised that right fairly and with moderation. We have heard many complaints from Councillors of the way in which they are treated by the Mayor, and we can assure our contemporary that the gentlemen who complained both this year and last year, were not among the least intelligent of the aldermen. If the Mayor treats the Councillors with consideration, if he promotes the energetic and speedy transaction of business, all that we can say, is that he has been very much misrepresented by the men who have the best opportunities of observing how he performs his duties.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

Ex-President Harrison has a very high opinion of the World' Fair. Being in New York, he was of course interviewed. On being asked by the newspaper man about his impressions of the World's Fair, he said:

It is a grand success. I believe there has been nothing like it in the history of the world. It will not do for the people or the newspapers in any part of the country to attempt to cry it down or write it down.

To see the buildings is worth a trip to Chicago, One may feel fully repaid for his visit if he does not go inside. The exhibits are vast and so varied that they are almost beyond description.

ON THE "MIOWERA."

A Pleasant Trip to Honolulu—Admirable Appointments of the Vessel.

Inauguration of Trade and Traffic with British Columbia—Impressions of Honolulu.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HONOLULU, June 21.—The Royal mail steamship Miowera, of the Canadian and Australasian line, arrived at Honolulu at 5 o'clock this afternoon, on her first trip from Vancouver and Victoria, after an uneventful but pleasant passage of six days and sixteen hours from Victoria. The weather was fine throughout, and all on board thoroughly enjoyed the trip, and are unanimous in praise of the staunch and comfortable ship, which with a favoring breeze, has made her 360 nautical miles each day, keeping up this creditable average of fifteen knots an hour without any difficulty. This running brings Vancouver as near, in point of time, to Honolulu as is San Francisco by the steamer lines from there, though the distance travelled by the new route is over 300 miles greater. Should the present rate be kept up Sydney will be made in nineteen days from Vancouver.

At Honolulu several of the passengers remained, thus inaugurating the traffic between America and the Hawaiian Islands which is expected to form a very important part of the business of the line. The attractions of the Islands, in the way of climate and scenery for persons seeking health or holiday, are so many and powerful that when made known, as they will be in the interest of this road, the result must be a considerable diversion of the tourist travel from the old points now favored to the equally interesting new land with the additional charm of the novelty of its associations. The steamers of the Canadian line are particularly well adapted for this class of travel, being luxurious and exceptionally comfortable in their furnishings, and, having been built only last year in England, their appointments are naturally the most modern. Captain Stott proves himself an admirable officer for the command, combining, as he does, the high business qualities called for in connection with a venture of this magnitude, with the thoughtfulness and good nature indispensable in the captain of an ocean passenger steamer. The other officers are of the same obliging disposition, and popular with all on board. There is one change from the list published in the COLONIST on the arrival of the Miowera, this being that Dr. E P. Gordon, formerly of Toronto, but who has been surgeon on the Empress line, has replaced surgeon Findlay, the latter having gone with Mrs. Findlay on a trip to San Francisco.

The tourists who disembarked at Honolulu were Mr. and Mrs. L E Moses, from Denver, Colorado, who will make a stay of several months; T. R. Delaney, chief of police at Port Townsend, and E. B. Barthrop, druggist, of the same place, who will probably return on the Miowera next trip; C. W. Hopkins, who came from Sydney, New South Wales, on the boat on her first trip and has returned to Honolulu to meet Mrs. Hopkins on the Warrimoo, by which they will arrive in British Columbia. T. W. Harvey, of Tacoma, with Mrs. Harvey and child, also remained in Honolulu, where he will manage the fruit shipping business which he has established in conjunction with partners in Vancouver and Tacoma. Mr. Harvey went to Honolulu a few weeks before the arrival of the first boat from Australia, and made the experimental shipment of bananas and pineapples which have already been sampled in the cities of British Columbia and the Sound, with the result that a ready sale is assured for the shipment which he will make by the Warrimoo and each subsequent vessel. This fruit has hitherto come only by way of San Francisco, and under the new arrangement the freight being direct and the handlings by agents fewer the cost to the public will be greatly reduced. The well known house of Simon Leiser will be the distributing centre for this fruit in Victoria.

Mr. Harvey has shown considerable enterprise in establishing this business, which is calculated to afford a large quantity of regular freight, and he is taking steps also to secure merchandise in return from British Columbia and the Sound, so that the steamers will have freight both ways. He has taken with him on this boat a small consignment of manufactured lumber, which will suffice to secure the expected orders. It is not improbable that he will be able to do a considerable trade in portable houses, fitted together in Vancouver or Victoria and then taken down and shipped all ready to be put up again, without further cutting or preparation of the lumber. This plan has many advantages, the lumber thus cut into short lengths being easier handled on the steamer, and there being no waste on which to pay freight or duty. By the Warrimoo Mr. Harvey will consign a large quantity of pineapples and bananas. In the matter of fish A. Fader & Co., of Vancouver, are making arrangements to do business with Honolulu, and the few hours while the Miowera was in port, Mr. S. Fader spent in arranging the matter with fish dealers there. He is going through to Sydney to establish a trade in fresh, salt and smoked fish with Australasia, and his sample shipment of salmon and halibut monopolize the vessel's cold storage accommodation, which, however, is to be made large enough for all purposes should the trade receive the expected encouragement. Mr. Fader will spend two weeks in New South Wales and Queensland, and will return by the Miowera on next trip. His firm will ship four tons of fresh fish by the next steamer, and they expect to find in Australia a regular market for large quantities of British Columbia fish. They will bring frozen mutton in return, the first shipment to be made at once, further business to be dependent upon the margin of profit, after freight, cold storage and the customs duty of three cents per pound have been paid.

The steamer Australia from Honolulu for San Francisco left here at noon, and met the Miowera about thirty miles out. Shortly before five o'clock the ship rounded the last point and came to a stop opposite the beautiful harbor of Honolulu, to permit the quarantine officer and pilot to come aboard, and it was not long afterwards that she tied up at the wharf. There was a large crowd present to greet the steamer, and the Kanaka boys gave their customary performance of diving for dimes thrown by the passengers. The ship lay at the wharf until eleven o'clock, and the evening on shore was very pleasantly spent, a concert by the Hawaiian band at the principal hotel being the main attraction. In the few hours of daylight an opportunity was afforded of seeing the succession of beautiful spots which grace the central business portion of the town, and which surpassed the expectations even of those who had read the many enthusiastic descriptions constantly finding their way into print. It is not improbable that the steamship company will so manage that tourists will on every trip be afforded several hours of daylight at Honolulu, so that those who cannot afford to stay over from steamer to steamer may have an opportunity of seeing this delightful stopping place.

The people of Honolulu spoken to on the subject all heartily endorsed the Canadian-Australian line, and there is evidently a very strong feeling in its favor, affording as it does access to parts of the world with which there has been no direct communication, and giving a service, in speed and comfort, admittedly far superior to what they have had

The political situation remained unchanged, the new Government administering affairs in the usual routine fashion, with the exceptional stroke of enterprise of just having purchased the immense quantity of four thousand pounds of medicine, to be applied in the administration of a newly promulgated cure for leprosy. The method of treatment is by baths. The issue of the experiment is awaited with considerable interest.

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

Commandant Booth, of the Salvation Army, Arrives and is Given a Warm Welcome.

How the Work is Progressing in Canada—"In Darkest England" To-Morrow.

If the enthusiastic reception, and the warm welcome, the big banquet at the barracks, where hundreds sat down to the long rows of tables to eat of the wholesome food so plentifully supplied, the unusally large open air march even in the mud, and the rousing evening meeting at the Victoria Theatre, may be taken as evidences of how much the local corps, officers and soldiers alike, appreciate the visit here of Commandant Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, then the unanimous verdict of all who participated in or were spectators of these occurrences, must be that the Commandant's visit is appreciated, and that much good will result.

Commandant Booth arrived from Nanaimo yesterday at noon, accompanied by his private secretary, Brigadier J. Margetts, of Winnipeg, and Staff Captain Milsaps, editor of the San Francisco edition of the War Cry. The party were met at the depot by the local staff and escorted to headquarters, where an informal welcome was extended, and then Mr. Booth retired for a short rest, for he has during the past five or six weeks been campaigning every day from Winnipeg to the Coast, and says he now feels almost completely fagged out.

At 6 o'clock the doors of the barracks were again opened to all-comers, and the commodious room was soon crowded to its limit. Those who attended out of mere curiosity must have been astonished at the sight. Six long tables running the whole length of the room were crowded full, every seat on the benches being taken. The banquet was not a very elaborate one, but there was everything anyone could wish for to make a good square meal, with a number of extras and plenty to boot. By 7 o'clock the feast was declared over, and then there were speeches and songs and Salvation Army choruses for nearly another hour, the Commandant, who had been in the chair, winding up the proceedings with an excellent address and prayer.

After that there was the street parade, and then a rousing big Salvation meeting at the Victoria theatre, when Commandant Booth again spoke.

Apart altogether from what Commandant Booth has to say, he is an entertaining speaker. His language is well chosen, his manner earnest and sincere, and his voice penetrating if not what might be termed pleasing. In conversation he is equally earnest, and one then has a better opportunity of noticing the strong, severe lines of the face, showing decision and force of character.

The commandant was pleased to see a COLONIST reporter, and talked freely of Army matters. When asked about the condition of the Army in Canada he repeated what he had said at the banquet, that matters were now on a most satisfactory basis and improving. The difficulties which created some discord a short time ago, are ascribed to a condition of things arising out of too much zeal at the beginning of the work in Canada. Then a number of stations were opened at different places in Canada, particularly in small villages and towns, and when the first burst of enthusiasm was over the Army was found to have incurred financial burdens which were too much for it. Then Commandant Booth was sent out from England "to save the ship," as he puts it, but in doing so some of the discontented officers had to be parted with, but the others have since loyally carried on the work to greater success than ever before. Under the constitution of the Army all its property is vested in General Booth, and at his death it will by law go to his successor, the legal difficulties in the way of this having been overcome on the advice of prominent chancery lawyers in London. What opposition there was to the "Darkest England" scheme in England has been dispelled by the report of the Commissions which inquired so minutely into the financial policy, etc., and after an examination of all the accounts and books, declared that not only had General Booth and family not profited personally, but that a remarkable degree of business ability and shrewdness had been displayed in the management of the investments. The "Darkest England" system is working well. The whole *modus operandi* will be explained tomorrow evening at the Victoria Theatre.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Emperor will receive the Czarovitch at Potsdam on the return of the latter from England on Tuesday. After taking dinner at the palace, the Czarovitch will continue his journey to Moscow. The Emperor has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway.

MADRID, July 7.—The Infant Eulalie arrived here to-day. She and Prince Antonio were met at the station by the Queen Regent and the Infanta Isabella. She expressed herself as greatly pleased with the cordiality of her reception in the United States.

Their Name is Legion.

Reader, there are many blood purifying medicines.

There is but one Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not allow high-sounding advertisements or other devices to turn you from your purpose to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because in this purpose you are right and will not be disappointed in the result.

Hood's sarsaparilla is an honest medicine, honestly advertised, effects honest cures, and gives every patron a fair equivalent for his money. What more can you reasonably ask? A fair trial guarantees a complete cure.

THE ARBITRATION.

U. S. Consul Phelps Reported to Have Finished His Long Argument.

A Twenty Mile Zone Insufficient—"The British Wish to Protect Pelagic Sealers."

PARIS, June 8.—Hon. J. C. Phelps, of Counsel for the United States, finished his closing address before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. He opposed the British proposal to establish a twenty-mile zone, within which sealing should be prohibited, basing his objections on the inefficiency of the proposal, and the impossibility of settling the limits of the zone effectually. All the evidence submitted to the Tribunal, has shown that seals were taken at sea at distances ranging from 30 to 150 miles from shore.

Proceeding to compare the present British proposals with those made by Lord Salisbury, he was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of Counsel for Great Britain, who said that Lord Salisbury denied having made the proposals referred to.

Mr. Phelps replied by reading Lord Salisbury's dispatches. He showed that Lord Salisbury had only receded after Canada had interposed. He then resumed his argument in support of the American prohibition of pelagic sealing over the entire route fellowed by the seals in their migration, which route extended as far as San Francisco. If the arbitrators, he said, did not recognize that the United States had property rights in the herd, concurrent regulations would be necessary.

At this point a long discussion took place between Sir Charles Russell, Baron de Courcel, president of the tribunal, Sir John S. D. Thompson and Lord Hannen, British arbitrators; Justice John Harlan, American arbitrator, and Viscount Venosta, Italian arbitrator, about dealing with the vessels seized, and whether they should be taken to the nearest American port or to a British port.

When the discussion had been finished Mr. Phelps proceeded. He argued that the British desired the tribunal to protect the pelagic hunters, and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal herds.

VERAGUA'S EMBARRASSMENT.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The financial troubles through which the Duke of Veragua is now passing, seem to have been caused in a great measure by speculation in Paris. The Duke just before his departure from Chicago, called upon Thomas W. Palmer, president of the national commission, and told President Palmer he had been speculating with the major portion of his fortune in Paris, and had just been informed by cablegram that he had lost every dollar. President Palmer sympathized with the Duke, and promised to do everything in his power to assist him out of his trouble. The hopeful view the World's Fair official took of the situation, put the Duke in a more cheerful mood, and only a few of those who stood close to him knew of his misfortune.

Things did not become critical until he reached New York. There he received word that his beautiful home had been seized by his creditors and that his bull farm near Toledo had also been attached by the law. Then the Duke hastened to leave this country, and on Saturday started for Spain. Before he left he communicated with President Palmer and told him of his latest calamity.

It is said he placed about $350,000, the greater portion of his estate, in the hands of a Parisian, who was instructed to invest it in such a manner as would produce the largest returns. This was several years ago, and loss followed loss in quick succession, and when the Duke sailed for America and the World's Fair his $350,000 had been reduced to $150,000. He was apprehensive of the entire loss of his estates even then. All through his entertainment in this country his mind was burdened. He often said to his friends that he had nothing to leave his son and daughter.

Although the guest of the country, the fact that he was being so royally treated brought with it its penalties, for he was compelled to spend a large sum, and this he could not readily afford. It has been decided that not only will the United States be asked to assist the Duke, but all the other American republics and the West Indian Islands will be asked for assistance. When a large sum has been realized it will be invested in first-class American securities, the income of which will be paid Don Cristoval Colon, the son, and Donna Maria del Pilar, the daughter of the Duke of Veragua. That is as far as the scheme has progressed. It has not yet been decided in what manner the subscription will be pushed.

MINING RESUMED.

GILMAN, July 8.—The mines are again running. In spite of the decision reached on Thursday not to go to work, nearly one-half of the miners went in when the whistle blew at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Everything has been quiet and orderly. Some threats were made against those returning to work but no violence was offered. The men who refused to go to work met in the Knights of Labor hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but nothing was done except to demand of the company such pay as they were entitled to.

A new system of mining has been adopted. It is in use in the East, but never before had been introduced in the mines in this section. Each miner has the privilege of hiring a loader or helper, whom he pays whatever may be agreed on between them, usually $2 per day, who loads the coal in the car, carries timbers, etc. Those who have tried it to-day are highly pleased over the result, they having made from $2 50 to $5.

J. L. Parker, superintendent, when seen by your correspondent, said: "The men who have quit will be paid in full at once, and those who want to return must do so at once, as their places are being speedily filled. Under the system we have adopted we will not require near the force of miners that we had. The men who have been working under the new system have made more money than they did in the old way at the former prices."

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

LONDON, July 8.—The conflict of the Norweigan Radicals against the government is approaching a climax. After announcing the exclusion of the Swedish colors from the national flag, a majority of the Storthing now refuses to vote supplies for the consular service unless their demands for consular representatives for Norway be accorded. The Stockholm Allehanda, an official paper, says that the refusal will provoke a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends immediate attention to the position by an extraordinary session of the Swedish diet.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 8.—(Special)—L'Electeur says that a trustworthy person has been informed by an important ecclesiastical dignitary that, in consequence of repeated attacks upon the present system of education in this Province, the ecclesiastical authorities seriously think of making most important reforms in public instruction. It is no less than a proposition to transform all the colleges of the Province into commercial academies or High schools, and in seminaries only will purely classical instruction be given hereafter. Mgr. Begin is said to be at the bottom of the movement.

The City Council having authorized the issue of a harbor loan of $1,000,000, on the basis of par at 4 per cent., the amount has been placed with Messrs. Coutts & Co., of London, subject to a commission of 1 per cent.

The Duke of York sent a personal message, to-day, to the Prince of Wales Rifles, thanking the regiment for its congratulations on the occasion of his marriage.

DR. BURTSELL'S CASE.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special from Rondout, N. Y., to the Evening Sun, says the Evening Sun correspondent called upon Dr. Richard L. Burtsell this morning, and saw him in relation to the published statement that Archbishop Corrigan had failed to reinstate him to the Church of the Epiphany, as directed by Mgr. Satolli. Dr. Burtsell said: "The day after the petition was presented to Mgr. Satolli, by the deputation from the Parish of the Epiphany, I received from the official news, which authorized Mgr. Satolli, on the presentation of the petition, that the ablegate had received full authorization, with the assurance that Mgr. Satolli would take all the necessary steps for my reinstatement to the church of the Epiphany, and that out of courtesy, he would request the Archbishop of New York to do it. On June 12th, I received official information, authorized by Mgr. Satolli, that he preferred the request to Archbishop Corrigan, but that the Archbishop thought fit to decline to accede to the request, and that now the way was open for the Propaganda and the Pope to act." In reply to the question, as to whether the matter had, as yet, been communicated to the authorities at Rome, Dr. Burtsell said that he did not, but supposed that Mgr. Satolli had transmitted a statement to the authorities on the present situation of affairs.

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, July 8.—A sad yachting accident occurred at Sheerness to-day, all the persons drowned being railway builders—thirty in number—who, with thousands of other excursionists, had gone to a little watering place for a day's sport. The yacht Shannon, licensed to carry sixty passengers, took out thirty of them. When well out the yacht was overwhelmed by a thunderstorm. The darkening of the sky, combined with the rain, obscured the yacht from the view of those on shore at the time of the accident. After the sky cleared the yacht was seen bottom upward, with three men clinging to her. The other twenty-seven had been drowned. An old fish boat, the only craft available, was launched and the three survivors were brought ashore. Twelve bodies have been recovered. The three survivors agree that nobody was to blame for the accident, as the suddenness of the squall could not be anticipated.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, July 8.—(Special).—The Artisan expedition, equipped and sent out to America by the Dundee Courier and the Dundee Weekly News, has arrived in this city from Montreal. It consists of twelve men, all practical tradesmen and representing the agricultural, mining, mechanical, manufacturing and scientific interests of Southern Scotland, Northern England and Northern and Western Ireland.

The auditors have completed their examination of the books in the local cashier's department of the Grand Trunk railway, and it is said that although the officials decline to state the amount of shortage of Frazer and Teedy, the clerks who absconded on Monday last, they took not less than $20,000 of the company's money.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

WILMINGTON, July 8.—Ex-Mayor Stansbury J. Wiley, of this city, has tendered his unconditional resignation as Supreme Master of the Exchequer of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World. The resignation was due to the fact that Mr. Wiley had placed on deposit with R. R. Robinson & Co. $70,000 of the Supreme lodge funds, which were swept away in the Robinson failure.

CALGARY, July 7.—The first contract for the construction of the Calgary and Knee Hill railway has been given to Contractor McCrimmon, and operations will be begun to-morrow.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

Here is a Snap for Brainy People—The Latest Thing Out.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, enclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—1. Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the words "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3. Names of persons and places barred. 4. No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Falcutt's line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED.—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'TD.), Peterborough, Canada.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Wharf street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of June, A.D. 1893.

(Sg.) CARL STROUSS.
(Sg.) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE.

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