THAT YUKON SCANDAL

Minister Borden Pleads That There Was Not Time to Ask for Tenders.

Grand Trunk's Foreign Port Favored Though the Canadian Pacific Made Better Offer.

British Columbia's Advertising of Outfitting Points Ignored by Dominion Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 11.—Injustice and gross discrimination of the minister of militia against the merchants of British Columbia was the subject of another animated discussion in the Commons to-day. Mr. Earle delivered an able speech in which he vindicated the right of the provincial merchants to share in the Yukon trade.

Dr. Borden pleaded that there was not time to call for tenders as it was necessary to catch the first boat up the Yukon river. The Hudson's Bay company, he said, had furnished bacon, beans and butter for the force. Bate & Co., Ottawa, had supplied the following goods: Evaporated vegetables, fruits and eggs, $14,000; tinned, $12,250; flour, $4,250; biscuits, $3,000; evaporated potatoes, $625.

Mr. Earle asked for a detailed list in order to make a proper comparison. He contended that the Coast cities should have been given a fair share. The supplies could have been furnished in British Columbia at prices equal to those quoted to the department and possibly better.

Mr. Foster said that the minister had given the house practically no information. It was inexcusable to ask parliament to pass the vote without furnishing particulars.

The minister got wrathy and said the opposition was unreasonable in its demands.

Mr. Sutherland thought Mr. Foster must have some personal spite against Dr. Borden.

Mr. Foster rose promptly and gave the statement a flat denial. It was the peculiar circumstances surrounding the minister's action which led the opposition to ask fuller data.

Dr. Sproule said he could not look upon this action as other than of a suspicious character. Finally the items passed on the understanding that Dr. Borden will bring down all papers on the subject.

The opposition leader then probed the transportation question. Papers before the house, he said, showed that the Canadian Pacific tendered to carry the goods to the coast at $20 per ton. The Grand Trunk were higher than $25, but after Dr. Borden adopted the unusual course of seeing the company they reduced the figure to $25 and subsequently to $20 per ton to Seattle.

Mr. Foster severely criticized the minister for his unbusinesslike methods. The C. P. R., he said, had made a fair offer which should have been accepted.

Dr. Borden said the reason why some goods were sent to Seattle was that it was stipulated by the steamship company.

Mr. Earle maintained that Coast merchants had been very unfairly treated. They had made extensive arrangements for handling this trade and the government simply ignored them. Large sums had been spent on advertising the fact that British Columbia cities could furnish Yukon supplies, and whatever trade they had procured had benefited the whole of Canada. The steamships should have been compelled to call at a British Columbia port for supplies. The subject then dropped.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

General Merritt Presses for the Full Twenty-Five Thousand Originally Asked For.

San Francisco, June 11.—Major-General Merritt wants more troops. He is now in communication with Washington on the subject and hopes to receive word within a few hours that the additional forces which have been granted him have been started on the way. That he wants them in a hurry is suggested by the fact that it is known that he contemplates leaving San Francisco for Manila about ten days from next Wednesday and is desirous that his entire expeditionary forces shall precede him to the Philippines. With the troops that arrived yesterday and to-day he has a force of about 16,000. From good sources it is learned that during the past forty-eight hours he has been in communication with the war department and has finally demanded that the original quota of 25,000 specified by him be filled.

The steamer Centennial, which was rejected by the government, will be reinspected, as her owners insist that she is thoroughly seaworthy despite statements to the contrary.

MINISTERS' SCHOLARSHIP.

Movement in Presbyterian Assembly to Secure a Better Test.

Montreal, June 11.—(Special)—At the general assembly an overture presented from Guelph Presbytery urging that whereas it is desirable that there should be a better test of scholarship of students for the ministry a board of examiners should be appointed, empowered to ascertain by written examination the qualifications in scholarship of such students. This overture raised an interesting discussion. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, maintained there was wide dissatisfaction regarding the education of students, and moved the reference of the overture to a special committee. Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, the seconder, would not go so far as Dr. Milligan, but there was room for improvement. On the whole he thought Presbyterian ministers are better trained than those of any other church. Prof. McLaren, Knox college, said the trouble arose from the fact that students were insufficiently educated before entering college. Principal Forrest, of Dalhousie, warmly denied that the church was sending out an inadequately trained ministry. Finally at the suggestion of Principal Grant, owing to the fact that the subject was in part to be dealt with by a committee already appointed to consider the preparatory course for colleges, Dr. Milligan agreed to change his motion so as to refer the matter to the same committee with the addition of the following members: Rev. Dr. Milligan, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Principal Forrest, Principal Grant, Principal Caven and Principal Macivor.

A REDUCED MILLIONAIRE.

The ExPresident of Guatemala Has to Struggle Along on Twelve Thousand a Year.

San Francisco, June 11.—The Bulletin says: A committee of three bankers appointed by Gen. Barrios to take charge of the business affairs of the ex-President of Guatemala, has made a report showing that out of a five million dollar estate the ex-ruler of the Guatemalan republic had but $532 in actual cash on the 20th of last month. His total indebtness amounts to $4,848,851. Of this sum $4,709,050 is owed in Guatemala and $3,008,451 is secured. The total sum is divided among thirty-two creditors in Guatemala and ten others in this country and Europe. He owes money to six persons in this city. In order to protect the solvency of Barrios the committee of bankers have taken his entire business affairs into their hands and are now conducting them to the best interest of the numerous creditors. Barrios has not one word to say in the management and the man who was once accustomed to handling millions is reduced to an annual income of $24,000 in Mexican money.

THROUGH YELLOWHEAD PASS.

A Railway By That Route to the Coast Included in Mackenzie & Mann's Plans.

Winnipeg, June 11.—It is stated on what purports to be good authority that the railway schemes of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann contemplate, beside a line to Hudson's Bay, a line to Prince Albert, striking westward from Dauphin across Gilbert Plains into the Saskatchewan valley to Prince Albert, and untimately reaching the Pacific Coast via the Yellowhead or Peace River pass.

It is expected that the line from Dauphin Plains will be constructed this year. It is also stated that the old Hudson's Bay line is to be utilized and extended to connect with the Dauphin road at Winnipegosis.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pastry brushes should be washed as soon as used and put in a warm place to dry.

Old tablecloths may be cut into squares and hemmed to use over the screen on which you turn your cakes and buns to cool. They will also serve as silver cloths.

The amount of water used in the average household on washing days is much larger than is necessary. Soaking the clothes saves a good deal of friction. They should not be soaked in so much water that the soap will be all wasted, but there should be enough water to dissolve the soap. Roll the clothes tightly, having first soaped the dirtiest portions, and folded them together and then put into the water.

A hot bath is usually decried as provocative of colds and other evils. Every one knows of cases of sevre illness occuring from exposure to the outer air soon after such ablutions. And yet nothing is more refreshing, as nothing is more harmless, if properly taken. The reason that one should use the hot bath as one does that of very cold water, merely as a plunge, followed by quick and thorough rubbing and massage.

If sheepskin rugs are washed, as dealers assert that they can be, it is pointed out by an authority on their cleansing that this process is not accomplished in the usual way by immersion in a tub. The pelt side should not be wet at all. To prevent this they are tacked around a stout barrel, and scrubbed with a clean scrubbing brush and hot suds, in which some good washing powder has been dissolved. They are thoroughly rinsed in clear water and left on the barrel in the sun to dry. While the dying process is going on, a clean scury-comb is useful to keep the wool from matting. The final result is a fluffy rug of dazzling whiteness.

The family whose members wear fine all-wool flannels all the year through have solved the problem of having them washed well. To prevent shrinking they must be pressed out when they are still damp and carefully pulled into shape. Where there is only one servant, it is not to be believed that she would stop in the midst of her other laundry work to press flannels, so there are two wash days in the week. Flannel day is Thursday, when no other washing is done. Sweeping is arranged by having different rooms swept thoroughly only on alternate weeks, the bedrooms, for instance, on one week and the living rooms the next, so that time is made for extra wash day.

Before fine laces are immersed in naphtha or benzine, or even alcohol for this, too, will clean them, although it takes longer, they should be basted with a fine needle and thread on a piece of very thin muslin or old linen, says an exchange. Some of the most expert professional cleaners still use the powdered French chalk to cleanse these valuable possessions. The lace is thickly sprinkled on both sides with the chalk and spread on a thick sheet of writing paper, covered with a second sheet and placed under a heavy press for several days. In most households the unabridged dictionary is considered the requisite weight. When the lace is taken out it is lightly shaken to dust off the powder, and its soil will be found to have gone with it.

OPPOSITION MEETING.

Electors Addressed Last Night in A.O.U.W. Hall.

There was an opposition meeting in A.O.U.W. hall last night, the seats in the body of the hall being about three parts filled with a mixed audience of adherents of that party as well as government supporters curious to hear what the opposition speakers had to say. Among these latter was Mr. Richard Hall, one of the government candidates for the city, who, by invitation of the chairman, Mr. Geo. Riley, had a seat on the platform. The speakers were Messrs. Belyea, Bodwell, Gregory and Maxwell Muir. There were to have been others, but before the gentlemen named had all got through the audience had become restless and dwindled away so rapidly that the chairman cut the proceedings short before all who expected to speak had a chance to talk. Mr. Belyea dealt with school matters, complaining about the cost of books, but gave the government the credit for not running the department as a political machine. Mr. Bodwell took exception to the railway policy of the government and Mr. Gregory announced he would be a candidate at the opposition convention. By this time the meeting was getting slimmer and Mr. Muir had only a few minutes for his remarks. Mr. Higgins and Mr. Yates were to have spoken, but after Mr. Muir sat down, Mr. Higgins contented himself with seconding the vote of thanks.

The 64th drawing for an appropriation of the Victoria Building Society was held last evening. Messrs. A. Stewart, A. B. McNeill and G. W. Anderson acting as a committee. The successful number was 247 A. B. and C. D., being held by Mrs. Templeman.

RUSSIA TO ARBITRATE

Sealing Seizure Claims Heretofore Contested to Be Thus Satisfactorily Disposed Of.

Any Treaty With Washington Will Be Submitted to the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Clarke Wallace Resents Attacks by French Press—Mr. Bostock's Vengeance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 10.—(Delayed in transmission)—The dead-lock between the two houses was broken this morning by a compromise, the government accepting certain amendments to the franchise bill while the senate did not press others.

The important announcement was made that an agreement had been reached between Great Britain and Russia to refer the calims of the schooners Carmolite, Maria, Rosie Olsen, Vancouver Belle, C. H. Tupper and W. P. Hall, seized off the Commander Islands in 1892, to arbitration. The aggregate amount of the claims is $140,000. Dr. A. Rivier, consul-general for Switzerland at Brussels, has been appointed sole arbitrator. The Canadian counsel will be Hon. Edward Blake and Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick. The latter leaves for England to-morrow. It will be remembered that Russia has already settled for two vessels, the Ariel and Willie McGowan, admitting liability. Regarding these other claims Russia contends that the vessels were legally seized.

Mr. Bertram this afternoon reminded the government of its duty to Canada in effecting a settlement of outstanding difficulties with the States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that any draft treaty agreed upon would be submitted to the parliament of Canada for ratification. At present it is not possible to indicate the topics which will be considered. In addition to commercial relations there were questions which for years had marred the good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Foster chaffed the Liberals upon their change of front, reminding them that four years ago they proclaimed the doctrine that the only salvation for this country was commercial union with the United States.

Colonel Hughes counselled the government to seek a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute.

An acrimonious and exciting discussion rose out of Mr. Bergeron calling attention to La Patrie's attack upon him. Mr. Clarke Wallace read from this paper an article stigmatizing him as a fanatic, a ferocious man, and an agitator. Several Liberal members applauded these expressions.

"Who says that?" demanded Wallace.

"I say that," shouted Messrs. Talbot and Belcourt.

"And I say," thundered back Mr. Wallace, "that the man who says that is a miserable, contemptible slanderer, without a particle of truth in him."

The Liberals yelled for order, but Mr. Wallace proceeded to execrate them.

Mr. Wallace raised a discussion about the dismissal on Mr. Bostock's recommendation of Wentworth Wood, an Indian official. Mr. Sifton said Mr. Wood had been fired for offensive partizanship.

Mr. Mills stated in the senate that if the Crow's Nest commissioner's report showed the responsibility for the deaths which occurred the department would vigorously prosecute.

Ottawa, June 11.—Prorogation has been fixed for Monday afternoon. Both houses have practically cleared the order papers with half an hour's work on Monday only remaining. Prorogation could have taken place to-night, but Lord Aberdeen preferred Monday.

The Senate by a vote of 28 to 7 threw out the bill granting the province of Manitoba $300,000 out of the school fund, Sir Mackenzie Bowell taking the ground that the moneys were trust funds in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Nearly the whole afternoon was spent in concurring in the estimates.

Mr. Wallace brought up again the treatment of the Crow's Nest Pass laborers and urged that steps be taken to vindicate the rights of the men and ascertain who was responsible for their ill-treatment. Messrs. Tarte and Fitzpatrick both promised a searching enquiry and punishment of the guilty parties. Mr. Tarte expressed regret at Mr. Charleson's connection with the engagement of the men and said he would call him to account.

The bill respecting judges' salaries was reported from the Senate. The clause respecting the retirement of county judges on completing the 75th year, to which the Senate objected, was dropped and the bill passed.

ALIEN LABOR.

Report of an Italian Invasion of British Columbia.

A Toronto paper, dated June 3rd, says: "In the neighborhood of 75 Italians came over from Buffalo, Albany, New York, and Rochester, on Wednesday, in response to the efforts of Crow's Nest Pass railway agents, and yesterday signed contracts and left for British Columbia.

The men were in town long enough to hear the tales of hardships and ill-usage told by several Toronto compatriots, who had spent several months on the railway, and returned much worse in pocket and body. The only hede the newscomers paid to the warning was to arm themselves with knives and revolvers, and threaten to make trouble for the foreman and contractors if they were misled. They said it was a case of starve in the States, where everything was at a standstill on account of the war, or go to the Pass and take their chances of fair treatment.

Although the men did not sign their contracts in the States, they came here under a verbal contract to work on the railway at so much a day, and had arrived at an understanding as to railway fres nd board deductions. This is a direct contravention of the Alien Labor law, and it is likely that, when they reach British Columbia an attempt will be made to deport them.

A quiet wedding was solemnized last evening at the residence of William S. Bowman, of Michigan street, that gentleman's eldest son, Walter William Bowman, being united in marriage to Miss Marion Guthro. Rev. G. F. Swinnerton officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Guthro, and Albert Bowman supported his brother.

A USE FOR OLD VEILS.

You Can Do Almost Anything With Them if You Know How.

The problem of what to do with your old veils has at last been solved, declares the New York Herald. Scores of women in the past have looked disappointedly at the quantity of veiling in their possession, conscious that it was past wearing in the ordinary way, and not seeing what further use could possibly be made of it. But now it is the order of the day to waste nothing, and women clever with their needle and of artistic proclivities have found a place for veils once cast aside.

Given the "know how," cou can do almost anything in the way of dress decoration with a bit of a veil. Hats can be trimmed with it, and a veil draped cleverly on a hat makes without a question an extraordinary pretty effect. A hat adorned with a veil, besides, needs little other ornament. Another use for old veils is ruffling the bottoms of petticoats with them. This requires some skill, and the ruffling must be done daintily, but it is a famous effect for a petticoat.

Again, the front of ball frocks can be decked with these, and ruffles for the wrists of dresses are quite possible. Some girls make collarettes of their old veils, and yet others entire sleeves. A number of veils of the same sort make capital sleeves—sleeves of a generally fluffy and seductive effect.

Ornaments for the hair are much in vogue just now, and here is where the old veil comes in most aptly. Choux is the name the French give to the confections of hair dressing that every woman is enthusiastic over just now, and a veil is as perfect raw material for one of these choux as could well be imagined. The puffed up daintiness of these gives them their charm. They are worn in puffs or in bows, with ribbon aigrettes, and a great variety of styles is possible. This is the very latest fashion of the springtime.

If one is fortunate enough to own any of the Italian veils of white it should be remembered that these are the most modish possible to deal with, and are the most fashionable to make over in any of the ways described.

There is yet another use for old veils. They come into use finely in making work-bags. The foundation of these work-bags is of silk, over which the veiling is draped. Only coarse veiling should be used for this purpose.

BERMUDA WOMEN.

Many Spinsters Among Them, Made So by the Law of the Land.

There are perhaps a larger number of spinsters in Bermuda in proportion to the population than in any other place on this side of the Atlantic, and it is a curious fact that this is the law of the land.

The semitropical climate of the islands and their isolation have made of the inhabitants of English stock a quiet, almost sluggish, folk of a simplicity nearly Arcadian. The women especially, many of whom live very narrow lives, never leaving these islands, are remarkable for their old-fashioned hospitality and a natural ease of manner which seems to arise from an entire faith in those with whom the come in contact. Perhaps the fact that it would be very difficult for a criminal to escape from the islands may account for it, but, at any rate, crime is very rare there.

Bermuda women are excellent housewives, and bring up large families of children, some of the most favored young folk being sent to the United States for educational advantages. In matters of etiquette they are far more strict than Americans. As a rule they are well-to-do and live comfortably, while some of them possess ample means and enjoy much luxury. In Bermuda, as in England, property, especially real estate, remains in the same family for long periods, and some of the descendants of the first settlers still possess lands which have never passed out of their families. It is just this conservatism about property which causes the superabundance of spinsters. No alien can acquire a title to land in Bermuda, either by purchase or inheritance. This is chiefly a precautionary measure against the Portuguese, who flock to the country, and go in largely for onion-growing. But the law provides that if a woman marries a foreigner she shall lose her landed property, and shall also become incapable of inheriting any. This law is naturally not popular with the ladies, who see their brothers mate with Americans and other aliens and would fain have the same liberty. Occasionally Bermudan girls renounce their birthrights for love's sake, but, as a rule, the charms of penniless maidens are not sufficient for young men to desire them for wives, and thus many girls are doomed to single blessedness in Bermuda simply by the law of the land.

SWIM WITH A SLOW STROKE.

Self-Reliance and Calmness Necessary to Good Swimming.

"Just as soon as the warm weather sets in, many persons who at the close of last summer were able to swim a few strokes will again somewhat timorously enter the water," writes Frank H. Vizetelly in an article on "The Simple Act of Swimming" in the Woman's Home Companion. "The majority will find this self-imposed task far more difficult than is anticipated. It is necessary to remind those that in indulge in short, hurried strokes of that one of the golden rules of swimming is move slowly and deliberately. Those who wish to become good swimmers, must cultivate self-reliance, and they should always bear in mind that water itself has a sustaining power far greater than that of most other liquids. The slow stroke is the very essence of good swimming. It enables the bather to inflate the lungs and thus unconsciously turn them temporarily into lifepreservers. To move slowly is to get plenty of breathing time, and to get plenty of breathing time is to get plenty of strength to repeat the movements.

The second golden rule which the beginner should school herself to remember is that the living human body is specifically lighter than water, and that, consequently, it does not necessarily sink therein. Confidence is the sustaining power of water is the only secret to swimming. The best way to convince the novice of the buoyancy of water is to let her wade out until the water comes up to hear breast, and before doing this she should take care when in shallow water to immerse her whole body, so as to avoid the rush of blood to the head, from which many bathers suffer through neglecting to do this. With the water once on a level with the breast, the bather should lie on her back and extend her arms out beyond her head, but not raisel out of the water. This position makes breathing easy and counterbalances the weight of the legs. The bather should lie restfully and avoid stiffening the nether limbs. The hips should be rigid, the feet close together, but not out of the water, for if they were they would overbalance the weight of the head and carry it beneath the surface."

Ex-Ald. Bragg and ex-Ald. Dwyer have both been requested by their friends to be candidates for the vacancy on the aldermanic board, caused by the resignation of Ald. McCandless.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

A Bridge Tender Meets Death on the Railway—Field Sports a Success.

Workmen Discussing the Opposition Ticket—Trades and Labor Platform.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 11—News of a shocking accident on the C. P. R. was received in Vancouver this afternoon from North Bend. It appears that a man named William Oliver, well-known in Vancouver, a caretaker of bridges, was literally cut to pieces by a train. He was at a siding near North Bend and one train had just passed when another came along. He could not get out of its way, and was dragged under the wheels, meeting death. The particulars are very meagre.

Vice-President Shaughnessy arrived to-day and leaves for Victoria to-morrow. He says work on the Robson-Penticton road is going ahead rapidly. He found the road through the mountains in splendid shape with no danger of washouts.

The amateur athletic meet was a success to-day, the events being well contested. The following are the results: Kicking football, 1st, Morley, 174 feet. Throwing cricket ball, Sidney Sykes; throwing lacrosse ball, Sykes, 112 yeads; quarter mile bicycle race, E. S. Wilband, 35 3-5 seconds. Running high jump, H. L. Morley, 5 feet 1 inch. Hundred yard sprint, A. Dexter, 11 seconds. Vaulting pole, G. A. Hocking, 7 feet 9 inches. Mile handicap wheel race, E. E. Blackme, 2 min. 38 4-5 sec. Hundred and twenty yard hurdle race, Hacking, 19 4-5 sec. Putting shot, E. Scurry, 34 feet 5 inches. One mile sprint. F. J. Daniels, 5 min. 1 sec. Quarter mile flat, G. A. Hocking, 57 sec.

Mr. B. Smith, a well-known workingman Conservative, is calling a meeting of Conservative workmen electors in Ward Four for to-night, to consider the advisability of bringing out a straight Conservative ticket for Vancouver. The opposition fusionists, however, declare that the effort will fail.

Mr. F. C. Cotton, who has been up country endeavoring to settle certain opposition differences at Rossland and elsewhere, is expected to return either to-day or to-morrow. Another object of his visit was, it is understood, to reassert his claims to a leading position in the party.

The Dominion Day celebration committee is working hard and subscriptions on the whole are coming in well, though $1,500 more is needed. Amongst other attractions the city will be in part illuminated and the Seattle City band brought over.

The Fist Congregational church, after a somewhat long period of disuse, is reoccupied by a strong pastor in the Rev. J. H. Bainton, M.A., a gentleman who comes from Ilkeston, in Derbyshire, England, with a great reputation as a successful preacher and minister.

The Trades and Labor Council has adopted the following platform which it will submit for adoption to all the Vancouver candidates: 1—All existing labor laws to be enforced. 2—A government inspector of boilers to be appointed. 3—An eight hour working day to be recognized by statute. 4—Prohibition of Chinese and Japanese employment on all public works and chartered undertakings. 5—The adoption of provisions for securing the health and safety of industrial workers. 6—The free provision by the province of public school books and supplies.

A man named Oliver has died in the hospital at Yale from the result of injuries sustained by being run over by a C. P. R. train at North Bend. Coroner Pittendrigh has gone to Yale to hold the necessary inquest.

A Chinaman named Ah Foo, cook at the Cleave cannery, has been arrested on the charge of stealing $450 from a Chinese contractor.

REVELSTOKE PROTECTED.

The Recent Work by Provincial Government Resisted Rise of River.

Revelstoke, June 11.—(Special.)—Warm weather has sent the Columbia up to the high water mark of a few years ago. The mattressing of the bank effectually resisted the river and thousands of dollars' worth of property were saved by it, being many times the cost of the work to the government.

CHURCH BELLS.

A Westminster Complaint That They Unduly Disturb Morning Rest.

A communication from Mrs. C. Woods, of the Russell House of that city, recently received by the New Westminster city council, reads as follows: "Please allow me to draw your attention to the ringing of the Cathedral bell, namely, three times between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m. on the Sabbath. I don't object to their right of ringing the bell, but seriously do so when they make a promiscuous use of it to the annoyance of those who have to live in the shadow of an institution of what is supposed to be peace and good will towards men. The annoyance caused by this excessive bell ringing is such that I will be compelled to take action against both the church trustees and the city for loss of business as well as the humanitarian excuse of sickness." With respect to this communication one alderman expressed the opinion that the bell-ringing was a "thundering nuisance" and another that it was a "confonded nuisance." On motion it was referred to the city solicitor, who will investigate the city's jurisdiction in the matter.

WRITING COMPETITION.

Lieut.-Governor's and Chairman Hayward's Prizes.

The competition among the pupils of the first division of the public schools of the city for the Lieut.-Governor's medal for penmanship will take place at the High school on Saturday next at 10 a.m. At the same time and place the gold medal presented by the chairman of the trustee board will be competed for by twenty-five of the best writers in the High school, as determined by a recent examination. Both contests will include writing of commercial forms and a speed test.

The city superintendent, assisted by the principals, will have general charge of the arrangements, and the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as examiners: Cuyler A. Holland, B.A., Thos. M. Henderson and John C. Newbury.

The prizes for English literature and reading, presented by Mayor Redfern and Trustee Hall, will be competed for during the week under charge of the city superintendent.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Expected That Great Demand for United States Loan Will Stimulate the Markets.

New York, June 11—The Post's cable from London says: "The stock markets were quiet to-day but firm. This was notably the case with American stocks, led by Atchison, which was said to be bought by a pool in New York. The interest spread to other shares. It is believed that the United States loan next week may be subscribed many times over and this may sentimentally effect the share market. The discount market here shows again the indications of higher money. More bills are offered for forward delivery than for some time. The decline in New York exchange is also a factor, while I learn that a large number of German bills created in connection with the remittance for months back of Chinese loan funds to London will mature next week and will mostly be renewed. Gold was quoted to-day at 77s 10 d. The Russian inquiry is momentarily keen."

Closing prices: Atch., 13⅛; do pfd., 33¾; B. & O., 19¾; Can. Pac., 86; Can. Sou., 52; Central Pac., 13½; C. & O., 22½; C. & A., 159; C. B. & Q., 106⅝; C. & E. I., 93¾; C. C. C. & St. L., 39; do pfd., 85; Del. & Hud., 109; D. L. & W., 155; Den. & Rio Grande, 13; do pfd., 51¾; Erie (new), 13¾; do 1st pfd., 37; Ft. Wayne, 168; G. N. pfd., 178; J. C., 105; Lake Erie & W., 11; do pfd., 73; L. & N., 52⅝; Man. Elev., 104¾; Met. St. R., 59½; Mich. Cen., 103; Minne. & St. L., 102; do 1st pfd., 90½; Mo. Pac., 25⅝; N. J. Cen., 95½; N. Y. Cen., 116¼; N. W., 15; No. Am. Co., 6¼; No. Pac., 29¾; do pfd., 69¾; Ont. & West., 15⅝; Pittsburg, 169; Reading, 20; do 1st pfd., 47⅝; R. I., 66⅞; St. P., 101; do pfd., 149; St. P. & O., 77; do pfd., 150; St. P. M. & M., 141; Sou. Pac., 17⅝; So. Ry., 8¾; do pfd., 30; Texas Pac., 11⅞; U. P., 24½; do pfd., 60⅞; Adams, 100; Am. Ex., 124; U. S. S., 40; Wells Fargo, 117; Am. Tob., 112; do pfd., 118; Con. Gas, 203; Com. Cable Co., 169; Gen. Elec., 38½; Lead, 34½; do pfd., 106⅝; Pac. Mail, 29¼; Pullman Palace, 188; Standard Rope and Twine, 6⅛; Sugar, 140¾; do pfd., 115; W. U., 91⅛; C. & N. W., 126¾; do pfd., 169; C. G. W., 14½.

Money steady at 1¼ to 1½. Prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at $4.85¾ to $4.86; demand, $4.84½ to $4.84¾.

Bar silver, 57⅞c. Mexican dollars, 45½c.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR SPIES.

If the Spanish Officials Must Leave Canada The United States Emissaries Go Too.

Montreal, June 11.—Carranza and Dubosc are still here and the story from Ottawa that Major Sherwood had started out on an expedition of expulsion was evidently a fake. One thing appears to be certain, that if Spaniards go they will have to be followed by every Yankee spy in the land.

Mr. St. Pierre, Q. C., states that during the war of secession an expedition of Southern troops had taken possession of St. Albans, where they sacked a bank and killed a man. They took refuge in Canada, where extradition proceedings were taken against them. The court declared they had committed no criminal act, but they had only acted as taking part in the war. They remained in Canada until the end of the war and although their position was more compromising than that of Carranza and Dubosc, no one thought of expelling them.

FROM THE QUEEN

TO THE

HUMBLEST SUBJECT

All are Benefitted by

Paine's Celery Compound

Earth's Best Medicine for Weak, Ailing and Sick People.

Every Genuine Bottle of Paine's Celery Compound Should Bear Label As Above. Avoid Substitutes.