

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 12.

## BOLDLY PROCLAIMED.

A few weeks ago Hon. Thomas McGreevy was warmly welcomed back to the House of Commons by the government and its supporters as a faithful and valued friend. Now Sir Hector Langevin has been restored to the cabinet, taking the place of the recalcitrant Angers. "Boodle" is boldly and plainly inscribed on the ministerial banner, instead of being used as a sort of secret pass-word among the faithful. Perhaps there is some virtue to be found in this abandonment of false pretences.

## BOWELL ON THE SENATE.

Some months ago Premier Bowell, in order to allay a rumor that Mr. McNeill, M. P. for North Bruce, was about to be "elevated" to the senate, wrote a letter to that gentleman in which the following sentences appeared: "Certainly a senatorship was never asked for by you, either directly or indirectly. Moreover, such a step is precluded for the present by the fact that there are no vacancies that have not long since been promised." There were at that time ten vacancies in the senate, which occurred on the following dates: Ontario, Hon. Billa Flint, died June 15, 1894; Quebec, Hon. W. H. Chaffers, died July 16, 1894; New Brunswick, Hon. John Gasier, died July 7, 1894; Quebec, Hon. Joseph Tasse, died January 17, 1895; Ontario, Hon. Elijah Leonard, died May 14, 1891; Quebec, Hon. G. G. Stevens, died April 15, 1892; Quebec, Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, died October 30, 1893; New Brunswick, Hon. A. E. Botsford, died March 19, 1894; New Brunswick, Hon. John Boyd, died December 4, 1893; Nova Scotia, Hon. T. D. Archibald, died October 18, 1890.

All these vacant seats had been promised, it appears, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell wrote to Mr. McNeill on April 2nd last, but not one of them has been filled yet. In the house of commons the other day Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment which, after quoting the premier's letter and reciting the facts in regard to the vacant seats, declared: "That the conduct of the government in allowing one-eighth of the total number of seats to remain vacant in the British North America act to remain unfilled in the circumstances set forth in the above letter and this resolution is in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity and usefulness of the senate, and is calculated to bring that branch of the legislature into contempt."

In the course of his speech Sir Richard pointed out the obvious meaning of the letter as applied to the "upper house." The first and most curious thing which was apparent in the letter, he said, was the utter contempt with which the premier regarded the senate, although he himself belonged to that body. It was apparent that he regarded it merely as a donkey-engine to the party in power. He considered himself under no obligation to appoint senators to fill the vacancies in it, except as party exigencies might require. It evidently made no difference whether senators remained vacant for two, three, four or five years, so that it suited the government to keep them so. He evidently considered that there was no sort of obligation upon the part of the government to maintain the senate at its fixed constitutional strength, although it was a co-ordinate body with this house, and the body in which, by reason of its numbers, protection is supposed to be afforded to the smaller provinces. This being so, it might be that there would be found in the country people who would think that if that was a matter of no consequence, whether one-eighth of the seats in the senate remain vacant for two or three years, it was a matter of no consequence if eight-eighths of the seats should remain vacant. To this, and much more in a similar strain, the ministers had not one word of defence to offer. They simply called upon their servile majority to vote down Sir Richard's amendment, thus tacitly admitting the force of what he had said. The senate and the Bowell government are two of a kind.

The conflict between the two branches of the New South Wales legislature is a peculiarly bitter one. A Sydney dispatch of July 4 says: "The legislative council to-day returned the Newcastle bill to the assembly with amendments. The prime minister, Mr. Reid, in a speech filled with bitter invectives, moved that it be thrown under the table, as the council had invaded the rights of the assembly. Mr. Dibbs, ex-prime minister, demurred, and a division was taken on the motion. Mr. Dibbs alone was in the minority. Some members of the council, who were in the galleries, interrupted Mr. Reid, whereupon he exclaimed:

"Turn those fossils out." The galleries were then cleared. It is expected that the legislature will be dissolved tomorrow. The legislative council has been notified of a motion to reform the council by abolishing the life tenure, making the existing members eligible for re-nomination by the governor, limiting the term of office to five years, limiting the number of members to 60, and reducing their powers. The motion is in accordance with the proposals of Mr. Reid, prime minister, but it will not be received by the council on the ground that it is an insult to that body."

Montreal Herald: There are more arguments in the shape of figures cropping up every day in the United States for the consideration of National Policy apologetics than those ingenious persons could talk around, or over, or under in a life time. As an object lesson to this country the United States is a liberal education. It is now foreseen that the deficit at the end of the fiscal year in that country will be about \$45,000,000. For the last year in which the McKinley bill was in operation the deficit was \$70,000,000. Ten months of the closing fiscal year were under the Wilson tariff, and the receipts from customs duties promise to be over \$150,000,000. The receipts for the preceding year under the McKinley tariff were \$131,000,000.

A clock has lately been introduced to Londoners by a good Sabbatarian from Scotland which ought to be in the possession of Mr. Charlton, M. P., whose efforts in the Commons to pass a stringent Sunday law have been so often unsuccessful. This clock stops working after 12 o'clock on Saturday night and does not resume until 12 on Sunday night, and directly the hands stop there appears on the dial an intimation that it is the Sabbath day.

A Frenchman, writing in the Monde, objects to an inscription formed of flowers on St. Louis Square, Montreal, which reads: "Welcome to St. Louis Square." He maintains that the language of the flowers should be in French and berates the aldermen of St. Louis ward for failing to maintain French "rights."

Hon. Edward Blake informed a London correspondent that he will stand for re-election to the imperial parliament. He will probably be returned for South Longford, his late constituency, unopposed.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Secretary's Report Read Simultaneously in Several Districts.

Boston, July 11.—The report of John Willis Thayer, secretary of the Christian Endeavor convention, before the Christian Endeavor convention, by the Rev. John Barstow, Medford, Mass., in a tent at Wilmington, and by Mr. Chessman, Cleveland, Ohio, in a tent at Andover, opened as follows: "Every useful wheel must have its hub. Every hub to be useful should have its wheel. Figuratively speaking, the Christian Endeavor is the useful wheel, and certainly Boston is the hub. As we are in the 'hub,' let us turn the wheel upon its axis and from the hub view its revolutions. Its circumference equals that of the globe and its spokes number thousands upon thousands. Each year the circumference of the Christian Endeavor wheel widens, each year thousands of spokes are added. Last year our wheel was strengthened by 7750 new societies (or spokes if you please), and this is the largest increase for any one year since the 'wheel' commenced revolving fourteen years ago."

## THE MARKETS.

Cutting of Market Prices Leads to Activity in Certain Lines.

There is considerable activity in the local market, part of which has been produced by some sharp cutting in prices. Flour has been cut and some brands are being sold for actually less than cost. Hams and bacon are also being cut. Sales of fruit have been very large. Strawberries are going out, but peaches and apples are coming in. Raspberries and both kinds of currants are quite plentiful and find ready sale. Butchers report good sales of compressed corn beef. It is most convenient to use by outlying parties. The supply of eastern eggs is low, but the shortage will be relieved tomorrow. The steamship City of Poughkeepsie from San Francisco to-day brought large shipments of perishable goods. There is no change in the volume of business and collections are fair.

Retail prices on staples are as follows:

Wheat	3 75 to 4 40
American	3 75 to 4 40
Hungarian	3 50 to 4 00
Oats per ton	28 00 to 30 00
Barley per ton	28 00 to 30 00
Midlings per ton	28 00 to 30 00
Brass per ton	28 00 to 30 00
Ground Feed per ton	30 00 to 32 00
Corn, whole	45 00 to 50 00
Corn, cracked	45 00 to 50 00
Cornmeal per 10 lbs.	40 00 to 45 00
Oatmeal per 10 lbs.	40 00 to 45 00
Roller Oats per lb.	1 00 to 1 20
Straw per bale	1 00 to 1 20
Cabbage, local	10 00 to 12 00
Hay, baled per ton	12 00 to 15 00
Onions per lb.	10 00 to 12 00
Eggs per doz.	30 00 to 35 00
Butter Island	20 00 to 25 00
Eastern Butter	20 00 to 25 00
Ham	15 00 to 20 00
Bacon	15 00 to 20 00
Lard	15 00 to 20 00
Shoulders	15 00 to 20 00
Salmon	15 00 to 20 00
Beef	15 00 to 20 00
Pork	15 00 to 20 00
Yeast	15 00 to 20 00
Lamb, hock	15 00 to 20 00
Lamb, fore quarters	15 00 to 20 00
Mutton	15 00 to 20 00
Pigs feet, pickled	15 00 to 20 00
Chickens	15 00 to 20 00
Turkeys	15 00 to 20 00
Compressed corn beef	15 00 to 20 00
Apples	15 00 to 20 00

## THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC

Frank Pixley, Founder of the Argonaut, a Mental and Physical Wreck.

A Building Collapses—Run Over and Killed—Boodling in the Chicago Council.

San Francisco, July 11.—Frank M. Pixley, the politician, orator, lawyer, and founder of the San Francisco Argonaut, the oldest weekly paper in San Francisco, is probably in his last illness. He is suffering from nervous prostration. He is almost a complete wreck both mentally and physically, and his physicians have little hope of his recovery. His wife is also suffering from nervous prostration.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.—The social season opened to-night at the Elks lodge to the visiting Elks at the Baltic Avenue Casino last night ended in a terrible disaster in which fully one hundred people were more or less seriously injured. The session had just opened when the building, which had not been used for several years, collapsed and fully a thousand people were thrown to the floor beneath. Two hundred persons at least who were on the first floor of the building and immediately beneath the hall were crushed beneath the timbers and lay helpless. The electric lights in the building were extinguished by the collapse and added to the terrible situation. One man died from his injuries after removal to a neighboring hotel. It is believed that other deaths will follow and the wonder is that of the two hundred or more persons who were on the lower floor none were killed outright.

San Francisco, July 10.—Henry E. Greene, one of the pioneers of '49 and one of the original owners of the Gould and Curry mine, died here on Monday. In the early days he was proprietor of the United States restaurant here. He went to Virginia City and secured an interest in the Gould and Curry mine. He came back to California worth one million dollars, but soon lost it all by unfortunate speculations in stocks and lands.

Postville, Ohio, July 11.—Nathan Goodrich, head clerk at the Toledo & Ohio Central freight office, while out riding with his wife and son, was struck by an engine and thrown under the wheels of his carriage. Mrs. Goodrich and the boy were killed. Mr. Goodrich is seriously hurt and his recovery is doubtful.

Nogales, Ariz., July 11.—A courier arrived here from Oposura in Montezuma, district of Sonora, with information that on the 4th instant, near that place, six men were publicly executed by the Mexican authorities for complicity in a series of robberies which had been unearthed over there.

Dallas, Tex., July 11.—A diagram of the great Corbett-Fitzsimmons battle displayed in Dan Stuart's office shows an octagon structure covering four acres of ground. The total seating capacity is 51,612. The prize ring in the exact center will be forty feet square, elevated four feet from the ground. The arena will be surrounded by a wall of iron.

Chicago, July 11.—At the request of State Attorney Kern, Judge Tuthill has issued a call for a special grand jury which is investigating the charges of boodling in the city council. The information was given to State Attorney Kern by H. E. Kohlhaas of this city. The evidence was secured through a hole in the ceiling of Ald. Filker's office in the chamber of commerce building. The charge will be that certain aldermen attempted to procure bribes in connection with the ordinance introduced some time since into the city council providing that the citizens of Chicago should be given pure ice. "The terms of this ordinance were such that it would have driven many members of congress to indicate that strong pressure will probably be brought to bear to induce the United States to interfere to secure the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between France and the government of Madagascar. These papers originate in Madagascar and the most recent of them bears the date of May 12. They come to Washington under an English postmark, showing that they have been forwarded from the country under cover to secure their delivery in America, though at the risk of much time. They are printed arguments intended to show that the United States and Great Britain should interfere jointly, but that if Great Britain declines to participate, then this country should act independently in the matter. The argument proceeds on the ground that the question involved is the right of France to exercise a protectorate over Madagascar."

## RESERVATION ABANDONED.

The Military Reservation at Ft. Townsend Given Up.

Washington City, July 9.—The abandonment of Fort Townsend is at last an accomplished fact. Joseph B. Doane, having issued an official order transferring the control of the military reservation at that point from the war department to the secretary of the interior. These orders are issued by the authority of President Cleveland, dated April 1 of this year, and under the provisions of the first section of an act of congress, which was approved July 5, 1894, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations."

The military reservation of Fort Townsend was set apart for military purposes by an executive order dated January 29, 1890, and in transferring its control to the secretary of the interior General Doane specially states that the land is no longer required for such purposes. It may now be disposed of as the secretary may direct, under the provisions of the old law, or as may hereafter be directed by congress. The land included in the former reservation is located on the west of Port Townsend bay, about three miles from the city of that name, and comprises 915 1-10 acres.

"What broke up the meeting?" inquired a sympathizer.

"What broke up the meeting?" echoed the fiery anarchist orator, fiercely. "It was broken up, sir, by an idiot in the audience who started round with a hat to take up a collection to pay for the dynamite."

## REVIVING AN OLD CASE.

Minister of Justice Asked to Thoroughly Investigate the Case of F. G. Walker.

Acknowledges Receipt of Petition and Promises to Look Into the Matter.

There is likely to be a thorough investigation into the case of F. G. Walker, formerly a prominent lawyer in Victoria, who left the city leaving behind liabilities amounting to over \$100,000. A large amount of this was made up of funds belonging to estates with the management of which he had been trusted. It is understood that John Joshua Russell, one of Walker's victims, has received a reply from the minister of justice to a petition addressed to him by Russell asking for an investigation into the Walker case and other matters connected in one way or another with it. The minister of justice has promised to look into the matter. Mr. Russell's petition, it is said, covers the same ground as the one he addressed to the presiding judge at the last assizes, asking him to place the matter before the grand jury. He was advised then that his proper course was to address the minister of justice. There are a number of Walker's victims who are anxious that some light be thrown on the matter.

F. G. Walker, although only a short time resident of the city, enjoyed a very lucrative practice, being entrusted with large sums for investment. He was also looked upon as a good practitioner, having taken part in a number of important cases. On May 11th, 1892, Walker's friends were startled to hear that he had been arrested for fraud. In the police court next morning he was charged by H. Piennes Clinton, a lawyer of New Westminster, with taking, with the intent to defraud and appropriating to his own use and benefit, certain sums of money, to wit, \$6500 and \$1000. Walker pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$5000 and two sureties of \$2500 each. The next day he secured the necessary bail, the Hon. Mr. Justice Creswell and Hon. C. E. Pooley being the sureties. Walker had no sooner left his cell than he started for New Westminster, and it was announced that he had settled Mr. Clinton's claim. He then crossed to the American side, leaving a letter acknowledging his guilt and promising to try and settle with those whom he had defrauded. But few, if any, of his victims have ever heard from him and several persons who were in comfortable circumstances before they met him have had to commence over again.

Judgments were in the meanwhile piling up against Walker, and when he left the city it was announced that his liabilities would exceed \$120,000, while his assets consisted of land at Port Angeles and Port Crescent, and wild land on the island. When the case came up in the police court again Mr. Clinton asked that he be allowed to withdraw the information. This action was taken to prevent the bail from being forfeited. The magistrate granted the application. This action a number of the victims who were not as lucky as Mr. Clinton said the magistrate had no right to take.

After Walker's flight it was found that he had been living pretty high and making rash speculations with other people's money.

## FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

To Secure Arbitration Between the Belligerents.

Washington, July 9.—Documents received here by public men, including many members of congress, indicate that strong pressure will probably be brought to bear to induce the United States to interfere to secure the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between France and the government of Madagascar. These papers originate in Madagascar and the most recent of them bears the date of May 12. They come to Washington under an English postmark, showing that they have been forwarded from the country under cover to secure their delivery in America, though at the risk of much time. They are printed arguments intended to show that the United States and Great Britain should interfere jointly, but that if Great Britain declines to participate, then this country should act independently in the matter. The argument proceeds on the ground that the question involved is the right of France to exercise a protectorate over Madagascar."

## ALASKA MINES.

Great Activity in Mining Circles in and About Juneau, Alaska.

Harris mining district, of southeastern Alaska, of which Juneau is the main and central supply point, says the Mining Record, is now a scene of great mining activity. There are now eight stamp mills running dropping 395 stamps, which crush on an average 700 tons of ore daily. The Silver Bow basin placers are also in full operation, and the constant work in the quartz mines, mills, and placers gives employment to about 600 men. A conservative estimate of the present monthly output of the mines of this district alone figures in the neighborhood of \$180,000, and before fall has arrived the Lane & Hayward 30-stamp mill and the Webster 10-stamp mill will be pounding away adding their quotable amounts of the precious metals to the product from already extensively developed and proven to be paying mines, and the Ground Hog and other mines in the Basin are now being worked with a view of milling the ores in a short time. The Mexican mill on Douglas Island will add sixty more stamps, making it a 120-stamp mill. The Gould & Curry mine at

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## BRISTOL'S PILLS

Sheep creek will soon be sending down her rich gold ore by wire tram to the Silver Queen Company's 10-stamp mill, and the chances are favorable for a sale and the erection of a mill on the Willoughby property on Admiralty Island in the very near future, and also on the rich gold veins in Berners Bay.

Next fall the ruby sand diggings along the coast above Lituya bay, will add several thousand dollars to the gold production, and the Sitka district will also have one or two mills running on some gold veins reported to be very rich.

## PERILOUS RIDE IN AIR.

A Lad, Caught by Balloon, Carried for Miles.

Neshaminy Falls, Pa., July 4.—A crowd of 3000 people at a picnic here to-day witnessed an adventure that nearly paralyzed them. Frederick Young, a 12-year-old lad, became entangled in the ropes of a great balloon, and was carried up in the air a mile and a half, and in this awful position he floated for three miles before landing.

The J. B. Stetson mission folks from Philadelphia came out to-day to have their annual picnic. Among the number was Frederick Young, whose home is at No. 2558 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. The big feature of the day was a balloon ascension that came off at 3 o'clock. Everybody gathered to see William Trainer, the aeronaut, take his trip through the air. He had a parachute attached to the air ship and proposed to take a flying leap. A large number of boys and men were helping to hold down the balloons when it was being prepared for its ascent. Little Fred Young was among the most eager of these. Suddenly there was a swaying motion of the great silk bag that was filled with hot air, and up it shot. Those around it were all free except Trainer and the Young lad. The latter's feet had become entangled in the ropes and he was dragged upward with the balloon. When the ropes and basket and parachute got into position above the tree tops the boy found himself dangling below the balloon, but above the parachute.

Trainer was clinging to the parachute trapeze. He realized the lad's peril and shouted instructions to him as to how to hold on. The great crowd below stood mute at the thrilling sight. Higher and higher soared the balloon, and the people could see the unfortunate boy trying to get a firm hold upon the top of the parachute. This he seemed to secure, for he quickly settled so close to the top of it that he could not be seen by the crowd below. Up went the balloon higher and higher, and those on the ground feared every instant that the lad would grow dizzy and let go his hold. But he did not. Trainer kept shouting cheerily to him all the while, but his words could not be heard by the picnic party in the woods.

The balloon sailed farther and farther away, and seemed to grow small to the anxious gazers below. It floated out towards Langhorne, and was, Trainer says, half a mile from the ground at one time. Then it began to slowly settle, as the hot air within it cooled. Gradually it sank, but still floated before the breeze. Lower it got, and Frederick Young's heart leapt with joy when it got down to the level of the tree tops, and the next instant they alighted in a wheat field. This was three miles from where they started. Except a dreadful fright and a wrenched ankle, where he was caught by the ropes, the lad was the hero of the homeward journey.

## THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

A Third Daughter Born to the President of the United States.

New York, July 9.—A special to a local paper from Buzzard's Bay, Mass., says: "There is rejoicing at Gray Gables, the president's summer home, over the arrival of another little girl, which interesting event occurred at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and the little stranger was the general subject of conversation among the people in the vicinity of Marion. The president's family now consists of three children, all girls. The eldest, was born in New York after the close of Mr. Cleveland's first term. She is now four years old and a pretty brunette, much resembling her mother. Esther, the second child, was born at the White House about two years ago."