The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 16, 1893.

A WAIL OF DESPAIR.

Liberal papers in the east have naturally been taking a good deal of amusement and satisfaction out of the following circular, which was recently distributed among Montreal French Conserva-

(Confidential) Montreal, May, 1893. Montreal, May, 1893.

Sir,—Justly alarmed at the isolation which each day makes itself more felt, a considerable number of devoted friends insist upon the imperative necessity of obtaining an organization of which the stability may assure to the members of the great Conservative party a centre of action and of meeting.

ing.

For us Conservatives this isolation has always been a cause of weakness; it must be made to disappear. The harmony and the concerted mevements which have given us the victory in the day of battle should be continued in time of peace. The events of the day require it; the interest of the party with which the greatness and prosperity of the country are intimately connecd demand it.

The political hearthstone of confederation,

The political hearthstone of confederation, proud of its munificence, master all along the line, the Conservative party of Montreal, by an ironical disposition of affairs, has not even a place where its scattered members may meet. real, by an interest of the control true saying, pronounced on a solemn occa-sion:—A day will come, and it is near at hand, when the Province of Quebec must be one, or it will be nothing at all. Organibe one, or it will be nothing at all. Organization and the concentration of our forces can alone ward off such a misfortune.

The Honorable Minister of Public Works for Ottawa, and the Honorable Premier of the Province of Quebec, desiring to meet the ruling class of the party for the purpose of discussing and giving effect to this project, to which they attach the highest importance, you are invited to be present at a conference which will take place on Tuesday. June 6, next, at 2 p.m. in the at a conference which will take part at a conference which will take part the action of the conference which will take part to the action of the conference which will take part to the action of the conference which will take part to the action of the conference which will take part to the conference which will be part to the conference which will be part to the conference which will be part to the conference will be part to the con

Yours with consideration, Sir.
Your humble servant,
FRS. BENOIT. It may be well to explain that Mr. Benoit is president of the French Conservative association of Montreal, but it is quite unnecessary to supply any lengthy interpretation of his circular. To put it shortly, the "ruling class" sees a good prospect of its power slipping away, and feels that something must be done to avoid the catastrophe. In that respect its case is much the same as the case of the party all over. Evidently the Conservative party is badly broken up, and it needs only the wind of a general election to blow the fragments

AN UNFORTUNATE FAILURE.

awav.

That famous Tupperian scheme known as the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway seems doomed to complete failure. As most of our readers know, this ship railway was intended to carry vessels overland between the Bay of Fundy and Bay Verte, across the isthmus that joins Nova Scotia and New Bruns-The originators of the scheme that this short overland trip would save ships many miles of navigation around the Nova Scotia peninsula. The project was brought before parliament in 1882, when it was "boomed" without stint by Sir Charles Tupper, who was then Minister of Railways and Canals, and by other Tory representatives from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They were successful in inducing parliament to vote it a subsidy of \$17,000 a year for 20 years, the payment of which was to commence on completion of the work. A condition was also attached that the railway should be finished by a certain date, which has long since passed, the company having been granted two or three extensions of time. Furnished with the pledge of this government subsidy, the promoters were able to raise money in England for the prosecution of the work. So far over \$3,000,000 has been expended on the railway, and now a further sum of \$1,-800,000 is needed to complete it. An effort has been made to borrow this amount in London, but only \$500,000 was offered, English capital having become timid in consequence of Australian and other reverses. As the company is unable to raise the necessary funds it seems that the scheme is almost certain to collapse, and the whole of the capital embarked in it will be lost. The last extension of time expires at the end of this month, so it is necessary to procure a further extension if the promised subsidy is to be left available and without the subsidy the case of the company is hopeless. In this extremity the good been enlisted, the company having applied to the government through him for a promise that the time will be extended. There appears to be small chance of success for this application, for we find the Montreal Gazette, one of the chief organs of the government, talking of it in this way: "The matter will come before the governor-in-council in due course, but we cannot help expressing the hope that no action will be taken towards reviving what now appears to be an almost defunct enterprise. It is unfortunate that so much private capital should have been put into the work. when its success becomes dependent more upon public aid than commercial value, yet the contributors cannot hold parliament responsible for their prospective loss, since every fair consideration has been shown them from the inception of the scheme." Therefore it is only too likely that the English capitalists will lose the money they have put into the scheme, and no one need be told how bad an effect this will have on the London loan market. To make mat-· ters worse, this collapse comes at the same time as the announcement that the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway has made default on its bonds. We fear that Canadian enterprises will appeal with poor success to the English capitalist for some time to come, in consequence of these two disappointments. As to the Chignecto affair, the chief responsibility plainly rests with Sir his audacious and persistent "booming" | wonderful how this country is filling,

parliament would not have authorized the subsidy, and the scheme, which the Montreal Gazette now calls a "chimerical undertaking," would never have been floated. Tupper's connection with this project has done even more to discredit Canadian enterprises in London than his endorsement of the famous Three Rivers dead meat scheme.

RECIPROCITY.

In a speech at Detroit recently United States Senator Higgins declared that there could be no reciprocity between Canada and the States that did not at once involve commericial union, with the ultimate result of political union. Taking this speech for its text, the Montreal Gazette undertook to read reciprocity out of the range of political possibilities. In reply the Winnipeg Free Press quotes from the utterances of Congressman Springer of Illinois at the St. Paul convention, at the same time pointing out that Mr. Springer, who is chairman of the ways and means committee of the House and a leader among the Democrats. must be considered a much more representative man than Senator Hig-Mr. Springer thinks reciprocity between the two countries is quite possible without any accompaniment of either commercial or political union. He "We are closely allied as peoples. said: and our interests are practically common. We have a common language and are almost the same people. We don't want to interfere in the relations between you and your mother country, nor in the affairs of your government. Along this line we want you to work out your own salvation. But we want to meet you on common grounds in our business relations." And in another address:

"I would favor conferring on the President of the United States authority to appoint an international commission on our part to treat with any like commis-sion appointed by the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of submitting to the respective governments a treaty of reci-procity embodying, as far as possible, the llowing provisions: "First-A free exchange of the products of the soil, the forests and

mines of the two countries, and of the fisheries on the Atlantic and on the inland waters.
"Second—The free exchange of manufactured articles, the component parts of

which having been produced in either country are admitted free of duty in both countries. "One exception should be noted, however, that where articles are subject to internal taxes, each country should impose a tariff equal to the internal tax. There might be some exceptions to these general rules which it is safe to submit to the judgment of an international commission. The processities for recovery

mission. The necessities for revenue might require important modifications, both as to substance and the time each both as to substance and the time each provision should take effect. It might be important that a portion of the reduction contemplated should go into effect at the end of each year for a few years, until all the restrictions or taxes will be removed. will be removed. Such a treaty should continue until both parties to it should agree to abrogate it.

"After the provisions shall have come

in full force and effect and operation, we may reasonably assume that the advantages which would accrue thereby countries would greatly stimulate and promote commerce between the two countries: would develop their growth and resources, and confer upon each the in-estimable advantages which have resulted from perfect free trade between the states of our union. With such object lessons before us there is no fear of re-actionary measures. If any restrictions should have been observed they would repidly disappear in the light of the ad-vantages which would accrue, and the enlightened public sentiment upon the subject. Every new change would broaden and widen the system until there would be nothing left to remind us of the folly of the past except the musty records of past congresses and parliaments.'

Another passage is quoted as follows: "The people of Canada should be left perfectly free from all interference on our part with them in determining or maintaining the policy which may exist between them and the mother country. Whatever that policy may be, it will not prevent perfect freedom of commerce between this country and that. We may assume that the nearer the Dominion will approach absolute free trade with the United States the more satisfactory will that condition be to Great Britain. Commenting on Mr. Springer's remarks, the Free Press says: "It remains to be seen whether a treaty on these lines can be negotiated. Mr. Springer thinks it can, and the convention was unanimously of the opinion that it ought to be. But whether it can or not, it is important to know and keep in mind that any effort in that direction need not fail because of an apprehension that the United States has the slightest desire to weaken our connection with the Empire. It could not do this if it were inclined: but it is not inclined, and the knowledge of this fact removes the only obstacle offices of Sir Charles Tupper have again | there is or can be to an honest effort to obtain better trade relations with our neighbors."

The present Ottawa Government will make no such friendly and honest effort, simply because freer trade relations with the States do not suit the views of its Red Parlor clients. For the same reason it will make no bona fide effort to reform the tariff.

The Calgary Tribune thus describes the way in which Minister Daly's "vigorous immigration policy" is worked: "This morning some twelve or thirteen first-class settlers arrived from Plaza, Wash. They had five carloads of horses with them and were bound for Wetaskiwin. They present a tale of woe which we believe is too largely the experience of settlers coming into the country, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Daly's vigorous immigration policy. They arrived at the port of entry (Boundary Line) and had to wait about a week to suit the convenience of the inspector. Then they had to put up their stuff for duty on their horses and cattle, although the latter are still held in quarantine. On arriving at Calgary last night they found that a carload of stuff they had sent through had lain at Calgary, while they were detained at McLeod until the demurrage amounted to \$50. Still they are right plucky fellows, and in spite of Mr. Daly's vigorous (?) immigration policy and the many difficulties with which they are hedged around, Charles Tupper. If it had not been for they will succeed. It is something

with the government clogging the wheels so powerfully, and the question arises what may we expect if the powers that be put forth ordinary efforts and remove the disabilities that surround settlers at every turn?"

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Hyogo, Japan, News: Cotton ginning machines are be mportant articles of export from Japan to China, but there seems to have been some trouble in Shanghai in connection with these articles. Some time ago, Messrs. Handa and Inouye of Osaka sent a certain number of machines to a firm in Shanghai, but the customs there firm in Shanghan but considered to the passage of the cargo on the ground that its import had been protein and the cargo on the ground that its import had been protein and the cargo on th ibited. Negotiations were immediate-opened by the Japanese consul, and the matter came to a speedy conclusion by the assent of the Chinese authorities to repeal the prohibition. It is alleged that a certain native firm in China, intending to manufacture the machines, applied to Li Hung-chang to prohibit their import as a measure of protection, and that either Li Hung-chang or his officious subordinates immediately issued the prohibition order. But that such a man as Li should have been so indiscreet is, we believe, very improbable.

If the News were to come to Canada it would find our enlightened government doing something very like what it calls an "indiscretion." About the only difference between the Chinese and the Canadian Conservative method is that the former is direct and abrupt, while the latter is indirect, making, use of "protective" duties.

A peculiar incident is thus related in dispatch from London, Ont.: A sensation was created in the First Congregational church, where the Congregational Union of Ontario and Que-bec is in session. The Rev. William McIntosh, a stalwart Scotchman from Yarmouth, N. S., was deploring the effects of the exodus to the United States from the maritime provinces. "We want a change," he said. "We would welcome one, even to the extent of pulling down the grand old flag and raising up the stars and stripes. this remark a storm of hisses arose, but they were met with a volley of applause. lemonium reigned in the edifice. "I am only giving you facts," shouted the preacher above the din. "This state of affairs is acknowledged all over the country, except by partisan newspapers." The speaker proceeded to relate how whole congregations in his province had removed to the states. The uproar continued, but the speaker held his ground. His out-spoken confession made a profound impression.

It is to be hoped that Mr. McIntosh and his people wil find their ills remedied and their discontent allayed without changing their allegiance. But a Nova Scotia clergyman preaching annexation to an Ontario audience furnishes a striking commentary on the effects of Conservative rule.

An Ottawa dispatch to our morning contemporary reads: Hon. Messrs. Foster and Wallace left

here to-night to address a meeting to-morrow in Cookstown, South Simcoe. Mr. Wallace will possibly show that in-directly Dalton McCarthy's law firm got \$30,000 out of the Dominion government for defending the St. Catharines Milling Co.'s suits against the Ontario government, notwithstanding his denial. From which it would appear that Mr. Wallace wants to convict Mr. McCarthy of wrongfully receiving money from the public treasury, all the while keeping in mind the adage that the receiver is as bad as the thief. But the trouble is that if any larceny was committed in this case the Dominion government must have been the thief.

Says the Halifax Chronicle: "The fact that Dr. McLellan, of Inverness, and a considerable section of his friends in that county have cut themselves loose from the Conservative party, because their own self-respect and the interests of the country would no longer permit them to support the Government and its national policy, is indicative of the disintegrating process which is going on in the Government ranks all over the country. People

An Ottawa dispatch says a rumor is current there that the mayors of the

well look for bones in a new-laid egg for common sense in his writings. reading public expect a man's writi.
to accord somewhat with reason, espally if the writer claims to be a schole No doubt Mr. Sproat has read somethi about the Chinese, their customs, et etc.. but on the strength of this he max very rash assertions and undertakes controvert the statements of a man wh controvert the statements of a man was has spent a greater portion of his lift among the Chinese. To what end? For the public good? No, simply to Ego-Sproa Sproat the public. He finds himself ou of court and, to justify his folly, taker in hand to sting if possible the old sailor. In doing so he says many foolish things, and makes extended the sailor and and makes statements he cannot prove. It is not my intention to shoot a sparrow with an Armstrong gun, but simply to refute Mr. Sproat's assertions with his own writings, leaving it to the public to judge whether the writings are accidental or wilful transgressions of the truth; further, if his writings justify his delime to be a gable. claims to be a scholar.

In the first letter I passed over several glaring errors (grammatical) but set them down as printer's errors. In the last word of paragraph 3 in the first EgoAgain he says: "I have ransacked upon the subject of mysterious China the libraries of London, Paris, Lisbon and New York." Should not this assertion be taken cum grano salis? Even, if true, more could be learned in one year in China, from personal observation, than could be gained in reading every book published about China and the Chinese, for the most graphic descriptions of place. for the most graphic descriptions of place and people fail entirely to place them

properly in your memory. Mr. Sproat again says: "Rummaging amongst the unpublished records of the East India Company, in old Leadenhall." A street and market there are bearing that name, but no Leadenhall. The East India House, always known by that name, was sold by auction in 1861, and pulled down in 1862. Here we have ample proof that this man is romancing; but it requires an expert to use that old but it requires an expert to use that old English weapon, the long bow, effective-ly, and not be found out. For ultra egoism and "veracity' following should "take the cake."

hausen has been considered an adept in this line; he would be simply out of the running were it possible to enter him against Mr. Sproat. Such unblushing effrontery deserves success; but, alas! the higher they climb the greater the fall. "Among the 74 competitors in the "Among the 74 competitors in the opium policy competition were 16 Chinamen, who wrote in their own funny language and of these forms." guage, and of these, four were eminent literati of the empire, commissioned to present to the world the Pekin Government's view of the question." I regret having to expose mendacity, but there is no alternative, the following there is no alternative, the following will prove this. The poorest boy in China who shows aptitude at school becomes the protege of the village. All contribute to keep him and pay his teacher's fees. Should he pass his "little go" creditably, he is carried round with a garland over his chair in which his name, the name of his family, etc., are marked the name of his family, etc., are marked n gilt letters. Sometimes he has three musicians calling public attention. Should he obtain the B. A. degree the town and surrounding country contribute, for he has entered the "Dragon's Gate." Should he come out first on the "Dragon Tiger" list, that is, obtain his M. A. degree, the list, that is, obtain his M. A. degree, the entire province contributes to support him, for he has entered the "Phoenix Pool." that is, Imperial College at Peking, and the more money he has sent him to bribe the eunuchs, the bettter his appointment. After his appointment he makes his obeisance, on his knees, to the Emperor, without daring to lift his eyes above the hem of the monarch's garment. above the hem of the monarch's garment. So eagerly is the M. A. degree desired that men over 70 years of age enter the examination halls to compete. Some over that age enter for the B. A. To nter upon the question of the Chine that is, Tartar government, would take up more time than I can spare, or your space would allow. Sufficient to say that it would be out of all precedent for the Emperor to order any eminent literary official to compete in the opium policy competition. "Four of the Chinamen ary omeration. "Four of the Chinamen cy competition. "Four of the Chinamen were eminent." If so, they were officials of the highest rank in China, who, unless of the highest rank in China, who, unless of the highest rank in China, who will not risk contamthey are compelled, will not risk contamination and the evil eyes of the "foreign devils." "There were twelve other Chinamen who competed. There were 58 men who competed. There were 58 others, composed, as is known," Mr. Sproat says, (who knows?) "of distinguished Indian officials." Now, the English missionary, whatever else he may be, is educated, and there are very few who have not taken the B. A. degree too, even leaving out the Robertsonian Bethel-skipper scribblers, and from all these "eminent and distinguished" men the "eminent and distinguished" men, the writer of the inane verbiage, bad grammar and false syntax I have quoted, took the first prize! All things are possible, but I am rather sceptical, therefore, require further proof before I believe this story.

scholar? no! an industrious flea, Of wit and wisdom entirely free. H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, June 7th, 1893.

A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. The Wonderful Mathematical Dexterity

of Jaques Inaudi. M. Inaudi, the young Italian who recently M. Inaudi, the young Italian who recently attracted so much attention in Paris by his mental arithmetic, has arrived in London, and lately gave a private exhibition of his powers at the Hotel Victoria. About thirty gentlemen were invited to meet him and test his aptitude for solving by a mental process of his own intricate problems in numbers. The experiments were as successful as they were surprising, M. Inaudi giving in each case the required answers long before an expert arithmetician was able to work them out on the blackboard. His memory for figures appears to be mainly auditive. He requires to have the numbers stated to him orally before he can make them the basis of his calculations. If they are submitted to him in writing he invariably monestrive later when the make the submitted to him in writing he invariable monestric heads a surprise of the submitted to him in writing he invariable monestric heads a surprise when the sales and the surprise when the submitted to him in writing he invariable monestric heads a surprise when the sales were submitted to him in writing he invariable monestric heads a surprise which we have the submitted to him in writing he invariant. ment ranks all over the country. People are thinking as they never thought before, and the kind of thinking they are doing is that which will impel them to do effective work for freer trade and tariff reform with their ballots when the opportunity is afforded. All that the Liberals require to do is to prosecute effectively and vigorously the campaign of education."

A letter from Pilot Babbington appears in this morning's Colonist, accompanied by the statement that it was refused insertion in the Times. The matter is not of much importance, but we may say that the Colonist's statement is quite untrue. The letter was not refused publication in the Times; and either the Colonist or Mr. Babbington has been indulging in a little prevarication.

An Ottawa dispatch says a rumor is current there that the mayors of the is the more extraordinary in that Inaudi is an uneducated man, who is said not to have current there that the mayors of the leading Canadian towns will be knighted on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May. It is to be hoped that the rumor will prove correct, for if there is anything this great country especially needs is plenty of knights.

SHELLBACK VS. SCHOLAR.

To the Editor:—Whether electrocution be my fate or not, time will tell. There is one thing certain, the industrious flea is trying his level best to sting me through my shells, and at the same tillustened by the public over my back. The firs a hardly possible; the second is simply ing to ring a wooden bell. We might well look for bones in a new-laid egg for common sense in his writings.

Times Have Changed. One of the most striking changes that has taken place of late years in Indian army life has been brought about by the establishment of soldiers' institutes. It said an officer or soldier of a generation ago revisiting an Indian canton-ment would be amazed at the change which has taken place. Instead of the canteen being crowded at fixed hours during the day it is now nearly desorted. Drinking for the sake of drinking has almost died out. The British soldie to-day can obtain wholesome food amid wholesome surroundings at a very cheap rate through the instrumentality of these institutes, which are one of the practical benefits conferred upon the British soldier in India by Lord Roberts. The "cheap supper" movement is stated to be a great success. The tendency in the present day is to combine recreation with refreshment, and to trust the soldier more. In every regiment there are a sufficiently large number of sober. sober. well-behaved men to see that this confidence and the privileges springing out of it are not abused.—London Lancet.

JAPAN. CHINA, COREA.

Fire, Earthquake, Flood, War, Visit the Sunny Orient.

HUNDREDS OF THE NATIVES PERISH

China Retaliates Upon the White Oppressor-The War Cloud in Siam-Brighter Tea Prospects-Gravity of the Political Situation.

The Empress of Japan arrivel off the outer wharf to-day at noon. She brings a large budget of Oriental news. There have been severe earthquakes in Japan, the relations between the French and Siamese are strained, the Chinese are retaliating against the Americans by excluding their petroleum, and any number of small happenings of note are recorded below.

It is stated as likely that the Japan. It is stated as likely that the Japan

war department will ask the diet's approval of the expenses of some new fortifications, amounting in all to yen 12,-000,000, to be defrayed during the next ten years. The sites have been selected at the Gen-yo and the Naruto straits, and at Kure and Saseho

The instructions to the U.S.S. Petrel to proceed to Behring Sea have been countermanded, and that she is to stay in Yokohama indefinitely. There was a rumor at Nagasaki on May 20th that a French war vessel has been blown up on the coast of China. On May 19th inst., when the cruption of Azuma-yama took place. Aso mountain, one of the famous Kyushu volcanoes, emitted a rumbling sound and showers of ashes for about the company of showers of ashes for about three hours, grass and plants in the plains about Yunotani being entirely buried by

Telegraphic intelligence from Niigata on May 20th at 9 o'clock, states that a destructive fire broke out in Araimachi, Nakakubiki Gun, that afternoon, sweeping away about 900 buildings, including police stations, post offices and several public offices.

Though the most gloomy prognostica-tions were uttered at the beginning of the season as to the probable tea-crop, on account of the long spell of cold on account of the long spell of cold weather, the Kokkai now tells us that the yield is exceptionally good this year, showing an increase on past statistics up to the 28th. The total quantity brought into Yokohama up to that date was 8,985,000 catties, against 7,942,500 catties last year. The quantity sold to foreign firms has been \$150,000 catties as against 7,575,000 catties last year. Frank Nevills, the U.S. consular mar-Frank Nevills, the U.S. consular mar-

shal, brought up at Nagasaki on May 29th on a charge of enticing young girls under age to leave the country for im moral purposes, was acquitted. The prosecution was a complete failure, not a single witness being produced by the prosecution nor any evidence whatever adduced to sustain the charges made. Dr. W. H. Abercrombie was the judge, and Mr. E. Lake and the Rev. H. Stout were the associates. Nevills has been reappointed as marshal.

Messrs. Tanakadate and Omori, who were especially despatched by the earthcommittee to investigate the uption, reported on the 20th inst. that it was of a very mild character comparatively speaking, and more than probably not an eruption at all in the or-dinary sense of the word, but rather an explosion of pent-up steam, which is suggested by the absence of lava. They had not been able to go very close to the craters, but had carefully watched the four openings from which steam and mud were being ejected. Rumbling was

The principal reason that actuated the recent proclamation by Hsu Toatai of Amoy against the sale and use of American kerosene at that port and every-where under that official's jurisdiction, was, the North China Daily News been informed on good authority, it might be the first step towards that further retaliatory measures against every-thing American, in the event of the thing American, in the event of the Geary act being enforced in the United States. Amoy, therefore, having taken the initiative, Canton and Swatow may

naturally follow suit soon. We are informed, says the Gazette, that the synod of China, now in session in Shanghai, has agreed to send a cablegram to the general assembly of Presbyterian church in the Un United States, now in session in the city of Washington, requesting the general assembly to protest against the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, says the Shanghai Mercury. It was accompanied with a reference to the passage, If a stranger sojourn in your land ye shall not vex him." They might have shall not vex him." They might have added the proverb "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but wickedness is a re-

proach to any people. Osaka is not yet rid of its small-pox epidemic, 189 fresh cases and 98 deaths being reported during the week ending the 14th inst. The total up to that date from the commencement of the epidemic was 4,224 cases and 1,624

The first Japanese bank has been opened in Shanghai, and we must congratulate the goahead Nipponese upon their enterprise, which no doubt will be rewarded by success, considering the ever increasing tradal relations between Japan and the commercial metropolis of On the morning of the 22nd Lieut.

Yujiro Niki, of the imperial navy, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a short sword at the Yushiukan Hotel, Shiba, Tokyo, where he was 'lodging. The wound, however, he was lodging. The wound, how did not prove fatal and he was removed to the charity hospital at Atagoshita to undergo medical treatment. Startling news reached Tokyo on May 20, and quickly traveled to Yokohama, of an alarming eruption in the interior. Intelligence to hand shows that the scene of the disturbance was Mount Higashiazuma, in Kukushima Ken, and that it was of a most therrife neture. Twenty minutes to 12 years fukushima Ken, and that it was of a most terrific nature. Twenty minutes to 12 noon appears to have been the hour of the upheaval, the mountain being rent with a fearful noise and some lives lost. Definite news as to the effects of the eruption is not yet to hand, but it is gratifying to learn that the population in the neighborhood of the mountain was exceedingly small, as it the moutain was exceedingly small, as it was considered a dangerous place for seismed disturbances. The mountain is 3200 feet

was considered a transgerous place for seasing ic distribances. The mountain is 3200 feet high.

Telegraphic news received in Tokyo May 22 from the scene of Friday's cruption on Azuma-yama states on Saturday morning there were five cracks visible on the mountain, from which flames were issuing and dense smoke obscured the sky for miles around. Sibce 7 a.m. the water of the river Sugawa had been turbid. Fortunately the season for the hot springs had not commenced and here were therefore no tourists staying in the neighborhood. A later telegram states that another cruption had taken place on the mountain and that another crack had been formed from which smoke and flames were issuing. An official telegram reports that the scene of the first cruption was the scene of a similar catastrophe about 50 years ago. An enormous landslip 300 ken by 200 ken in extent resulted, but accurate details of the damage cannot yet be ascertained on account of the dense and poisbnous fumes emitted. One of the bath houses was seen buried up to its eaves, and a hut attached to the place had been shifted a distance of about 80 ken. Nothing is yet known of the fate of the people residing on the spot.

—Capt. Georg. Luc erts returned to the —Capt. Georg. lee erts returned to the command of the steamer City of Kingston last evening.

RACING COWBOYS.

The Long Race to Chicago Likely to be

Chadron, Neb., June 14.—Notwithstanding the protests of the humane societies of three states, and the condemnation of decent people generally, several hundred cowboys have gathered in this town either to participate in or to see the beginning of the much-advertised 500-mile race to the World's Fair. The State Firemen's Tournament is also being held here to-day, and between the two attractions the little town contains a larger crowd than ever before in its history. The leaders in the race declare that the start will be made this afternoon as scheduled, but it is doubtful if more than a small fraction of those who have entered will be in line, as none of them relish the idea of riding 500 miles into the arms of the Illinois law officers. Among the herders who have arrived during the past few hours are Doc Middleton, Emmit Albright, Dynamite Jack, of Crawford, Neb. Ira Demming, Rawhide Butte. Wyo.; Nick James, Jim Murray, Eagle Pass; Rattlesnake Pete, Cock-eyed Bill, of Mansvill, Wyo.; and Spotted Wolf (Indian) of the Rosebud Agency. Miss Hutchinson of Denver, a young lady of 21. who was also expected to compete, has not yet put in an appearance, and her friends say that she has probably withdrawn on account of the outery against the race. Both in Nebraska and Iowa, the Humane Society has declared its intention of arresting the participants, but in Illinois the association has adopted measures to intercept the riders as soon as they enter the state, and in any event to arrest them as soon as they finish at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Stopped.

soon as they enter the state, and in any event to arrest them as soon as they finish at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Chicago, June 14.—President Shortall, of the Illinois Humane Society, to-day declared his intention to arrest and prosecute the participants in the race from Chadron to this city, which is booked to start to-day. He has gathered the opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons to the effect that it is not possible to make a continuous contest of speed and endurance between horses for 50 miles—much less 500—without the infliction of great suffering upon the animals. The Illinois statute on the subject provides a fine of \$200 for cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating or cruelly killing, over-loading, over-riding or over-working any animal. vorking any animal amittee at Chadron having charge The committee at Chadron having charge of the cowboy race have offered \$1000 to be divided up into prizes for the winners, and Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has added \$500 to this sum. The Colt Arms Company have offered one of their "cowboy companions," and an Omaha firm contributes a saddle to the list of prizes.

Queer Facts About Money There are 119,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in while a single specimen turns up i change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat Three millions of these are still out standing. Three million 3-cent nickel ieces are scattered over States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half-cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the govern ment for recoinage or is held Congress appropriates from \$100,000 to \$150,000 yearly for recoining the uncurrent silver coins now nostly half dollars, and are not circ ated, because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them mounted to \$26,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money aside for recoining is not intended pay for the cost of the minting, but is required to reimburse the treasurer of the United States on account of the loss of weight which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to \$30 on every \$1000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's accounts straight.—Boston Transcript.

In a communication to the Free Press vesterday, in reference to the poisoning of his valuable dogs, Mr. Charles Dempster, of Nanaimo, says: "Importing heard occasionally at the foot of the mountain, but the motion there was so slight that the seismometer failed to think, be encouraged and approved, not think, be encouraged and approved, not some the control of the purely bred dogs for exhibition and record it. Higher up the motion was only for the beauty of the animals themstrong enough to throw a man off his selves but for the fact of their adverselves but for the fact of their advertising the town to a certain extent by winning prizes, etc., in outside towns. The two collies poisoned, apart from the large pecuniary loss attached to their death, were two dogs that could be obtained, and the man that would deliberately poison two such animals must indeed be ful creature. I must say before closing that the dog Claremont Garry would un-doubtedly have brought Nanaimo into notice in Canada as I had intended very shortly sending him to compete in the eastern shows and have good reason believe that he would have made his mark." Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Dempster both in Nanaimo and this city, where he is widely known is more than hinted in Nanaimo that the fiend who poisoned those valuable animals should, by some lucky chance, be discovered. he will carry corporeal remembrances of his crime to the grave.

> A Strange Combat in Midair. J. H. Lee came in vesterday from merican ranch, west of Prescott, and lated a strange story. In the mour crags near the ranch several familie American eagles have for years reared fearless brood, and have, in the main, unmolested, their chief prey being sn and other reptiles unwelcome to man the same section a species of spake kin. the same section a species of sn hereabouts as the whipsnake, is mon. These snakes are of the variety, seldom larger than a walking-stick, but ranging in let way from four to ten feet. The considered poisonous, but, ike their squeezing powers are said their squeezing powers are said. heir squeezing powers are said to be somewhat wonderful. So swift are these snakes that they disappear, unharmed, when struck at with a stick, like the shadow of a flying

A few days ago Mr. Lee's sons were hunt ing through the forest near the ranch we they saw a great eagle, which was sain the air, suddenly dart to the earth, he a piercing scream, and the bird a piercing scream, and the bird rose the pine trees, an unusually long snake dangling from his beak. The held the snake just behind the hear rose rapidly. The snake seemed to be ing ineffectual attempts to draw its ling body up to coil around the eagle, eagle was soon in midair and the could not be seen, but it was evident a mortal struggle was taking place for could not be seen, but it was evident a mortal struggle was taking place, for bird would rise and fail, and emit sional screams, as if in pain, and in a minutes was seen rapidly descending eward, turning over and over in his f and flapping one wing vigorously, the eseming to be held out stationary, nothing could be seen of the snake, bird struck the ground with somewha a thud near the boys, who hurried to place, where they found the eagle wide the properties head, while the snake had cround and round its assailant's body, or ing the bird all out of shape and breat one wing entirely. one wing entirely.

The boys killed and unwound the snake, while the dogs went for the eagle and soon killed it, not, however, before the bird had allowed town the nose from one of the dogs.

almost torn the nose from one of the dog-with his beak.—Prescott, Arizona, Courier Dangerous Summer Complaints Cramps, dysentery, cholera morbus iarrhea, and, indeed, all bowel com diarrhea, and, plaints, require quick relief, or the sult may be serious. At this season these troubles are common, and no family should be without a supply of Perry ily should be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, a safe, sure, and speedy cure, for all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle it ed with full directions. 25c. New wrapped wi Big Bottle.

Madrid, June 13.—A large petard was exploded last night on the Plaza Oriental, which is directly in front of the left wing of the palace. All the buildings in the neighborhood were shaken.

Tre in a Six Story Loss of

ACTE WHO

> cople Were Killed Not Bu ne of the Bodie

Women Were Coo Who Fought Each Mercy Even on the Searching the Ruis

New York, June 13, ing, filled with "swes and 12 Montgomery at 8:30 this morning rush to the street of

working there at the killed and several inju now searching the dif burned building. It the search will result death list.

The men and wom the "sweating" shops Hebrews. and under very excitable and un morning they lost the and acted like wild and acted like wild fact alarm they rush and acted like wild first alarm they rush ders in front of the way of escape, the in ing being filled with In a minute the fire ed. and a terrible pa fought with each oth to get a place of safe who appeared more compale companions, we aside by the strong dened men, who kept escape like demons, events if the children was the companions. weak little children

Before the firemen front of the building and women, flame from every window, wildly while people wildly while people I shouted to them not one would make an a the fire escape or the dozen would pull him The ladder had not the first floor to the the first floor to fire escape, and here Some girls had through a manhole dropped to the stree pour through the mand the other. They fel as the alighted upon were at times piled th From the first floo jumped to the pavem jump was a large wo ed on the iron railir building, and rolled of jumped further into t striking the pavemen fractured and he neve ing apparently instanta man followed him an i too struck on his head immediately. A you next to leap, and she receiving serious inju were jumping from all ed at one time as if the be something appallin Finally a hook and around the corner, and the ladders were placed ing and the half-craz down from their perilo the firemen could reac

fore they could reach was completely off h was severely burned. visky, aged 20, fell from and had her leg and not Groquen, 50, jumped f Groquen, 50, jumped and fell on his head. The news of the fir out the neighborhood streets for blocks arou with wildly excited me latives and friends of there, who had hurris were almost crazed til they learned the Again and again, shr men and women push the police and would the burning building, been held back. Tho injured were so badly they could give no int

was caught on the fire

of flame and her cloth firemen rushed to her

what happened inside the fire was discovere escaped with a few frightened that he cou bodies of the persons ried to Madison street laid in a back room f soon as it was know had been taken to the growd hurried there ar Four ambi moned and removed th tals where their wound The Theatre

Washington, June 19 damus has been serve court of the district of application of Col. A the deputy coroner to writ of mandamus against him to restrain ing further proceeding er the remains of old theatre building

From Cholera Paris. June 13.—Sev curred yesterday from ease prevailing in the southern France. Th southern France. The deaths in the two day

Praised by Va Montreal, June 13.-Horne has returned official tour to the coa the results of his obs trip he says he deplore the general ignorance their persistent indiffe sibilities and attraction province, and all the Thousands of America ers and prospectors are ish Columbia, principal enay region. Many of Mr. Van Horne that no lolorado, nor any other than the carth of which they k pare in mineral wealth of Kootenay. It was the C.P.R. Company Revelstoke branch a Lake, so as to penetrat to the Northwest crops look was excellent and farm country was rapi

Russell on Pelag Paris, June 13.—At Sea tribunal of arbitra Russell, of the British the United States prop of fisheries that would terests in worse cond