## CABLE LETTER.

**McCarthy and Sexton's Financial Proposals for Home Rule—Honor of the Flag.**

**The World's Fair—Great Billiard Match—Gladstone and the Prince of Wales.**

LONDON, May 27.—Justin McCarthy and Thomas Sexton, of the anti-Parnellites, have submitted to Mr. Gladstone a financial scheme which they wish to have substituted for the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone has consented to consider the scheme at a conference with the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. On the whole the Liberals feel that the prospects of a speedy passage of the bill have improved greatly in the last ten days, not only on account of the Government's determination to curtail obstruction in committee, but also in consequence of the international quarrels in which the Unionists plan of operation has involved them.

THE HONOR OF THE FLAG.

The House of Commons will be stirred next week by a discussion of two incidents involving the honor of the flag. The hauling down of the Union Jack at the Londonderry hotels has roused a storm of wrath which only the resignation or impeachment of John Morley, Irish Secretary, will fully appease. It is still uncertain whether the Londonderry police acted under orders directly from the Executive to lower the flag, or acted independently under the general law forbidding the display of party emblems. Mr. Morley will make his explanation in the House on Tuesday. Meantime the Liberal peers are discreetly silent, although smarting under the Tory lash. The Londonderry hotelkeepers who were compelled to haul down the flag, have decided to make all possible party capital out of their trouble by bringing it before Irish courts, and then testing the legality of the order under which they suffered.

John Redmond and Timothy Harrington have appealed to the people of Ireland for funds to be used in support of the Parnellite faction. They say that the party is overwhelmed by financial burdens, and that assistance is necessary to save the party organization from disaster.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The English public have been much perplexed recently by the contradictory reports sent abroad concerning the prospects of the World's Fair. While some reports have been so unfavorable as to cause the publication of the quasi-obituary notices of the whole undertaking, most of the special despatches from English correspondents in the United States extol the rapidity with which the work is proceeding, and predict that the fair will ultimately be a "grand success."

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

The International billiard match between Frank C. Ives, of the U. S., and John Roberts of England, will begin at Hengler Circus on Monday. The match will be umpired by Remington-Wilson, a celebrated billiard player. The game will be 600 points up and will last a week. The report that Ives has suffered a loss of endurance on account of his health, since he arrived in England, has caused the betting to turn heavily in Roberts favor. The match has attracted an exceptional amount of attention in sporting circles and seats are sold already at a considerable advance over first prices.

Mr. Gladstone will entertain the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York at the official residence in Downing street on June 3. The acceptance of his invitation by the Prince and his son is interpreted as signifying the Prince's approval of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

The Princess Kaiulani, of the Hawaiian Islands, has gone to Burton, County of Northampton, to live. Her one companion is an elderly woman. The Princess lives quite unostentatiously and sees but few persons.

Henry John Cust, Conservative M. P. and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, through the death of his cousin, has become heir to the Earldom of Brownlow and the estates which go with the title.

## THE INFANTA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Princess Eulalia, accompanied by her husband and suite, took a trip up the Hudson to-day as far as Yonkers, returning to the city at 6 o'clock this evening. While a salute was being fired on the caravel, Santa Maria, from an old-time gun, the breech was blown out, wounding a Spanish officer and sailor.

Society honored Infanta Eulalia with a ball this evening, which for elegance has not been excelled by any similar function held in this metropolis. The ball was very different from the monstrous affair given in the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden last month to the Duke of Veragua and the officers of the visiting fleet. The Circulo Colon Cervantes was lost and the affair was given under the auspices of the ministers of Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. The Assembly rooms and Concert Hall, Madison Square Garden, had been transformed into a dreamland of beautiful masses of flowers, plants and evergreens in honor of the occasion. A detail of blue-jackets from the Spanish man-of-war Infanta Isabella acted as guards at the door, and a platoon of police kept twenty-sixth street clear for guests.

The ball took place in the Assembly room, and on this occasion its appearance was that of one vast floral bower. The royal apartment was made up by making the three boxes at the south side nearest the stage into one, the whole being converted into a gorgeous floral bower with a projecting canopy. It was 11 o'clock when the Infanta arrived at Madison Square The orchestra was playing in the Concert hall adjoining, but otherwise all sound was hushed in expectation. The Princess was radiantly beautiful as she appeared. Her youthful beauty was set off by the snow white beard and hair of Senor Navarro. He walked half a dozen steps into the room and turned to the dais at the left of the entrance. The Princess stepped upon the platform and stood facing the company. Prince Antoine took his place at her left, and the Marquesa stood at the side of the dais, near the Prince. The Infanta smiled sweetly, but looked somewhat tired as the presentation was begun. The Prince made no attempt to conceal the fact that he, too, was tired, and looked on with an air of ennui. The Princess bowed and smiled as each was presented. She wore a gown of pale blue brocaded silk, trimmed with old pink, and the low corsage was faced with pale blue lace. A necklace of diamonds in her hair. Each lady, after bowing and shaking hands, retired with her partner. None of the ladies or gentlemen were presented to the Prince. After standing eight minutes, the Princess showed signs of weariness, and sat down, receiving the ladies sitting.

It was 11:15 when the formal reception was ended, Senor Navarro immediately escorted the Princess to the box which had been arranged for her in the gallery of the concert hall. The others of the party followed and took seats in the box. The appearance of the Princess in the gallery was the signal for the opening of the ball. The first quadrille was formed at once and the ball was begun without ceremony. After two or three numbers had had been danced the Princess expressed a desire to go on the floor, and on the arm of Senor Navarro she descended from the box and slowly made a tour of the rooms. Members of the Spanish-American colony and others pressed forward and were presented to the Princess on the floor. Later in the evening the Princess and guests of honor took supper at a table on a raised platform at one side of the banquet hall adjoining the Assembly room. Mayor Gilroy sat at the right of the Princess. At her left was the Spanish minister, and next to him was the Prince.

## ABOUT ROYALTY.

LONDON, Map 27.—Princess May of Teck celebrated the 26th anniversary of her birthday yesterday. The White Lodge at Richmond Park was gaily decorated. The Duke of York passed the day at the lodge. He will be married in a naval uniform as befits his character of "Sailor Prince." As soon as the Princess is married she will, in accordance with the Queen's desire, be known as Princess Victoria, Duchess of York. Mr. Gladstone does not intend to ask parliament to make a grant of money for the bride and groom. A wedding in the reigning family without a state appropriation is unprecedented. The Prince of Wales has a special allowance of £180,000 a year for his children. In consequence of the death of the Duke of Clarence, the portion reserved for his use is available for his surviving sisters and brothers. If this sum is divided according to precedent, namely, £25,000 a year to each of the granddaughters of the Queen, the young couple will have £105,000 a year to begin housekeeping. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor gives a reception in honor of the Princess May on June 22nd.

## TRYING TIMES.

**Between Sunday Opening Troubles and Protests Against the System of Awards,**

**The Managers of the Columbian Exposition Have Very Unpleasant Experiences.**

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, May 26.—Notwithstanding the fact that the shadow of an injunction is hanging over the Sunday opening matter, arrangements have been perfected for the opening of the gates on that day, and the usual arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors have been made. Not only will it be an "Open Sunday," if the injunction is prayed for and not sustained, but it is the intention of the officials to make Sunday night a fete occasion. Director of the World's Fair Burnham, after learning that the National Commission has defeated an effort made yesterday afternoon to reconsider the action in the Sunday opening matter, issued the following order: "The World's Fair will be open to the public on Sunday next, May 28, until 11 p.m., the building closing at 10 p.m." At present it is the intention to shut down all the machinery not absolutely required for the operation of the exposition plant. It has not yet been decided whether or not religious services will be held in festival and music halls, as has been proposed. Mr. Higginbottom does not believe in crossing bridges before they are reached, neither does Mr. Burnham; but several of the exposition officials are, in spite of Mr. Burnham's announcement, not so sure that the gates will be opened. It is expected in some quarters that those who are opposed to the Sunday opening will resort to the Courts and seek to lock the World's Fair gates with another injunction, if that of the Government should be dissolved. Superintendent Tucker, of the Department of Admissions and Collections, who is an enthusiastic Sunday opener, has already ordered the tickets for Sunday, and is making preparations to admit a big crowd.

These are troublesome days for John Boyd Thatcher, of New York, chairman of the executive committee on the awards of the commission. Protests against the one judge system of awarding the prize medals and diplomas continue to be received by the director general. The American exhibitors in the manufacturers' building have added their protest to that of the foreign commissioners as a preliminary step, it is understood, to withdrawing their displays from examination for awards. While the present number of those who have formally protested is small in comparison with the total number of 52,000 exhibitors, the sentiment in opposition to the non-competitive plan of the commission is growing. The American protest is at present confined to the manufacturers' building, where there are 130 woollen exhibitors, besides such firms as the Meriden Britannia Company, Geney Bros., and G. G Gunther, Eastern manufacturers, who object to the single system. The State commissioners will probably be the last to file protests on behalf of the exhibitors, whom they represent. They want more than one man to pass judgment on the merits of their exhibits, and have a graded system of awards; but it is not likely that the National Commission, in the face of the Congressional Act and the work of the committee on awards, will undertake to upset the plan adopted. There may be a slight modification made, and some of the objectors may be brought into line after a fuller discussion of the merits of the American system. The Director-General sent to the Commission today the protest of the American exhibitors in the Manufacturers' building.

## AN EX-MAYOR'S SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, May 27.—S. C. Wheelwright, ex-mayor of Tacoma, Wash., committed suicide at the home of Edwin Williams, in this city, on the night of May 16. His friends and relatives in this city have tried to conceal the fact of his death, and gave out the report that he died suddenly from natural causes.

**FOR FROST BITES.**

SIRS,—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the frozen part.

CHAS. LONGMUIR, Alameda, N.W.T.

## THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

**Proposals of the Owners — First-Class Vessels to be Employed.**

**Anticipated Extension of Trade Relations—Its Proportions Difficult to Estimate.**

The following letter, taken from the Telegraph, of Brisbane, contains the proposals of the projectors of the new steamship line between Australia and British Columbia. It is an important letter, and contains information respecting the Dominion of Canada which is, no doubt, new to many Canadians. The project is one in which the people of every part of the Dominion should take an interest. If it is successful, it will create a trade which cannot fail to benefit Canada from Vancouver Island to Nova Scotia. Mr. Huddert's letter will well repay a careful perusal.

SYDNEY, April 8, 1893.

The Honorable Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, Premier, Brisbane:

Sir,—At the recent Intercolonial Postal Conference held in Brisbane, at which the seven colonies of Australia were represented, a resolution affirming the desirability of establishing a Postal service with Great Britain via. Canada, was, on the motion of the Hon. J. G. Ward, postmaster-general of New Zealand, and with the warmly expressed support of the Postmasters-Generals of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, unanimously agreed to. I have the honor to inform you that the opportunity to establish such a service now exists, and to respectfully ask you to consider a definite proposal which, if accepted, I am prepared to translate into actual fact immediately. In January last I forwarded to Sir John Thomson, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, a letter in which I offered to place a service of swift steamers for postal and commercial purposes between Sydney and Vancouver, via. Honolulu. It seemed to me that it would be useless to approach the Governments of Australasia until the cooperation of Canada was assured. I very much regret that any negotiations with the Dominion Government had not at that time been carried so far as to enable me to submit a practicable scheme to the Brisbane conference. Canada's clear promises of assistance reached me just too late to be utilized in that way. In reply to the communication already alluded to, Sir John Thompson cabled that his Government had statutory authority for a subsidy of £25,000 for a fortnightly service with Australia, or a proportionate sum for a monthly service. Further negotiations followed, and now I am in receipt of a message from the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting premier (in the absence of Sir John Thompson, who is visiting Europe), to the effect that the Dominion Government guarantee a like amount with Australia, up to £20,000, for a monthly service That offer defines the position so far as Canada is concerned, and Canada may yet increase the offer.

The proposal I have to make is that of a four-weekly 14-knot service between Sydney and Vancouver, via Honolulu, for a yearly subsidy of £50,000. One half of this amount may be taken as already guaranteed by Canada. I hope to receive some assistance from the British Government, and am prepared to promptly initiate the service, if the Australian Governments will guarantee the sum of £20,000 annually for five years. Never before in the history of our oversea postal services, has Australia had the opportunity of establishing a new and swift service, with the collateral advantages of opening up additional markets for colonial produce, for a maximum responsibility of £20,000, which amount would be at once materially lessened by the postages. Recently New South Wales and New Zealand made themselves responsible for a subsidy of £37,000, to assure the continuance of the San Francisco service; and although this sum has since been considerably reduced, it should be borne in mind that in the earlier history of that service it was largely exceeded.

I am prepared to initiate the proposed service with the sister ships Miowera and Warrimoo, which are now engaged in the trade between Australia and New Zealand. Each ship is 357 feet long by 42 feet 3 inches beam, with a moulded depth of 28 feet, giving a registered tonnage of about 3,400, or about 5,000 tons cubic capacity. The indicated horse-power of each trial was 4,500. Both were built last year by Messrs. Swan & Hunter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and engined by the Wallsend Slipway Company, and both, as might be expected from the work of these eminent firms, have given every satisfaction. On their trial trips they attained a speed of 17 knots, and they have been noted and plans taken by the Admiralty for subvention in case of war. A 14-knot speed would, allowing for a short detention at Honolulu, convey mails from Sydney to Vancouver in 21 days. A 15-knot speed is practicable by these steamships, but it would be much more expensive. A service of 21 days to Vancouver is shorter by several days than the existing service to San Francisco. The Miowera and Warrimoo are fitted with the latest triple expansion machinery, refrigerators for ship's use, duplicate electric lighting, special ventilation for tropical voyaging, and with the other comforts for passengers which are to be found in Atlantic liners. In the trade in which they are now engaged they have already won for themselves a very high reputation. I think I am justified in describing them as the finest vessels in the Australasian mercantile navy.

Presuming that New Zealand will continue the present service to San Francisco, the service to Vancouver would give a fortnightly post to North America. Australian letters via Vancouver would be delivered in the United States more quickly than they now are via San Francisco. Trains are dispatched from Vancouver daily for California as well as for the Eastern seaboard of the continent. For European mail purposes the new route is a very promising one. With the assistance of the Canadian Pacific railway, the finest long-distance railway in the world, and of the ships now running from Canadian or United States ports, mails could easily be landed in England in the time now averaged by the P. and O. and Orient mails form Sydney to London—namely, 34 days. This period leaves 13 days between Vancouver and England. But the Canadian people are now agitating for a swifter Atlantic service, and it is confidently anticipated that in the very near future—within 18 months—the mail time will be reduced between England and Vancouver to ten days. It would then be a mere question of money, that is to say, of the consumption of coal necessary to a 15 or 16 knot service between Sydney and Vancouver, to land Australian mails by this route in England in 30 days. What this means is that it is within the power of the colonies to establish an alternative postal service which both now and in the future will be the equal in swiftness, and more than the equal in safety, of the service via the Suez Canal. The value of such an alternative service to the Governments and peoples concerned lies in the fact that it is unexposed to the risk which would threaten the Suez canal in the event of a European or Asiatic war. In such an event it would be easy to develop a four-weekly Canadian service into a weekly one. All the facilities and arrangements between Vancouver and England would be in readiness, the employment of more ships between Sydney and Vancouver being all that would have to be done. A postal route which, when it left the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, traverses none but British territory, has an obvious value over one not otherwise superior, and perpetually menaced by the international feuds of Europe and Asia. And in this connection it may be briefly noted that the Canadian Pacific railway, with swift steamship services in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, would offer invaluable means of transporting troops or war material, on occasions of national emergency, from the Mother Country to Australia.

To passengers the Canadian route should prove specially attractive. It minimizes both the length of the ocean voyaging and the terrors of the tropics. In about the same time that a person embarking at Sydney on one of the mail steamers on the canal route reaches Colombo, a person embarking at the same port would reach Vancouver. I believe I am entitled to say that the concensus of opinion among those who have personal experience of both routes is that the journey via America is much the pleasanter and more instructive. The glimpse of tropical life at Honolulu is not inferior to that of Colombo, and most travellers would be glad to leave any ship at the end of three weeks, though between Sydney and Vancouver smooth water and a pleasant breeze can generally be depended upon. The short run through the tropics has no Red Sea equivalent; deaths from heat apoplexy are virtually unknown in the Pacific. From Vancouver the Australian traveller may either proceed direct to the Atlantic liner, or halt in Canada, or turn aside into the United States. He will find the scenery on the Canadian Pacific line incomparably magnificent, and when it pleases him to enter the United States, the Canadian Pacific company will assist him in every reasonable way. The special agent of this great corporation is now in Australia—I refer to Mr. D. E. Brown—with a view to making known the facilities and advantages which are offered to travellers. Of the educational value to colonists of looking upon what has been done in Canada and in the United States, to settle waste lands, develop mineral and other natural resources, and build up civilization in new communities—all made clear to the onlooker through the medium of a common language—I need not speak.

But it is as much more than a new postal and passenger route that the Canadian service should commend itself. It would assist in the extension and consolidation of Australia's commercial relations with the United States by providing increased frequency and rapidity of communication, and it would, in all reasonable probability, open up new markets for our produce, and create many and important additional trade relations. It would tend towards, and aim at bringing Australia and Canada together on the basis of mutually profitable business. Two English-speaking peoples occupying countries very differently dowered and conditioned by nature, but within three weeks' distance of each other, would, by the very act of establishing this service, be invited to set up commercial intercourse. At the Brisbane conference, in the short discussion which accompanied the passing of Mr. War'l's resolution, the aspect of the subject was not overlooked. According to the Statistical Yearbook of Canada, an official publication, in the year 1891, the Dominion trade with Anstralasia only totalled £162,000—namely, imports £44,000, and exports £118,000. Perhaps this is somewhat misleading—it is not unlikely that our trade with the United States covers transactions with Canada. Be this as it may, however, our trade with Canada is still undeveloped. We shall not know what are its possible dimensions till we try to develop it.

I would respectfully submit that, as Canada is an importer and consumer of vast quantities of commodities of which we are large producers, we are now neglecting what may prove to be considerable and lucrative markets. Take sugar: Canada annually spends about £1,600,000 in the purchase of sugar, besides about £200,000 on molasses. Much of this is crude, and in that form is free of duty. A refinery at Vancouver is capable of turning out 350 barrels daily, and gets its material chiefly from the Spanish possessions in the Pacific. Already Queensland has to meet the competition of all the world in London. Could it not meet the limited competition of the Pacific at Vancouver? Wool is another Canadian import. In 1891 about £280,000 was spent in the purchase of this commodity. I have Mr. Brown's authority for saying that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is prepared to quote a rate for wool which would permit it to be carried from Vancouver to the factories in Eastern Canada. If this be so, then, in the event of the United States duties on wool being abolished, it might be carried on the Canadian line to the Eastern States. Of unmanufactured tobacco Canada is a buyer to the extent of over £300,000 annually. Tobacco is easily grown in many parts of Australia, but the home market is glutted with it, and hitherto no export trade has been developed. Of hides and skins Canada purchases largely, the figures reaching £400,000 in 1891. In the same year Canada bought £80,000 worth of non-sparkling wines, and about half that quantity of sparkling wines. Over £50,000 is spent annually on tin in blocks, pigs, and bars. The annual bill for imported provisions, including meat and dairy products, is about £250,000. The long and severe Canadian winter, coupled with the reversal of the seasons, should make a market for our perishable produce, for the carriage of which, should the prospects of trade invite it, I am prepared to add cold chambers to the ships. For fruits and nuts the Canadian market amounts to about £500,000 annually. We could supply subtropical fruits, and probably compete successfully with California, which would be handicapped by the high prices consequent upon an enormous and protected home market; and, in any event, we should have the advantage of the reversal of the seasons. Reverting for a moment to meat, it is not unlikely that a moderate market for Australian frozen mutton might be opened up, especially in Western Canada, where mutton retails at about double the prices of this country. It is a curious fact that while there are about 4,000,000 cattle in Canada, there are less than half that number of sheep. "It may be doubted," says the Imperial Institute Year Book, 1892, "whether sheep-breeding on a large scale will ever succeed in Canada. In the severe winters, at all events, they will have to be housed and fed; and this fact alone handicaps Canada in competition with countries possessing a milder climate."

Here, then, in the Canadian imports of sugar, wool, tobacco, hides, wines, tin, molasses, provisions, and fruit, there seems to be a tempting opening for Australian enterprise. On the other hand, Canada can send us lumber, fish, agricultural machinery, and many of the goods we now get almost exclusively from the United States. With cold storage in the ships we could import at very cheap rates fresh salmon from British Columbia, where the supply now far exceeds the demand.

It is a significant circumstance that Canada is convinced that she can trade profitably with us, and cordially invites us to try the experiment. We should be dealing not only with an energetic, industrious, thrifty, and shrewd British population, numbering over 5,000,000, but with a population already friendly and commercially disposed. Possibly in the future a reciprocal tariff might be arranged between the two countries.

I am not unaware, of course, that the Australian Governments are harrassed by the imperative necessity for general retrenchment in public expenditure, but I venture respectfully to urge that one source of relief from the prevailing depression will be found in the discovery and development of new and promising markets for agricultural and pastoral produce. The subsidy now asked from Australia for a service of rapid steamers to run between Sydney and Vancouver, namely, £20,000, which would be reduced by the amount of postages, is not large in comparison with the postal, commercial and other benefits which would thereby be secured. I have the honor to add that, should this offer be accepted, it would give me pleasure to extend every courtesy and facility to officers of the Governments concerned, who might be entrusted with the responsibility of reporting on Canadian markets, and to aid enterprise to any reasonable extent by conveying experimental shipments, at special rates. I may also mention that the total proposed subsidy, £50,000 from all sources, will not nearly cover the total expenditure which the service will involve. I shall have to shoulder a considerable financial risk.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask that you and your colleagues will give this question your early consideration. I am anxious, in the event of the proposal being viewed with favor, to take advantage of the publicity which it would gain if it could be got into actual operation during the currency of the Chicago Exhibition.

I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES HUDDART,
Managing Owner.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

**New Post Offices in British Columbia — Return of Ministers to Town.**

**International Fishery Commission—Canada's Wedding Present to Princess May.**

OTTAWA, May 27.—The following new post offices were established in British Columbia on May 1: Garnham, Vancouver district; Otter, Westminster; Waneta, Yale.

The proclamation bringing the Reciprocal Wrecking Act into force, says it will be operative from June 1.

Two Belgian senators are here booming a scheme for building light railways in Ontario as auxiliary to the main roads.

Four ministers returned to the city today and cabinet meetings have been resumed.

The Queen has cabled her acknowledgement of the message of congratulation sent by Earl Derby on her birthday.

Commander Wakeham has been notified by Commissioner Rathbone on the International Fisheries commission to be ready to commence his investigation. Accordingly Mr. Wakeham will leave for New York on Monday.

Proceedings have been entered in the Admiralty court against the seized Yankee schooner.

So numerous are the protests against presenting a sleigh to Princess May that a more appropriate article will probably be chosen.

## TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 27.—(Special)—The Legislature was prorogued to-day. Among the bills passed during the session and assented to by the Lieut.-Governor, is the bill providing for the establishment of a large National park of about 12,000 square miles in area in the northern part of the province; a bill for the prevention of cruelty to and the better protection of children, providing means of rescuing from a possible or probable criminal career, many who would otherwise be homeless and unprotected; also a bill providing that a plebiscite be taken in January next on the advisability of prohibiting by law, the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a beverage.

At Osgoode Hall, yesterday, a motion was made before Justice Ferguson by counsel for plaintiffs in the case of the Great Northwest Central Railway Co. vs. Aird, for an order for the commitment of the defendant John A. Codd for contempt of court in the non delivery of certain books in compliance with an order of the court. On order was made committing Codd until he purge his contempt; he to pay costs.

With reference to a Kansas City dispatch stating that detectives had arrived with extradition papers for the arrest of George Pyke, who is wanted in Toronto for the alleged embezzlement of $100,000 from the Imperial Bank of Canada; General Manager Wilkie of the Imperial Bank here states that Pyke's total defalcation does not exceed $12,000, which amount was practically covered by his securities.

## MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 27.—(Special)—The lawyers defending Bridgeman, who shot his wife, an actress, in this city, a few weeks ago, propose calling into the witness box every one suspected of being acquainted with Mr. Bridgeman. A number of well-known young men about town are to be subpœnaed and a judge is said to be implicated. The evidence is likely to be sensational and will cause a stir in social circles here.

The first model for the Sir John A. Macdonald memorial has been received. It comes from A. E. L. Ross, an English sculptor of London. The cost is estimated at $20,000. The statue is of bronze, with a shaft and base of granite.

Louis G. Beliveau has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The accused was agent for the estates of Hon. J. L. Beaudry and Victor Beaudry, and the warrant charges him with having embezzled $2,200. The total shortage is $10,000. It is said he has been speculating in wheat at Chicago.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

**Vancouver's Licensed Vintners Object to the Increase in Licenses.**

**Meeting of Fishermen's Association—Sheep Slaughter on Pender Island.**

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 27.—A deputation from the City Council will wait on President Van Horne on Monday.

The first wash-up of the Rip Van Winkle claim is said to be most satisfactory, more so than the most sanguine anticipated.

The cup presented by the Jockey club for the gentleman's driving race is very handsome; twenty-three inches in height, of silver and gold lined, with the figure of a trotting horse engraved on the outside. It was won by Mr. Walter Graggey.

The Royal Templars of Temperance have an excursion to Nanaimo on June 1.

The licensed vintners met yesterday and drafted a resolution to the Council, expressing their disapproval of the increase in licenses and requesting the Council to reconsider the matter.

The customs officials caught two Chinamen smuggling yesterday, while being examined preparatory to being released from bond. One Chinaman had seven coats on, six of them of silk; another had his pockets stuffed with silk handkerchiefs.

Arthur Butler, the new policeman, made his first arrest yesterday. He saw John Smith, Hastings street, acting in a suspicious manner with a big valise, and ran him in. In the valise were three sofa pillows, an accordion, a tidy and some parlor hangings, that proved to be the property of Mrs. Burr, having been stolen from the hotel where she resided.

Mr. J. Van Bokkelan, of the U. S. customs staff, is here, to take the place of U S. Customs Officer Todd, stationed at this port. Mr. Todd goes to Port Townsend to take a position in the custom house.

To-morrow evening there will be a service of song at the Princess street Methodist church, when Rev. J. F. Betts will take leave of his congregation before going to Kamloops.

The W.C.T.U. and Y.W.C.T.U. held an at home in the Homer street Methodist church. At the at home the City Council and License Commissioners were condemned by resolution for making provisions for a license to sell liquor in Stanley Park. A petition was prepared on the spot, and largely signed, asking the Council to reconsider the matter and decline to allow liquors to be sold at all on the athletic grounds.

Steamers Coquitlam and Mermaid arrived from the North last night.

The bark Wigthop has been towed out to sea by the tug Active.

The steamship Hayrian Republic came in yesterday with 917 tons of cargo. Besides local freight she had 1,200 cases of salmon and a quantity of flour for China. She left to-day for the Sound.

A few lengths of rails have been laid on the Keith road to enable North Vancouver to hold their charter.

Petty larceny and sneak thieving are common in Vancouver these days. Small robberies are continually being reported to the police, but the force are doing good work in hunting many of them down.

The funeral of the late Dr. Robert Wilson was very largely attended. There were present at the funeral Columbia Encampment, No. 5, Vancouver lodge, No. 8, and Western Star lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., Higgins, B.A., B.D., Mr. Whitney (Weekly News), Mr. Duncan Ross and others. The usual votes of thanks to the choir, the ladies for their excellent tea, and to the chairman, brought a very pleasant evening to a close. The proceeds are in aid of a new Presbyterian church at Union.

The ss. San Mateo is expected to clear for the South on Saturday.

Queen's birthday was kept in a haphazard way, there being no sports here as in former years. As the weather was all that could be desired a pleasant day was spent. The stars and stripes floated from the flagstaff at American Consular Agent Clinton's in honor of the event.

Mr. G. B. Powell, of the Dominion Pants Co., is in town.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society have received an invitation from the people of Comox to repeat their concert at the Bay on Wednesday next. The invitation has been accepted.

## SALISBURY AT DERRY.

LONDON, May 26.—Lord Salisbury addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Irish Unionists at the Londonderry City Hall, this evening, on the Home Rule bill. In the course of his comprehensive criticisms of the bill he said that, under its financial clauses, the present salutary system of enabling occupiers of land to become its owners would no longer be possible. After the meeting, Lord Salisbury's carriage was escorted by a torchlight procession to the Bishop's palace.

LONDON, May 27.—Edward Blake has been bitterly attacked by Lord Randolph Churchill, who says that he was a perfect failure in Canadian politics and quarrelled with every party. Mr. Blake, he says, "then threw himself on the last refuge of a destitute politician, the Irish party." Mr. Blake is in much demand to address Liberal meetings.

LONDON, May 27.—Canadian cattle continue to be slaughtered at Liverpool, Glasgow and Deptford in large numbers, in case of suspicion of disease arising. Mr. Hunting, the Dominion official expert, has not been called into use. The outlook for the removal of the schedule is hopeful, though the cattle prices are bad.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications indorsed, yesterday, the report of the Board of Officers, which has been in session in Springfield, Mass., which recommended the adoption of the Krug-Jorgensen rifle for the use of the United States army. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been sitting in the Government building, at Jackson Park. Gen. Schofield said yesterday that he had no doubt the Secretary of War would indorse the action of the board, and that the manufacture of the Krug-Jorgensen rifle for the use of the army would soon begin. He added that it was superior to any American rifle.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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licenses, and concludes as follows: "We beg and pray that we shall receive our just rights, and that something must be done at once with this matter. To save trouble on our rivers by desperate men whose rights are being trampled under foot to satisfy the greed of monopolists, we request that the following system of licensing be adopted: That no Japanese be granted a license; that no individual or fish dealer be granted more than one license, and that the number of licenses now granted to the canning companies be greatly reduced; that no one but the person procuring said license be allowed to fish on the said license; that the price for one fishing license shall be $5 per year in all parts of the province; that any man, properly qualified, be granted a license."

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 27.—Schnider and his wife, restaurant keepers, have left town for parts unknown, leaving unpaid bills to the amount of several hundred dollars. Schneider was formerly a cook in the Manor house, Vancouver. He came here to work in the Wilson hotel. He then started a restaurant in his wife's name. Efforts will be made on the part of his principal creditors to effect his arrest.

The following have been elected officers of Nanaimo lodge, K. of P., for the ensuing year: Alex. Matheson, C.C.; J. Smith, V. C.; N. Meldoun, P.; R. Nightingale, W. of E.; B. B. Irvin, M. of E.; Charles Rawlinson, R. of P. and S.

UNION

UNION, May 26.—Saturday evening last saw the expectations of our townspeople realized, most of the inhabitants being present at the grand concert and entertainment promised by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, which exceeded the expectations of the most critical. It also showed the friendly feeling and broad, liberal thought existing between the various bodies here, as the members of each kindly assisted to make the affair a success. The chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Clinton, who ably superintended the rendering of an excellent programme. The stage was under the management of Messrs. J. B. McLean, H. P. Collis and George Robertson, who deserve credit for the smoothness and regularity with which every charade, tableau and scene as brought before the audience. Mrs. T. D. Little presided at the piano throughout the evening, and showed herself a musician of no mean order, and one of which Union is justly proud. The success of the evening, however, is chiefly due to the president of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Collis (vice president), Mrs. Clinton (treasurer), Mrs. Robson (secretary), and to Mrs. Little, who ably assisted them. The gem of the evening, however, was the "Tambourine Drill." As the curtain rose twelve young girls marched on the platform stepping to music with the regularity of soldiers. They were prettily attired. Guided by Mrs. Collis, but without apparently watching her, they marched and countermarched, circling in and out, but never confused or making a wrong movement in all their evolutions. They were heartily encored and had to make a second appearance. Next to the drill in interest came the garden scene, which, like the tambourine drill, had to be repeated. The entertainment was of the best, and showed considerable taste on the part of the ladies who so ably carried out the arrangements.

On Monday evening the members of the Presbyterian choir proceeded to Comox and treated the good people of that district to an exhibition of their musical skill. The concert was held in the Presbyterian church and was fairly well attended. Rev. A. Fraser officiated as chairman, and a well selected programme was creditably gone through. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. H. Higgins, B.A., B.D., Mr. Whitney (Weekly News), Mr. Duncan Ross and others. The usual votes of thanks to the choir, the ladies for their excellent tea, and to the chairman, brought a very pleasant evening to a close. The proceeds are in aid of a new Presbyterian church at Union.

The ss. San Mateo is expected to clear for the South on Saturday.

Queen's birthday was kept in a haphazard way, there being no sports here as in former years. As the weather was all that could be desired a pleasant day was spent. The stars and stripes floated from the flagstaff at American Consular Agent Clinton's in honor of the event.

Mr. G. B. Powell, of the Dominion Pants Co., is in town.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society have received an invitation from the people of Comox to repeat their concert at the Bay on Wednesday next. The invitation has been accepted.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 27.—The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo will be commemorated by the Sons of England Society by a picnic to Pitt Lake, on June 17.

Alex. Hamilton, of this city, who has an interest in a Pender Island sheep ranch, received a letter to-day from his brother, Hugh Hamilton, giving particulars of another sheep stealing raid. Last week a party of three half-breeds landed on the island and commenced shooting deer. They were informed by the settlers that deer-shooting was illegal at this season and the sport must stop. It was next discovered that the unwelcome visitors were killing sheep, and a watch being kept they were detected in the act of shooting a ewe. Hugh Hamilton, on whose ranch the killing was done, informed Constable Robb, and a party of neighbors being summoned they proceeded, fully armed, to surround the half-breed camp. The sheep-stealers were out of camp at the time, but they came in presently and were ordered to throw up their hands, the muzzles of a dozen rifles enforcing the order. The half-breeds had nothing to do but to submit, and their fingers were soon pointing skywards. The trio were handcuffed and the party proceeded to make a search of the camp. This resulted in the discovery of a lot of salted mutton which had been quite recently killed. The halfbreeds were evidently going to lay in a considerable supply as they had brought barrels along to pack it in. The outlaws were kept in custody for several hours, and then Constable Robb, in response to their earnest pleadings, very unwisely removed the handcuffs to allow them greater freedom of action. No sooner was this done than the men made for the beach, jumped into their boat, and were soon lost in the darkness. The number of sheep slaughtered could not be learned, but the remains were found of two ewes and a lamb. Mr. Hamilton has taken possession of the whole outfit of the robbers, including three fine rifles.

The Mission City fruit growers and canning association is being organized at Mission. The promoter, G. W. Henry, states that the object of the association is to grow, grade and ship fruit and build a cannery to pack different varieties of fruit grown in that section. The association will be cooperative, all the farmers and fruit growers in the vicinity taking shares. The organization is not completed yet, but it is expected to be at an early date. The cannery will be erected at Mission.

Diphtheria has broken out in the west end and three deaths occurred to day. The public schools will be closed fpr several weeks. Considerable excitement prevails.

A meeting of the Fishermen's association was held this afternoon at the Holbrook house, at which over a hundred fishermen were present. The object of the meeting was to secure new members and prevail upon fishermen to protect their rights from invasion by Japanese and Chinese. A number of strong speeches were made. About seventy new members were enrolled, and a petition to Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, was duly signed. The petition sets out that naturalization frauds are practised by Japanese and Chinese in order to get fishing