The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 35

CABLE NEWS.

O'Kelly, M.P., Convicted and Sentenced to Four Months' Imprisonment Without Hard Labor.

Henry Cross, Conservative, Elected for the West Derby Division of Liverpool.

French Navvies Accept the Terms Offered by Employers, and Return to Work.

Explorer Heard From.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—News has just been received from M. Mausen, the Norwegian athlete and curator of the museum at Bergen, who in the early part of the summer started on a trip through Greenland intending to cover the greater part of the distance on snowshoes. He was accompanied by five picked Norwegians and was thoroughly prepared for the journey he undertook. On July 17th Mausen, with his five picked followers, left the sealing vessel Jason, on which they sailed from Norway, at a point sixty miles from land and off Domigstak.

Henry Cross Elected.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The election in the West Derby division of Liverpool to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Hamilton, conservative, resulted in the return of Mr. Wm. Henry Cross, oldest son of Lord Cross, who is also a conservative.

The French Riots.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The city continues tranquil. M. Floquet has despatched to all the prefects of departments a circular giving an official account of the recent manifestations in Paris, with the view of destroying the effect of exaggerated reports in the newspapers. M. Floquet will allow the labor exchange to be reopened for the transaction of business, but the public hall of the institution where meetings have been held will be kept closed.

The Navvies Return to Work.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The strike of navvies has ended. The men have accepted the terms offered by the employers.

Floods in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The recent inundations in the Lauben district have been more disastrous than those of last spring; several persons have been drowned and fourteen are missing. The Emperor shows deep concern for the suffering inhabitants. Herr Furth, the minister of the interior, has been sent to the scene and keeps the Emperor constantly posted on the state of affairs.

Not so Sanguine of Peace.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—Newspapers of this city, commenting on Lord Salisbury's recent speech, say they do not share his confidence as to peace. They consider his reference to Russia and Bulgaria subtle irony. The *Tremedenblatt* says the Austrian policy has always been a peaceful one. It does not doubt the loyalty of the Czar, and expressed the hope he will be able to imbue his people with his peace policy.

O'Kelly Convicted and Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—James O'Kelly, member of the house of commons, who was arrested in London under the crimes act, and brought to Ireland for trial, has been convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Turkey Borrows More Money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—The government has borrowed from the local banks £1,500,000 at 6¾. Interest on the loan is fixed at 5 per cent., and is guaranteed by the new fisheries and silk taxes.

Finance Minister Dismissed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Djeladdin Pasha, Turkish minister of finance, has been dismissed.

New Minister Appointed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Agob Pasha Kassian has been appointed minister of the interior.

Humbert Will Visit Berlin.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The *Diritto* says King Humbert will visit Berlin, before the German Emperor comes to Rome.

MEETING OF THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British Columbia was held in London on the 18th July.

The chairman said: Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of meeting you once more under what, I trust, are favorable and satisfactory circumstances. You are aware that at this particular meeting we neither render a report nor a statement of accounts. We take the results of the half-year from a telegraphic communication, and then call our meeting as soon as possible, so as to be able to distribute the dividend without loss of time. I am glad to be able to tell you that this result of the half-year ending June 30th is of a highly satisfactory character. (Hear, hear.) I believe it will compare favorably with that for any corresponding half-year. And there is this gratifying feature in it, that we have been able to conduct the six months' business without any loss whatever. (Hear, hear.) You will remember how frequently I have alluded to the vigilance and care and ability of the managers of the different branches. I think the fact I have just named again bears witness to that diligence and ability. The profits, I am glad to tell you, will admit of our being able to pay the same dividend and bonus as last year, namely, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year. We shall be able to place £5,000 to the reserve fund, raising that to £105,000, and, so far as we can judge, I believe we shall be able to carry forward a larger balance than we did last year. It would probably be something like £7,000. Now let me remind the shareholders of the position of the capital account of this concern. You are aware that recently we made a call of £10 a share, which in effect brings the two classes of shares to the same level, namely, £20 paid up, but inasmuch as that call only took effect three months ago, the shareholders would only receive one moiety of the half-year's dividend upon these shares, but in the future the shares would all of course be *pari passu*; and I trust that the Stock Exchange, in place of having two denominations and two quotations of shares, will henceforth have only one quotation for the shares of this bank. It is needless for me now to make any lengthened statement, simply because I have no figures to bring to your notice. But the report and detailed statement of accounts will be sent round to each shareholder as soon as possible. From all I can gather—from letters, etc., and the monthly statements we receive—I have every reason to believe that we are continuing to do not only a good business but a progressive business. (Hear, hear.) And while I do not wish to be a prophet, I have no doubt in my own mind that at the end of the current half-year we shall be able to present to you such figures as will enable us to pay the same dividend as last year. I trust, myself, that it will make up the 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that British Columbia is rapidly progressing. It is steadily developing its resources, and I may tell you that we constantly and carefully watch its progress so as to avail ourselves of new ground whenever we have a fair and reasonable opportunity of business. I now beg to move: "That a dividend be paid on the paid-up capital of the bank at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent., free of income tax, for the half year ending June 30th last, payable on or after the 31st inst.

Mr. Anderson seconded the motion, which passed.

MEETING OF THE KOOTENAY VALLEY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in London on the 21st ult., Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, M.P., presiding. The attendance was small.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I rise to move the adoption of the directors' report and balance sheet. I am rather glad to see that we are not troubled with a very large attendance of shareholders, inasmuch as I suppose we may take it that every empty seat represents a satisfied shareholder. As this is our first general meeting, I think I ought to refer briefly to the position of the company. This is, of course, a small company, consisting of thirty-one shareholders, who hold amongst them 4,002 shares, including the 2,000 shares given for the concession. I am glad to say that since the date of this report which we now submit to you, five shareholders, all directors, have subscribed a further sum of 380 shares, which I think you will admit is a very satisfactory expression of confidence in this undertaking. Directly the company was brought out a year ago, our managing director, Mr. Baillie-Grohman, went out to Kootenay, where he has been ever since; and I am glad to say that from his correspondence everything is going on most satisfactorily. Nearly the whole cash capital, with the exception of the amount required for the original expenses here in bringing out the company, amounting to something like £900, has been sent over, or is available for sending over, to British Columbia, to develop the concession obtained by the company from the government of British Columbia. Now, that statement, supplemented by the facts which you found in the report, is very shortly the history of this company up to the present time. In regard to the figures, it is needless to go very deeply into them; they speak for themselves. The chief points are that we spent £1,163 in the erection of the saw mill, and that we have spent besides a fair sum—represented by the item £2,391—in building an hotel, a store, and a boarding house, in surveys of the land, and other incidental works. At the present time the contract, signed in May last, for the excavation of the canal is being carried out. Eighty men—sixty Chinamen and twenty white men—and eighteen horses are at work, and we hope that by the end of the year the work will be complete. According to Mr. Baillie-Grohman's own estimate it will take £5,000, at the outside, to complete the canal, and the directors think that is a very fair and moderate amount. The number of cubic yards we believe we shall have to excavate is 45,000, and supposing that only 5,000 are under water—which I believe is a reasonable estimate—at the contract price of 29 cents per cubic yard, the work won't cost more than £3,000. Besides that, however, the land will cost £1,000, and we will thus leave £1,000 for contingencies. There always are contingencies in a work of this kind. I am glad we have that £5,000, but besides that we trust we shall have cash receipts from the store, boarding house, hotel, and sawmill. All these are complete, and may be considered as extremely valuable assets which will shortly be returning considerable profits to the company. That, then, is how we stand at the present moment. I will remind you that we have a very sufficient guarantee of the success of the company in the fact that our managing director is intimately bound up with the success of the undertaking. He thoroughly understands what he is about, and we repose in him the utmost confidence. He is spending the whole of his time on the property, personally superintending the excavation of the canal, which is, of course, the great work for which the company has primarily been formed. Therefore I say that fact is a solid guarantee that in the not distant future this company will prove a very great success. I should just like to call attention to the item £350 for directors' fees. That sum has not been paid. The auditors put it in that way as a liability, but the directors have no intention of taking that sum. They intend to waive their fees until the canal is complete. When that is completed the company will come into absolute possession of 30,000 acres in Kootenay Valley, which we have every reason to believe will be a most cheap but available acquisition. There is a great rush of emigrants to the valley; every steamship is taking from ten to twenty emigrants from Golden City to Kootenay, and from everything one hears, from outside sources as well as from private information, there is every reason to believe that the land is every day becoming more valuable. I would also like to remind you that when the canal is complete, we shall get £63,000 from the Government of British Columbia, under conditions which have been already stated, I think, to you. I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir John Colomb, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. Porter: The depth of the canal is I observe, four feet. Is that sufficient?

Dr. John Rae: Ample.

Mr. Bate: The depth is fixed by the government.

Mr. Porter: Does any land actually belong to the company at present?

Mr. Bate: No, but we can sell land if we like; that is to say, we can sell land in proportion to the amount we have expended on the canal.

The Chairman: The position is, that we are in possession of the land, but we have not our full title until the canal is complete.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. James Fraser & Sons, having been re-elected, the meeting terminated.

George Martin, aged 45, butler and ex-policeman, suicided by shooting in the St. James hotel, Montreal. Cause, despondency.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Young Indian While Under the Influence of Drink Plunges a Knife Into His Wife's Throat.

Ministers on the Way to Inspect the Proposed Route of the New "Soo" Canal.

Formation of the Grand Lake Coal Co. of New Brunswick, to Work the New Mines.

Shocking Murder.

MONTREAL, Aug 10.—The Indian reserve at Caughnawaga was the scene of a horrible murder last night. Angus Jacobs, a young Indian aged 22, son of old chief Jacobs, killed his wife, who was only 17, and then disappeared. He is believed to have suicided. The wife was about to be confined, and Jacobs, who was very jealous, came home with liquor in him and in the presence of his sister-in-law, a young girl of 12, plunged a knife into his wife's throat, killing her instantly. The inquest was being held this evening.

Grand Lake Coal Fields.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 10.—In a few months the Grand Lake coal fields of New Brunswick will be opened up to traffic by the Central railway. The coal in this region lies near the surface and it is claimed it will be mined and sent to market at a great profit. Notice is given of the formation of the Grand Lake Coal Co., the chief place of business of which will be at Chipman, Queens Co., with a capital stock of $200,000. The principal stockholders are New York and Philadelphia capitalists.

The New "Soo" Canal.

GODERICH, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Dominion Government steamer "Cruiser," Capt. A. F. Holmes, put in here last night for shelter on her way to Georgian Bay. She will take on board at Collingwood, the minister of marine and fisheries, and the minister of railways and canals, who are going to inspect the proposed route of the new Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Young Liberals' Picnic.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Laurier will arrive here Saturday night. On Monday Laurier will speak at the Young Liberals' picnic at Oakville, after which with Mrs. Laurier he will go north with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar. It is expected Laurier will speak at Guelph August 23d.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—At the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session at Barrie, a membership of nearly 16,000 is reported with 215 lodges.

The Ontario Drought.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 10.—Hundreds of head of cattle are being sent from this drought-stricken country to the States. Farmers, rather than see the animals suffer and starve, are selling them from six to twelve dollars a head.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Provisional Allowances of the Victoria P. O. Officials Will not be Changed Until Next Year.

Employees Must Present a Clear Statement of Their Position, Cost of Living, Etc.—Canada's net Debt $230,500,000—Reasons Why Van Horne was Appointed President of the C. P. R.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.

The postoffice department cannot make any change in regard to the reduction of the provisional allowances of the Victoria employees until next year and then parliament must sanction such action. It will be for the employees to present a clear statement of their position, the cost of living in Victoria, etc. Had a good case been made out last session it is probable no reduction would have been made, but not a word was said in the House dissenting from the proposed reduction.

The net debt of Canada at the end of July was $230,500,000. A further statement of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June shows: revenue $36,143,000 and expenditures $35,500,000. The final statement will not be ready for some weeks.

Considerable discussion still goes on relative to the recent change in the Canadian Pacific company. Sir George Stephen retires, because he thinks a practical railroad man should be at the head of the company, not a politician. He retains his seat on the directorate but it is probable will reside in England. Van Horne was appointed president through Sir George Stephen's influence. It is considered by many that it may be necessary for him to be at the head of the concern in view of fights with the American lines looming up.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Maxwell Expiates His Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—When the death warrant was read to Maxwell at eight o'clock he paled perceptibly and it became evident that he was about to weaken. On the march to the scaffold the knees of the condemned man began to tremble, and it appeared that he would collapse. He presented a piteous spectacle, while Langraff, murderer of his sweetheart, and his companion in death, tripped bravely forward. When the arms and legs of both men had been bound they were asked if they had anything to say and on their replying "no," Maxwell in a scarcely audible tone, the trap was sprung. Not a muscle moved in the case of Langraff while Maxwell's struggles were awful to behold. The rope around his neck slipped and cut his nose and a stream of blood coursed rapidly down his coat. His legs were drawn up and he struggled for 14 minutes. The physicians state that the neck was broken in each case. Late last night Maxwell gave out a document for publication in the English press, in which he severely condemns what he calls the injustice of his trial and claimed that the prosecution had bribed witnesses to testify against him.

Rain, Wind and Hail Storm.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A terrible rain, wind and hail storm, about 7 o'clock last evening, did thousands of dollars worth of damage in Oneida county. In Virona many fruit trees were blown down. In Trenton the storm resembled a cyclone, roofs were blown off, buildings and trees were twisted. In Westmoreland the wind was like a hurricane. The upper part of Harry Bennett's barn was carried away and two tons of oats were taken up in the air and out of sight. Scarcely a bundle can be found to-day. Charles Wills' barn was blown down. Isaac Yates' son narrowly escaped death from the roof of a barn blowing off and striking him. He was seriously injured. The havoc is very great throughout the country.

The Fire Fiend.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 10.—Fire at Litchfield to-day in the business part of the town caused a total loss of $65,000, including a court house valued at $13,000.

Wells College Burned.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Wells College at Aurora, where Mrs. Cleveland was educated, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $100,000.

Epidemic of Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—The County board of health officially announces the prevalence of yellow fever tending to assume an epidemic form. A bulletin will be issued at six o'clock each day. Many people left the city to-day. Three new cases were reported.

A TACOMA WAREHOUSE CAVES.

Dumping From Four to Five Thousand Sacks of Wheat Into the Sound—Loss Over $9,000.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

TACOMA, Aug. 10.—At Wilson's wheat warehouse on the water front the piling gave way this afternoon, dumping from four to five thousand sacks of wheat in the sound. More is expected to go. The loss up to this time is over $9,000. The piling was eaten by teredos.

EXCITING HORSE RACE

Between Belle Hamlin and Clingstone at the Buffalo Driving Park.

The Mare Wins the First Heat, but Clingstone Proves Victorious in the Second and Third—An Exciting Finish.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

FIRST HEAT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The grand race between Belle Hamlin and Clingstone drew a crowd of 12,000 people to the driving park to-day. The race was very exciting. In the first heat the horses got the word with Belle a nose in front. At the quarter-mile Belle had a half length lead, which was increased to a length at the half-mile. Coming round the three-quarters post Clingstone went in the air and Belle got four lengths of an advantage. On the down stretch Clingstone got to his feet again and came like a thunderbolt, but was too far back to catch the mare, who passed under the wire winner by six lengths. Time, 2.17¾.

SECOND HEAT.

In the second heat Clingstone had a head advantage over Belle at the start, and had opened the gap to three lengths at the quarter post. Belle closed this to one and a-half lengths at the three-quarters post, and it was a great race on the down stretch. Clingstone, however, was too speedy for the mare and won by half a length. Time, 2.18¾.

THIRD HEAT.

In the third heat the horses got word head and head, and kept this position past the quarter-mile. Belle then forged ahead half a length and drew away to a full length at the three-quarters mile, but down the home stretch Clingstone proved himself the great finisher that he is, and passing the mare at the distance pole, won by a length. Time, 2.17¼.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

Fine Three-Story Machine Shop to be Erected at Once by Ald. Owens.

End of the Sockeye Salmon Run—Cannerymen Will Resume Operations When the Cohoes Appear—Narrow Escape From Drowning—Church Matters—The Fagan-Cooper Libel Suit Further Postponed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 10.—The Methodists of Richmond municipality are going to build a new parsonage.

Alderman Owen is about to commence the erection of a fine three story machine shop.

The celebrated libel suit of Dr. Fagan and Dr. Cooper has been further postponed until October the 16th.

Cannerymen are hauling out their boats, the sockeyes having almost disappeared during the last two days. They will resume operations when the cohoes put in an appearance.

A sail boat containing two young men, Harrys and Wilson, was capsized opposite this city and both would have been drowned but for the timely aid of a fishing boat which arrived, as they were too exhausted to struggle more. The boat was recovered.

The Presbyterians gave a promenade concert to-night in aid of the organ fund. It was a great success and a handsome amount was added to the organ fund.

SALVATION ARMY TROUBLE.

Reported Misappropriation of $80,000 Worth of Material.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Gen. Booth, the commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, will leave England for this country early next month. He intends to reorganize the army in the United States. One of the chief officers of the American army is said to be accused of appropriating material valued at $80,000 belonging to the army to his own use. Gen. Booth may appoint a court-martial to try the case.

RESIGNED TO THE INEVITABLE.

The Heir to the Mexican Throne Acknowledges the Republic.

MEXICO, Aug. 5.—Augustin Iturbide, heir to the throne of Mexico, through descent from his grandfather Emperor Augustin Iturbide and by adoption of Maximilian as his heir, has given great surprise to his friends here by donning the uniform of the Mexican army and accepting a commission from the hands of President Diaz. This acknowledgement of the Republic by the imperial party in Mexico is considered a significant political event.

Summer Travel

is usually subject to dangerous and sudden attacks of bowel complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., caused by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and surest safeguard against all such troubles is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Never travel without it. tu-th-sat-dw

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Maxwell's Consolatory Farewell Letter to His Mother and Sister Previous to His Execution.

A Murderer at Bay—He Defies the Police—The Militia Called Out to Effect His Capture.

He Kills a Prominent Merchant and Two Officers and Wounds Others Before Being Lynched.

The Great Jogging Raft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The great Jogins raft passed Hell Gate through the eastern channel a few minutes after 12 o'clock and passed down the East River on the west side of Blackwells Island in tow of seven tugs. The leading tug had a very liberal length of hawsers and the others were made fast to the raft, three on each side. Little excitement was caused by the passage of the raft through the gate, but the shores were well lined with people, all of whom seemed disappointed. From the shore the raft looked like a gigantic whale or a big ship, bottom up. There was apparently a great deal more of it below the surface than above, and from the ship-like shape of it and the submergence apparently of the ends, it did not look nearly as long as it was reported to be. Several men were seen walking about on the raft as it passed through the gate, and down the East River bound for Brooklyn and travelling about two miles an hour.

Blaine's Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Blaine will leave New York on Monday morning. The train will make stops at Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden, and Hartford in Connecticut, and at Springfield, Worcester and South Farmingham in Massachusetts. The people at these places propose to meet him at the stations and add their greeting to the cordial welcome that has already been given him. He will remain in Boston on Monday p.m. and leave for Maine on Tuesday a.m. On the afternoon of Aug. 15th Blaine will address a Republican mass meeting at Portland, Maine.

Garrett Improving.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Robert J. Garret's condition is favorable. He passed a comparatively good day, dropping occasionally into natural and refreshing naps and awaking quietly. It was also stated that a marked improvement has occurred in his condition since Sunday.

More Bridge Jumpers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Oscar Engels, aged 23, of 52 Summer avenue, Brooklyn, and John Jacobs, aged 28, of 137 Bayard street, New York, were arrested this afternoon while attempting to jump from the East river bridge. Both seemed demented and are locked up pending examination before the Brooklyn justice.

A Murderer at Bay.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Aug. 11.—For the past forty-eight hours the city has been in an uproar of excitement. On Friday night a drayman who assaulted the 6-year-old daughter of F. J. Pine, a prominent merchant, was tarred, feathered and whipped. To-night Mr. Pine was shot and instantly killed by Frank Gallop, a desperate character. Gallop escaped to his house in the outskirts of the city where he was surrounded by officers. The house was dark, the windows all closed and securely fastened, and the doors strongly barricaded. While the officers were attempting to effect an entrance Gallop opened fire on the crowd from an open window. Two officers were killed and several wounded. Gallop used a Winchester and was plentifully supplied with ammunition. The militia has been called out and unless Gallop surrenders the house will be fired. If he surrenders he will be lynched.

Later—The mob succeeded in capturing Gallop and lynched him by hanging him to a tree at midnight.

Killed His Young Wife.

SANTA CRUZ, Cala., Aug. 11.—Seach Field, a resident of Scott Valley, some miles from this place, shot and killed his wife and mortally wounded himself this morning. Particulars meagre. Field is 56 years and his wife 21 years. He stole her away from her parents four years ago in Alpine county, near the Nevada line. He was shiftless and lazy, and also drank. He has been living with his brother who supported him for the past few months. He was afraid she would leave him is the supposed cause of the murder.

Shot His Sweetheart.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—At Plainsville, twelve miles west of this city this afternoon, Geo. Bradley, aged 23, shot his sweetheart Lillie Potter, aged 17, and then shot himself. The affair occurred at the girl's home on Broad street. Both were alive at 9 p. m., but it is not believed either can live.

Drowned While Bathing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Norman J. Fake, 18 years old, nephew of Agricultural Commissioner Coleman, was drowned while bathing in the Potomac River this afternoon. The body was recovered and will to-morrow be conveyed to his home at Richfield Springs, New York. Fake was employed as chemist in the Agricultural department.

Sheridan's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—General Sheridan was buried to-day at Arlington Cemetery with military honors. After the service in St. Matthew's Church, Cardinal Gibbons preached the funeral sermon. The president and wife, Mrs. Sheridan, the cabinet and foreign ambassadors were present.

Awful Calamity.

VALPARAISO (*via* Galveston), Aug. 11.—The reservoir belonging to the Menas brewery, burst at 8:30 this morning. The principal streets of the city were flooded and traffic is suspended. It is supposed upward of two hundred persons were drowned.

Negro Lynched.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.—Amos Miller, colored, who committed rape upon a white woman last June, was taken from the court house at Franklin yesterday morning by a mob and hanged to the front porch of that building. An argument for a change of venue was in progress at the time.

Crushed to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Victor Patro, laborer, 30 years of age, was crushed to death to-day by descending an elevator in the rolling mills.

Dr. Fowell's Trial.

REDWOOD CITY, Cala., Aug. 11.—The second trial of Dr. L. S. Powell for the murder of editor Smith commences next Monday.

Trouble With the Sioux.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A *News* special from Aberdeen says: Reports of the impolitic and threatening policy of the commissioner in treating with the Sioux Indians at Standing Rock, find confirmation here. It is learned that an officer from Fort Yates, who passed through Aberdeen early last week just after the first conference at which he was present, secretly expressed an opinion to a friend, that the Indians would never sign the treaty unless different tactics were adopted. He also declared that Judge White in his opening speech to the council after defining the terms of the treaty, told the Indians that they must sign or the government would take the lands without compensation and employ soldiers to scatter them among the reservations in different parts of the west. The officer said that when this threat was made, through the interpreter, the chiefs manifested their anger, by grunts and fierce gestures.

Maxwell's Farewell Letter.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—A farewell letter from Maxwell to his mother and sister, made public to-day, is as follows:

"My Darling Mother and Sister,—I cannot part from you without again bidding you farewell. I have tried again and again to write to you but my heart was too full of love for you to permit me to express my thoughts and even now I am but partially able to do so. It is, I know, a severe blow both to you and to me, and the only consolation we can have is in the fact is that it is the will of the Almighty, and for His own wise purpose He see it to be for the best. Father Tehan will call and see you. He spent the greater part of the night with me and gave me the greatest comfort. Now, my darling mother and sister, try to bear up as well as you can. Remember that the parting is only for a time and that I am merely gone before and hope to meet you all hereafter where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. God bless and preserve you all is the final prayer of your loving son and brother.

P. S. Give my fondest love to father, George, Aunt Jule and all my relations.

(Signed) H. M. B.

St. Louis, Aug. 10th, 1888."

Mrs. Brooks and daughter have not yet fully determined when they will embark for home.

A Wharf Caves In.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—John A. Smith's lumber wharf at the foot of Locust street on the west side of the Schuylkill river caved in to-night, precipitating three million feet of lumber, valued at $40,000, into the river. The wharf, 200 feet in length and fifty in width, cost $80,000 and is a total wreck.

CABLE NEWS.

The Parnell Commission Bill Passes the Third Reading in the House of Lords.

Anarchist Rising Prevented in Paris by the Seizure of One Thousand Revolvers.

Parnell Intends to Have His Case Against the "Times" Tried in the Scotch Courts.

Parnell Will Try Scotch Law.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Arrestments were served to-day upon Edinburgh news agents, for £20 each at the instance of Parnell in his proceedings against the proprietor and printer of the *Times*. This action was taken for the purpose of founding a jurisdiction in Southern Scotland. The issuance of arrestments is a practice in Scotch law to enable foreigners to sue before Scatch tribunals, hence it is obvious that Parnell intends to prosecute the *Times* in the Scotch courts.

O'Kelly's Sentence.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons Jno. O'Conner and Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor made speeches in reference to the case of Mr. James O'Kelly, member of parliament, who was sentenced at Boyle, County Roscommon, yesterday to four months' imprisonment. They protested against his arbitrary arrest and declared his trial was conducted by a Star chamber court constituted by an iniquitous law, and denounced his imprisonment.

Justice Day's Integrity.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Previous to the adjournment of the House of Commons, W. H. Smith read a letter which John Morley had received from Gen. Buller, praising the integrity and disregard of politics observed by Justice Day when they sat together as members of the Belfast commission. Morley and Sir Wm. Harcourt have become vice-presidents of the Home Rule union.

A Short Mourning.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Mr. Jas. Whistler, the artist, married to-day the widow of Geo. Godwin, architect, who died in January last.

Passed in the Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Parnell Commission Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords to-day.

The French Strikes.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The strikers at a large meeting held to-night decided to continue the strike in view of the contractor submitting the question at issue to municipal arbitrators. Nevertheless many of the strikers are beginning to weary of the contest. The striking masons have resumed work, and it is probable that others will follow their example. Forty of the persons arrested for rioting on the occasion of the funeral of General Endes were condemned to-day to terms of imprisonment varying from two weeks to three months.

Anarchist Rising Prevented.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Revolutionary proclamations have been seized at the house of Soudey, the anarchist leader who was arrested during the riot of Wednesday on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Endes. It is rumored that the anarchists had secreted a thousand revolvers in the labor exchange and the government only prevented a rising by the seizure of the exchange.

The Police Censured.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A majority of the Paris municipality have written an open letter to the press censuring the police for acts of violence on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Endes.

Awarded a Medal.

MUNICH, Aug. 11.—A first class prize medal has been awarded by the jury of the art exhibition here to the American painter Garimilcher.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Uneasiness as to the Disposal of Bulgaria and its Importance to Constantinople.

Russian Omnipotence on the Danube and the Northern Coast of Asia Minor.

Austria will Never Accept the Czar's Occupation of Constantinople Unless Through Defeat.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The declarations of Bismarck in the *Nord-ost Zeitung* and of Salisbury at the Mansion House dinner Wednesday respecting the peace of Europe, have created some uneasiness in the minds of Vienna politicians as to the disposal of Bulgaria, and have caused renewed discussion at various capitals of the perennial question of its importance to Constantinople. Austrian statesmen have taken the field against those German and English who have maintained that after all Constantinople did not matter. The German idea which they combat is that possession of Constantinople would divert Russia from Europe and give her new tasks in Asia Minor; that Russia could only obtain it as the price of an important concession to Austria, meaning Salonica, and that a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean would never seriously count. The English view to which Austria takes exception is that possession of Constantinople would divert Russia from the control of Asia and turn her on Europe; that the presence of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean would be rather welcome than otherwise, since it would give England a chance of inflicting a blow which Russia would feel in case of war, and that as far as the Allician peninsula is concerned, that is Austria's affair. Against these views Austria represents

THE DICTUM OF NAPOLEON,

"Russia at Constantinople, never! It would mean the Empire of the world," and a similar saying of Thiers, "that if Russia ever got one foot in Constantinople and the other in Copenhagen, European civilization and European liberty might emigrate to America. That would mean Russian omnipotence on the Danube and the northern coast of Asia Minor. It would be simply impossible to get at her and she would overrun the whole of Asia Minor. This point of vantage would also make Russia the real arbitrator of the Balkan states from the Aegean to the Adriatic, and Austria would find her position south of the Danube untenable. As regards Austria it is not believed that she will ever positively accept, even at the price of Salonica, Russian occupation of Constantinople, except after an overwhelming defeat. Constantinople can never be anything but the capital." If Russia ever gets it St. Petersburg and Moscow will become Province cities. In other words, Russia can only make herself mistress of Constantinople by ceasing to be Russia. The assurance of the *National Zeitung*, that Bismarck is satisfied that the Emperor's visit to the Czar will have the effect of maintaining peace for years, has lessoned talk of war, but it still seems opportune to consider the state of Europe with reference, not to its military resources, but to its political and social condition. For some years the relations between the powers have been unsatisfactory; that not only statesmen and diplomists, but even merchants and manufacturers, have had to keep constantly in mind the eventuality of a great international conflict. In a period of such uneasiness, many conditions are forgotten which in normal times would be felt. The political development of Germany, through the accession of William II., will mark the beginning of a new era. The public utterances with which the Emperor began his reign, laid down with perhaps more emphasis than distinctness the general nature of the constitutional programme adopted. But the phrases used in his proclamation and in his speeches to the imperial and Prussian Diet, will hardly be understood except by those who know something of the history of German constitutions. A brief examination of the German charters, and the nature of their origin, throws considerable light on the scope of

THE EMPEROR'S POLICY,

in regard to constitutional affairs. The Prussian constitution dates from the revolution of 1848. King Frederick William IV, after much hesitation and trifling with the popular movement, called the national assembly to discuss the constitution. The assembly proved itself anything but docile and neglected the draft laid down by the ministry, whereupon the king, of his own act, granted the constitution which still subsists. This document lays down abstract principles, among others that all Prussians are equal before law; that freedom of person is guaranteed, and that home is inviolable; but it could hardly be said to contain provisions for securing these boons to the subjects. The essential part of the charter is that which gives the king the executive power, the appointment of ministers, and the command of the army, while he shares with the chambers the right of legislation over which he has a veto. The theory of this constitution was that the king, out of the plenitude of his authority, could yield to the chambers and the people just so much authority as the letter of the charter desires. The interpretation put upon the constitution by King William I. in the early years of his reign enabled him to govern according to his own views, irrespective of the protests of parliament. The conservative party, of which Bismarck, in the years that immediately followed the publication of the constitution, was chief spokesman, regretted that the king had given away any of his rights, and the practice since 1848 has been to guard against any further inroads upon the royal prerogatives. William II., in his address to the Prussian Diet, gave a solemn pledge to respect and maintain the constitution, and having done so gave a brief exhibition of his views to the effect that like William I he regarded the charter of 1848 as marking the limit of Prussian constitutionalism. The constitution of the German Empire, based upon that North German confederation of 1867, was in many respects the result of gradual growth, and as such did justice to historical claims that could not easily be passed over. The working of the constitution for seventeen years has shown that many of the expectations formed at its foundation were delusive. Legislation requires the agreement of majorities in the federal council and in the Reichstag; but a change in the constitution is inadmissable if opposed by fourteen votes in the councils. Prussia alone has seventeen votes, so that the Emperor, who asking of Prussia, disposes of these votes, can at all times prevent a constitutional change. The Emperor thus has the power of preventing legislation for he alone is empowered to publish law and no law is valid until published.

THEY WERE LEFT TO PERISH.

Immigrants Die of Exposure in Alaska—Deserted by the Italian Agent, who Robbed Them—Fifteen Succumb at Last to Hunger and Cold.

The people of the Italian quarter in Chicago are excited over the reported return to Chicago of a person they have long desired to see. They swear by all the saints in the Italian calendar that if he has come back they will have his blood. One night recently a lot of Italian women saw him, or a man they thought looked like him. They pounced upon him with their bare hands, and would have torn him to pieces then and there if the patrol wagon had not driven up just then, scattered them right and left, and rescued the object of their hatred. The reason for this animosity, as they tell it themselves, is this: He is an Italian employment agent, formerly in good circumstances. Lately he has been engaged in hiring contract laborers among his countrymen for the railroads. Last fall he met a man from Alaska who was in Chicago trying to hire laborers for the Treadwell mine in that territory. The agent volunteered his services and collected thirty Italians, who were to work in the mines under his command. They signed a contract by which they were to get $2 a day, food and lodging. The agent was to be their interpreter and leader. Most of the Italians left families at home. For a long time nothing was heard of them. In June letters came from the survivors of the expedition, who had worked their way back as far as this province. They said that about two months after they reached Alaska, the agent deserted them, taking all their money, the wages due them and their effects of any value. They were left penniless, half clad and without means of communicating with the people around them, for not one of them could speak a word of English. Fifteen of the party died from exposure, most of them while trying to work their way back to Chicago. Ten of these had left families. The rest succeeded in reaching British Columbia, where they got work on the railroad.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Three Survey Parties will Commence Work on the Southern Railway Location To-morrow.

The Sockeye Salmon Run Over for the Season—Boats Get an Average Now of Only Twelve Fish Each—Re-Opening of the Public and High Schools.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 11.—The location of the New Westminster Southern railway is progressing rapidly. There will be three survey parties at work on it on Monday.

The public and high schools open on Monday. H. M. Stramberg, B.A., is expected to arrive from the east in time to resume his duties as principal of the high school.

The cannery men consider the sockeye salmon run over for the season. The boats came in this morning with an average of only 12 fish each.

MEETING OF THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At the recent meeting in London of the proprietors of the Bank of British Columbia, particulars of which appeared in THE COLONIST yesterday morning, the following colloquy ensued at the close of the chairman's remarks:

Mr. Taunton: I should like to ask whether the English directors ever visit any of the various branches mentioned in the last balance sheet, or whether we are entirely dependent on the managers' reports? I should also like to ask whether the directors are aware of the nature of the Indian rising in British Columbia reported in the papers? and whether it is likely to affect in any way the financial position of the Bank in Victoria? Further, may I ask whether the 3 per cent. Consols and Canadian Government 4 per cent. bonds are entered in the last balance sheet at the cost price or the market price?

The Chairman:—In regard to the question respecting visiting the branches, I must confess it is r