THIS EVENING'S MEETING.

This evening at the city hall is to be held a public meeting to consider the question of placing further restrictions on Asiatic immigration. Judging from the amount of discussion this question has evoked during the past few weeks, than the first. it is reasonable to expect that the meeting will be well attended, and there seems to be no doubt as to what opinions will prevail. Victorians have had exceptionally good opportunities to judge of the influence which Asiaric immigration has exerted on the fortunes of this province so far and to estimate the influence which it is likely to exert in the future if no check is placed upon it. It is for them to say this evening whether they will assist in providing such a check as will be likely to prove effectual. The movement has been vigorously supported in other parts of the province, which have certainly no better cause to support it than has this city. If all parts of the province unite in a vigorous demand, the parliament of the Dominion will be likely to give heed to it, though all that is wanted may not be granted at once. There is not much need to argue for restriction, for, as said before, there are practically no arguments on the other side except those which appeal to the selfishness of a few. But the aim should be kept in view of securing united and vigorous action against the evil.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

Last evening's meeting undoubtedly pronounced the opinion of the majority in Victoria when it approved the petitions to parliament asking for further restrictions on Asiatic immigration. It is reasonable to expect that these petitions will be largely signed here, and that the sentiment of the public will thus be emphatically made known to the legislators at Ottawa. The latter can hardly refuse the request for restriction if it is joined in by the large majorny of the people of this province, who have every right to ask for so reasonable a measure of self-protection. The people of the other provinces have no practical experience to tell them the extent of the evil which threatens; herefore the greater is the need for an earnest and emphatic expression of opinion from Biritsh Columbia. The steps necessary towards this are not simple; all that is needed is to give every facility for the attachment of signatures to the petitions and doubtless the citizens will give their attention to the matter.

### SHARE LIABILITY.

Another contribution to the mining stock discussion has been made by Mr. J. A. Forin, of Rossland, who writes as follows to the World:

"My attention has been drawn to a letter from Judge Turner of Spokane which appeared in your issue of the tion fixed by the owners and fully paid up stock issued in payment for it. He to point out that there is one part of the statutes of Washington State which he has overlooked and which is causing considerable uneasiness in our minds when advising on the status of companies organized as he there explains. Washington provides for the incorporation of companies, as Judge Turner has fully explained, and paid up shares may be issued for the mining claim to any amount according as the owners place est in the South, and this disparity referring to that section you will see that it only provides for the sale in this 'interest in any mining claim in this state.' You can easily understand the contention that this statute does not apply to any mining claim in the province of British Columbia, unless section 1588 has been amended. If also increase. it has not been amended it is quite clear that any interest in a claim in British Columbia cannot be bought or company organized, as the Washington companies purport to be, for buying claims in Britthis section of the statutes by paid up The remedy for this condition of affairs, which there is no denying is most serious and threatening, is to amend our statutes dealing with companies by inserting a clause allowing the directors from time to time to sell and dispose of fully paid up and non-assessable shares at a less sum than the face value whenever they may be authorized by the majority of the shareholders of the company, and further providing that the shares so issued should not be liable for or charged with the payment of any debts due by the company. A somewhat similar clause has been inserted in several of the special acts incorporating mining companies in this province, and certainly if that privilege is extended to companies who have capital to obtain a special act it should be granted to the public. At present there is great uncertainty as to the liability of any sharebia, and if the matter were tested in our courts and it should be decided, as it probably would be, that the shareholders were liable for any debts incurred by the company for work done in British Columbia, it would cause a collapse in mining shares of companies incorporated in Washington. You will agree with me that it is better to have proper restrictions protecting the public when

much preferable." It would be rather presumptive for a layman to give an opinion as to what is or is not the law on the subject, but when lawyers differ it seems perfectly safe to subscribe to the dictum that there is "great uncertainty." And, nawe must conclude that there is a neces-

the same time, if by a slight amend-

cumstance remains to give rise to doubt, namely the tendency of our present lethought will obtrude itself that if the last state of the law would be worse

BEGIN AT HOME.

British Columbians may be forgiven if they refuse to consider what the British government will say or do in regard to the question of Asiatic immigration. They have to look to their own interests and consider what affects their own welfare. If it is an injury to this province that Chinese and Japanese laborers should be allowed to flock in here practically without restraint the people of the province should endeavor to have the evil stopped at once. It would be insensate folly for them to try and place obstacles in their own road towards what they consider the proper goal. It other people chance to be affected by any efforts made in this direction it is for them to advance objections. For the present there appear to be no objections to the course proposed except from a few who are actuated by selfish motives. All this talk of imperial considerations is evidently but a cleak for considerations of a different kind. If a man is afflicted with a cancer it would be ratther silly to try and dissuade him from its removal because he might offend somebody else by getting rid of it.

CITY WARDS.

The proposal made by Alderman Marchant for the redistribution of the wards in the city is a most reasonable one. and we hope every member of the civic council will endorse it. Whoever is responsible for the present arrangement we do not know, but it is certain that it is both unjust and unfair. The statute, section 24 of the municipal act, requires that the city shall be divided into wards as nearly as possible upon the basis of the assessed value. No account whatever must necessarily be taken of the population, number of electors, nor of the size of the wards, the only qualification is that of assessed Now this is contrary to the spirit of all modern legislation. Practically all statesmen recognize the principle that one man's vote is as good as another's, and the true legislator would endeavor so to distribute the wards, equalize as nearly as possible the num- tion. ber of electors to each representative. In the division of the wards of Victoria this principle is entirely lost sight of. If it is wise to retain the principle of "assessed value" it can be harmonized with the principle of population.

A glance at the map of the city will show that the north ward is as large as the other two wards put together. 19th inst., dealing with the mining laws | Evidently the person who arranged the of the State of Washington, in which he present wards did it in as summary a explains that under those laws mining fashion as possible. He first took out property may be bought at any valuesufficient of the most valuable land and buildings from the most central and choicest part of the city, and called it ily as a result of the recent elections. ed in forming these corporations. I beg the Central Ward, and the other two Even Son-in-Law Cameron is looking wards fell by chance to the north and for another job.

south of these lines .. If the figures furnished by Alderman doubt but what they are—then the Section 1588 of the Codified Statutes of North Ward is eight times as large as House. the Central, and the South Ward is five times as large. The assessed value is the largest in the Central, and smallthe valuation on their property, but by would remain for many years. For if the outskirts of the city should increase in value it is certain that the inner section would also increase; or in other words if the North and South Wards should increase in assessed value, the Central Ward would in the same ratio

Whether it is wisest to make three, our or more wards we do not care to discuss. Our impression is that a smaller council might be more effective for ish Columbia and paying for them under | work, and we would favor proposals to this end, but those who have served in the council would probably be more fitted to judge. The present inequitable, unjust and unwise arrangement ought, however, to be swept away, and the council that accomplishes this will do a of the blood is often not satisfied with work deserving the gratitude of all those who believe in our municipal institutions.

The Australian correspondent of the Monetary Times writes the following paragraph of interest to British Columbians: "The drought of last season caused a loss of thirteen million sheen and lambs. Rain has fallen abundantly, but too late to start the grass for a good clip this year, and wool has failen five per cent. in value instead of rising, as was hoped. That the past ralists of holders in American companies who this land are not disheartened by their operate mining claims in British Colum- troubles is evident by the fact that at the 'recent sheep breeders' annual sale, held here last week, 1,600 guineas were paid for a merino ram, and others brought several hundred. Eight thousand dollars for a bit of wool and mutton is not a bad figure. It is three thousand dollars more than was ever paid here before. The practical side of this fact is that these high-priced sheep My limbs straightened out and I threw dealing with these companies, but, at were bred in Tasmania, which has billsment of our own laws we can organize and a climate not materially different and control mining companies under the from that of parts of British Columbia, taws of British Columbia, it would be Might not merino breeding be entered upon there with prospects of exporting choice animals to Australia? Of course it is not everybody that knows how to breed hundred guinea, much less sixteen hundred guinea, rams."

The conclusion of the correspondence turally, when there is great uncertainty between the governor-general and the Tupper ministry is thus reported: sity for some legislation that will re- "Holding these views, Sir Charles Tupmove the uncertainty. Only one cir- per said no recourse was left to him

than to tender the resignations of himself and his colleagues." From which gislature to mix and muddle whatever one is naturally led to infer that if Lord it attempts to make clear. The painful Aberdeen had allowed Sir Charles and his colleagues their own way they would house went to work on the problem the have paid no attention to the judgment pronounced by the people on the 23rd of June. A good deal has been said about Sir Charles' fondness for office, but the public would hardly have supposed that a kick from the governor- Sir general as well as from the people was necessary to make him let go.

> The Chilliwack Progress has the following anecdote: "While a celebrated Indian chief was loading some hay in his field, near Chilliwack, the other day, his team bolted, throwing the dusky warrior off the load and smashing things up generally. The old man calmly viewed the wreck, then quietly struck a match and lighted-not his pipe, but the hay, cremating the whole crop, thus scoring one against the team for next the mace with the speaker sitting in awwinter, and showing his utter indiffer- ful grandeur in the chair, without the ence to such a triffing episode." That celebrated Indian chief was in much the same frame of mind as the Colonist is

Having made it clear that he is opposed to Chinese labor, Mr. Helmcken leagues in the provincial legislature and speech from the throne contained the men he supports for the Dominion house. If they could be converted there would be a few canneries, railways and

There was a good deal of truth in what Ald. Macmillan said about Victorians electing men to parliament with the idea that they would solve the Chinese question, only to find when they got there that they devoted most of their positions, forgetting all about the Chinese and the workingmen.

Col. Prior seems to find it easier to ask questions of the present government than he did of the past. Was he afraid of Tupper & Co., or did the close shave he received at the recent elections warn him that he had better do something for his constituents before he faces them again?

After having used every scheme fair, to defeat Hon. Mr. Paterson, the Conservative party, through its organs, turns like a whipped boy and charges counties or electoral districts as to the Liberals with bribery and corrup-

> As was to be expected, the opposition They have spared his nose, but declined to make him leader of the party.

> If every man present at last evening's meeting would make it a point not to employ Chinamen or buy anything from one directly or indirectly, the Chinese question would be partly solved.

made in the income of the Tupper fam-

Mr. Helmcken should endeavor to in-Marchant are correct-and we have no duce his friend Mr. Earle to introduce anti-Chinese legislation in the Dominion

> Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition. Wonder how he likes the

Col. Prior succeeded very well in his endeavor to gather information regarding some British Columbia matters. The promptness of action indicated by Hon. Mr. Davies' answer must have isfied with the statement that the government had not needed any spur from

## Cripple

mercy upon its victims. This demon progressive modern thought, and will causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation to the campaign in North Grey as conwas contemplated. I had rheumatism in | ducted by the Conservatives at the premy legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost ap- sent moment, and characterized it in an petite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. stration. hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN usual on HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

# Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier: All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mr. McInnes' Speech in Moving the Adoption of the Address in Reply.

> Chas. Tupper Has Received New Light on the Manitoba School Question.

(Montreal Witness Report.) Ottawa, Aug. 25.-The real business of parliament began yesterday. was unusual public interest in the debate on the address. The galleries were crowded. The floor of the house was well filled and the new faces were so many that a stranger wandered on the floor among the members and around

sergeant-at-arms taking notice of the Mr. McInnes, the member for Vancouver district, one of the youngest, if not the youngest member in the house. was entrusted with the task of making the motion. The mover of such a motion is generally regarded as the spokesshould now turn his attention to his col- man of the house, but in this case the very little and the programme of the session being confined to the supplies. the utterances of the mover were devoid of that importance which usually collieries in which Chinese would not attaches to them. His speech did not meet with universal approval even from his own side. He made the mistake of confining his remarks to the province from which he hailed. Nevertheless, he made a vigorous speech, fairly well delivered, and made some rather good points, and aside from one rather unfortunate expression, might claim to have fairly well discharged his duty. time to an endeavor to better their own He took his selection as mover as a compliment to British Columbia and as an earnest of what the government intended to do for that western country, a country that had endured hardships under the Conservative policy, which had at one time been in the interests of the great west, but which of late years had fallen away from its high ideals. He praised the resources of British Columbia, mineral, forest and fisheries and urged the government to establish a mint there where the precious metals were found in abundance. He alluded to the suggestion that a department of mines should be established and found known in political warfare, fair and un- in it a channel for the entrance into the cabinet of a representative from that province. He went on to urge the rights of the province to cabinet representation in any event, which was attach. "It will," he added, "be much rather peculiar line for the mover of the address to take. He expressed the hope that the house would frown on the importation of the hordes of Chinese party has got even with Hugh John for coolies, but did not dwell on that subfailing to defeat Hon. Mr. Paterson. ject. He pronounced the opportunities and advantages of this country to be enormous. He went on to look at the matter philosophically and took the deluge of applications received by every member from men of culture and education and ability for miserable positions in the public service as an index of the position the Conservative policy had brought the country into. This was greeted with laughter from the Opposi-Perfectly awful, the cut that has been | tion. The evil of monopoly was a theme upon which he grew eloquent and charged the late government with having aggravated it by giving away our heritage of land in the West, and said that they had been taught that even if they had the right to rule, they had no right to ruin. He cited the reluctance of the government to resign after defeat as an exhibition of lust of power. Whether it was constitutional or it appeared to him to be most indecent. He defined Liberalism as meaning that every man was entitled to equal treatment at the hands of the state. This 'We wear.' was true democracy. said, "neither red shirts nor daggers, but we see a condition of society that was becoming strained, and if those who were suffering from enforced poyerty to-day were not relieved, that relief will be exacted in the streets. This was pretty radical talk for the been extremely pleasing to the colonel, house of commons, and was greeted though perhaps he was not so well sat- with "Oh, oh," from the opposition. The people were entitled to receive rights which were founded in justice quite as much as others to receive rights purchased by dollars. Touching on school question he expresed gratification that the administration was bound to settle the matter, and conciliation was the only method. He went on: "That settlement when finaly reached will be

in accordance with the Liberal princip les of provincial rights, in harmony with not in any way violate the principle of self-government in this country,' This was the only really significant utterance of the mover, being evidently in spired by the government and gives the keynote to the basis of settlement recently negotiated at Ottawa. He made a political attack upon the late government for their conduct in regard to this question and dilated upon the iniquity of the Conservatives in willing to dis rupt the country for the sake of retaining office and making political capital out of the school question. He pointed epigram to be the ungodly use of godly influences. He evoked cheers by alluding to the tendency of the Conservatives to malign a great province which they could not deceive and had failed to conquer. Their cry now was French dom ination. He declared that the Liberals had been successful because they had the support of the young element of the country, and closed with a peroration expressing confidence in the new admini-

Mr. Lemieux delivered an eloquent away my crutches. I am now stout and and charming speech in seconding the

Sir Charles Tupper rose to convey the usual opposition criticism and was cheered by his supporters. He characterized the speech of Mr. McInnes as aggressive, and though this should have commended itself to a militant member named Tupper he regretted that on this account he could not congratulate him. Coming to the question of the hour Sir Charles declared that Mr. Laurier had obtained power without securing a majority on any of the great issues of the recent campaign. While tendering Mr. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c. Laurier his personal congratulations he affected to regret the mode he had adopt-

od to maintain that position. The opposition leader undertook to show that the Liberal's bad obscured the issue on the trade question. These bad the trade question. the trade question. He recited the victories of the National Policy and Charles Tupper himself. Mr. ted speeches by Sir Cartwright and Mr. Davies directed against the protective principle. Laurier's utterance in regard to his fiscal policy were also quoted at some hon gentleman would have any dreary length, but Sir Charles aimed to for a heavy meal at this mome show that in this campaign the Liberals | the tariff question, Mr. Laurier had forsaken their hostility to manufac- lightly. All tariff revisions turers and declared that they would assist the great industries. Passing to lance. They must avoid this, the school question, to the introduction of which Sir Charles attributed the defeat of the late government, he read Mr. Laurier's declaration against coercion as opposed to the late govern. | dangerous to commercial life, ment's desire to pass an act in accordance with the decision of the privy coun-He went on to assert that Mr. Laurier appealed to Ontario on the ground of provincial autonomy, and in Quebec stated that if conciliation failed he would use the provisions of the constitution in their entirety. A majority in parliament obtained by such means was not fairly obtained, and on this question the government represented a inerity. Here the premier and his coleagues laughed good-naturedly. Since the elections Mr. Laurier had declared, at St. Johns, that the only means of settling this question was conciliation. Sir Charles quoted this, but with what object he did not explain. He noticed what he termed a charge made by Mr. Laurier against him, that he had sought to set race against race and creed against creed, and repudiated it as something against which his whole public life of 41 years bore testimony. He could not do it, nor did he ever stoop so low. He denied that he ever appealed to the electors to reject Mr. Laurier because he was a French-Canadian and a Catholic. What he did was to appeal to his own followers. He said to them: "Will you turn your back upon me, upon our party and return to power a French-Canadian and Catholic who says he will do more?" He declared the Liberal victory to have been a triumph of race and not of policy. Quebec had been a great disappointment to him. (Ministerial laughter.) He repudiated the charge that he had ever made any bargain with the bishops. He had never seen one of the bishops nor communicated with one since his return to

this country. The opposition leader pro-

more difficult in the future to induce gentlemen to sacrifice their own judgments to some extent and the feelings of their constituents to maintain a policy, which, when subjected to the test of actual experience, is not found to be thought of that importance that was reviously supposed." These confessions seemed to amuse the ministerialists, who cried 'hear, hear.' Sir Charles declared that his desire was as strong as ever to see equal justice to all, irrespective of race and creed. After this Delphic utterance Sir Charles rejoiced that the responsibility was now shifted from his shoulders to those of Mr. Laurier and he would at all times contribute to the early and speedy settlement of Mr. Cameron was informed by the question. He attacked Mr. Laurier | Laurier that it was not the intention for giving his views on the relations be- the government during the present se tween Canada and the United States in an interview which was published in the Chicago Record recently, and yet the ing, as far as practicable, that the se first minister refused to give his views Charles was amazed at it. It was un- tracted, beyond the expected length, the patriotic to commit himself to such statements to the representatives of a able to consider the franchise ac foreign press. He denied the charge (Opposition laughter.) that the Conservative party had been unfriendly to the United States. He went back to the Chamberlain treaty of 1888 to prove the desire of the late government to cultivate friendly relations, and it ended in the modus vivendi. He from Mr. James Huddart. The objected to Mr. Laurier's utterances in interview on the waterways, and gations before taking final action in bonding system. "Give us free trade, matter. strike down industries at a blow if you will, but the uncertainty of delay in dealing with the tariff will be worse. Such was Sir Charles' opening refrence to the question of tariff revision. The country should know before this house rose what the policy of the government on this subject was to be. He implored the government to let the country know. What had the minister of justice who, as premier of Ontario, had supplemented the iron protection of the Dominion government, to say? The government should disclose frankly what the people had to hope for or to fear. He hoped the premier would continue as in the late campaign to throw behind him all his wild free trade rhodomontade, and then the opposition would go forward hand in hand with the opposite side of the house. On resuming his seat Sir Charles was well cheered by his support-On rising to reply the premier was

the source from which it came. The non, gentleman had left a high position to come to Canada and lead the government. Like Caesar he came and saw but unlike Caesar, he did not conquer. Laurier told Sir Charles that he evidently did not realize yet that an earthquake had passed over this courtry on June 23, and he talked of the Liberals not having a majority. "Well. sir," exclaimed the premier, "I will not go minutely into that, but there the hon, gentlemen sit and here we sit." This reply produced great ministerialist cheering. If the Liberals were in the minority at the polls although in a majority in the house, what became of the gerrymander? He counted on finding no objection to the government's policy of repealing the gerrymander. The people had turned out the government because of their bad policy, extravagance, corruption and because upon a delicate question the late government appealed not to the intelligence of the consciences of the people but to their prejudices, thus creating upon the better element of their party distrust. It was a twice blesesd day, Mr. Laurier exclaimed, when the people rebuked these appeals. He contrasted the cangor of his interview with the Chicago Record with the dishonesty of Sir Charles Tupper in

oudly cheered. He took no exception to

the tone of Sir Charle's speceh. In

deed, he considered it mild in view of

tions had brought us to the commercial war, according Richard raised a laugh by noticing Sir Tupper's objection to the Mr. anything in the speceh from the and saying: "I did not suppose th hon, gentleman would have any country to some commercial the effects of a protective tariff

produce a high pressure atmost a sudden disturbance of would endanger natural life determined to reform the tariff the ernment must do it thoughtful after deep and anxious con and in a single measure. The reference to the school quest weighty and important and nificance. We had, he said provision in our constitution, ent with the underlying pr that constitution. That appear to a court, it was not judi tical, and the right of the thorities to determine that to be exercised not only for of the minority interested good and welfare of the Car ple as a whole. This was th terrretation of the constitution pelate power would only be in the last resort. The first government did when they office was to ask the Manito ment to negotiate and they sen torney-general. All he could that he had every reason to be when again this parliament this question shall be settled s to all parties. (Cheers.) Mr. went on: "I know full well the settlement we can make, however fair or meritorious it may be, demned in advance by those men who are ready to exact pound of flesh, even if they have it out of the very heart of the men who to-day are sharpening knives in order to obtain, if upon the bleeding corpse of th try, not justice, not satisfaction revenge. I do not expect to them, but I expect to satisfy all thinking men,-all men willing to upon the altar of their country sacrifice of opinion and pref ceeded to make a confession which When the appeal to a spirit of ge sounded richly humorous in the light of ity is made to united Canada, sir, th the recent political history of Canada. shall be from all classes a clear, He said: "I confess that I entirely overtakable response." (Cheers.) He rated the importance of this school on to arraign Sir Charles Tuppe question. In the light of what has his friends for stirring up racial occurred I frankly admit I greatly overligious discord and went into the rated the importance of remedial legisstory of campaign utterances. H lation." 'A large portion of those specused Sir Charles Tupper of cially interested in religious instruction Mr. Taylor, the Conservative wh in the schools had not attached that North Grey to cry Quebec rule importance to it they were supposed to French domination, rose and disclaimed doing so. Pity said Mr. Laurier, the hon. gent did not make the disclaimer eight di To-morrow is polling day. ago. Laurier closed with the declaration there was no question of the don of any race. The government app

to all classes with the aim of making Canada one country. It was now a quarter past ten and Mr. Foster moved the adjournment the debate which was carried. house adjourned after references to the deaths of Sir David Macpherson and Mr. Clark of North Grey. The fallowing questions were

and answered in the routine proceed sion to introduce a bill to repeal th present franchise act, the intention b sion should be short and expedition the parliament of Canada. Sir Should, however, the session be progovernment might then think it adv

Sir Richard Cartwright answeri Mr. Langelier, said that two tender had been received for fast steam service between Canada and El one from the Allan Line and the ment proposed to make further inv

Mr. Laurier informed Mr. Langelie that it was not the intention of the go ernment to build a bridge in front Quebec to connect the Intercoloni wi'h the C.P.R., the government had no application before them for aid for such an enterprise.

Sir Charles Tupper called attention ! the report of Mr. Laurier's speech livered in Montreal on Jan. 22, 1895, which he claimed that under a rever tariff all raw material should be He asked if the report were correct Mr. Laurier replied, hon. friend that notwithstanding desire I have to oblige him, I am a I shall not be able to gratify his ra fastidious curiosity. I am forced make the painful admission that memory, which I had the weaknes suppose was pretty good, is not equ the task of remembering word for speceh delivered more than eightee months ago.

Mr. Davies informed Major Hughe that no decision had been rethe government in respect to the Trent canal enterprise. of entering into new contracts was der consideration.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fait where exhibited.

## D. S. WALLBRIDGE. Rand & Wallbridge MINING BROKERS

Sandon,

В. С.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened an office at Sandon, for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business We shall devote our energies to the mines of the Slocan district, and hope to interest our friends in some of the valuable properties lo-Correspondence solicited.

RAND & WALLBRIDGE

pifficulty May be Disturbance

> Will be W ing Geri

Members of Arme Societies Con

London, Aug. 31

Standard from Ber nounced from Vienz Emperor Francis Jo n who attended conference held ther agreement which wi Armenian trouble w of the existing Tur obanof is reporte have enough to do w er increased.' Berlin, Aug. 31.are now made for the til Sept. 15, the mo tions having been t of the Czar. The police, with 130 pick his majesty, and m Berlin will accom everywhere. In addi of detectives from coming to take par Czar during the mar The police of Ber ing the past fortnig number of Russians ism, and a number strict surveillance. include six students versity and four stu lan University. Vienna, Aug. 31.-

Princess Stephanie. of the royal family Castle Leiz. Empe Prince Lobanof Ros Golnehowski had con cussion of matters Francis Joseph pres to Prince Lobanof the events of the E St. Petersburg, A trip to England an prolonged. In each two weeks longer t London, Aug. 31.-

heartily cheered wh

Post from Constant bers of the Armenia cieties threw a bom the Credit Lyonnais cate on Saturday of damage is not A dispatch to the Constantinople gives view with Frank Ba in place of Sir Edgar during the negotiation ian leaders in the and Turkish officials "Mr Frank Barker told thim they inter Credit Lionnais' offi there. It wa to raid the Voivoid the same time. Bom ploded at the police

eously with the a Lyonnaise. However for the attack on at Constantinople h with the killing of mobs consisted entir classes in Constanti Lazzaroni, the K work along the wha is now estimated th sons were killed. S covered with revol evidently posted by party. Serious trou Monday, the annivers

A dispatch to th Madrid says the S has approved of the General Weyler and orders prohibiting th and foreigners resid having any intercou outside the Island much discussed deci gathering of sugar ar The commission a last by the minister into the revolutionary of eight Christians are sitting. Four hur accused of excesses

America Denver, Aug. 31.well-known balloonis not fatally hurt by n last evening. making weekly asce chute jumps at this c ried him into a tree broken. He could n on the bar and fell His arm was broken shoulder dislocated a bruised about he head

arrested.

will recover. Leadville, Colo., Au in the Benair and P Leadville, Colo., of the largest propert have been stopped rapidly filling with v Inch, the owners of other mines here, an will stop the pumps This will cause the every mine in the r district, entailing a thousands of dollars workings. Several of abandoned permanent the result of a strike rated five weeks ago er settlement than There have been no

Chicago, Aug. 31.-aughter of Phil Arr aire meat packer, is an incubator. The in Tuesday to Mr. and mour, and was so del tors decided the only was to confide it to Phil's other grandchi they are heirs to \$500.0 the little girl live sl