AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Incidents of the Duke and Duchess's Journey From Vancouver.

Pride Does Not Make a Prisoner Grant to the C.P.R. Scenery—A Bear Story—In the Baggage Car.

Royalty at home, as when not obliged to "pose" for the benefit of an awe-struck and admiring public, is very much like the ordinary run of humanity. At least that is the opinion of THE COLONIST's special correspondent who accompanied the "Queen's special" eastward from Vancouver. The passage of H.R.H. through the mountains, and that wonderful, richly diversified country lying between the terminus and Banff, was unmarked by any special feature, save and except the oft-expressed fear of Major-General Sir John C. McNeill that some energetic reporter would get aboard.

The perfection of the arrangements made by the C.P.R. for the royal travelers was apparent as soon as the train was started on its trans-continental run. Their coaches were the finest on wheels; their dining room, in charge of the Canadian Pacific veterans, French and Vaughn, epicurean palaces; and section men were patrolling the track all the way along, in advance of the train to see that all was clear. Regulars of all descriptions were side-tracked, and everything else that could be was done to expedite and render more enjoyable the tour of their Highnesses.

Both the Duke and Duchess were as enthusiastic over the changing scenes on route as the most ardent admirer of the C. P. R. wonders could desire. The great Fraser, winding, twisting, whirling between its mountain banks, so absorbed the attention of the party that the train was run at a snail-like pace through the mighty canyon, while the various features of interest—the Indian graves, the racks for drying the river harvest, the Chinese gold seekers, the giant forests and the old Cariboo road, winding, now down, now up, half way between the river and the sky—were duly noted and discussed.

Whenever a stop was made for water, or orders, the prince was on the platform almost before the train was at a standstill, chatting with every man who he found to talk to, and enquiring in regard to the size and character of the population, the nature of the land, its resources and the state of its development. His questions showed him to be interested in the country, not as a casual observer, but as an intelligent student; while his free, offhand manner with all types of humanity with whom he was brought in contact showed well in contrast with the stiffness of official receptions.

At one of the stopping places on the first day's run an excellent illustration of the Prince's good humor was given. His Royal Highness was promenading the platform, the least noticeable one of all the party, and the scanty population who had gathered to see the train pass through were anxiously enquiring, "Which is the duke?" One rough but friendly fellow, an acquaintance of the engine driver, thought that he at least would get some definite information, and so he bluntly asked, "I say, which is his Royal nobs, anyway?" Prince Arthur was standing beside the speaker at the moment, and the manner of the interrogation amused him highly. He turned to the questioner, the driver was too mortified to reply, and, holding out his hand, said "I'm the man." The situation may be better imagined than described, but one rough, but useful, citizen of British Columbia will, to his dying day, be able to tell proudly of how he shook hands with Prince Arthur.

Albert Canyon, which is certainly worthy of warm admiration, particularly delighted the royal tourists. All left the train, and Duke and Duchess,—and even ponderous and pompous General McNeill—amused themselves by tossing stones into its dark depths, to watch them go bounding down, striking the black and jagged sides of the canyon, to be swallowed up at last in the seething waters below—while the merry laughter of the party sounded strangely in the vast solitude. "The Glacier" also received the special attention of the Royal party, and, while admiring the mighty mass of blue ice, His Royal Highness made the acquaintance of the bear, which is a special feature at the C.P.R. Hotel. His bearship, however, had no respect for nobility, and made a little rush for the Duchess, whereat, with genuinely feminine screams, the ladies retreated to their car, notwithstanding the guarantee that he "was just playing," and "would not bite."

Only one thing in connection with His Royal Highness struck the solitary reporter, who shared the accommodation of the baggage car with the crew, as open to great improvement. Royalty, while feasting in the Pullman, evidently forgot that train men must eat. There was no dining car attached to the baggage van, and with the exception of five "Chill" lunches tossed on board at a wayside station, the crew were forced to subsist on Dr. Tanner's favourite diet. However, fasting is a good appetizer, and the C. P. R. railroad men, who,—at least on the western runs,—are the most jovial, hearty and hospitable fellows on wheels, fully made up for the discomforts of their trip with the Queen's special, when their relief took charge at the end of the division, and a Pullman carried them back to Vancouver.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Struck by Lightning.

MANSFIELD, O., May 25.—A very severe rainstorm passed over this (Richland) county last night, accompanied with lightning and thunder. During the continuance of the storm lightning struck the John Charles block in Lucas, six miles east of this city, about 2 o'clock this morning. The block was occupied by a hardware and general merchandise store. The block took fire from the stroke and was entirely consumed, together with two dwellings adjoining. There is no fire apparatus in the village and the citizens turned out with buckets, but could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames. When they could do nothing more their efforts were directed towards saving the contents of the building. While removing the goods about fifty pounds of dynamite which was kept in the store exploded with disastrous effect. The bodies of John Smith and Jeremiah Jones were mangled and mutilated beyond recognition, and about twenty-five persons in all were more or less injured. The killed are John Smith, aged 54, who leaves a wife and family, and Jeremiah Jones, aged 50, who also leaves a wife and family. The seriously injured are Joseph Hanna, cut on the forehead and hand, F. Russell, severe cut over the left eye; John Gallagher, leg severely bruised by falling from a ladder; F. Meyers, badly hurt by being struck by flying bricks. Of the remaining persons injured none are considered to be seriously hurt. Physicians were quickly summoned, who attended the injured. The report of the explosion was heard five miles distant, and the shock was so great that nearly all the windows in the village were broken. The fire department of this city was called on for assistance, and the fire apparatus was put in a special train, but before they could start word reached them that the fire was under control.

The Anarchists Again.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The night of May 24, 1886, the date of the anarchist riot, was called to mind this morning with startling vividness by the discovery of unmistakable traces of an attempt to blow up the Haymarket monument and surrounding buildings with a gigantic charge of dynamite. A policeman was passing the monument and saw at its base what appeared to be a roll of black cloth, tied with a small piece of rope. He picked it up and the supposed rags crumbled to pieces in his fingers as though charred by fire. Tied upon the piece of black cloth was a tin can about four inches in diameter. The vessel was evidently full of some substance and weighed about ten pounds. Several pieces of burned fuse were found lying beside it. The fuse was in a dozen pieces and had evidently been soaked in kerosene.

On the step approaching the base of the statue was found an unlighted piece of fuse, to one end of which was attached a small fulminating cap. This when tried with fire, flashed readily. The charge of dynamite, according to the police, was enough to blow up several blocks. The machine was evidently placed there early this morning, and the rain extinguished the burning fuse. The contents of the can were submitted to an expert, who finds that it contains a concentrate of 50 per cent of nitro glycerine, enough to cause great destruction. It is certain that the rain alone prevented an explosion. Chief of Police Marsh declines to say anything about the anarchists' movements, but it is known that the old groups have been reformed and are meeting again secretly, and that Herr Most, of New York, has been sending them circulars urging them to organize and prepare to strike another blow.

Imprisoned in Russia.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Among the cabin passengers on the Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg, was Herman Kempinski, a Russian by birth, and a naturalized American citizen. He was on his way to his home in Bridgeport, Conn., after having spent nineteen months in a Russian prison on the charge of evading military duty. He was accompanied by his wife and two little girls, who remained near him. The wife was confined in jail. They had returned to Russia at their parents, and the husband was arrested without charges. Kempinski tells an interesting story of his experience and the wife's efforts to procure his release. She first applied to Wurtz, the American consul, who promised to intercede; but nothing more was heard from him. A few months later a friend, coming to America, laid the case before Secretary Bayard, but the correspondence which followed had no result. The friend, a few months ago, laid the case before Secretary Blaine, who, according to Kempinski's story, notified Wurtz to demand the prisoner's release, and, failing, to demand passports and leave the country. As soon as this cable was laid before the czar, he directed the prisoner's release. This was immediately effected, and the unfortunate man treated with every considerations. He says the Russian jailers demanded money for everything and that his wife expended nearly $1,000 during his imprisonment. He will see Secretary Blaine and try to recover his money.

UP IN ARMS.

The Fishing and Farming Population of Newfoundland Driven to Desperation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 25.—The greatest excitement prevails here, the last two French outrages on the St. Johns population having driven the people almost to the verge of desperation. All along the coast known as the French shore, which extends from Cape St. John to Cape Ray, the fishing and farming population is arming, while agents have arrived here to purchase guns and ammunition to supply to the crews of Newfoundland fishing vessels. The present outlook is serious.

Unless the British government takes immediate action to recind the recent arbitrary arrangement which gives France territorial rights for forty miles and inland on the coast named, it is not improbable that the whole colony will be in open revolt in the near future.

The excitement grows out of the French outrages on Friday at Port Au Basque, 300 miles from St. Johns, the most westerly settlement of importance on the island, and the barbarous treatment of the crew of a schooner which was aground, at the hands of Frenchmen, who beat the mate so badly that he may die.

Open hostilities are momentarily anticipated between the armed fishing vessels of Newfoundland and France, and as there are French men-of-war on the coast which will not respect the British flag, the result of such action would be disastrous to the St. Johns' fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 25.—It is reported this morning that two of the English war ships now here have been instructed to sail with sealed orders for the scene of the trouble. It is also reported that the war ship Pelican, now cruising at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, has received similar instructions.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The Newfoundland delegates at present here for the purpose of obtaining Canadian support in their demands on the British government for the prevention of French aggressions on fishermen are greatly excited over the fresh outrages.

D. S. Green, a member of the Newfoundland government, who heads the delegation, says that the English government has been making more and more concessions to France, until now the latter country has full control of the coast, instead of being allowed the concurrent rights with British subjects, as ordained in former treaties.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

No Dearth of Candidates in the Kootenais and Yale Districts.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, arrived in town on Monday, and has remained all week arranging details and organizing committees for the work connected with the political campaign now upon us. From Kamloops he will proceed to Nicola, Similkameen, Rock Creek, Okanagon, and Spallumcheen districts, returning here to hold a public meeting on or about the 2nd of June, when the assizes will be on.

G. B. Martin, M. P. P., is making a vigorous canvass of the constituency, he having held meetings down the line this week. He is bound to win if hard and persistent work will accomplish that end.

Rumors are rife as to the probable candidates for Yale district in the approaching contest. In the Nicola district it is said the electors will divide government v. opposition, and the straight ticket will be voted by each party.

In the Spallumcheen district it is stated that Mr. Donald Graham has given up his intention of being a candidate, but that Mr. Rabbitt, of the firm of Wood and Rabbitt, will contest the seat with Mr. Vernon as an opposition candidate.

From the west side of the constituency comes the rumor that Mr. James Wardle, J.P., of Hope, has announced his intention of coming out as a government candidate. Should these rumors prove true there will be no dearth of candidates, and the electors will have a choice.

From the reports to hand there will be no dearth of candidates in West Kootenay and the feeling runs high both for and against the government.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The German Government Wants Another Appropriation for Military Purposes.

Mr. Gladstone's Article on the "Rights and Responsibilities of Labor."

GERMANY'S ARMY BILL.

LONDON, May 25.—The German government has asked the reichstag for a further vote of $5,000,000 for military purposes. The uses to which this money is to be applied explain the importance and magnitude of the army bill now pending, which does not appear at a first glance. In the first place the money is to be applied to the creation of seventy new field batteries, that is an addition of 420 guns to the field army. Second, to the increase and establishment of infantry and cavalry regiments, especially those of the army corps quartered on the Russian and French frontiers; and, thirdly, the formation of a new Bavarian division. The increase of artillery is intelligible enough. The German field army has 364 batteries against the French 405 and the Russian 464. The present addition will give the Germans 434, which is more on a level with the figures of their neighbors. The exact distribution of the new batteries is not known. The old organization gave to each infantry division a field artillery regiment, composed of two brigade divisions of four batteries. Two years ago this system was revised by one in which the regiment consists of three brigade divisions of three batteries each. This would have given each division an extra battery of six guns, but it was carried out only in alternate regiments. It will now doubtless be extended to all regiments. According to a rough division the German army corps will, in the future, go into action with something like 139 guns instead of 96, so long the normal number. The artillery will be one-third more numerous than during the last war, and the effect expected from each gun is at least double what it used to be. The New Bavarian division means an addition of 12,000 infantry to the fighting force. These corps of the Danube corps seem to mean that those corps are to be permanently on a war footing. As to cavalry, the statement is not quite intelligible. Seeing that for a long time past both Germany and France have kept a large part of their cavalry at war strength and ready to push it up to or across the frontier within a given number of hours from an order to mobilize.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ARTICLE.

The National Liberal Club has ordered a re-print of several million copies of Gladstone's article which appeared in Lloyd's London Newspaper on the "Rights and Responsibilities of Labor," so that it can be placed in the hands of every voter long before the next general election. Since 1825 the mainspring of the laborer's life has, says Gladstone, gradually shifted from a point outside of himself to a point fairly within his base, and almost within the reach of his very center. When the great reform was passed the workman was already almost fully privileged by law to live as he chooses. But the work has yet to be amended and completed by a thorough reform of registration, by which the voting power of the British nation will rise to 7,000,000. Mr. Gladstone pauses to consider the causes of the curious fact that the working men of the country already have the ruling of it at their feet if they would only put their hands down simultaneously and pick it up. Labor will soon be capital's equal, but she cannot dispense with it, nor is it essential to her strength that she should do so. Gladstone intends, if he should be called to resume the chief position in the executive department, to place the legislation to which he refers, dealing with the franchise and registration of voters, before the country, together with all other failure by delay, so that in any case the next election may be the last taken under the existing laws. No measures could be more just and needful than those which would in this way raise the number of voters to seven millions, and make their votes more responsible and effective by the abolition of plural voting. None would be more beneficial to the liberal party, which would gain most of all in London.

ADOPTING AMERICAN LAWS.

A remarkable feature of English legislation just now is a tendency to copy after the United States. Not many years ago a suggestion that anything was American was sufficient to insure its rejection, but now it is changed, and the American example is quoted with force and authority. The latest proposed adoption of the American method is the intended abolition of the gorgeous feudal high sheriff of England, who is a relic of times and the wonderful figure in royal receptions and judicial circles, and the substitution in his place of a paid sheriff devoting all his time to his duties. The subject will probably receive attention at the next session of parliament. The sheriff's office in England is much sought after, he being the official head of the country gentry and representative of the queen's authority. As in the case of the country magistrate, there is no compensation, the honor being deemed a sufficient recompense. The American principle of local option for the liquor traffic, which was made decided in Lord Randolph Churchill's license bill, has gained many recruits within a few days, but the presence of the feature of compensation to publicans whose licenses are withdrawn, prevents the advocates of temperance legislation from generally espousing the Churchill measure. The London county council, a recently constructed body, formed upon the American plan of the board of county supervision, is agitating for the adoption of the betterment principle, which compels adjoining owners to pay a share of public improvements, such as highways or bridges, and a member of the council seemed very much surprised when informed that this, too, had been a rule in America for many years. Lord Salisbury is said to be dazed by the opposition which the government proposal to compensate publicans aroused, and on this subject, too, the example of the United States is quoted with telling force against the administration. "In the United States," said Mr. Bryce in parliament, "where local option has been adopted so largely, there has never been a single case of compensation of either brewers or liquor sellers for the suppression of their trade." Opponents of the measure even claim that it would thereupon convey a burden of not less than one thousand millions of dollars. This, added to seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which the Irish land purchase bill, according to the claims of its antagonists, will exact from Great Britain, is making the taxpayers very uneasy, and the government can hold out no longer in England which arouses the anxiety of taxpayers. The members of the house of commons are nearly all of the property-holding class, and they feel at once in their incomes any additional burden of taxation. In one respect only is a British parliament always liberal, and that is in granting money for warlike purposes or to support the royal family. In addition to this powerful feeling which mainly affects the pocketbook, the temperance sentiment of the country is aroused as it never was before. From all parts of Great Britain protests are coming from temperance organizations, and even the Church of England Temperance Society, the most conservative of those bodies, is demanding that such men as Archdeacon Farrar, Canon Wilberforce and Canon Barker make themselves heard in an assault on the compensation clause of the license bill. This is attacking the government in the house of its friend, for the Church of England is a pillar of the Conservative party.

A PROMISING SCHEME.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a General Fishing and Colonization company on the West coast. Mr. Alexander Begg, who is prominently connected with the Crofter settlement scheme, is one of its leading promoters. In all probability the company will be formed in Great Britain with a capital of £100,000 to £150,000. It is proposed to begin operations on the west coast of the island of Vancouver, and establish canneries and salting and fish smoking establishments; to convert fish offal into guano, develop the mineral resources and, if circumstances are favorable, to promote settlement in and about the localities where the company's works are established, which otherwise would not be likely for some time to come to be taken hold of. Fish oils will also be an article of manufacture, and it is considered desirable to have the enterprise made as comprehensive as possible. Mr. Begg seems to be of opinion that the present is a favorable occasion at which to inaugurate the project. British capital is being invested, in all directions, and it is thought that few better fields for enterprise present themselves than this. While making a fair return upon the capital invested, it is confidently believed that the company's operations would be most beneficial to the province. They would promote settlement by supplying employment to considerable numbers of people, whose homes would require to be established in sparsely settled sections, if, indeed, they are settled at all. The project is scarcely in such a condition as to be formally laid before the financiers either of this country or Great Britain, but it is likely that, in the course of a week or two, a complete prospectus will be issued.

QUEBEC SCANDAL.

Mr. Whelan's Ten Thousand Dollars to Buy Up the Opposition.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

In view of the sensation created by the report of the proceedings in the Whelan-Ford case, at Montreal, on Tuesday afternoon, and the sworn statement of Mr. Whelan that he paid $10,000 to Mr. E. Pacaud, of L'Electeur, "to prevent him from having his (Whelan's) item struck off the official list of the Budget last session." Mr. Pacaud, of Quebec, who has been unwell and confined to his home for several days past, was interviewed on this subject, when the following conversation took place:—

Q.—Are you aware, Mr. Pacaud, of what Mr. Whelan has been swearing about you in this case with Ford at Montreal?

A.—Yes; I received a letter this morning informing me of Mr. Whelan's declaration. I immediately notified counsel that he desired to be summoned as a witness, and it has been arranged that I shall be examined. I have also seen the report of Mr. Whelan's evidence and the Gazette's comments on me. If you will allow me to explain I will state under what circumstances I was paid the $10,000. As you are aware there was a government by an majority of forty-five in favor and against the Government for a sum of over $100,000, balance due him on the Quebec Court House contract. As this judgment had been rendered as far back as last July, Mr. Whelan was very anxious to be paid, and begged me to use my influence to prevent any further delay in the settlement of his claim. This was in the early part of last session. I told him that I was afraid that the Opposition would create a big row, because it was within my knowledge that they were complaining very bitterly of him; in the first place, because he had put me in possession of very compromising documents relative to his transactions, and, secondly, because he had not paid them the amount which he had pledged himself to furnish them with during the elections of 1886. They were consequently threatening to prolong the session for another month if the item in the Budget in his favor was pressed, and I frankly suggested to him in his own interests the propriety of himself settling with the Opposition, because I was afraid that if the Government found themselves harassed in such way they might allow the item to stand over until next session. I repeated the same suggestion this very day to Mr. Whelan's partner, Mr. P. C. Lafontaine, but nothing more was said on the subject that day, and I left for Quebec. Some few days after I returned to Montreal, when Mr. Whelan again met me, and begged me to undertake the task of arranging with the Opposition, asking me at the same time what sum they wanted. I said $10,000, which he agreed to pay, and thereupon we went together to the bank, where he drew the money and gave me the amount. I returned to Quebec and handed it, as agreed between Mr. Whelan and myself, to the party who was to receive it for the Opposition. On the first occasion Mr. Whelan told me that he was not afraid of the Opposition, that they would not dare to oppose his claim, but on my return to Montreal he told me that he had either read or heard of questions that were to be put by the Opposition to the Government about his claim, and also that he had received a letter from Hon. E. J. Flynn, informing him that the Opposition intended to bring the matter before the House. Not a cent of the money went to any of the Ministers or any of the Ministerial party. In fact not one of them knew a single word about the transaction. The money went to square Mr. Whelan's accounts with his old associates of the Opposition. All opposition to the item ceased from the very moment the money was paid, and if you will refer to the official Votes and Proceedings of the House you will notice that the questions put on the paper by Opposition members for the purpose of embarrassing the Government in this connection were allowed to stand from day to day until dropped, and that the item finally passed through Committee and the House without a vote being asked for. In fact, the arrangement under which the money was paid to them was faithfully carried out by the Opposition. Mr. Pacaud stated that he would not have acted as a go-between for Mr. Whelan with the Opposition in the matter had there been any doubt about the legitimacy of his claim. On that head there could be no dispute. There was a judgment against the Government, and he (Mr. Pacaud) therefore saw no wrong in helping to remove the obstacles in Mr. Whelan's way towards a settlement, especially as in doing so he was also helping to shorten a session which the Opposition were threatening to needlessly prolong on account of this very item.

MR. WHELAN'S DENIAL.

"That story of Mr. Ernest Pacaud's about the $10,000 he received from me being meant for the members of the Opposition is manufactured out of the whole cloth," said Mr. Mr. J. P. Whelan, indignantly, to a Montreal Gazette reporter. "I deny that I ever, directly or indirectly, gave him to understand that any part of the money was to be paid to the Opposition, and I never expected that any part of the money was intended to be spent in this way. I was informed distinctly that unless I paid the $10,000 my item would be struck out, and that was the only reason why I paid the money."

"The item could not have been struck out except by the ministers?" queried the reporter.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Whelan, significantly.

A Marvellous Recovery.

I was so ill with inflamatory rheumatism in 1882 that I was given up and had all my earthly business put in order. One of my sons begged me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. After the third bottle I could sit up alone and eat a good meal, and in six weeks I was out of bed feeling better than I ever felt. I take three bottles every spring, and two every fall.

MRS. M. N. D. BENARD, Main St., Winnipeg, Man. w.fu

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Wreck of the Ship Oneida in Alaskan Waters and Drowning of Seventy-Seven Chinese.

All the White Men on Board Saved and Landed at the Cannery at Thiv Point.

The Chinese Became Panic-Stricken, Rushed Hither and Thither, and Fell Overboard in Gangs.

Captain Anderson, of the ship Oneida, arrived at San Francisco, on Monday, on the steamer Mary Kimball, and reported his ship wrecked on April 26, on Humenees rock, Sanak Island, during a dense fog. Thirty-three Chinese and forty-five white men escaped, and seventy-seven Chinese are missing and believed to be drowned. They were on their way to the salmon canneries in Alaska. Details of the wreck have not yet been obtained.

The Oneida was built in Maine in 1886, and was 1,300 tons, owned by Leon Schloss.

The Oneida had on board 110 Chinese and forty-five white men, nearly all of whom were on their way to the salmon canneries on Sanak Island, in Behring's Sea.

On the afternoon of April 26 the Oneida had nearly reached her destination. Captain Anderson stated that he made a run of about thirty miles to clear the southwest point of the island. At 9 p. m. he supposed he was a long distance from land. He could not see on account of the heavy fog. He put back about three miles expecting to pass on the opposite side of the point. Instead, the vessel struck on Humenes rock, on the southwest end of the island. A heavy sea was running and in a short time the Oneida was a total wreck.

The white men and thirty-three Chinese escaped in the boats and floated ashore on pieces of wreck. Seventy-seven Chinese are undoubtedly drowned, as they have never been heard of. The Oneida had on board material for building and running a salmon cannery, which was to have been erected on the island.

A later despatch from San Francisco says: The news of the wreck of the ship Oneida at Sanak Island, Alaska, caused considerable excitement along the water front, where many of the white men who were aboard the vessel were well known. Captain Anderson did not until to-day make a detailed report of the affair, and it was not known what had become of the survivors. In addition, it could not be understood why no two white men were drowned, and why the fatality should be so confined to the Chinese.

The Thiv Point Packing company is controlled by Louis Gloss & Co., and at the office of this firm it was learned that a surviving forty-five white men and thirty-two Chinese were left at Thiv Point. They are in no danger of starving or of suffering in any way as the company has an extensive cannery at that point and plenty of provisions.

Captain Anderson says the heavy loss of life among the Chinese was due to the fact that when the vessel struck the Mongolians were panic-stricken and could not be managed. They rushed hither and thither on the decks and were washed overboard five and ten at a time whenever the sea broke over the vessel. The white men took to the boats and saved themselves by swimming or clinging to timbers and manfully struggling for their lives. The demoralized Chinese gave up and were lost. Those of them who retained their presence of mind and did as they were told succeeded in reaching the island. The Oneida went to pieces very soon after striking the rock and nothing was saved. The cargo and vessel were both insured. Captain Anderson has the full confidence of the owners, and the wreck of the vessel is considered to have been no fault of his.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Lady Stanley Returning.

QUEBEC, May 27.—The Governor-General is here to meet Lady Stanley, who will arrive by the incoming mail steamer.

The Duke's Trip.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 27.—The Royal party will arrive here on Saturday afternoon. On Monday they will visit Buffalo, and Monday evening will leave for Montreal.

Election Protest.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 27.—The election of Fielding, Power and Ouchse has been protested by Stewart and Henry, the defeated candidates, on the ground of corrupt practices.

Ontario Nominations.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—The nominations in Dufferin were Dr. Barr, of Shelburne, conservative; at West Lambton, Fitzgerald, of London, Ont.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Suicide of a German.

ST. HELENA, Cal., May 27.—Last evening Jacob Chrube, about 24 years old, in the employ of Barenger Bros., vineyardists, suicided by shooting himself in the mouth. Chrube came here from Germany about five years ago. He was steady and industrious. It is supposed by his friends that he was defrauded out of property rights in the old country, and it is thought that brooding over his trouble led to the rash act.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Cleared—Steamer Columbia for Portland, ships Louis Walsh for Nanaimo, and C. F. Sargent for Port Townsend.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

SAN JOSE, Cala., May 27.—The third trial of Wm. Paine, for killing Ed. Maxfield at Gilroy a few months ago, was concluded here this morning, the jury finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter. During a saloon row Paine drew a pistol on Thomas Farrell, and was seized by Maxfield, who received a fatal wound.

In Self-Defence.

SILVER CITY, N.M., May 27.—Last night at ten o'clock, John McManigan was killed by Thomas Lyons. McManigan was at Lyons' house entertaining his wife, after he had been warned not to come to the house. Lyons walked into the parlor and commanded him to leave, when McManigan fired at him. Lyons then fired three shots in succession at McManigan, one taking effect in McManigan's neck, killing him instantly. Lyons was exonerated by the coroner's jury to-day. Lyons is one of the most prominent cattlemen in this section.

Again Overflowed Its Banks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The St. John's river has again overflowed its bank, about a mile south of here, and has submerged several grain fields. This sudden overflow is due to the snow melting in the mountains. The damage already done is estimated at $50,000.

Escaped Prisoners Captured.

VISALIA, Cal., May 27.—Two of the escaped prisoners from the county gaol were re-captured last night, three or four miles east of here. The other three are still at liberty. Officers with blood hounds are hunting for them, with fair prospects of capturing them before to-morrow morning.

On Trial for Embezzlement.

WOODLAND, Cal., May 27.—The trial of W. P. Clarke, charged with burglary, on the oath of H. J. Palmer, began in the superior court this afternoon. Clarke, acting as agent for Senator Fair, entered a granary on Palmer's ranch and carried away a bundle of papers, which were afterwards used by Senator Fair in the prosecution of Palmer for embezzlement. A jury was secured to-day and an adjournment taken until to-morrow, when evidence will be introduced. The case is attracting much attention.

Mysterious Disappearance.

SACRAMENTO, Cala., May 27.—Wm. B. Bragg, nephew of General Bragg, of Confederate fame, came to this coast from Mobile, Ala., some time in April. He put up at the Western hotel. He disappeared May 7th, leaving his valise. He is about 35 years of age, smooth shaved, of excellent habits, and of prepossessing appearance and address.

Heavy Liabilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—John Mackenzie, a stock broker, who assigned in 1886, filed a petition of insolvency to-day. Liabilities, over $377,000.

A Deserved Sentence.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 27.—Judge Ross of the district court to-day sentenced Avery Clinton to three years in prison for mailing an obscene letter to a lady with whom he was in love. She had discarded him.

A BIG CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON,, May 27.—The president sent to congress, to-day, the draft of a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank. The commissioners named are, John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Wm. Henry Prescott, of South Carolina; T. J. Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; John F. Anson, of Georgia; Henry G. Sans, of West Virginia; Chas. R. Flint, of New York, and M. M. Estee, of California. They are authorized to receive and receive stock subscriptions in Washington or New York, or at both places, and in such other principal cities of the United States, and also in such principal cities of South and Central America and Spain, if they may think proper. The capital stock is to be $10,000,000, subject to increase by a two-third vote to $25,000,000. The shares are to be of $100 par value each. When 25 per cent. of the subscriptions to the capital stock shall have been paid in cash, the corporation may begin business; but at least $5,000,000 to be called and paid in cash. The commissioners are to meet in Washington within sixty days after the passage of the act, and organize by electing a chairman, secretary and treasurer. They are then, with all convenient speed, to open the books of subscriptions. Each subscription is to be accompanied by the amount in cash of the amount subscribed. The stockholders are to be liable to the creditors of the bank only to the extent of their unpaid subscriptions on their capital stock. Any person failing to complete payment of his subscription after 20 days' notice, is liable to have the previous payments forfeited. The directors are to make semi-annual reports to the secretary and treasury, and the books are to be open to inspection of the treasury department at all times. If, upon examination at any time, that the capital stock is impaired or reduced more than 20 per cent., the secretary of the treasury may order the impairment made good. If it is not made good within 90 days, the secretary may suspend the bank, and if it is not made good within 90 days more, an application for a receiver may be made to any circuit court of the U. S. The right to amend or repeal this act is to be reserved by Congress.

FEARING ASSASSINATION,

For Revealing Masonic Secrets, Westminster Man Makes an End of His Life.

The Strange Travels of a Darning Needle—Cunningham again in the Field for Westminster.

(From our own Correspondent).

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 27.—A few days ago a Miss Kelly of this city, imagined that she broke her high bone by a sudden movement of the leg. Drs. Cooper and Hall were called in, and could discover no break, but decided to open an abcess which had developed near the supposed break. On the incision being made yesterday, a large sized darning needle was found, the point for one and a quarter inches penetrating the bone. The needle was safely removed and the young lady is rapidly recovering. She has been lame since childhood and it is supposed that the needle entered her foot when she was a child and gradually worked up to the position where it was found.

Thos. Cunningham is in the field for re-election.

A man named Morrison, a laborer, committed suicide this morning, by using a poison distilled from tobacco leaves. He died in about ten minutes after taking the dose. Morrison came from Gainsboro, Tenn., friend of his, a few days ago, that he was in constant dread of assassination, having revealed just one word of a Masonic secret, of which order he was a member. He claimed that he was being constantly shadowed, and the fear prayed upon him to such an extent that he finally took his life. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the man was insane, but he certainly never exhibited any signs of insanity to those who knew him best.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, May 26.—The Cottonwood Gold Mining Co., of England, has applied for a refund of thirteen hundred dollars paid a year ago as duty on mining machinery in the West Kootenay country. The Tariff Act is not retroactive, and consequently the refund cannot be made.

The British Columbia government will be invited to nominate a representative to the general council of the Imperial institute. Canada is alloted ten representatives altogether.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Royal Society has commenced its annual session. A feature of to-day's proceedings was the splendid address of Rev. Principal Grant, and his review of the Australian federation question.

The Government will not relax its fishery protection, and the Atlantic cruisers have been ordered out.

It is reported, to-day, that Rykert has resigned again. He feels that Friday's vote was anything but a vindication, as only one-quarter of the electors voted.

The Ontario fight is waxing hotter as nomination is approaching. The labor candidate has retired.

BIG LUMBER DEALERS FAIL.

Caused by Decline in Prices and Speculation—Wide-spread Alarm.

QUEBEC, May 24.—In consequence of speculation and decline in prices in England, Smith, Wade & Co., the leading lumber dealers of this city, are in financial difficulties. The liabilities are $2,006,000. The principal creditors are Bryant, Powis & Bryant, London, $300,000; Bank of Quebec, $175,000; Bank of Montreal, $130,000; Merchants bank, $125,000; Bank of British North America, $75,000; Union bank, $2,500; western lumber ness, $700,000. There is wide-spread alarm for the results to the lumber trade.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

The Liverpool Dock Laborers Again on Strike for an Advance in Wages.

Gladstone Addresses an Immense Gathering at Hawarden Amidst Great Enthusiasm.

An Advocate of War.

PARIS, May 26.—A pamphlet written by Deputy M. Camille Dreyfus, is exciting a deal of lively discussion all over the continent. The writer advocates the idea that the time is now ripe for France to renounce the treaty of Frankfort, which she was compelled to sign as a result of the peace of Versailles after the Franco-Prussian war, and he declares that France should now offer Germany war if she persists in maintaining that treaty. M. Dreyfus argues that France would now be able to defeat Germany if Russia will only stand by her, without interfering aggressively, and will hold off Austria and Italy and prevent those powers from giving active assistance to their associate in the triple alliance.

Starvation in Galicia.

VIENNA, May 26.—Terrible distress prevails in Galicia owing to the failure of last last year's crops. There is a famine of food, both for man and beast, and the governor of the province has appealed to the authorities here for a special grant of 10,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the starving people. More than 100,000 horses have perished during the past few weeks for want of food. In the little district of Niako, alone, over 2,500 have died. On a meadow just outside the town of Dumbrowa there are lying the bodies of 400 horses which have starved to death. The other day a speculator from Pesth took advantage of the state of affairs in Galicia and purchased a batch of 225 half-starved horses at the incredibly cheap price of 40 kreutzers, or about 16 cents apiece, and 1,503 more were offered to him at the same figure. Bread has vanished from the land, and the people are living almost exclusively on potatoes, and deem themselves fortunate when they can get even these. The horned cattle have likewise all perished, and milk and butter are not to be obtained for money. Under the circumstances it is not astonishing that the inhabitants are leaving the country in shoals and are emigrating to the United States.

At Hawarden Castle.

LONDON, May 27.—An immense gathering of people assembled on the grounds of Hawarden Castle, to-day, to listen to an address by Mr. Gladstone. Throughout the morning special trains packed with people from the English and Welsh towns, far and near, were constantly arriving, while hundreds of persons living within a few miles, joined the procession and marched to the castle. Gladstone was in excellent form and voice, and addressed the vast crowd from an elevated position in a corner of the castle yard, while Mrs. Gladstone held an umbrella over his head to shield him from the rays of the sun. He was frequently interrupted by applause and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day. Among the gathering were many recognized Conservatives, but Mr. Gladstone's remarks drew from them no signs of disapproval.

Another Dock Strike in Liverpool.

LONDON, May 27.—The discontent of the Liverpool dock laborers has again manifested itself in the action of 300 of their number, engaged in handling lumber, who struck to-day for an advance of wages to six shillings a day. The strike is insignificant in itself; but the men are encouraged by the support of the dockmen's union, and the likelihood is that it will spread. Though sympathy is very great, as yet no attempt to fill the places of the strikers has been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not a Pimple on Baby

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Guticura

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of his cure by physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES to all mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Eight years of a long spell of sickness or fever sight years ago. He was so bad he was feared he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant. JOHN V. MINOR.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new