Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

The official and unofficial reports relating to the Victoria disaster show clearly that it was due in the first place to Vice-Admiral Tryon's incomprehensible order for a change of formation in his squadron, and in the second place to the negligence which caused the bulkheads to be left open. Then the loss of life was evidently greatly increased by the signal which kept the boats from the work of rescue. It is quite impossible to believe that a capable and experienced officer like Admiral Tryon would have issued such orders as he did had he been in his proper senses; and the theory that his conduct was due to a sudden mental derangement will be likely to find general acceptance. Even a landsman, if in full possession of his faculties, would know it to be impossible to turn two great battleships sixteen points towards each other in a distance of six cable lengths without causing a crash. Then any officer acting with ordinary prudence would have been likely to order up all the boats available when he found his ship in danger of sinking. The Victoria's men, it seems, were kept standing in their ranks till the water came up around them. Discipline is a most admirable thing in its proper place, but it is surely carrying discipline too far when men are required to stand still and be drowned like rats instead of being offered a chance to save themselves. Admiral Tryon was in a sense fortunate in being carried down with his ship, since he has thus been spared the more melancholy fate of living under a dreadful cloud. If the dispatches are to be trusted, there seems to be only the responsibility for the open bulkheads to be fixed by the court-martial that has been ordered. The more closely this sad occurrence and other minor accidents to big ironclads are looked into the more evident does it become that their fate hangs on extremely small chances. A slight derangement of machinery, a small defect in construction, a sunken rock or the mistake of an officer may mean much greater danger to the modern war vessel than they would have meant to the old vessel of the "wooden wall" order. One man's apparently insignificant error or negligence may easily cause the gravest trouble in the modern navy. And that the one responsible individual may be a much humbler man than an admiral is shown by the following incident mentioned in a recent issue of the London Times:-

What might have proved a most serious matter, had it remained undiscovered until the vessel had proceeded to sea, was brought to light last week on board the Hood, armored battleship, Capt. Jeffries, which was about to leave Chatham on her way to the Mediter-The vessel had made a final ranean. trial of her engines in the repairing hasin, and on an inspection of her double bottoms being made by officers of the ship on Thursday, it was found that the fore-compartments were full of water, and that she was still leaking. The incident caused no little excitement amongst the crew, which numbers close upon 700. The matter was reported to the officials of the dockyard, and it was deemed advisable to dock the vessel at once, as the cause of the leakage was not perceptible. She was docked in the afternoon, and as soon as the water was pumped out of the dock the bottom of vessel was examined. It was found that the leakage had occurred from an opening in the seams of two of the keel plates a few feet from the stem of the vessel. Workmen were at once set to repair the damage. They continued at work until 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and resumed at 5 on Friday morning, with the result that the work was finished by noon. The vessel was taken out of dock again at half part 2 in the afternoon, and the mishap did not delay her departure. The leakage, it is reported, was due to a piece of bar workmanship on the part of an individual workman. The rivet, which should have been driven through and fastened on the other side, had been driven only partly home, and the hole on the other side filled by what is known as a "stud" -an imitation of the rivet-head-so that the plates had no holding powers in them when the slightest strain was put

upon them. In the same paper appeared a paragraph to the effect that the repairs to the Howe had just been completed and that she had just been taken out of the dry dock at Ferrol, a statement which calls to mind another fruitful source of danger to the ironclad. The Howe, it will be remembered, struck on a rock while making for Ferrol harbor, and went to the bottom in a very short time.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

The failure of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba is only too plain a sign of the extent to which the financial depression is affecting Canada. Fortunately there is no fear of other banks sharing in the trouble, and Canadians need expect no such succession of wrecks as several of the States have seen in the past few weeks. The Commercial Bank of Manitoba is a comparatively small institution, having only one branch outside of Manitoba, nomely, that at Fort William. Its paid-up capital is \$546,950, and its reserve fund \$50,000. The dispatches report that the deposits amount to \$600.000, and debts aggregate \$460,000. That is sure-

about the bank's notes being redeemed, that Sc but the depositors will apparently be in luck if they are fully paid, while there would seem to be a pretty sure prospect of the shareholders losing heavily. It is only too certain that the bank's failure will have a distressing effect on the fortunes of a good many Manitobans, and that the business interests of the province generally will suffer.

As we have said, there is no reason to fear any extension of the trouble to other banks, and no panicky feeling is so far reported. But the end of the depression is not yet in sight, since the financial situation in the States has not shown signs of any great improvement. The president's call for an extra session of congress has brought about a little firmer feeling, but it remains to be seen what congress will do. If the Sherman act is repealed and the silver question placed on a proper basis much will have been accomplished in the way of restoring confidence. This course is firmly insisted on by the president and his ministers, but the prospective attitude of the legislators is a matter of painful uncertainty. Until they meet and decide on their action there will be no permanent improvement in the financial situation, and if they refuse to repeal the silver purchase law the distress will inevitably increase to an indefinite extent The United States cannot longer underwithout inviting disastrous results.

THE CATTLE MYSTERY.

The statement made by Mr. Gardner n the House of Commons leaves little oom for hope that Canadian cattle will be removed from the scheduled list this eason. That means serious loss to the farmers of eastern Canada, who have been living in the expectation that the troublesome embargo would be lifted in time to benefit them this year. Their cattle export trade is further depressed by the policy followed by the steamship companies, who have raised their rates from Montreal, thus enabling American cattle to be landed more cheaply than Canadian in England. The circumstances surrounding the case of disease spoken of by Mr. Gardner are rather peculiar. Pleuro-pneumonia is a most infectious malady, and would be quite certain to spread in any locality where it broke out. Yet it is positively stated that the district in Manitoba from which the suspected shipment went is entirely free from the disease. For that matter, all Canada is reported free from any trace of pleuro-pneumonia. It is evident. therefore, that unless the Dominion vet- in "trade" erinary inspectors have been careless or untruthful the diseased animal found in England could not have gone from Canada. The inspectors cannot be reasonably accused of slighting their work or reporting falsely, and even if they had been either way the public would soon have been made aware of the fact by the spread of the disease in the infected locality. On the other hand, the Canadian animal is of the same type as prevails in certain districts in the States. It is not at all unreasonable to concit de that either through accident or through design a diseased ox from some United States shipment has been misrepresented Canadian animal. Both American shippers and English cattle raisers are interested in keeping Canada on the s heduled list, and some of these may have entered into a conspiracy to that end If the cause of the trouble lies in that direction it should not be difficult to establish the fact. On the other hand, if it is carelessness or crookedness on the part of some of the Canadian officials or shippers the delinquency should be easily traced. In any event, there should be some explanation possible of the n-ysterious appearance of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle when they land in England, while the disease is not to be found in Canada.

The mayors of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge went to Ottawa along with Mr. Davis, M. P., for the purpose of stirring up the government to greater efforts in the way of encouraging immigration. This act in itself constituted a grave reflection on the "vigorous" policy supposed to be inaugurated by Mr. Daly, the new minister of the interior; but the gentlemen of the deputation seem to have added greatly to their offence by freely criticising the government's much regret I have to announce that methods while talking with reports. Mayor Lucas was apparently a special offender in this regard. As a reward they are now getting plenty of abuse from the Conservative organs, which call them grumblers and kickers and charge them with acting in the interests of land speculators. Just so. No breath of profane criticism must be allowed to blow upon the sacred person of a minister, even upon that of the gentleman whom the Winnipeg Free Press once irreverently dubbed "Buttons."

The Colonist is respectfully informed that the Times does not "seem to think it strange that any Canadian should be proud of being a British subject." We have said nothing to warrant the statement made by our neighbor, which is once more at its old trick of misrepresentation. It may be well to remind it the schedule this season. that nothing so becomes a British subject as love of fair play and a due regard for the truth. Nor is the dragging in of false analogies a commendable act in one who delights in the name of Britthey also convey the somewhat sinister on. Canada does not bear the same reannouncement that the bank's bad" lation to Great Britain as Scotland does, or the same as Maine bears to the Unitly a very large proportion of its total ed States. Moreover, if the Colonist that they can be realized upon as soon and all the correct forces of the country

status as British subjects. "We besays the Conservative organ. lieve." Canadian independence is not feasible, and not desirable if feasible For our part we would rather be a citizen of the empire of Great Britain than the citizen of a puny Canadian re public, which held its independence on the sufferance of the United States." Of course the Colonist is welcome to entertain such sentiments if it so chooses, but we prefer to believe that a Canadian nation is quite within the range of feasibility and that there is no danger of its living on the sufferance of the United States. True sons of Canada have more faith in their country, and they believe, with Mr. Laurier, that their first duty is to that country.

Considerable comment was recently caused by the act of the pope and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England by the "consecration of England to the Mother of God and the Prince of the Apostles," or in other words, the placing of England under the especial patronage of St. Mary and St. Peter. Some of the super-sensitive saw in this an attempt to displace the historic St. George, and in order to correct the misapprehension Cardinal Vanghan took the trouble to write a letter to the secretary of the Historitake to bear the silver burden alone cal Research Society. In this he stated that "before the change of religion, the most blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter and St. George the Martyr were the three principal or primary patrons of England." The Cardinal added, "of one thing you may be certain-that, if the blessed Virgin and St. Peter should be officially declared to be still the patrons of England, it will not be to substitute them for St. George, who will always retain his place among our patrons. Catholics, at all events, are not likely to forget the historic and national cry and prayer, 'St. George for England." Englishmen ought to breathe more freely now that they know no attack on their popular patron saint was intended.

According to a Toronto paper, "it is said that society in Ottawa objects to the operation of a fruit plantation and canning factory by Lord Aberdeen. In some quarters it is still regarded as reprehensible to obtain the products of labor by any process other than the collection of rents. But in others this most 'audable process is regarded as the most open to criticism:" This announcement that a portion of Ottawa "society" objects to the new governor-general being engaged ' has been received with incredulity in some quarters, but there is really no reason to doubt its correctness. Ottawa is the home of snobbery of the most asinine and offensive order known to the civilized world.

This morning's fire in Victoria West very sharply accentuates the many suggestions made to the city council in re- that Montreal and Toronto are larger gard to the need of some protection disease said to have been found in a from fire in that quarter. Unfortunately it is quite likely that even this lesson will be lost on the city fathers; they would scarcely move if the fire were at the ends of their own noses. Possibly when half the city is burned down and half the people are dead with typhoid to the British Board of Agriculture as a | fever the questions of fire protection and sanitation will be considered ripe for serious treatment. In the meantime the members of the council can amuse themselves with trifles.

> Winnipeg Free Press: Commenting on the advice of the Free Press to take off the brake of protection and allow the Northwest to roll along to prosperity, the Montreal Star adds: "Let the farmer of the Northwest prosper and there will be no lack of immigrants. That's it. Give us trade emancipation and those here will prosper; let those here prosper and the immigrants will come. If we can only get into the hang of it, it will work around in a circle as smoothly as you please."

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Official Declaration That the Disease i Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.

London, July 5.—President Gardner in the course of his reply to Sir John Kinloch, in the House of Commons last night, giving his final decision respecting Canadian cattle and against the removal of the schedule said: "With careful microscopic examination of the lungs of the suspected animais which arrived on the steamship Lake Winnipeg. confirmed the conclusions already arrived at by the boards of veterinary advisors, who entertained no doubt that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneurionia. The morbid appearance which the lungs exhibited to the naked eye displayed some deviations from the usual symptoms in home-bred animals but these deviations were much less apparent under the microscope. The history of the disease in North America shows clearly that it is as contagious as in Europe. President Gardner said that he had therefore come to the conclusion that there was no aiternative for the present out to maintain the compulsory slaughter of Canadian beasts at the port of London. reply to further inquiry Mr. Gardner promised to consider the question of laying the report of the veterinary department on the table of the house. It is generally feared here that this decision is fatal to all hope of the removal of

The doors of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba were thrown open again on Tuesday, but not for the purpose of paying or resuming business on the old basis. The liquidators have taken hold and the business of winding up has commenced. The first work is that of receiving payment on outstanding notes

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

The Liberal Convention at Ottawa and its Results.

HOW THE PROJECT WAS STARTED

Doubts and Fears That Were Proved Groundless - The Assembly Went Ahead of the Most sanguine Ex-

Ottawa, June 24.-When it was first suggested that there should be held a convention of the Liberal party covering the whole Dominion so as to lay down a platform on which to fight the next general election, many staunch Reformers opposed the idea. It was an entirely new experiment in the country, and from what Liberals could judge by the past it would not be wise from a political standpoint to meet in convention with so many diverse questions, on which there were so many different views, agitating the people of the various provinces. Mr. Laurier was one of those who from the beginning favored a convention, if it could be accomplised, so as to decide upon some main questions on which all could agree, and leaving those of a provincial character partly to the But even 'Mr. Laurier had his doubts upon the result of such a convention. He had no doubt but it could be a success in respect to numbers and to unanimity in regard to the tariff and some other matters, but if it were not possible to be unanimous as to the proper disposition of other subjects then it might be capable of being used for harm instead of good. In short, it was a Lew experiment that was bound to end either for good or bad to the party. That, then, is how those unfavorable to the convention viewed it. There were many opposed to it. The chances for a divion some of the questions when were bound to come up were too much to undergo the risk. Talk like this was indulged in by the party for more than a year past. Last session of l'arlignent the Liberal leader, James Sutherland. M.P., M. Mulock, M.P., and some of the Liberals were invited to hanch by H. A. Bate, son of if. N. Bate, the leading wholesale grocer, and one of Ottawa's foremost business men. The convention idea was brought up by young Mr. Bate, who is now honorary seretary of the Reform Association here, and who was anxious for it, and held out Ottawa as the best place. Monreal and Toronto were both applicants for ii, should it be decided that a convention was to be held. Well, the result vas that Mr. Laurier not only decided to hold a convention but to select Ottawn as the meeting place. He now has the satisfaction of knowing that he was right in both of these decisions. The Canadian people admire plack.

When Mr. Laurier selected Ontawa for the convention it was predicted by the Conservatives that not only would the convention be a failure, if held in Loronto or Montreal, but it was invad to come to naught if held in Ottawa under the shadow of the Parliam nt In illings. Those who indulged in such talk see to how foolish they were. The on'y drawback against a convention here is cities and consequently could always draw a crowd from their own coors. That was not what was desired here. It was a convention which would represent the Dominion that was looked for. That was certainly secured, ani the presence of the Government was not sufficient to keep away the stalwart Linerals of Canada. Mr. Laurier's courage n calling a convention as well as in selecting Ottawa wherein to meet were both well rewarded. Not only was the attendance far beyond what anyone expected, but the result arrived at was equally gratifying to Liberals and Liberalism

I was talking to a minister of the Crown a week before the convention came off, and he was of the opinion that there might be 300 or 400 delegates got together, but that would be the outside of it. Reformers at that time expected 600, or probably 700, delegates. But what was the result? There were 1800 badges for delegates printed and all were given out at noon on the first day. Several hundred could not be supplied. So large was the crush that the agent of the railway company who was looking after the Reform certificates had to stop collecting them when they reached about 1800, and he asked the Reform Association here to give him a letter of explanation to the company, which was done. Altogether there were nearly 2500 delegates representing the Dominion, from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to as far west as the Rocky Mountains. British Columbia was not represented by appointed delegates from that province, but there were Bri ish Columbians present for all that, and Mr. Laurier was in receipt of telegrams from leading Liberals there informing him that they were with him and would support the excellent platform which he had laid down, and which, as he said himself, he will go on fighting to carry, never knowing what discouragement is, until such time as it is adopted by the country.

Before proceeding to refer to the platform which Mr. Laurier and the Liberal party have adopted let me say that the success of the convention in every particular is far and away beyond the expectation of the most sanguine Liberal in the Dominion. It was not only large but representative in regard to territory covered, and in respect to all classes being represented. Manufac'urer after manufacturer mounted the platform and endorsed the po'icy. while the citizens, mechanics, etc., all pledged themselves to never know what it was to halt or pause until they succeeded in placing Mr. Laurier in power. Even the red man stepped forward and said that in future the Indians were going to give their undivided support to the Liberals. Chief Wm. Smith of Brant made an unmistakable speech on this point. Need it then be said that Mr. Laurier was delighted and that his supporters were filled with enthusiasm when they all stood up with one accord in the big rink where the convention was held, singing "God Save the Queen" just as the hig clock on Parliament Hill was striking the hour of one o'clock on Thursday morning last, after having firmly built a business. Of course there is no doubt makes an honest inquiry it will find as possible. Things are in a bad state. cannot stand? The next place of meet- for in the treaty of 1883,

ing for Canadian Liberals will be the In this regard Premier Fielding of More Gratifying Discoveries—The Horse-Nova Scotia made a good point. He said it was on the 20th of June, 1882. that he succeeded in being elected for a constituency which he has since continued to represent. That is a personal reminiscence. It was also on the 20th of June, 1882, that the province of Nova Scotia succeeded in defeating a Tory government, and has continued to keep power ever since. That was a provincial reminiscence. But it was also on the 20th of June, 1882, and if he remembered rightly on a Tuesday also. that the government of which Sir John Thompson was the head was defeated in Nova Scotia. That was a matter which they had all something to do with. He thought that it was a good omen for success to have met on that day to put into arrangement a programme and a platferm which would once more drive

Sir John Thompson from power. Let me say a few words as to the platform built. The two principal planks are (1) a tariff for revenue only, and (2) reciprocity on fair and honorable terms with the United States. The issue between the two parties is now not only clear and well defined, but ratified by convention, so that Conservatives need not accuse Liberals of having no platform or misrepresent them when discussing their views on political questions. The policy of Mr. Foster is protection with a few modifications of the tariff. On the other hand the policy of Mr. Laurier is free trade with a tariff sufficiently high to collect a revenue for the purpose of administering efficiently but economically the affairs of the Dominion. The Liberals denounce protec-Equally clear is the resolution on reci-

tion; the Conservatives uphold it. procity. There was never so much downright lying done against a party as was the case in respect to the attitude of the Liberals on reciprocity. The untrue cry of disloyalty was raised against the Liberals and was used to deceive some of the electors. The latter have seen their folly. As a matter of fact the Liberals have been advocates of reciprocity all along, and they believe that a treaty wide enough to embrace some manufactures as well as natural products would be a great advantage to the country. Their policy never did imply a uniformity of tariffs between the two countries. They believed that the two countries could meet and arrange on friendly terms a treaty which would do away with the present commercial warfare between them. The Government, on the other hand, tied hand and foot to the Red Parlor, did not want, as they were not permitted by their masers, to make any such treaty, although they deluded the electors with the false cry that it was for that purpose they dissolved Parliament. It is unnecessary to refer to the shameful lying which was indulged in by the Government, for which Sir Charles Tupper had to apologize. All are familiar with it. On the other hand there are strong reasons to believe that the Liberals can ar range a reciprocity treaty. The other planks in the platform are (3) condemnation of the corruption in the Government. (4) greater economy in public expenditures. (5) denunciation of the reference to royal commissions of charges against ministers. (6) disposition of pubdie lands to actual settlers. (7) repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act. (8) retention of county lines in the redictribution of constituencies (9) reform the senate, (10) a plebiscite on prohibition.

SLABTOWN

General Dispatches. Berlin, July 4.—Emperor William yesterday granted an audience to von Koschielski, the leader of the Polish party. His majesty learned from the Polish leader that his party demanded in return for its support of the army bill certain concessions in regard to national schools. The Emperor readily fell in with the views and von Koschielski was summoned by Dr. Bosse, minister of instruction, who was directed by the Emperor to prepare a scheme that would satisfy the Poles

London, July 4.-In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said in reply to an interpellation that the evidence obtained from impartial officials showed beyond doubt that the trial of the Armenians in Angora, for sedition, had been conducted unfairly. The British government had therefore made strong representations at Constantinople concerning the capital sentences passed on the 19 prisoners. The case of Prof. Kuyayan, and Prof. Thomasaian, of the Armenian college in Marsovan had been made the subject of an especially strong Consequently, although the protest. court of cassation had confirmed the senences, both had been pardoned and sent from the country. The government would spare no exertion to obtain justice for the other 17.

London, July 3.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reports another fanatical outbreak against missionaries in China. The dispatch says that a mob of natives attacked two Swedish missionaries named Wickholm and Jansen at Ma Cheng, sixty miles from Hankow, and killed them. No further details are given, but the murders are supposed to have been due to the foreign placards that have heretofore made much trouble for the foreign missionaries living in China. London, July 3 .- Mr. Gladstone slipp-

ed and fell yesterday morning while de-

scending the staircase in the Petersham residence of the Earl of Dysart, with whom he is visiting. Beyond spraining his ankle he is not seriously hurt. New York, July 3 .- The following acknowledgement of a remittance, dated London, June 14, has been received by Eugene Kelly, from Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, by the National Federation of America: "I have once again to thank you and your colleagues of the National Federation of America for the generous help to our parliamentary move. I have just received, through the Consolidated Bank, your check for £1,000 in our aid.

my colleagues and I feel for your sympathy and strong support." Lima, Peru, July 5.-Juan Revoredo, mayor of Lima, has assumed the leadership of the Cacerist party. He believes it is possible to make an arrangement with Chili regarding the disposition of Tacna and Arica on the basis of a com- hit by a bullet and will die. ercial treaty under which there shall Lawrey had his skull fractured by a be freedom of trade. The chief difficultick. Several others were fearfully ty is that Chili insists moon the payment slashed with razors. Four negroes tv is that Chili insists upon the payment slashed with razors. of the \$10,000,000 indemnity provided

I cannot tell you how deeply grateful

KOOTENAY MINES.

fly Claim.

(The Miner.) Major Barnes, U. S. customs officer at the boundary line, Kootenay river, has resigned in favor of a good Demo. crat.

E. S. Topping has recently received an assay on ore sent from the Mountain View at a depth of five feet, which shows \$75 in gold and 18 ounces in silver to the ton.

E. Mahon of Vancouver has received returns from the Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company for fifteen tons of ore from the Vancouver claim on Four Mile Creek in the Slocan district. According to these returns the ore averages 233 ounces of silver to the ton and 46 per cent. lead.

The Elkhorn, of Boundary Creek. bids fair to become a great mine. Assays recently made show 396 2-10 ounces of silver and \$10 gold per ton; 214 8-10 ounces silver, \$6.30 gold; 213 8-10 ounces silver, \$6.30 gold. Six men are employed, and there are now twenty tons of this grade of ore on the dump. The vein is constantly showing an improvement.

Bob Yuill has just discovered that he is the owner of a valuable mining property in the Slocan. A year ago he pur chased a property located by his brother, J. E. Yuill, about six mues up the south fork of the Kaslo Creek and ten miles from Kaslo City. Recent development work has disclosed a ledge about ten feet wide, with considerable iron in the croppings. A second ledge of smaller di mensions was also encountered. A few years ago Bob figures the find would

have been worth \$50,000. The Horsefly placer claim in Cariboo has been acquired by a wealthy syndicate, at the head of which are reported to be several members of the Canadian Pacific railway directorate. They are goig in for hydraulic mining on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted in British Columbia, and will spare no expense to ensure the success of their venture. The company have placed an order with D. McGillivray & Co., of Vancouver, for 500 tons of 30-inch steel pipes at a cost of \$100,000. These pipes will be shipped to Ashcroft and thence conveyed in waggons 150 miles to Horsefly Creek, which yielded an immense quantity of gold in the early days.

Mission City News. Last Monday three salmon caught in the Fraser river that weighed 57, 47, and 37 pounds respectively.

A ledge of white quartz has been discovered back of the townsite of Mission City, about three feet wide, by Lane, Elliot & Wright. As soon as they go a little deeper with their nickel workings they will proceed with the develop ment of the white quartz.

The discovery of a nickel mine a few miles east of Mission City is now an established fact. Several tests have been made that have proved very satisfactory, but more capital is needed to develop it. Samples of the ore have been brought into town for months past, and each additional evidence ascertains more definitely the quality and quantity of the precious metal in these mines. It assays easily about \$18 to the ton of nickel, with a reasonable quantity of silver and gold. A CONTRACTOR OF

South American Salad.

Buenos Ayres, July 5.-The members of the cabinet have announced to Presi dent Saenz Pena that they intend to re sign. The president asked the cabinet to delay action a few days and then invited Aristobulo del Valle to organize a new ministry. He declined to do so and the president then appealed to Quintanos to form a cabinet. It is probable that Quintanos will also decline to serve and if he does so President Pena will be forced to resign.

General Saraiva's revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul have been joined by the army under General Luria. The two commanders are preparing to resume active warfare.

Dr. Bausa has declared that he is not a candidate for president of Uruguay. Caracas, Venezuela, July 5.-General Daniel MacAuley, special agent of the United States treasury. has reached here from Washington to ald Minister Part ridge in negotiating with General Crespo's government for the early settlemen of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

The United States cousul has been complimented by the Cleveland administration, which has added Ciudad de Bolivar and Itacama to his consular dis-

The government of Costa Rica has made contracts for the construction of two new warships in England.

HAND CAR VICTIMS.

Serious Accident on the C. P. R. at Schreiber. Ottawa, July 5 .- A story reached here last night that 20 men were killed on the Canadian Pacific railway at Schreiber. Word was received here from a medical officer of the Canadian Pacific that no one was killed, but that a bal last train struck a hand car on which

Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting premier, says that the cabinet has not so far discussed the vacancies for Governors for the Northwest and Manitoba.

Razors in the Air.

Wilmington, Del., July 5.-A riot took

ten men had been riding. Some were

badly injured, but all are expected to

place at the railway station near Kirkwood last night, which culminated in the probably fatal shooting of William Benson and the injuring of several others. Thousands of persons were returning from races of the Maple Valley Trotting Association at the kite-shaped track, when a fight arose between George Anderson (colored), and several others, during which razors glistened and brickbals flew. One negro drew a revolver. State Detective McIvey attempted to quell the He was assisted by Sergennts Shields and Bailey of the police force. The policemen were assaulted by the ne groes, who drew revolvers and razors and Detective Mchurled bricks at them. Ivey was wounded by a brick and is in a precarious condition. Two other policemen were injured. Wm. Benson was Thomas were arrested and locked up on the charge of attempt to murder.

AMERICA

Enormous Asse World's Fai

MAYOR HARRISON

Vice-President the Ac

A Glowing Tribute gressive Spirit-Deliverance on Crisp's Opinion No Pleuro-Pneun

World's Fair Gro

4.-The special rate

roads attracted man

tors from the surre

there was a general

in the city, which

portunity to come

9 this morning abou

on the grounds and lief that by shortly number would be o'clock arrived a de ands filled the enclo ministration building station, and the ar of prominence was Shortly after 10 c son, the city official cil of Chicago entere riages led by the the Illinois National gate a large crow visitors were drawn under command of chief marshal. Aft Mayor Harrison an directly to the stair and were seated w sioners, directors a ments. Director-G vis then opened the words appropriate John Henry Barrow in prayer. Great President Stevens ward to deliver the Stevenson spoke a "I am confident have human eyes semblage. This is the auspices of t Other days have l memorate marked states of our unio earth, each and all had a special day who work with matter whence the bring, have been exposition, whoeve sum of human lear of human woes, har welcome guests. comes unheralded. tion. This day we ory of the signers independence. Ou vears from the ho signed. Chicago gic and with a pop all the American declaration of in claimed. I am he to preside this da than mine will tell who gave to the charter of their l struggle which, c ton culminated at

> dependence of the SHERMAN

Cessation of Silve Chicago, July 4. morning Senator has never been a

1890, known as

passed, that I wo

its repeal. compromise meas to save the count bill that had been by an overewhel Democrats helped and now they at all the financial the Sherman bill free coinage wou opposing silver is of his party. probably be repe there are apt to sions of opinion, Congress may g clause providing 4,500,000 ounce struck out, it wo gress should go providing the tain parity between it would cause There is in the coined silver dol uncoined bullion these coins mus parity to gold enough to stop silver but that maintained. For the current silve government pay in gold at the t the silver dollar man act stand and the governm in gold now wit eight millions. ent financial tro confidence in the present stringen prehension of t cial world that ligations in gold money. I do n silver coinage

Canad London, July Edinburgh say mals which arri to the extent of compulsory slav day trade was being offered. shillings and ni pence, and sec per eight pound

circulation."

Loie Ful Paris, July 4.-ler's mother will cer \$3000, as so in laying his h property, or he matter was dec