HIS JOYOUS REALIZATION

Stanley's Great Culminating Point of Happiness—His Princely Nuptials.

The Great Hero of Afric's Forests Amply Rewarded, but His Health Broken Down.

A Scene of Regal Splendor—A Marriage of Royal Pomp—Stanley's Ambition Achieved.

LONDON, July 12.—Much has been written and gossiped in anticipation of Stanley's wedding. The event itself not only met, but far exceeded in interest all expectations concerning it. Many persons who were inclined to smile incredulously when the newspapers predicted that this would be the grandest non-royal wedding of the century, are now admitting the obvious fact that the prediction was correct. Westminster Abbey has never contained a more distinguished assemblage than that which eagerly took advantage of the opportunity to-day of witnessing the marriage of the most popular hero of the time and one of the loveliest and brightest women of England. Stanley's unfortunate and serious illness served to lend an additional interest to the occasion, and tinged with something of pathos an event full of joyous realization and happy promise. From early dawn the city of the couple were showered with telegrams and notes of solicitous enquiry, and hundreds of questioners were made glad by the answer that though Stanley was still a sufferer, the ceremony would be carried out according to the original arrangement. Among the enquiring friends were the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, King Leopold of Belgium and other royal personages. The day, though not a bright one, was as auspicious as any couple has the right to expect under London skies.

ALL LONDON FELT THE STIR

of the occasion, and only when some event of royal importance is on the tapis does popular interest become so manifest as it was today. The streets in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey were crowded from an early hour. There were hundreds of enterprising venders of flowers and wedding favors, photographs of Stanley and his bride, histories of the lives of the happy couple and other appropriate articles, all of which found a ready sale. An extra detachment of police assisted in keeping order both without and within the edifice. The great "community" were obliged to content themselves with hasty glimpses of the principal guests as they arrived, and greeted them with hearty cheers as they passed. A reasonably large part of the building was set apart for such of the general public as by dint of early arrival, and superior pushing powers, could take advantage of the privileges. The greater part of the space, however, was devoted to the fortunate invited guests.

Press accommodation was especially satisfactory in contrast with the ordinary custom on such occasions, and greatly gratified the newspaper men, who were inclined to think Stanley must have personally stipulated for their comfort in remembrance of his fellow craft. As the brilliant array of guests gradually filled reserved sections

THE SCENE WAS A MOST IMPOSING ONE.

Among the notables were several Cabinet ministers, lords, members of parliament and scores of royal academicians, men famous all over the world as leaders in science, art and literature, and women of no less fame. All social leaders seemed to be there, and the display of beautiful gowns, rich jewels and grand artistic decorations has not been surpassed since the royal functions of the jubilee celebration. The Abbey seemed to be one great floral bower, so numerous were the flowers and rare plants bestowed at every available point. As the best known and most popular guests appeared and passed down the aisles, they were greeted with cheers. The advent of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and M. Paul Du Chaillu occasioned a chorus of "ahs" and a buzz of comment as their names went the rounds of the audience. Gladstone, and his still handsome and regal-looking wife, received a subdued ovation. Mrs. Drew's appearance also evoked a demonstration. The guests as they entered were presented with favors, attached to which were silvered fac-similes of Africa. The slab marking the resting-place of Livingstone in the main aisle of the Abbey was flanked by enormous wreaths resting upon easels. These were presented by officers of the Emin relief expedition. Resting on the slab itself was a beautiful white wreath, inscribed

"IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE,"

from Stanley. The bridal party appeared promptly at the appointed hour, and their arrival was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause. Stanley was pale, and his suffering and weakness were apparent to all, but he walked firmly, leaning slightly on the arm of his best man, Count Darothe, of Belgium, to the chancel, where he sat down and awaited the bride. Expressions of sympathy and admiration were heard on all sides for the plucky hero. Then music burst forth as the bride appeared leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe-Tennant, and walked up the aisle amid applause and a chorus of admiring comments. She was attired in a handsome costume of satin and corded silk, with train embroidered with pearls; and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She presented a fine appearance; but a strict regard for facts would impel the observation that her beauty has been greatly exaggerated by writers who have told her praise so uncommittingly since the announcement of her engagement to the famous explorer. She is of very fair complexion, graceful in carriage, with generally pleasing features, her eyes being somewhat too prominent; in fine she is

A MODERATELY HANDSOME WOMAN

of about 36 evidently, though said to be some years younger. She seemed to be affected by a sort of stage fright when she first entered and saw the immense assemblage, but she soon recovered her composure, and in a stately fashion paced down the aisle, preceded by the verger bearing an enormous silver mace and attended by her petite bridesmaids and page. Stanley arose as she approached and received her gracefully, immediately resuming his seat while she stood beside him. Archdeacon Farrar at once began the service; the Bishop of Ripon performed the marriage; the Dean of Westminster blessed the couple, and Vice-Chancellor Butler, of Trinity, Cambridge, addressed them. The bride showed much emotion, her eyes filling with tears as she made the responses. Stanley was unmoved. The responses "I do," "I will," were firmly spoken by both, and were audible to all. The service lasted forty minutes and was not perceptibly curtailed on account of Stanley's illness. The newly married couple were warmly congratulated in the conventional fashion by those entitled to the honor, Mr. Stanley receiving, with every sign of pleasure, the felicitations of his African companions who surrounded him.

The wedding procession then re-formed. Stanley leaned on his wife's arm and also on a cane, and he seemed to walk with more pain than when he entered. He held himself erect, however, and

WALKED PROUDLY BESIDE HIS BRIDE.

There was a marked discrepancy in height between the two, Mrs. Stanley being nearly a head and a half taller than her stalwart husband. They proceeded to the Jerusalem chamber, where Mr. Gladstone, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Wm. McKinnon, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Stanley's African comrades signed the marriage register as witnesses. The party afterwards made their way through the eager and demonstrative throng to their carriages and quickly departed. The bridal carriage was covered with flowers thrown by the spectators. An amusing incident of the whole affair was the motherly interest shown by Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the welfare of the happy couple, but especially of Stanley, around whom she fairly hovered, even insisting on accompanying him to the carriage, and seeing him safely inside. The old lady is plainly delighted over the marriage for which she claims entire credit, though so far as known her only contribution to the happy event was the fact that the couple first met at her residence, and were introduced to each other by her. The bride and groom, with their friends, were driven at once to Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held in the immense grounds. Stanley assisted Mrs. Stanley in receiving the guests for a short time, but was finally obliged to retire owing to fatigue. Among those paying their respects to the hosts were many of the most noted people of the empire.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The numerous costly and beautiful presents received by the bride and groom were inspected with much interest by the guests. Included in the display were 25 gold caskets containing the freedom of as many important cities; a superb silver dinner service of 246 pieces, the gift of the Emin relief committee, and an ebony and silver screen, containing the photographs of members of the expedition, presented jointly by them; an American shield mounted on a silver pedestal, inwrought with Cupids, and hundreds of other unique and valuable tributes, including, of course, the magnificent diamond necklace presented by the Queen to the bride, with Her Majesty's likeness pendant. There were also three interesting souvenirs presented by Mr. Edison's agent, Col. Goura, in the shape of the phonograph's record of the musical programme during the wedding. The phonograph was placed in the choir to register the anthems; another caught the wedding march from the organ, and a third recorded the chimes in the belfry. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, accompanied by Dr. Parkes, departed for Melchett park, on the borders of the New Forest of Hampshire, which Lady Ashburton had placed at their disposal for the honeymoon. Afterwards they will go to the Tennant's country estate in Wales. Stanley's friends are solicitous lest the excitement of the day will have the effect of causing a relapse of his illness, but Dr. Parkes assured them before the departure that no serious result was to be feared.

With complete rest in the country and the careful nursing he is sure to receive from his devoted wife, he will soon regain his normal health. The friends of the couple are congratulating themselves on the happily successful manner in which everything was carried out to-day, and hundreds of cordial messages were received at Richmond terrace during the afternoon and evening.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, July 12.—Reports of the reconstruction of the British cabinet have been more or less current in certain ministerial circles for a fortnight past. There is no need to look among the rank and file of the Tory party. There are certain members of the Government, very influential members, too, who are notoriously disatisfied with the offices they at present hold, and to whom any fresh shuffling of the cards would be welcome. They make no secret of their opinions as to what ought to be, and these opinions are reflected in current gossip as to what is likely to happen. Again an influencial section of the ministerial party have made up their minds that certain members of the cabinet must shortly go. In the case of W. H. Smith, government leader in the House, the matter is no longer one of speculation but of certainty. He will not lead the House in any future session, and there is the best reason to think that his elevation to the House of Lords, if he consents, will be but a matter of comparatively a few weeks. The feeling with regard to Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is that he should be so placed as to put his accession to the leadership of the House wholly out of the question. Mr. Matthews, home secretary, and Mr. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, are two impracticable men, who in view of this section of the government falling, "must go." None of

THE UNIONIST LEADERS

desire to succeed them, and it is safe to say that there never was a time when they regarded the prospect of entering the cabinet with less favor. It is out of the question that Lord Hartington or any of his colleagues should dream of taking office at the fag end of the session, and reconstruction in the autumn is equally out of question, unless a dissolution is impending. Reconstruction means that those statesmen who enter the government must seek re-election, and no one is less anxious to undergo the ordeal than Lord Hartington. Reconstruction, if it comes at all, will come at the beginning of next session, when a large remedial programme may be placed before parliament; but even this will be with a view to an early dissolution. In the meantime the position of the Liberal-Unionist party is going from bad to worse. Lord Hartington continues to receive communications from the "Liberal-Unionist managers throughout the country protesting against the course on which he, as their leader, has embarked, and severing their connection with the Liberal-Unionist association. While the Liberals in parliament, and out of it, are anxious for a general election, to test their strength before the country, the cabinet is equally determined to hold to power as long as a parliamentary defeat can be avoided. The Tories are unfortunate in not having their leader in the House of Commons.

THE SEIZED SEALER.

Difficulties Likely to Arise Over the Seizure of the Schooner Mattie C. Dyer.

Victoria Vessels Making Big Catches and Keeping Clear of the Revenue Cutters.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 11.—According to the story brought down by Captain H. C. Thomas, of the North American Commercial company's steamer ARAGO, which arrived in port this morning, serious difficulties are likely to arise because of the seizure of the sealing schooner Mattie C. Dyer. A report was published here to the effect that the cutter Bear had made the seizure, but such was not the case. The vessel was seized by Deputy Collector Edmunds, of Ounalaska.

Captain Mockler said that he could prove positively that he had not been sealing in Behring sea, and was, therefore, guilty of no offence against the government.

The cook, who had been acting strangely for some time, made threats against the captain's life, and said that he would kill all hands. He several times attempted to poison those on board, but was unsuccessful. Because of this trouble, Captain Mockler determined to make port in distress, and repair the damage to his vessel and get rid of his cook and secure men to take the places of those who were drowned. He had hardly had time to enter his vessel, as told above, before it was seized. The crew are still standing by the vessel in hopes that it will be released, but it is doubtful if this will be done.

Captain Thomas says that the Bear arrived at Ounalaska on June 15, and sailed for the seal islands on June 20. The cutter Richard Rush had not arrived when the Arago left. The fish commission steamer Albatross was at Ounalaska making investigations as to the species and habits of the fish which abound in those waters and preparing charts of the islands. The sealing schooner, San Diego, of Victoria, was in Dutch harbor, near Ounalaska, when the Arago sailed. She had put in to get fresh provisions and to repair her sails, and had over a hundred sealskins on board, but there was no attempt made to seize her. The British sealing schooner, Henry Dennis, also put into Ounalaska with a large number of skins aboard, but slipped out during the night without giving the authorities a chance to take her. Captain Thomas says that all the sealing vessels heard from had been making big catches. The British sealer Penelope had 1,700 skins aboard when heard from, about June 15 last. The late appearance of the revenue cutters has given the sealers a splendid chance to make good catches, and although the Arago sighted none there is every reason to believe that the sea is full of vessels which are kept well posted on the movements of the revenue cutters.

It is evident that the revenue cutters are not overexerting themselves to capture sealers, as from the statements of Captain Thomas no attempt was made to seize either of them. The story that the government is going to adopt a milk and water policy finds general credence here, because of the action of the revenue cutters. One might say that the sealing vessels go right within reach of the authorities and are not touched.

CABLE NEWS.

Illness of Henry M. Stanley.

LONDON, July 11.—Stanley is ill and is under the care of his friend and fellow-traveler Surgeon Parke and Dr. Wm. G. Hewitt. Miss Dorothy Tennant, to whom Stanley is expected to be married, is being informed of his condition. Crowds of callers are constantly coming and going in anxious quest of information as to the sick man's condition. Dr. Parke, while declaring the illness to be of but temporary duration, is still fearful that it may be necessary to postpone the wedding or at least to change the proposed programme of ceremonies.

Changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 10.—Arrangements for the reconstruction of the cabinet are making progress. Smith, the present government leader, will be elevated to the peerage on the 1st and will probably be succeeded by Lord Randolph Churchill as government leader in the house. Hartington has again been offered office, but declined. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor last night and obtained the queen's assent to the proposed change.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay Slandered.

LONDON, July 9.—Johnson, Budd & Johnson, solicitors, have inserted in the London papers an advertisement offering a reward of £200 to the person supplying evidence that will lead to the conviction of the persons in England who are circulating the slanderous reports about Mrs. J. W. Mackay and family. The advertisement says: The latest offence is the circulation of an extract from a scurrilous American paper, the editor and publisher of which are being prosecuted in America. Mrs. Mackay refuses to say what are the circumstances that led to the insertion of the advertisement. The solicitors also refuse to make any explanation.

Stanley Much Better.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Stanley is much better, and if he suffers no relapse he will be able to go through the wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey to-morrow.

Princess Irene Convalescing.

BERLIN, July 11.—Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, is fast recovering from her illness. She will be able to take part in the festivities in honor of her birthday at Kiel to-day. She will go with Prince Henry to Norway on Saturday.

The Queen's Present to Stanley.

LONDON, July 11.—The Queen has presented Mr. Stanley with a minature likeness of herself set in diamonds. Accompanying the gift is an autograph letter, highly eulogistic of Stanley's services in the field of exploration, and wishing the explorer a happy wedded life.

The Postman's Grievances.

LONDON, 11.—A deputation of postmen called upon Postmaster General Raikes today and received his assurance that the just grievances of the men would be carefully considered.

The American Riflemen Successful.

BERLIN, July 11.—In to-day's rifle competition, Engle of New York won the prize at the fixed target, and Draste of New York was similarly successful at the fixed target.

Killed by a Train.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 10.—Passengers arriving here on a special train from Oswego, to this city, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, report that a carriage containing five ladies was struck, one-half mile this side of Oswego, and four of the occupants of the vehicle were killed outright and a fifth fatally injured. The names of those killed, as near as could be learned by the passengers, are Mrs. Bert Cleveland and Mrs. VanDuzen, of Oswego.

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price, 15 cents. ly20-12m-w

THE HALIFAX FORTS.

Very Strict Orders Regarding the Fortifications Received from England.

HALIFAX, July 9.—Very strict orders regarding the forts of Halifax have been received from England by the military authorities. They are as follows: 1st. No private citizens shall be admitted to any fort under any circumstances whatever. 2nd. No naval officer shall be admitted unless on business. He must then be accompanied by a military officer. 3rd. Military officers in plain clothes are prohibited from visiting the forts. 4th. Information of any character regarding the forts must not be given to visitors. 5th. Fortifications are being erected at York Redoubt and at McNab's Island, on which fabulous sums of money are being expended. This fact, in connection with the arrival of two torpedo boats, show that the British Government are preparing for eventualities in this locality.

CANADIAN NEWS.

An Interesting Case.

MONTREAL, Que., July 12.—A petition has been presented in court by the medical superintendent of the Longue Pointe asylum to force a young woman of St. Hyapinthe, who had been a patient at the asylum up to the time of the fire which destroyed the institution, to return to the care of the Sisters in charge; and a counter petition has been presented by Paul T. Beauchamp, cousin of the young woman in question, denying that she is insane, and asking that she be liberated from the control of the asylum authorities. There is money involved in the case, and it is one of a quarrel between the members of a family.

Four to One.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—The Winnipegs defeated the Plum Creeks at lacrosse to-day, four games to one.

A Peculiar Disease.

HALIFAX, July 12.—Advices from Antigonish county report the prevalence of a peculiar kind of cattle disease. In its first stage it is mild; in its second stage it is malignant, and in its last stage its victims get a wild rush to the shore and in many instances drown themselves.

The Inquest at Dartmouth.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 12.—The coroner's inquiry into the cause of last night's disaster was begun to-day. The evidence so far taken shows that some person slipped the chain from the wheel causing the landing stage to fall. Whether this was accidental or otherwise is yet unknown, but the coroner's jury has recommended that the town offer a reward for the arrest of the person who caused the accident. The enquiry has been postponed until next Wednesday.

The Glorious Twelfth.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 12.—To-day's Orange demonstration was the greatest ever held in Manitoba and attracted the largest crowd of people to the city that has been seen in many a year. Over six thousand citizens was present, and they came in from various parts of the province. In the afternoon a procession was formed and paraded the various streets, marching to Dufferin Park, where addresses were delivered by the various speakers.

The Winnipeg Regatta.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—The annual summer regatta of the Winnipeg rowing club was held to-day, and was the most successful ever held in the history of the club.

The Dartmouth Disaster.

HALIFAX July 12.—The search for the bodies at the scene of last night's accident in Dartmouth has ceased, no more having been discovered, and it being believed that there are no others to recover. Edward Foster, who was taken out alive last night and whose daughter was among the drowned, died to-day.

INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. W. A. Russell, Tells Why He Resigned—Plenty of Work and Little Pay.

No appointment has yet been made of an inspector of steamboats for British Columbia, vice W. A. Russell, resigned, nor is it likely that an appointment will be made for some time to come. The position, as it has been constituted in the past, is not one of the kind that most men would be inclined to run after, and few will envy whoever secures it, unless the conditions attached are very materially changed.

Mr. Russell was giving to a COLONIST man, yesterday, a few of the reasons that led him to resign, and they certainly were valid ones. Said he: "In the first place the salary is inferior to that of a competent engineer on an ordinary tug boat, and yet the inspector is responsible indirectly for the safety of every passenger on board a steamer navigating British Columbia waters. Then the salary of the inspector was not paid monthly as all others were, and traveling expenses, an absolute necessity, were not included. Whatever extra work I secured to do, I did in my evenings, and had it not been for the extras the salary itself would have been insufficient to support any man. I found that I could do better almost anywhere else and so I stepped out."

The Marine Engineers' Association have recommended their president, Chief Engineer Thompson, of the Rainbow, for the position, and it is probable that some more satisfactory arrangements in regard to the billet will soon be made by the Government.

May Have Deteriorated.

"Do you believe in evolution?" enquired the baboon of the grey ape.

"Great cocoanut! no," was the answer. "Did you ever see anything like that in Africa?" and he pointed to a dude who stood before the cage.

"No," said the baboon; "but the species may have deteriorated."

The Beginning of Death.

DISEASE is the beginning of death, its approach should be met at once by appropriate remedies. No better means exists than the use of Burdock Blood Bitters whenever symptoms of any disease of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood appear. B. B. B. is the best life preserver. sw1

A Canadian Favorite.

THE season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 55 years it has been the most reliable remedy. sw1

CAPITAL NOTES.

General Middleton's Farewell Address to the Militia of the Dominion.

A System of Farmers' Excursions to the Central Experimental Farm Inaugurated.

(From our own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Ont., July 10.—The annual tournament of the garrison artillery opens at Quebec on September 8th. The field artillery meeting will be held at Kingston on the 16th.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified of the Asiatic cholera epidemic in Spain. The quarantine officers at all the Atlantic ports have, therefore, been notified to be on the alert.

Capt. Mackay, R.E., a graduate of the Royal Military College, has been appointed deputy-governor of the Congo State. Captain Mackay is a well-known newspaper man, having formerly been upon the staff of the Montreal Witness, which he left to take a course at Kingston, on leaving which he took part and highly distinguished himself in the British service in Egypt, having, through sheer merit, obtained wonderfully rapid advancement.

Davin's speeches against Commissioner Herchmer are to be made the subject of a departmental enquiry.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11.—General Middleton's valedictory was issued to-day. He says his sole object has been the welfare and well doing of the militia forces of the Dominion.

Three members of the Ottawa field battery were heavily fined in the police court, to-day, for disobeying orders.

A system of running farmers' excursions to the central experimental farm was inaugurated to-day. Fifty farmers arrived to-day.

Congratulatory messages passed between the mayors of Ottawa and Hamilton and Bermuda, to-day, on the completion of the cable.

A deputation of soap manufacturers interviewed the Minister of Customs, to-day, and asked that soap grease be placed on the free list without reservation. They say the qualifying word "rough" makes the concession of no use to them.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided upon the names for the three steamers now being built for the Pacific service. They will be the Empress of India, the Empress of China and the Empress of Japan. The Empress of India will be the first to be completed, and is expected to be launched at Barrow about the end of November, and will probably reach the Pacific Coast and begin service in February or March.

The two hundredth anniversary of the Boyne was celebrated in the leading cities of the Dominion, Ontario, Toronto, London and Hamilton had enormous processions.

Lieut.-Governor Royal, of Regina, arrived here to-day on important business.

The most exciting lacrosse match of the season was played in Cornwall to-day, the home team beating the Montreal Shamrocks by 5 games to 4.

A Victoria importer of cigarettes was supplied with false invoice by the shipper, but he honestly paid the full duty and divulged the practice to Inspector Young.

NASTURTIUMS.

People who wish to be odd or exclusive in their flower gardens, as in everything else, may say the nasturtium is too common, says Miss Parloa in Good Housekeeping, but so are pure air and sunshine common, but we love them none the less for that.

As soon as the frost was out of the ground and the weather seemed settled, a narrow bed beside a fence and another beside the piazza were spaded and then thoroughly raked (they had been covered with manure in the fall, earth and manure being thoroughly mixed). Some small plants which had been raised in the house were set out close to the fence and piazza and about twenty inches apart. These plants grew rapidly and began to blossom in a week or two. In a line with these plants seeds were sown about five inches apart and one inch deep. The seeds and plants were for climbing. A few seeds of the dwarf nasturtium were planted in the front part of the bed, but not enough to shade the climbing plants, as all flowers do better for having the sun shine on the ground at their roots. The plants were well watered, and when they began to run were fastened for support to the fence and piazza. The method of fastening was this:—Old kid gloves were cut into strips about one third of an inch wide and two inches long; the strip of kid was brought around the vine and firmly fastened to the support with one small tack, the loop being loose enough to allow the vine to grow.

As the vines grew the new parts were fastened to the support about once or twice a week. The leaves were large and strong, but my neighbor, who had greater experience than I, told me take off at least half of them, else there would not be many flowers. At first I would not consent to this, for after years of city life where it had been almost impossible to make any kind of plant grow in a sunless back yard, it seemed wrong to deprive the plants of a single leaf. However, I found that while the vines were luxuriant there were few blossoms. Then I yielded and took off the leaves, sometimes a bushel at a time, which made the plants put out strong shoots in all directions and blossom until the frost killed them, some of them rising to a height of twelve feet.

Fun at the Table.

An Austin man read in a paper that the family should always be the scene of laughter and merriment, and that no meal should be passed in the moody silence that so often characterizes those occasions. The idea struck him so favorably that when his family was gathered around the table that evening he said:—"Now, this sort o' thing of keepin' so blamed quiet at meals has got to stop. You hear me? You girls, put in an' tell stories, an' keep up agreeable sort o' talk like; an' you boys, laugh an' be jolly, or I'll take an' dust your jackets with a grapevine till you can't s and. Now begin!" The glare that he sent around the table made the family as funny as a funeral.

THEIR LAST WORDS.

Death-Bed Utterances of Some of the World's Famous Men.

An intensely interesting volume might be made up of the dying words and speeches of men whom the world calls famous, says Once a Week. They have all had to pass in their chips like the most insignificant of us, and their final exits from the great stage have been generally edifying and always characteristic.

"God be praised," exclaimed Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, on learning that the French were giving away in every direction. "I die happy." His antagonist, Montcalm, also received a mortal wound while endeavoring to rally his men, and when told that his end was approaching made answer: "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

"I pray thee, see me up safe, but for my coming down I can shift for myself," remarked Sir Thomas More, observing the weakness of the scaffold.

"I heard say the executioner was very good and I have a little neck," said Anne Boleyn, putting her hands about it and laughing heartily.

The unhappy Charles I. expired with the word "Remember" on his lips, and the last words attributed "Buckshot" Forster were "No home rule," while Rabelais calmly remarked: "Drop the curtain, the farce is played out."

With some a presentiment that they are about to die is the first symptom of approaching death. Mozart wrote his requiem under the conviction that the monument he was erecting to his genius would prove a monument to his own remains. When life was ebbing fast he called for the score, and as he mused over it he said: "Did I not tell you truly that it was for myself that I composed this death chant?" Bewick, the famous wood engraver, gave a representation of "the old horse waiting for death," and Hogarth delineated the death of all things, and having given it a last touch, seized his palette and broke it in pieces, remarking: "I have finished."

Many remarkable instances may also be cited in which the dying lips murmur out the names of friends and the occupations and pursuits of past life. Goethe's dying lips murmured something about a beautiful woman's face, and Napoleon's last thoughts were for the head of his army, while Disraeli, some quarter of an hour before his death, raised himself a little in his bed and stretched himself out in the old familiar way that he went through when rising to reply in debate, while his lips moved in silence.

De Lagny, the great mathematician, was asked the square of twelve when he was no longer able to recognize his friends about his bed, and mechanically answered: "One hundred and forty-four." No less striking were the last words of Lord Tenterden, the famous English judge. Some time before his death he had been delirious and talked incoherently, but presently recovering his composure and raising himself from his pillow he was heard to say in slow and solemn tones, as when he used to conclude his summing up in cases of great importance: "And now, gentlemen of the jury, you will consider your verdict."

Sometimes the strained thread breaks with a sudden snap. It was in this way that Boileau expired from the effects of dropsy. A friend entered the room where he was sitting, and the poet, in one and the same breath, bid him hail and farewell. "Good-day and adieu," said he, "it will be a very long adieu," and instantly expired.

"Come and lie down," entreated Dickens' sister-in-law, when it became evident that a fit was upon him. "Yes, on the ground," he said, very distinctly, as he slid from her arm and fell to the floor.

Edmund Kean made his final exit in the middle of the greatest scene of his greatest play. "Get me off, Charles," he gasped, "I'm dying!" His son led him off, and all was over. And Phelps, who had a superstitious horror of the word "farewell," while acting Wolsey, and actually uttering the ominous words:

Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness!

broke down, and the curtain slowly dropped upon him for the last time.

Many instances are on record where persons have continued to jest though conscious that the end was at hand. "We shall soon meet again," were the last words of Louis XIV. to Mme. de Maintenon, and the murmured rejoinder: "A pleasant rendezvous he is giving me; that man never loved any one but himself."

"Is there nothing on earth I can do for you?" said Taylor to Wilcot, as he lay on his death-bed. "Give me back my youth," were the last words of the lively, if scurrilous, poet, who, under the title of Peter Pindar, amused the latter end of the eighteenth century.

A Dog That Was Very Wise.

They were telling dog stories yesterday in the agricultural department, says the Atlanta Constitution, and, after Walter De Wolf had narrated some of the remarkable instances of his dog's wonderful intelligence, Will Henderson began talking.

"The father of De Wolf's dog," he said, "is nearly the most intelligent animal I ever saw. Why, he can almost talk. I used to give him a quarter every morning and he took it in his mouth way into town and would wait at the butcher's until they gave him his meat and fifteen cents change to bring back. One day the butcher thought he would play a joke and he gave the dog back ten cents change instead of fifteen. Sadly the dog looked at the two nickels for a minute, then he went out. Five minutes later he returned leading a policeman by the end of his coat. Now that is a dog worth—"

But the room was empty.

How Water Gas Is Made.

Water gas is a gas made from water, as its name implies. The water is atomized and a jet of naphtha injected, which gives it its illuminating power. It is considered much cheaper than coal gas on account of the cheapness of material.

THE DISPUTED SEA.

Great Britain's Firm Stand in Regard to the Behring's Sea Controversy.

The American Authorities Yielding to the Representations of the British Government

Will Not Make Any Serious Attempt to Molest Sealers This Season.

LONDON, July 12.—The comments of the American press on the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Behring's Sea controversy, which have been made apparently upon the information contained in the United Press dispatches of July 5th, are exciting much interest in England. Whatever may be said in Washington, there is excellent authority in London for stating that the British government did formally but courteously notify the American government of its determination that the proceedings which characterized the seal fishery season of 1889 would not be tolerated this year. It is true that no threats were made, but the significance of the language used could not be misunderstood. England recognizes no analogy between the Canadian claim to exclusive fishing rights in Canadian waters, and the assertion of the exclusive title by America to Behring sea. The selection of Rear Admiral Hotham to command the British squadron in the North Pacific was made with a view to the possible gravity of the situation, and his flagship, the Varspite, is one of the finest vessels in the navy. It is now stated that the United States government has practically yielded to British representations, and that, pending a decision of the Behring sea question, there will be no very serious enforcement of American claims, and that Canadian sealers which do not poach on recognized American preserves will not be pounced upon, simply because they are within the disputed limits. This will avoid any cause for interference by the fleet of Great Britain.

A BOYCOTT DECLARED.

The Council of the Federated Trades of San Francisco Declare a Boycott Against Wellington Coal.

Following are copies of circulars printed and circulated in San Francisco, where an endeavor is being made to boycott Wellington coal. A number of copies have been distributed in this city.

To the People of San Francisco:

Boycott Wellington coal, mined by Dunsmuir & Sons. Boycott all coal handled by Dunsmuir & Sons. Boycott all dealers who buy coal of Dunsmuir & Sons.

These purse-proud autocrats refuse to allow their mine a to work for living wages and are at present engaged in starving them into submission.

They are also about to carry into effect those brutal eviction scenes so prevalent in Ireland, humanity demands that they be taught a lesson of common decency.

This boycott is endorsed by organized labor and the Council of Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast, in whose hands it is placed for enforcement. By order of

MINERS AND MINE LABORERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
Of Vancouver Island, B. C.

BOYCOTT WELLINGTON COAL,

mined by Dunsmuir & Sons, for refusing to allow their miners to work for living wages. Buy the New Wellington coal instead, where fair wages are paid and men are treated like human beings. By order,

COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATED TRADES.

BOYCOTT WELLINGTON COAL

Mined by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, who have locked out all their white miners, and now threaten to evict their families from their homes. The firm demands that the men shall remain in the coal pits for TEN hours at a time, which is longer than human nature can stand without almost total exhaustion. The men want to remain down but eight hours, and as all coal is mined "by the ton," and men paid only for the amount mined, it is surely not an unreasonable request. The firm then locked out the men, and refuse to even arbitrate the matter in any way, declining to receive a committee of their own men, or from this Council. They are now working one of their mines with Chinese, and are preparing to introduce Chinese and Japanese in the others.

BUY THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Mined by white men, from owners down. It is superior to the scab coal, and is sold at the same price. By using New Wellington in lieu of Scab Wellington you will furnish employment to union men and rebuke a firm of brutal slave-drivers whose inherited wealth has made them inhuman.

COUNCIL OF FEDERATED TRADES.

Those who know anything about the matter can readily separate the falsehood from the truth. There seems an evident desire on the part of the federated trades council to boom "New Wellington coal" over that of any other mined on the coast. It would be interesting to know why the distinction is made.

French and English.

A Frenchman who has not been long enough in the country to talk our language with ease was telling an experience he had while in search of information. He must be allowed to relate it in his own words:—

"I like ze language Anglaise. It is so strong, so true, so descripteeve. I go to ze man zat cut my hair, zat shave my barbe, vat you call my beard. I ask, 'Vat is Jacques ze Rippair?' He say, 'Jacques ze Rippair is a dandee.' Zen, when I gets home to my house I takes my dictionnaire and I looks for 'Jacques ze Rippa r,' but I find him not. Zen I look for dandee, and I find zat ze word is dandy and zat it means a 'lady-killer.' Zen, when to my friend I say, 'Jacque ze Rippair is a man vat kills ladies,' and he says, 'Right you are.' I like ze language Anglaise, it is so eezee to understand."

Abreast of the Times.

"I saw your ma this morning," said the first little girl as they met on Woodward avenue.

"Did you?"

"Yes, and I see that her hair is different from what it was."

"Yes, she's bleached it again."

"What for?"

"Why, she kept it maple sugar color all winter, but now that strawberries have come in she has changed it to keep up with the times."

Why it Didn't Hurt Him.

Dobbs—There's a man who shaves several times a day.

Wiggin—You don't mean it. Should think there'd be nothing left of his face.

Dobbs—It doesn't hurt his face at all. He is a barber.