ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

The Operatic Performance the Finest Spectacle Ever Witnessed in the English Metropolis.

The Kaiser Visits the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore—Incident at the Eton Review.

LONDON, July 8.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, after having breakfasted with Queen Victoria, this morning, drove to Frogmore and visited the royal mausoleum. The imperial party afterwards lunched at Windsor and was driven to Cumberland Lodge, where the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was being celebrated. After leaving Cumberland Lodge, the Emperor witnessed a cricket match at Windsor. Later in the afternoon he took leave of the Queen and went to London.

The royal plate displayed at the banquet to the Kaiser is said to be the most valuable of its kind in Europe. The Czar has a set of golden dishes, but they are not equal in weight or design to the British, and are of much more recent manufacture. The royal plate is watched by Queen Victoria with great anxiety, and is very seldom displayed, even as an honor to visiting royalty.

The Kaiser has expressed a desire to meet Mr. Gladstone personally, and an attempt will be made to bring them together, if Mr. Gladstone's health and engagements permit.

The gala operatic performance this evening was the finest spectacle ever witnessed in London, surpassing in every way any previous affair of the kind. The interior of the opera-house was lavishly decorated, several thousand pounds being spent for flowers alone. The audience was composed of the best-known aristocrats. The Prince of Wales conducted the Empress and the Emperor conducted the Princess of Wales to the royal box. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne and twenty others of the royal family composed the rest of the party. The programme was splendidly carried out. Miss Eames and Mme. Albani received unstinted plaudits from the occupants of the royal boxes. It was after midnight before "The Huguenots" was begun.

The lives of the German emperor and other royalties were endangered by an incident which occurred at the review of the Eton volunteers, Monday, and which was kept secret. A reporter learned the facts to-night, from persons of undoubted authority. The emperor at the time referred to was watching the evolutions of the boys with great interest, and stood chatting with the Prince of Wales and others, directly in front of the line. Finally, the command of "fire" was given, which was followed by an explosion from a solitary gun, while the hammers of all the other guns simply clicked, as was intended. It was explained that one boy had put in a blank cartridge by mistake, but it is also asserted that it was a ball cartridge which the lad had carelessly left in his gun a week before. After range firing, all the officers present hastened to assure the emperor that it was only a blank cartridge. The emperor, smiling, was apparently unmoved, but upon returning home it is reported that he said he was certain it was no blank cartridge, because he heard the whiz of the bullet distinctly.

The great event for London during the emperor's visit will be the passage to and from Buckingham palace, on Friday next, of the Queen and party on the way to the Guildhall. Business along the route of the procession will be practically suspended, and windows overlooking the route are letting at very high prices. The most elaborate preparations have been made to decorate the streets, and it is expected that the pageant of Friday next will excel in pomp and military and civic display anything seen in this city, since the Thanksgiving ceremony in St. Paul's over the recovery of the Prince of Wales from typhoid fever, many years ago.

BIG FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

One of the Largest Business Blocks Burned—Loss Nearly $2,000,000.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A little after 10 o'clock, last night, fire broke out in the sub-basement of the immense building at Fourth and Elm streets, owned by William A. Hooper, a banker, and occupied by A. E. Burkhardt & Co., manufacturers and dealers in furs. The building had a seventy-five-foot frontage on Fourth street and extended 150 feet back. The front is seven stories high, and at the rear has a height of eight and a half stories, and also extends two stories under ground. It is nearly new and valued at about $300,000. Mr. Burkhardt, to-night, could give only a rough estimate of the value of the stock in the building. It was to the best of his belief, between $600,000 and $700,000. In addition to his own immense stock he stores great quantities of valuable furs for citizens every summer, and these were all in the building.

After the beginning of the fire the entire fire department of the city was called out. Dense volumes of smoke at first filled the streets, and then, with a sudden burst, the flames came through the roof. The walls soon began to crumble, and the building and contents became irretrievably lost. The fire department devoted their whole attention to prevent the fire spreading to the valuable adjacent property, which was greatly endangered.

The Fourth street frontage of the building was occupied by Griershofer & Co., dealers in and manufacturers of clothing. The stock was valued at $400,000, of which about $125,000 was saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Elm street wall fell at about midnight, and half an hour later the Fourth street wall fell on the roof of the Pope Manufacturing Company's building, to the east. The fine stock of printing, engravings, frames and mouldings were completely ruined, and the walls of the building were crushed out into the street. The wall in falling knocked in the west wall of the Steinway piano building, next to the Pope building. By a great effort of the fire department the fire was prevented from communicating to the crushed buildings, and at 1.30 o'clock is thought to be under control.

BEHRING'S SEA COMMISSIONERS.

Prof. Mendenhall and Ornithologist Merriam Receive the Appointments.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Herald Washington special states that the American commissioners, to examine the condition of the seal fisheries in Behring's sea, have been named, and will soon be on their way to Alaska. The names as agreed upon are: Professor T. C. Mendenhall and Professor Charles Merriam. Professor Mendenhall is superintendent of the coast survey, and is a scientist of the highest attainments. Professor Merriam is the ornithologist of the agricultural department, and, though a young man, has commended himself strongly to Secretary Rusk for his thorough scientific knowledge.

CHAMBERS COURT.

Rules Governing Substituted Service on Persons Out of the Jurisdiction.

Jaynes vs. Rickards—This was an application on the part of the defendants, for the plaintiff to show cause why the writ of summons herein, of the 12th June, 1891, and the Order made herein, on 12th June, 1891, for substituted service on the defendant should not be set aside with costs.

The point of practice raised in this case is new and important.

The circumstances under which it arises are as follows:

The defendant being indebted to several persons, among others to the plaintiff individually, in the sum of $409.39, suddenly left the jurisdiction for Oregon, in the United States, and has remained out of the jurisdiction ever since.

After he left he wrote a letter to Mr. Ward, of the Bank of British Columbia, instructing him to take steps for the disposal of all his property in British Columbia, giving his address at Portland, Oregon, and instructing [illegible] of these facts of his general indebtedness, [illegible] of the particular debt, and the usual allegation of intended or defeat tion of defendant to delay, evade, etc., 1891, plaintiff's claim—upon the 12th [illegible] the Chief Justice granted an order [illegible] stituted service on Mr. W. C. Ward.

On the promulgation of this order, substituted service of writ order and affidavit was made on Mr. Ward, and by leave a conditional appearance was entered on behalf of the defendant; and the matter was brought before me by summons. Mr. Helmcken applied to set aside the writ of summons and the order for substituted service on the strength of Supreme Court rule 7 (order II. r. 4), which using strong language—the negative mode of expression—says:—

"No writ of summons for service out of the jurisdiction, or of which notice is to be given out of the jurisdiction, shall be issued without the leave of the court or a judge."

Arguing that as the defendant was admittedly out of the jurisdiction at the time of the application for substituted service, and no such leave had been obtained, the service of the writ was null and void and the writ and the accompanying order must fall to the ground.

Assuming for the purpose solely of dealing with the point as raised, that I have authority to set aside another judge's order, which, it is needless to say, I have no jurisdiction to do—as that can only be effected by a court of appeal—I observe that S. C. rule 7, above quoted, contemplates clearly the case of an absent defendant, who is out of the jurisdiction and cannot be served with the process of the court by any means available within the jurisdiction, to give him any required notice of the proceedings being taken against him in B. C., to enable him to defend himself here.

In support of his application counsel depended upon Fry v. Moore, 23 Q. B.D, 595. Mr. Belyea, for the plaintiff, rested his case on Supreme Court Rule 33, under which the order for substituted service had been obtained, which is as follows:

"If it be made to appear to the court, or to a Judge, that the plaintiff is, for any cause, unable to effect prompt personal service, the court, or a judge, may make such order for substituted or other service, or for the substitution of notice for service, as may seem just."

This clearly points to a service, or its equivalent, within the jurisdiction. The court has always a preference for service within its jurisdiction, and a reluctance, even in the case of a British subject, to serve its process under a foreign jurisdiction, which, having a process of its own, looks with a jealous eye on the introduction into its own domain of a foreign process. The rule of law for the continuing of these rules is to make them all speak, as far as is practicable, and they are consistent with each other. It follows that the court is bound to construe Rule 7 and Rule 33, if it can consistently do so, so as to give effect to both—"*Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.*"

There remains only, therefore, to consider whether such substituted service within the jurisdiction could effect the object of giving the defendant out of the jurisdiction an opportunity of coming forward to defend himself.

The whole object of service is notice; and the law on the point is well summed up in Daniel's Chancery Practice, 8th edition, pages 336 and 337, and the cases there cited.

"The principle on which the court acts, in directing substituted service, is that the service directed is made on a person either impliedly authorized to accept that particular service, or who certainly would communicate the process so served to the party to be served—for the object of all service is only to give notice to the party on whom it is to be made—so that he may be aware of and able to resist that which is sought against him, and that that has been substantially done, so that the court may feel perfectly confident that the service has reached him.

"When a person out of the jurisdiction has given special authority to a person within the jurisdiction to act as his agent with respect to the property which was the subject of the suit; service on that person was ordered to be good service on defendant."

Hobhouse v. Courtney, 12 Suir., 140-157.
Dicker v. Clarke, 9 Jurist, N.S., 636.
Bowment v. Angier, 18 Jurist, 1050.
Barr v. Pooley, 3 De Gex and Smaile.
Poper v. Hope, 4 De Gex, Manning and Grainger, 359.

All the conditions required by the aforegoing authorities were fulfilled by the writ of summons, affidavit and order exhibited in the present case. So that upon a review of all the cases, and of the facts and the proper construction of law under the circumstances, I am of opinion that the present application must be dismissed. The point advanced, however, was new, and its decision will be of use in our practice. I cannot, therefore, charge the defendant with costs.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, J.
29th June, 1891.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed a night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.
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PAID FOR THEIR PLOT.

Balmaceda's Would-be Assassins Taken in a Trap—Four Lives The Forfeit.

The Quartette Marched to the Woods and Shot Down for Treason.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A correspondent of the Examiner, writing from Pisagua, Chile, says: Several miles back of Pisagua and not far from the little railroad where the narrow gauge engines puff and blow in their almost fruitless efforts to reach sky piercing heights, stands a stone house of diminutive proportions, partly surrounded by a stone wall and partially buried amidst a solemn growth of brown bushes, with vacant windows cautiously looking over the wall. One month ago a man could be seen carefully coming and going from this place. To-day it is deserted and why? "Thereby hangs a tale."

The daredevil attempt to assassinate Balmaceda, and its failure, has been an item to which I have had a clew for some time, but been unable to get any facts until now. A party of insurgents, one of them said to have been a wealthy citizen of Valparaiso, another a captain in the insurgent army, and a third a citizen of this district, and owner of the house in question, planned the assassination and proceed to carry their plans into effect, arranging that the attempt upon Balmaceda's life should be made on May 20.

A woman named Margaret Stratham, a half-breed English woman, residing at Valparaiso, also entered into the plot. It was arranged that the Stratham woman was to seek an interview with the dictator upon the plea of wishing to pray for clemency for a prisoner in the hands of the government whom she was to claim was a near relation. Should she succeed in obtaining a hearing before the President she was to represent that her three accomplices also wished to say something for the prisoner and that they were strong supporters of the government.

Once in the presence of the dictator, the guard would be overpowered, if possible, and the President stabbed. The insurgents would then proclaim themselves and rely upon popular sentiment and support from among the government's wavering troops. These are the facts as near as I can learn. News of an intended attempt upon his life reached the President, through an unknown channel, and wily Balmaceda awaited the time when the Chilian nihilists were securely in his trap, when they found themselves facing a score of armed men and with gleaming rifle barrels pointed at their heads.

The news was hushed and, in the shadow of the evening, a caravan moved swiftly outside the city and halted in a patch of woods. Three fearless-looking men in chains stepped out and were escorted by a guard to a selected spot. A brown-eyed woman, pale, and with blood-shot eyes, which moved about in defiance at her captors, was escorted to the side of the men. She looked at the sun sinking behind the city, for the last time, and heard the sergeant give the command to load. She whispered something to her companions, and then the condemned quartette sustained death-like silence until the shower of bullets laid them low. The little hut back of Pisagua has held its secret well until now.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Russian Jews in the States.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A. E. Olarovsky, the Consul-General of Russia, called upon General O'Brien, of the emigration board, to-day, requesting a numerical list of Russian Jews who have emigrated to the United States since January 1st, 1891. He said he had received numerous applications from the Russian Jews for means of transportation to return to their native country, and for a restoration of their rights there. He gave no reason for such action on the part of the Russians dissatisfied with this country, and by his silence has left a wide field for conjecture. It is the prevailing impression that the dissatisfaction arises because of unperformed promises on the part of those in the United States assisting their Russian Hebrew brothers in emigrating. Interesting developments are expected on the subject. The Consul-General refused to speak about the matter.

A Philanthropist Adjudged Insane.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist of Stamford, Conn., was adjudged insane, this morning, and a curator will be appointed to care for property in this State. David McCormick, a contractor of this city, will combat the transfer of Mrs. Thompson's property into the hands of the curator. McCormick was engaged to be married to a niece of Mrs. Thompson. The niece died, and McCormick claims that the property which was to be given by Mrs. Thompson to her niece upon the marriage, was, upon the latter's death, given to him. The property is valued at $20,000.

Funeral of Hannibal Hamlin.

BANGOW, Me., July 8.—The whole city is in mourning to-day. The remains of ex-Vice President Hamlin were removed from his late residence to the Unitarian church, where they were viewed by a large number of people. The funeral services were held at 3.30, and were attended by many prominent men, including the state officers. The funeral services were brief but impressive, consisting of a dirge on the organ, reading of the Scriptures, an eloquent prayer, benediction and a closing dirge on the organ. The pall-bearers were Hon. S. F. Humphrey, Senator Eugene Hale, Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Philo A. Stickland, L. J. Morse and W. S. Bennett. The funeral cortege proceeded to Mount Hope Cemetery, where the interment occurred, a benediction being pronounced at the grave.

The Electrocuted Murderers.

SING SING, July 8.—The unclaimed bodies of the three electrocuted murderers, Slocum, Wood and Jugiro, were buried in the prison cemetery, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Nine convicts lowered the coffins, one after another, into the graves, which were then quickly filled up. There was no ceremony, religious or otherwise, at the graves. Warden Brown was seen at the prison, this evening, and asked as to the reported burning of Smiler's body. He said that he still adhered to his determination to make no statement whatever, and that he would neither deny nor confirm the report. Father Creeden, who was present at the execution, in his clerical capacity, is quoted as saying that when the whole story came out it would be disclosed that all the doomed men were burned by the electrodes, but that they had been so mutilated by the surgeons' knives that it would be difficult to prove it.

The Situation in Chili.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A cable received by Stevens & Co., of this city, from Callao, July 7th, reads as follows: "Passengers arriving from Valparaiso and Iquique state that the situation of the Chilian insurgents is desperate. They are without money and their vessels are in a bad condition, without ammunition. The army, which comprises 3,000 to 4,000 rotos, do not receive their pay. The insurgents have been able to obtain 800 rifles, in bad order, bought in Panama. Most of the inhabitants of Iquique, Pisagua and Antafagasto have emigrated to Southern Chili or to Peru. The French residents in Chili and the Chilian government await with tranquility the decision of the French tribunals regarding the vessels constructed therefor on account of the government of Chili. They have every confidence in the integrity of the French judges and in President Carnot.

To Reorganize the Oregon Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 8.—An opposition to the present management of the Oregon Pacific road, has appointed a committee of bondholders to reorganize the road, and, today, the new committee issued a statement, charging that the management had issued $11,000,000 more bonds than was warranted by the mortgage. The mortgage provides that the bonded debt shall be limited to $25,000 per mile, and so far 140 miles only having been constructed, calling for the issue of $3,500,000 in bonds. The company, however, has issued $15,000,000 in bonds, and justifies itself by asserting that the line when completed, will be six hundred miles long, and that the bond issue on system would then be only $25,000 per mile. The bonds, which were placed at 80, have now no market value, and the company has a floating debt of $800,000. The committee, it is understood, will bring legal proceedings against the officers.

Chinese in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9.—In the last Congress a resolution was carried instructing the President to negotiate with Mexico and Great Britain to prevent the entering of Chinese laborers from Canada and Mexico into the United States. From a diplomatic correspondence just published, it appears that, while Great Britain received the proposition favorably, and referred it to the Canadian Government, the Mexican Government was unable to co-operate for the reason that the Mexican constitution guarantees every man the right to enter and go out of the republic without a passport.

Cannibalism in Brazil.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A newspaper reached this city to-day from the State of Chihiban, Santa Rosalia, South America, which contains a startling story of cannibalism in Brazil. According to the article the horrible feasting occurred at Salinas, in the State of Minas, in Brazil, where the human monster, a man named Clemente Vierra, was caught in the very act of eating a portion of the remains of one of his victims. The editor of the paper visited Vierra in jail and asked the prisoner if it was true that he had nourished himself upon human flesh. "Yes, sir," answered the prisoner. "For some time I and my friends, Basilo, Leandro and others have eaten human flesh; in fact we have lived on it." The story then goes on to relate the killing and eating of several persons, until finally when victims became scarce, Vierra and Basilo killed one of their companions and devoured him. Vierra later on killed Basilo, but had only eaten a part of his body when he was arrested. The rest of Basilo's remains were found packed away in a barrel prepared with pepper and salt.

MEXICAN MINES.

Return of a Well-Known Victorian from a Trip to the Far South.

After a long absence, during which he has visited the prominent mining districts of New and Old Mexico, Mr. James McCauley, an old and well-known resident and miner of this city, is home again.

Mr. McCauley states that some of the richest mineral that he has ever seen is found in Mexico, and some of the mines there are of fabulous value. He visited and personally inspected a great many properties, and thoroughly posted himself in regard to each of them. While in the State of Sonora, where are located some very rich claims, he secured control of several mines and prospects that he considers incipient bonanzas. He brought back with him a collection of valuable specimens, and some of the ore is of the very richest grade. While portions of the Mexican ores are highly refractory, others are of a free milling character and easily treated.

Although considering Mexico a country of rare mineral richness, he says that the heat is almost unbearable. The thermometer is frequently 132 in the shade, and at times it would appear as if the hardy little instrument was incapable of making an accurate register of the intense heat. There are other drawbacks to the country, not the least important of which are the duties, which are excessively high and amount to almost prohibition. When entering the country Mr. McCauley was compelled to pay a duty of $30 on each of his saddles, and the tariff imposed on everything else connected with his outfit was proportionately steep.

After a short visit, for the purpose of rest and visiting old acquaintances, Mr. McCauley will return to Mexico for the purpose of developing his properties.

AN EXTENSION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The trustees of the public school in Victoria will soon meet, and, in anticipating the event, I would suggest that there be added to the high school a class and teacher for the purpose of instruction in natural philosophy, by which term is meant heat, light, electricity, pneumatics, hydrostatics and so forth. Bye and bye the class could be extended so as to include chemistry and mineralogy. It seems to me that such an extension of education would be of great benefit to the multitude, and, after all, the benefit of the multitude is the great object to be striven for. Universities, as a rule, are for the education of the few, and these few usually from distant places. In connection with this matter, some day, the sooner the better, the doctors will or may establish a school of anatomy, botany and so forth. All these are practicable at the present moment, and as the education of the rising generation of Victoria will practically soon be under the control of the Corporation, this is a fitting opportunity for the above suggestions.

S. H.

Mr. Lincoln celebrated the 4th in accord with the programme as cabled hitherto in these despatches, and everything passed off nicely.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Senator McInnes and His Port Moody Grievance—Keeping Up the Old Spite.

Owen E. Murphy and What He Was—How to push Immigration Matters.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE VANCOUVER DOCK BILL.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Senator T. R. McInnes will never be able to forgive the C.P.R. for not locating the terminus of their transcontinental line at Port Moody, and so making him a wealthier man by his real estate speculations. The burly Senator seems to be consumed with an undying hatred of Vancouver, and every opportunity he can get to injure that city, seemingly, he avails himself of. I telegraphed you this week with regard to the stand he has taken on the Vancouver Dock and Shipbuilding Company's bill. The reasons which have induced him to insist that no Dominion aid be given to this enterprise, will doubtless be of interest to your readers. The Senator pretends to be acting through disinterested motives, but there is not a man in B. C. who does not know what is animating him. For the nonce, however, he is posing as the champion of Victoria's interests, although it is questionable whether the people of Victoria have anything to thank him for. However, to come to the reasons which he urges. He told the Senate, the other day, that there was a graving dock at Esquimalt, B. C., which had cost altogether $1,250,000, of which sum the Dominion has contributed over three-quarters of a million. It was, in his opinion, one of the best dry docks in the world, and was capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat. It was under the control and jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, and for the last year or two, he was happy to say, that it had been contributing quite a little to the public revenue. In regard to the proposed Vancouver dock, the bill before the House contained a section setting forth that the undertaking was a work for the general advantage of Canada and therefore not a private enterprise. He objected to the Dominion being called upon to grant a large subsidy towards the undertaking, because it was unfair to set up a rival enterprise within 75 miles of the existing work, and with which it would be in direct competition. Of course, to those who do not know what is underneath, it might seem that Mr. McInnes was animated by motives of the purest kind. His brother senators, however, thoroughly understand the man, and at a meeting of the railway committee to-day he had with him only a corporal's guard of one. His objections were literally laughed out of court, Senator Ogilvie pointing out that British men-of-war having precedence in the Esquimalt dock would always militate against the interests of the public.

THE TARTE-MCGREEVY MATTER.

The evidence before the Privileges and Elections' committee, this week, has been of a very interesting character, although on some of the days there was a good deal of time lost owing to the perfunctory manner in which documents were filed. A great mass of evidence has been accumulated, and, owing to the latitude which is allowed both counsel and witnesses before the parliamentary committee, it is little to be wondered at that the record is commencing to be bulky. To-day the public began to get an insight into the motives influencing the two men who have been instrumental in bringing these matters before the attention of the public. Robert J. McGreevy and Owen E. Murphy, the former being a brother of Thomas McGreevy, M. P., are two "soreheads." They fell out with Thomas McGreevy, and were informed by him that they were not going to get any more contracts from the government if he could help it. Accordingly they placed a number of documents in the hands of Mr. Tarte, who has not scrupled to use them. It is questionable, however, if the information had not got out through a peculiar circumstance. Long ago, when the Connollys and Murphy were good friends, Michael Connolly and Murphy, on one wet afternoon in the office at Levis, having nothing to do, amused themselves by filling out notes for fictitious amounts. One of these, which Michael Connolly filled out, was for the sum of $400,000, and instead of destroying it when the little pastime was ended, he carelessly left it lying on the desk and his honest and reputable (?) partner, Murphy, quietly locked it up in his drawer. Between two men, who had been on the best of terms for a number of years and had been engaged in a good many public enterprises this was hardly a friendly action for Murphy to do. But with the knowledge of the man's past history, of which the public has to-day become possessed, through the instrumentality of Mr. Osler, the witness, Murphy, a man who, twelve or thirteen years ago, at the time he was Excise Commissioner and political boss in the city of New York, had to clear out from Gotham owing to a shortage in his accounts amounting to $50,000, it is little to be wondered at that the note which Michael Connolly filled out in a playful mood for $400,000, was quietly stowed away by Owen Eugene Murphy. A year or so ago, however, the Connollys became tired of their quondam partner, and in the next contract which they took—the Kingston dock contract—they left him out. Annoyed at this, and attributing the fact to Mr. McGreevy's influence, Murphy and Robert McGreevy divulged all they knew to Mr. Tarte and, at the same time, decided to sue Michael Connolly for the $400,000. This is how the matter got before the public, but what the real reasons are which induced Mr. Tarte to take hold of the case are not yet apparent. They will, however, eventually make their appearance. Before the counsel for the defendant, so to speak, have concluded their cross-examination of the witnesses Murphy and Robert H. McGreevy, there will be some startling developments.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Owing to the dropping off of taxation to the extent of $2,000,000 a strong effort is being made by the Government to keep down expenditure for the year just commenced. Last session the sum of a quarter of a million dollars was expended on immigration, and it is to be regretted that this year the vote which is hardly adequate for the proper carrying out of the immigration policy of the Government should be reduced. Attention is just now being called to the vigorous way in which Sir Sir Charles Tupper deals with the problem of emigration in his last report to the Dominion Government. "The cost," he says, "of getting emigrants is infinitesimal compared with the effect produced by the increasing population upon the revenue, the manufacturing industries, the area of land under cultivation and upon the strength and position of the Dominion." The meagreness of Canadian emigration does not lie with the agencies, which the Government has established; the fault is due entirely to lack of means. To push emigration from Europe to Canada is a task which to be successfully discharged must be conducted on business principles. To remove the prevailing ignorance concerning Canada the country must be systematically advertised, and advertising cannot be done without money. The members from Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, more than any other men in the House, recognize this, because the chief essential of those sections of the Dominion is population. They have therefore decided on vigorous action to induce the Government to largely increase the vote for immigration purposes.

EUROPE AND THE SOUTH.

Three Steamer Lines are to Start from Newport News, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—This week's edition of the Manufacturers' Record says that the Chesapeake & Ohio railway has closed a five-year contract with C. Furness, a large steamship owner in England, for three regular lines of steamers from Newport News, Va., to Liverpool, London and Glasgow and for occasional steamers to Havre and Antwerp. These will be the first regular European steamer lines from any Southern port except Baltimore.

Heavy engagements of grain, provisions, tobacco, lumber and live stock are being made in the West for export by these steamers. Each line will send out a steamer every ten days, making about nine or ten steamers a month on the three regular lines.

The Record says the establishment of these lines must mark the beginning of a great increase in the South's direct trade with Europe, and that it will stimulate the other great Southern railways to turn their attention to the establishment of lines from Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston and other ports.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

David and Charles Caffire Make their Appearance in Quiet Philadelphia.

Their Tour Finished at the House of Refuge—Money Wanted to Bring Them Home.

For several months past the familiar faces of "those Caffire boys" have been missed from the police courts and the streets—their accustomed haunts—and only an occasional "I wonder where they've got to" has expressed the interest felt in their movements.

The police have missed the boys in many ways, and yet they are not at all anxious to welcome the wanderers home; and so it will no doubt afford them pleasure, as well as surprise, to learn that David and Charles are now occupants of the Philadelphia House of Refuge. At least they were committed to that institution on June 20th—it is not at all likely that the Quaker City has maintained possession of them until now, for ways that are dark and tricks that are queer, the Caffire boys are peculiar.

During their long residence in Victoria the two youngsters distinguished themselves by stealing about everything portable that came in their way—a red hot stove, that was the joy and delight of the cook of one of the sealing schooners, falling into their net with other plunder. How they secured a summer's supply of soda water, and provided a comfortable nest for themselves under one of the wharves, as well as their farewell to the provincial reformatory are still fresh in the memory of Victorians. On the last occasion they honored the city police station with their presence, the jailer seemed peculiarly uneasy, and on enquiry being made as to the cause, replied in the rich brogue that defies reproduction on paper, "Faith and shouldn't I be easiy! If I take my two eyes off the city hall, tin chances to wan the little divils pockets it."

When they left here it was by eluding the police, and the next heard of them they were in Tacoma. Then San Francisco was visited, a new dodge being worked in each city, and after San Francisco, Portland. Here the Victoria police lost sight of the youthful reprobates, and now they bob up serenely across the continent. The letter published below was received by Postmaster Shakespeare several days ago, and has been replied to. It contains a vein of humor, observable only to those who know the Caffires, and the feeling entertained for them by their dear father.

HOUSE OF REFUGE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, '91.

MY DEAR SIR—Two little boys, named respectively David and Charles Caffire, were, yesterday, committed to this institution for vagrancy—picked up in the streets, having no home. These boys say their father, Frank Caffire, resides in Victoria, British Columbia. They seem to have been roaming all over the country, and, doubtless, their dear parents are entirely ignorant of their whereabouts, and possibly, too, are very anxious about them. As I know no one in your place, will you not be kind enough to turn this matter over to some one to see the parents and acquaint them with the fact that the boys are safe and well. What kind of people are the parents, and why have the boys left home? Let me know, too, what disposition should be made of them. Do they want them returned home, and will they advance sufficient money to send them? If so, by what route should they go? Any information concerning these children will be thankfully received. Respectfully,

(Signed) LEWIS L. HARPER,
Visiting Agent.

The boys have been roaming about for over a year, they say.

It is not likely that the money will be advanced to bring the children home, and in all probability the Philadelphians will thereby gain a new insight into juvenile character.

THEY WANT A RIVAL.

London Society Wants Mrs. Grimwood Suppressed.

LONDON, July 9.—The appeal of the Princess of Wales on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood, which was issued a week ago, has been coldly received. The first list of subscribers, published to-day, shows the amount subscribed so far to be £392. This includes £100 from the Princess of Wales. Names of leaders of society are conspicuously absent from the list. Scarcity of subscriptions is said to be owing to the fact that she is already well pensioned; others, however, are of the opinion that either the influence of the Prince and Princess is wanting, owing to the baccarat scandal or society belles, fear that Mrs. Grimwood may eclipse them during the coming season. The latter supposition is well founded, as Mrs. Grimwood is young and attractive, and is likely to become the cynosure of all eyes when the termination of her mourning enables her to go freely into society.

MEDICAL.

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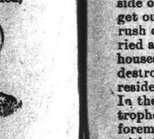

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