y pain and suffering;
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CHAS. A. GANO.
orn to before me
DWARD WHITSON,
Notary Public.

V.T., April 24, 1888.
N—Dear Sir: I came
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ll the fearful suffer-
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or are suffering from
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S. & E. road last
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ouches of headache
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ither side, my kid-
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more medicine, for
you will cure me.
D. S. LAMBERT.
OF THE WOMB.

MA, May 25, 1888.
Seattle, W. T.
elve years ago, in
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uch a condition that
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as so enlarged it
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and afforded no re-
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United States, among
(of Pierce Medical
N.Y.), Dr. Eddis, of
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Springfield, South
y, Ohio, and Dela-
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nn., embracing doc-
tools of practice.
Seattle, W.T., every-
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Could not rest until I
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ory was so beautiful,
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sands of women who
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ess my gratitude to
ou wish I will give
life as nurse in your
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the prejudice against
ill soon be overcome
know of your Histo-
I remain, yours very

OLIVE B. HANDY.
orn to before me this
88.
FRED PARKER,
Notary Public.

ORILLIA, W. T.
badly affected with
three constant years.
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medical aid, but it
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to Dr. J. Eugene
se, leaving the girl
a bit of confidence
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Jordan. Well, my
edicine for one month
scovered. This was
She is now perfectly
r the good of others.
R. E. SMITH.

Down.
with Dyspepsia, Kid-
appetite and pain in
couraged, I heard of
ers, took two bottles
feel as well as ever."
y, New Albany, N. S.
-sat-dw

The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 33.

MAINLAND NOTES.

The Westminster Council Pass the Railway Bonus By-Laws—The Salmon Run.

The People Enthusiastic and the By-Laws will be Carried by a Large Majority.

Distinguished Visitors—Mr. Stramberg Re-Appointed Principal of the High School.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., July 27.—At a special meeting of the council, held last night, the foundry and workshops bonus by-law and the railway ferry service bonus by-law were passed and will be voted on by the people on August the 7th. The conditions of the agreement are slightly changed, owing to the refusal of the government to allow the limits of the city to be enlarged. The people are enthusiastic and the bonuses will be carried by a large majority.

The school board meeting yesterday cancelled Mr. Stramberg's dismissal and re-appointed him principal of the high school.

The following party of notables are in the city to-day: Mr. A. M. Burgess, deputy of the Minister of the Interior; Mr. Robert Sedgwick, deputy of the Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Sedgwick; Mr. H. A. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg; Mr. J. S. Dennis, D. L. S., and Mr. H. E. Hume, secretary to Mr. Burgess. Mr. Burgess and Mr. Sedgwick were occupied with official business this morning, and this afternoon, at the invitation of Mr. Alex. Ewen, the well known canner, they went down the river, accompanied by many prominent citizens. They will spend Sunday at Harrison Springs and will leave for Victoria on Tuesday.

Salmon averaged 80 to the boat at the mouth of the river to-day. The run is good.

HIS UNLUCKY YEAR.

Remarkable Predictions in the Case of John Hughes—Warned of the Nanaimo Explosion and Other Dangers.

John Thomas Hughes, a resident of Seattle, fell from a trestle near Allmond and Phillips' machine shops in that city yesterday, and was drowned. It is said Hughes was under the influence of drink at the time, and in walking along the trestle on his way home he stubbed his toe and fell, pitching headlong into the water. Not being able to swim, he soon sank beneath the surface. The body was subsequently recovered, but life was extinct.

Hughes was an Englishman, aged 19, and his parents reside in Yorkshire. He has had an eventful career during the past fifteen months, and several remarkable circumstances in connection therewith have come to light. Hughes is the same man who last spring had his throat cut in Seattle while out walking with a man named Cortes, and he carried to his grave the evidence of the wound he then received.

HIS MOTHER'S STRANGE LETTERS.

Mr. J. Moore, a resident of Seattle, related the following to the *Post-Intelligencer*: "I was in the hospital at the same time Hughes was there with his throat cut, and I got quite well acquainted with him. He had a number of letters from his mother, which he showed to me, and I declare I almost begin to believe she is a prophet. The first letter which he showed me he received a few days before the great mine explosion at Nanaimo a year or so ago. In this letter his mother wrote that if he was working under ground she trusted he would get employment on top, as she had

HAD A DREAM,

in which a mine was on fire, and many persons were perishing. Hughes was working on the night shift in the mine at the time, but the day before the explosion he changed shifts with a young fellow, and when the terrible explosion took place his substitute was among the killed. While we were in the hospital together a very short time after he was cut, and before his parents could have learned of the trouble he was in, he got another letter from his mother, which I read. She said she had been looking in the almanac, and had found that his birthday came on a very unlucky day this year, and she feared trouble would come upon him. She urged him to be very careful of the company he kept, as she feared some of his companions had evil designs on him, and she warned him to look out for them. In another letter she stated that she feared he would not get through this year alive, and urged him to come back to his home in England until after the unlucky year should pass. Every letter that he showed me from his mother was written in the same solicitous tone, and I judged from what she said that her impressions were formed through visions or dreams."

HEARTLESS PARENTS

Leave Their Three Small Children Stricken With Diphtheria to Die.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—Three small children of a family named Reynolds, living at Cottage Grove, were stricken with diphtheria; their parents immediately abandoned the premises and left the helpless children, who subsequently died alone and without any attendance whatever. Neighbors went to the mother and endeavored to make her return to the children, but she answered that her life was dearer to her than theirs. She also refused to allow her husband to return because she thought too much of him. After the children died the family sold their infected clothing to a travelling pedlar, but he was followed by neighbors and the clothing taken from him and burned. The people of the town are greatly excited over the matter, and the parents may be made to suffer for their shocking conduct.

THE MISSION OF GREENWAY.

President Harris Says the Northern Pacific Will Not Cross the Line.

NEW YORK, July 25.—President Robert Harris of the Northern Pacific railroad says, with reference to the visit of Premier Greenway of Manitoba, in company with subordinate officers, to the headquarters of the Northern Pacific: "It has nothing to do with the affairs of the Northern Pacific. I shall be glad to make suitable traffic agreements with any line that will bring us business, but we do not intend to cross the Canadian border. Our habitation is the United States, and we do not intend to leave at present. I shall not guarantee any obligations on the other side of the line. If the Canadians say they have all the money they want, I presume they are satisfied, but I suspect that it is a lack of money that brings them here."

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE

At Helena Destroyed by Fire—"The Wages of Sin" on the Boards—Rumored Loss of Life.

Just as the Adele Payne company were opening in "The Wages of Sin" at Maguire's opera house at Butte, Mont., last Monday night, fire broke out in the wings. The audience was not very large, and had not been entirely seated. The flames did not spread very rapidly, and the curtain was rung down. Luckily no stampede occurred and the house was emptied in a very short time. The company had no difficulty in escaping by the rear entrance.

The flames, once under headway, spread rapidly, and before the fire department arrived had gotten beyond control. The department was unable to cope with it, and the structure was entirely consumed. The Odd Fellows' building, adjoining, was also partially destroyed. If the fire had not been confined within these limits there would have been an immense conflagration, as a long row of frame buildings along the street would have burned like tinder.

The opera house was the best and finest on Maguire's Montana circuit, a credit to a city with three times the population of Butte. It was built by a stock company two or three years ago, of which the capitalists W. A. Clarke and T. Daily were members. Maguire had a few shares of stock at that time, but was allowed the privilege of buying up the other shares from time to time as he earned the money from the receipts of the house. He had almost wiped out the obligation.

There are rumors that some dead bodies are in the ruins, but they cannot be verified.

The building and furnishings were valued at $75,000. The insurance is believed to be about $40,000.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mysterious Disappearance.

TORONTO, July 27.—Thos. Tracer, living in St. Mark's ward, left home on Monday with $1,500 in his pocket, and has not since been seen. Foul play is suspected.

Toronto's Scarcity of Water.

The city council held a stormy meeting this evening to discuss the prospects of a water famine, on which subject a lengthy message was read by the mayor but no action taken.

Will Banquet Blake.

A meeting of Irishmen was held in the Rossin House this evening, when it was decided to tender a banquet to the Hon. Edward Blake in honor of his services for the cause of Ireland. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day but will not reach here until September.

Van Horne Interviewed.

Van Horne arrived from the east to-day. This evening a deputation from the townships of Gallander, Checausing and Esquessing waited on him to ask that a loop line of the C.P.R. be built on the bed of Credit river instead of the Credit valley railway short cut. Van Horne did not believe the road would pay, but suggested that if the three townships would build the road the C.P.R. would operate it and give the townships 40 per cent of the profits.

The Grit Candidate.

HALIFAX, July 27.—Colchester Grits, contrary to expectation, to-day nominated Cyrus Eaton as a party candidate. His platform is unrestricted reciprocity and prohibition. All candidates in the field are strong temperance men.

Will Fight for Boulanger.

A Montreal special says: "For months past a large number of young French Canadians have met twice a week in a large hall to drill, play cards and drink. They profess to be forming a corps to fight for Boulanger."

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The worst bush fire ever experienced in the township of Dungannon broke out on the 11th inst., starting in the seventh and eighth concession road; and within three days, fanned by high winds, the flames spread over thousands of acres, destroying fences, crossways and bridges, and in many cases burning up the settlers' crops. Heavy fires are also reported in the township of Monteagle.

QUEBEC.

J. G. Hunter, car distributor for the Grand Trunk, died suddenly at St. Lambert. Cause unknown.

Ross, Haskell & Campbell, wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, assigned to A. W. Stevenson, with liabilities of $150,000.

There is great excitement in Rawdon over the mysterious death of old man Lacendier, who was found dead on the steps of the house of Mrs. Gagnon, having been left there by persons who drove up in a buggy. Foul play is suspected.

Napoleon Michell, of Wolfstown, was shot three times by his brother-in-law, Jerry Lamontagne, all three bullets lodging in his neck. Thinking he was dead, Lamontagne removed him to a bed, placed a mattress over him, set the bed on fire and left. Michell, however, recovered consciousness and made his way to the first neighbor's, where he made his declaration before a priest. It is not thought he can recover. The cause of the attempted murder is unknown. Lamontagne has not yet been arrested.

A terrible drowning accident occurred to a party of lumbermen on the Mattawa river, twenty miles from Three Rivers. Forty or fifty men were engaged on a log drive. While drunk, some of the men proposed to run the Mattawa rapids. Accordingly one of the log driving boats was run out into the stream and fourteen men boarded her. While passing through the rapids the boat swung round, and over she went, throwing the whole party into the water. Not one of the party was saved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Scott & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, were swindled to the extent of $760 by Boven, the confidence man, who claimed to be W. R. Miller who chartered the New York yacht Electra and was bringing a party of friends for a trip up the Gulf. He purchased $1,240 worth of supplies from Mr. Scott, paid him a bogus cheque for $2,000, and got $760 in cash. He then slipped away to St. John with two Halifax girls whom he left in St. John penniless, and skipped to Boston.

MANITOBA.

Among the conservative candidates for Provencher, the names of Alexander Murray, Dr. Orton, La Riviere and Douglas are mentioned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Reduction in Emigrant Fares to Chicago, which may Lead to a Rate War.

Desperate Prize Fight in New York Declared a Draw After Fourteen Rounds

Suit to Recover Thirty Million Dollars—The Plaintiff Awarded Six Cents Damages.

Big Reduction in Emigrant Fares.

NEW YORK, July 27.—At a meeting of the emigrant clearing house representatives at the Trunk line headquarters to-day resolutions to reduce emigrant fares to Chicago from $13 to $6 was approved by the Canadian Pacific, Boston & Albany, New York Central, West Shore, Ontario & Western, Lehigh, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. These being all that were represented at the meeting, and although not formally adopted, it is said by railroad men to be certain of adoption at the next meeting on Tuesday. The cut is made in retaliation for alleged unfair methods employed by the Delaware & Lackawana, and it may lead to a big rate war.

Desperate Prize Fight.

Billy Young, the champion light weight of Baltimore, and Johnny Marlin of Newark, N.J., fought fourteen desperate rounds on Long Island early this morning for a purse of $100 contributed by spectators. Young weighed 126 pounds and Marlin 123. Queensberry rules governed. During the fourteenth round the "watchers" on the outside gave the tip that the police were coming. The referee hurriedly declared the battle a draw, and the crowd left. Both men were badly punished. They are determined to have it out in about two weeks.

Sued for $30,000,000—Got Six Cents.

The suit of the Webster Loom Co. vs. E. S. Higgins & Co. for an infringement of the patent process of carpet weaving, which has been pending for fourteen years, was decided to-day in favor of plaintiff, but only six cents damages were awarded instead of $30,000,000.

Manitoba's Premier in New York.

Premier Greenwayand Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, had a conference to-day with the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway. All the parties refused to make public the subject matter or the result of the conference.

Imprisonment for Life.

Governor Hill has commuted the death sentence of Chiara Cummaralti, an Italian murdress, to life imprisonment.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 27.—Dutton, who yesterday shot Farmer Lamont and his domestic servant, Jennie Rote, of Dyden, has been found dead in a neighboring wood. He had shot himself. Lamont is not seriously hurt and Miss Rote will recover.

A Protest Against the C. P. R.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Cullin introduced a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, instructing the interstate commitee commissioners to ascertain what steps were necessary to protect the interests of the American people on the Canadian border, and to prevent the monopolizing of traffic by the Canadian Pacific Railway through the acquisition of railroads in Minnesota, and rendering nugatory the interstate commission law. Frye gave notice that he would move to-morrow to take up the fisheries treaty.

The Fisheries Treaty.

The consideration of sundry civil appropriation bills occupied most of the time of the senate to-day. After the reception of some reports from the commissioners the senate proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty, and Saulsbury addressed the senate in favor of the ratification of the treaty. He said while securing to this country valuable rights and privileges heretofore denied, and which no previous administration has been able to secure, it gave up no undisputed right for any privilege of the slightest value. Saulsbury earnestly defended Secretary Bayard against any assaults made upon him by Republican senators, and declared that no secretary of state had labored more honestly than he to promote the interest and maintain the honor of the country in its relations with foreign countries. Bayard's success, he said, in securing an honorable adjustment of the long-standing controversy which his Republican predecessors had been unable to secure, had in part, at least, inspired these assaults.

Kerosene Saved His Life.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., July 27.—Benjamin Johnston, aged 46 years, tried to commit suicide by taking an immense quantity of strychnine to-day. His wife poured the contents of a can of kerosene down his throat and ran for a doctor, who thinks Johnston will recover.

Double Infanticide.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., July 27—Late last evening a boy playing in Cahakia creek discovered the bodies of two children floating in the water. Some railroadmen working near by brought the remains ashore and notified the coroner. The children were about six months old, and appeared to be twins. They were boy and girl. The girl's throat had been cut, but there were no marks of violence on the boy. The case is supposed to be double infanticide, and the police are hard at work on it.

More Anarchists Indicted.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Houck, Chapek, Chlebaun and Serie, four alleged Anarchists, were indicted this afternoon for conspiracy to commit murder. It is not thought that the indictment against Chlebaun will be pressed, in consideration of information he has given the police.

A Religious Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 27.—Eugene Zemzus, a young married man of St. Paul, who has been here some weeks with his wife, attended prayer meeting services at Meridan street church last night, and upon entering was handed a hymn-book by one of the ushers, and he took part in the service. Suddenly leaving the room he entered a class-room adjoining, and a few moments later the congregation was startled by his groans. Going into the room Zemzus was found dying from the effects of carbolic acid which he had drunk from a bottle which lay by his side. He was in terrible agony and died in a few moments.

Poisoned by Drinking Buttermilk.

WICHITA, KAS., July 27.—Yesterday the household of Daniel McCarty, consisting of his wife, four daughters and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henshaw, were poisoned by drinking buttermilk. Doctors succeeded in saving the lives of Mrs. McCarty, three of her daughters and the old man. Mrs. Henshaw and one daughter, it is believed, will die. It is thought that the milk had been allowed to stand in a copper vessel and become poisoned.

A Heavy Defaulter.

DENVER, COL., July 27.—George F. Wilson, who formed valuable business connections here on the strength of his financial strength in the east, has disappeared, and is being sought for by Mr. Lowe of Fort Collins, Sandstone Quarries, who endorsed his paper for $40,000. Wilson claimed to have a wealthy brother in New York, and to be heir to an estate near Boston producing $4,000 a year.

Fell From the Rigging.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—George F. Byrnes, rigger and stevedore, 26 years old, fell from the rigging of a ship lying in the bay this morning and was killed.

The Foot-Killer Again.

SANTA CRUZ, July 27.—Frank H. Olivan, while handing a pistol to a companion last night accidentally discharged it, killing himself.

Run Over and Killed.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., July 27.—A laborer named John Blake was run over and crushed to death by a freight train at San Mateo this morning.

CABLE NEWS.

O'Donnell Intimates His Intention of Moving for a New Trial Against the "Times."

The Vandeleur Eviction Cases to be Settled Without Resorting to Ejectment.

Boulanger's Re-Appearance in Public Hailed With "Vive Boulanger! A Bas Floquet!"

The Arrest of O'Kelly.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Sexton, pursuing the question of the arrest of Mr. O'Kelly, asked if it was an apparent fact that an Irish member could not be summoned for an offence committed in Ireland, but must be arrested under warrant, and if the government would not legislate to relieve the Irish members of this special penalty? Mr. Matthews, home secretary, denied that any special penalty was attached to the Irish members. A warrant issued by an Irish magistrate could be executed in England, but there would be great difficulty in issuing a summons in England which was beyond the jurisdiction of an Irish magistrate. Replying to the question, Mr. Balfour said it was not the practice in England to communicate with persons whom the Crown intended to prosecute before the issuance of a warrant. Mr. Sexton asked whether, in the event of future complaint, the government would proceed by summons. Balfour said the legal advisers of the Crown must decide that matter. If Irish members made haste to obey summons issued against them there would be no difficulty in agreeing to Mr. Sexton's suggestion, but experience had been directly contrary to this view.

O'Donnell Will Move for a New Trial.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell has intimated his intention to move by counsel for a new trial of his suit against the *Times*.

County Government Bill.

In the House of Lords this evening the county government bill was read first time and in the Commons the third time.

The Parnell Bill.

In the Commons, Morley offered an amendment to the Parnell bill, which was laid on the table to insure precedence to the Commissioner's report of its enquiry to Parnell's letters.

The "Times" Suit.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell's letters to the Speaker notifying that official of his intention to appeal his case against the *Times* protests against Attorney General Webster's improved allegation being used as the basis of legislation, claiming that such action would be an unjustifiable enumeration pending appeal of suit.

The Vandeleur Evictions Suspended.

DUBLIN, July 27.—The evictions from the estate of Capt. Vandeleur, in the county of Clare, have again been suspended. It is believed this action is taken in view of preponderence of public opinion against the brutality and questionable justice of the evictions. It is expected that negotiations will now be entered into looking to a settlement of the remaining cases without resorting to ejectment.

"Vive Boulanger! A Bas Floquet!"

PARIS, July 27.—General Boulanger rode out in his carriage to-day for the first time since his duel with Floquet. He drove through the Bois de Bolougne followed by sixteen carriages filled with newspaper reporters and admirers who shouted "a bas Floquet!" "a bas Ferry!" and "Vive Boulanger!" until they were hoarse. The general's carriage was escorted back to Paris by an enormous crowd of howling men.

An Increase in the Family.

POTSDAM, July 27.—The Empress William was delivered of a male child to-day.

Death of a Russian General.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—General Drentela, Governor of the Province of Kieff, is dead.

The Pope's Health Declining.

ROME, July 27.—The Pope is suffering from the effects of a disordered liver. He is rapidly losing strength and experiences severe pains. He has been ordered by his physicians to partake copiously of mineral waters before breakfast. Despite his ailment he continues to perform his usual work and give audience to visitors.

Emigration Agents Arrested.

VIENNA, July 27.—Nineteen American emigration agents were arrested at Cracow, Austrian Gallicia, for inviting the natives of the district to emigrate to America. Bonds and securities, representing in valuation a million florins, were found in their possession. Similar arrests were made at Brady and Czarnorvich, Austria and Gallicia. All of the inhabitants sought to be influenced by these agents are liable to military duty.

Ten Thousand People Killed.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—Volcanic eruptions have occurred at Bandeson, fifty leagues distant from Yokohama, destroying several villages and killing 10,000 people.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

What Was the Object of King William's Visit to the Czar of all The Russias?

Reference to Incidents in the Past and Present Conduct of the Rulers of the Two Nations.

Disquieting News from Zululand—The Trouble Believed to be Fomented by the Boers

(Copyright by the U.P.A.)

LONDON, July 28.—The present week has witnessed a state ceremony of the first magnitude in the visit of Emperor William II. to Czar William Alexander III. The event attracted beforehand the interest of all classes of people on the continent, from theo courtier whose mind is troubled by the ponderous problem of etiquette, to the statesman whose sleep is disturbed as often as prospects of European peace are clouded. No doubt the young Emperor of Germany bestowed upon the Czar a special and peculiar courtesy by his visit to St. Petersburg, which took place before his own coronation and before his exchange of visits with his neighbor and ally the Emperor of Austria, or with his ally and relative the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. Indeed it has been pointed out by diplomats that no other sovereign of the first rank has visited the Czar at St. Petersburg in modern times. The questions which foreign correspondents are still attempting to solve are: "Why did the Emperor go to St. Petersburg," and "what business did he transact with the Czar?" To the first of these questions a series of answers are possible which in completeness have nothing to be desired. It is natural enough, one would think, for a King or Emperor on first rising to the lonely isolation of a throne to meet one of the few human beings whom he can meet on equal terms. If, like William the Second, he has the consciousness of being a "grand monarch" he may take special pleasure in the pageant of such a meeting as the young Emperor certainly did in the splendid review got up for his benefit at Krasnoe-Selo. But in the present case there are much more weighty reasons for the journey.

THE TWO SOVEREIGNS.

are united by traditional family friendship, which dates from the days when Alexander I. and Frederick William III. of Prussia, having both been defeated by Napoleon, were occupied in a common effort to overthrow him. Those monarchs afterward kept up by repeated interviews a friendship of which one manifestation was the holy alliance, or agreement to arrange the government of the world on what statesmen and sovereigns of Europe were pleased to regard as Christian principles. The circular issued from Laybach in May, 1821, for Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers, expounded these principles in terms which have since become famous. Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration of states ought not to emanate from anything but free will, and deliberate and enlightened initiative of those whom God has made responsible for power." The document in which these statements found expression was a sort of formal reform representative of triumphant absolutism to the declaration of the rights of man, which had been promulgated thirty-two years before at the national assembly at Paris. The imperial document was not favorably received in England, where even Castlereagh felt bound to record his protest against their principles. But these same principles have not, so far as known, been modified either at St. Petersburg or Berlin, though at Vienna they are not taken without a grain of salt, whose seasoning qualities were added in 1866. Emperor William I., who in his boyhood formed an intimate acquaintance with the Russian imperial family,

KEPT UP THE FRIENDSHIP

to the day of his death, having been a close friend of four successive Czars. William II. followed this example and begins by renewing amicable relations. It is only needed to compare the Emperor's speech from the throne with Bismarck's most recent important speech—that of February 6th, to infer that Emperor William meant to use his personal influence with the Czar to bring, if possible, the politics of the two countries to a more complete harmony than has lately prevailed. In his speech from the throne the German Emperor laid down a certain line of foreign policy, from which it is pretty safe to say that he has no intention to depart. Pursuing these lines, he cannot join with the Czar with anything that would be offensive to Austria. What then does or can the Czar, who has evidently for some time been outside the inner political circle of Europe, require from Germany. On this point the fairest thing is to let Russia speak, and therefore it is best to reproduce part of the letter written by a Russian diplomat to a Vienna paper: "The friendship of Emperor William," says this writer, "does not destroy the triple alliance, and does not deliver Russia from the inconvenient and almost inexplicable resistance which she meets within the Balkans. The question therefore is, what will the Emperor William offer us. Can we count on the good will of Germany, not only to support our interests in the Balkans, but also to use her powerful influence to induce her allies to respect Russian interests which are so evident. Certain it is, that we wish to regain in Bulgaria the position which we occupied a long time after the war. The *status quo ante* as it existed at the time when we had placed Prince Alexander of Battenburg on the throne of Bulgaria, that is our objection. His statement of the Russian policy accords entirely with all that is known to western observers. It puts forward with great clearness one essential question. This question, however, was answered quite plainly and fully by Bismarck in his speech of February the 6th, when he said it was

GERMANY'S DUTY TO HELP RUSSIA

by diplomatic means, though not by force, to recover the *status quo ante* just described. Even this takes politicians no further. The Austrian policy has been again and again described by responsible ministers of the dual monarchy during the last two years. It is a policy of maintaining the independence of the Balkan principalities and of not allowing Bulgaria to become again an annex of Russia, such as she was before the *coup de etat* at Philippopolis. This policy has the cordial support of Italy and at least the sympathy of Great Britain. The position, therefore, can be concisely stated. Russia wants to renew her hold upon Bulgaria. To this Bulgaria says no, and is supported in her refusal by Austria. In the first instance, and by some of Austria's allies, Germany cares nothing about Bulgaria, and is ready to advise Austria to comply with the Czar's wishes, while at the same time in case the Czar attacks Austria, Germany is pledged to defend her. In short, there is a deadlock, and any attempt to force or hurry a solution would probably lead to a great war. The one ground of hope is that all official utterances from Russia are to the effect that Russia can afford to wait and will not make war for the possession of Bulgaria. Still these assertions may be made solely for the purpose of misleading the powers as to the real feeling in Russian official circles, and when least expected Russia may order a forward movement and take the other powers by surprise.

THE NEWS FROM ZULULAND

is disquieting. The quarrel between Asipebu and Cetewayo's son Dinizulu, which seemed at one time to be little more than an affair for the police, has assumed so serious an aspect that all available troops have been hurried across the Tugela where 1,800 men from Capetown are already encamped. The original explanation of the outbreak was that a feud had arisen on account of cattle stealing. There had been depredations of this character no doubt, but it is to be feared that one must go behind these if the true origin of the disturbance is to be discovered. The two forces which have come into collision represent interests which have been in sharp conflict ever since the dismemberment of Zululand. Usipeba if chiefs with whom Cetewayo of Austria, or with his ally and relative the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. Indeed it has been pointed out by diplomats that no other sovereign of the first rank has visited the Czar at St. Petersburg in modern times. The questions which foreign correspondents are still attempting to solve are: "Why did the Emperor go to St. Petersburg," and "what business did he transact with the Czar?" To the first of these questions a series of answers are possible which in completeness have nothing to be desired. It is natural enough, one would think, for a King or Emperor on first rising to the lonely isolation of a throne to meet one of the few human beings whom he can meet on equal terms. If, like William the Second, he has the consciousness of being a "grand monarch" he may take special pleasure in the pageant of such a meeting as the young Emperor certainly did in the splendid review got up for his benefit at Krasnoe-Selo. But in the present case there are much more weighty reasons for the journey.

THE TWO SOVEREIGNS.

are united by traditional family friendship, which dates from the days when Alexander I. and Frederick William III. of Prussia, having both been defeated by Napoleon, were occupied in a common effort to overthrow him. Those monarchs afterward kept up by repeated interviews a friendship of which one manifestation was the holy alliance, or agreement to arrange the government of the world on what statesmen and sovereigns of Europe were pleased to regard as Christian principles. The circular issued from Laybach in May, 1821, for Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers, expounded these principles in terms which have since become famous. Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration of states ought not to emanate from anything but free will, and deliberate and enlightened initiative of those whom God has made responsible for power." The document in which these statements found expression was a sort of formal reform representative of triumphant absolutism to the declaration of the rights of man, which had been promulgated thirty-two years before at the national assembly at Paris. The imperial document was not favorably received in England, where even Castlereagh felt bound to record his protest against their principles. But these same principles have not, so far as known, been modified either at St. Petersburg or Berlin, though at Vienna they are not taken without a grain of salt, whose seasoning qualities were added in 1866. Emperor William I., who in his boyhood formed an intimate acquaintance with the Russian imperial family,

KEPT UP THE FRIENDSHIP

to the day of his death, having been a close friend of four successive Czars. William II. followed this example and begins by renewing amicable relations. It is only needed to compare the Emperor's speech from the throne with Bismarck's most recent important speech—that of February 6th, to infer that Emperor William meant to use his personal influence with the Czar to bring, if possible, the politics of the two countries to a more complete harmony than has lately prevailed. In his speech from the throne the German Emperor laid down a certain line of foreign policy, from which it is pretty safe to say that he has no intention to depart. Pursuing these lines, he cannot join with the Czar with anything that would be offensive to Austria. What then does or can the Czar, who has evidently for some time been outside the inner political circle of Europe, require from Germany. On this point the fairest thing is to let Russia speak, and therefore it is best to reproduce part of the letter written by a Russian diplomat to a Vienna paper: "The friendship of Emperor William," says this writer, "does not destroy the triple alliance, and does not deliver Russia from the inconvenient and almost inexplicable resistance which she meets within the Balkans. The question therefore is, what will the Emperor William offer us. Can we count on the good will of Germany, not only to support our interests in the Balkans, but also to use her powerful influence to induce her allies to respect Russian interests which are so evident. Certain it is, that we wish to regain in Bulgaria the position which we occupied a long time after the war. The *status quo ante* as it existed at the time when we had placed Prince Alexander of Battenburg on the throne of Bulgaria, that is our objection. His statement of the Russian policy accords entirely with all that is known to western observers. It puts forward with great clearness one essential question. This question, however, was answered quite plainly and fully by Bismarck in his speech of February the 6th, when he said it was

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Baker, M. P. P., Says the Scheme to Acclimatize Llama in British Columbia

Is not Likely to Succeed Without the Assistance of the Provincial Government.

Light Beer to be Admitted Into the Territory—Daily Service Over the "Soo" Line.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 28.—Lieutenant-Governor Royal interviewed Hon. John Costigan to-day and made arrangements for the importation of light beer into the Northwest Territories, which must not contain over four per cent. of alcohol and will be examined and stamped by the inland revenue officers at Winnipeg.

During the past six months of the current year the increased immigration from British ports to Canada was relatively higher than to the United States.

Colonel Baker, M. P. P. for Kootenay, left for home yesterday. He says the scheme to acclimatize llama in British Columbia is not likely to come to anything without the assistance of the provincial and Canadian governments.

Eight car-loads of white cotton passed through from Montreal to the Pacific coast, thence to go to Japan.

The department of inland revenue will not undertake any more analyses of foods this year, but the officials have been instructed to prosecute for breaches of the adulteration act.

A daily service over the C. P. R. "Soo" line will be inaugurated in about six weeks.

The setting up of the Dominion voters' lists will take about five months longer. The work is about half done.

THE DONALD MURDER.

The Murderer Committed for Trial—He Claims the Deed Was Done In Self-Defence.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

DONALD, B.C., July 28.—The coroner's jury in the case of Archer, who was killed at Golden on the 26th inst., returned a verdict of murder. Kennedy was to-day brought to Donald, where the preliminary examination was held. He is to be tried on the 6th August. He declares the killing was done in self-defence, Archer having attacked him with a hoe. The deceased was principal in the rape case to be tried at Donald at the assizes, and the murder occurred on Friday last, the murderer being a witness for the prosecution.

NORTHERN SALMON.

All Canners on the Skeena Secure a Full Pack.

Hon. J. H. Turner, just returned from the Skeena, states that every canner on that river will put up a full pack this season. The Inverness had already put up 14,000 cases when the Caroline left, and by this time will have secured another thousand. R. Cunningham had put up 13,000 cases with good prospects of increasing it. The Balmoral Cannery's pack up to date was 9,000 cases. The B. A. P. Co.'s pack was not learned, but it is said to equal that of the Inverness. At Alert Bay the catch of fish was moderate, the number of cases put up so far being 3,000.

AN INDIAN SUICIDES.

A Queen Charlotte Island Indian Ends his Life Because of a Deformity.

While at Essington, the officers of the Caroline learned that a Hydah Indian had committed suicide because he was deformed. He had always brooded over the fact, and this no doubt caused him to end his existence. He fired a Winchester rifle bullet through his heart.

A little daughter of Robt. Hourie, of West Selkirk, while pulling flowers near the river slipped in and was drowned.

CABLE NEWS.

The Coroner's Jury in the Case of Mandeville Bring in Their Verdict.

Death Caused by Unjustifiably Harsh Treatment in the Tullamore Jail.

Daring Feat of an American Aeronaut—Striking Navvies Parade in Paris.

Daring Feat.

LONDON, July 28.—Baldwin, the American aeronaut, jumped from a balloon at an altitude of 10,000 feet to-day and landed safely, by means of a parachute, in front of the Alexandra Palace. An immense crowd was present and manifested much enthusiasm.

A Matter of Courtesy.

The French man-of-war Manette will steam past Emperor William's yacht for inspection at Kiel harbor.

Verdict in the Mandeville Inquest.

DUBLIN, July 28.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mandeville to-day returned a verdict that his death was caused by unjustifiable harsh treatment in Tullamore prison, and condemned the practice of treating political prisoners as ordinary criminals. The coroner, in summing up the case, instructed the jury to attach slight importance to the testimony of persons who had declined to answer ordinary and perfectly proper questions through fear of incriminating themselves, and intimated that Dr. Barr had palpably lied in the witness box.

The Emperor Congratulated.

BERLIN, July 28.—Congratulations from all European courts followed rapidly Emperor William's message from Stockholm to the Empress. The whole press extends greetings.

Russian Duties.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian government has ordered that the usual duties that are levied by European Russia shall be imposed at Pacific ports of Eastern Siberia upon imported sugar, preserves, syrup, chocolate, arrack, spirits, liquors, wine and beer.

Italy Takes Formal Possession.

PARIS, 28.—Count Menabrea, Italian ambassador, has handed to M. Goblet, minister of foreign affairs, a note addressed to all European powers, notifying them that Italy has definitely taken possession of Massowah and the adjacent territory.

Strikers