The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 26.

HOME RULE.

Members Urge the Premier to Expedite the Irish Measure.

Mr. Gladstone Points Out That There is Other Business Requiring Attention.

LONDON, June 8.—The prolonged delay in dealing with the Home Rule bill, caused by the numerous amendments offered by the Opposition, has apparently exhausted the patience of the Irish members and of a number of Liberals. To-day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sexton, Nationalist M.P. for North Kerry, asked whether the majority had not a right to take adequate measures to pass the Home Rule bill at this session.

Prime Minister Gladstone said the majority ought to be guided by consideration for the fulfillment of their pledges to the people.

Mr. R. L. Everett, Liberal M.P. for Woodbridge, Suffolk, asked whether the Premier would take steps to quicken the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone—The pressure of the Irish question has not absolved the Government from attention to the great questions affecting Great Britain.

This utterance of the Premier was received with cheers.

J. E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, suggested that the House ought to hold all-night sessions until the Irish Home Rule bill had been disposed of.

Mr. Gladstone—If the Government should propose that, considering the pressure already bearing upon the members, it would be necessary to provide a supply of undertakers. (Laughter.)

CONVENT IN FLAMES.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The Ville Marie convent, at Cote St. Antoine, four miles west of here, caught fire about noon to-day, and last reports say will be destroyed. The city brigade has gone to the scene. There are several hundred inmates, nuns and pupils, but all escaped in safety. Nothing has been heard as to the origin of the fire. The convent is a high class educational institution, where painting, music and the fine arts are taught. The alarming news reached the city shortly after one o'clock. Workmen at work on the roof of the tower in the centre of the building suddenly ceased operations and ran down the steps shouting "fire" at the top of their voices. The inmates were thrown into a state of terror and ran from the building, carrying with them what they could [illegible] valuables. A messenger telephoned the news to the city. Four engines were quickly at the scene drawing water from the large wells. Meantime the flames spread rapidly and burst from every window of the tower and those adjacent, and it looked as if the whole building would be gutted.

At 2 o'clock the fire had run along the west wing of the convent and fastened upon the handsome church. The sisters, reinforced by the whole neighborhood, began to remove the contents of the building, and twelve policemen were summoned from the city to maintain order and protect the goods.

At 2:30 p.m., notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the firemen, the flames were gaining. Chief Benoit ascended one of the ladders and entered the top story. He was immediately overcome by the smoke and had to be carried down the ladder by the firemen, being unconscious for some minutes.

At 3 o'clock the fire was still spreading. The roof had fallen in and two Montreal firemen were badly burned. The Notre Dame and General hospital ambulances were sent for. It was reported on the street that although there is a large basin, used for boating purposes, there is no other adequate water supply to fight such a fire, and that thee whole of the buildings must be allowed to burn. Fireman Dufort, of No. 10 station, was badly injured by the falling of the roof. The roofs of two sections of the building are in flames, and the probability is that the whole top story will be consumed. Two fire engines have arrived on the scene, but the water supply is giving out.

AT THE FAIR.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, June 8.—Mayor Harrison yesterday morning tendered breakfast to the Princess Eulalia, several of the World's Fair officials and one or two private citizens, and a reception, to which a considerable number of private citizens were invited, followed. About 2 o'clock, after the reception, the invited guests and Princess were driven back to the Palmer house, where the party rested until evening. Then she went to dine at the home of President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair, not over twenty people being present at the dinner.

The Princess to-day made her first visit to the Exposition, the guest of the officials, who had prepared an elaborate programme for her entertainment. Flags and bands and streamers of every nation flashed from every conceivable pinnacle of the great buildings and everything about the fair took a holiday appearance of the most decided kind. When the princess arrived at the administration building, where she took breakfast, she alighted from her carriage on a carpet of pansies. These blossoms were strew along her pathway from the carriage to the breakfast room. After breakfast the party proceeded to Mrs. Palmer's room where the committee of ceremonies of the board of lady managers were in attendance to receive them. The Spanish section in the woman's building was then visited and a general tour of the grounds made in carriages.

THE BORDEN MURDER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 8.—To-night's edition in this city is Assistant Marshal [illegible]'s story regarding the axe found in the [illegible] house, supposed to have been used in the Borden murders. For many weeks stories about the hatchet and axes have been published, but, during the long ten months that have passed, he has scrupulously kept the secret that the probable weapon was found the day the famous butcheries were discovered. His description of the weapon were so exact, so minute, his reputation for veracity and honorable dealings in police and privacy matters is so well known here that two-thirds of the people believe he has really found the weapon with which the deeds were committed. Many of Lizzie Borden's friends feel very much exercised over the testimony.

ARCHBISHOP MOBBED.

VIENNA, June 8.—Archbishop Sembratowicz was mobbed by forty Polish students in Lemburg to-day, in view of his visit to the Pope, which the Poles regard as treason to the Greek Catholic church, of which he is prelate. The Archbishop was driven to the railway station from his house when the students attacked him. They threw rotten eggs at him and his coachman, stopped the horses and tried to climb into the carriage. The men reached over the doors and beat the Archbishop with their canes, while others tossed dirt, eggs and vegetables over the back. The archbishop was caught twice by the collar and was half dragged from the carriage, but each time tore himself loose. The police attacked the students, but were driven back. Reinforcements were summoned and, after a hot skirmish nineteen of the assailants were arrested. The others fled. Bishop Kuljuwekey, of Stanislau, who had come upon the mob in the worst of the fight and had attempted to defend the archbishop, was severely cut and bruised on the face and neck. The archbishop was bleeding and was covered with filth. Both he and the bishop were accompanied home by the police.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Reward Offered for the Beach Ridge Murderers—Endowment Association Troubles.

Canadian Millers Meet in August—Receiver Appointed for M. & N. W. Railway.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, June 8.—The Quebec Government has offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murderers of the Edy family at Beach Ridge, and the family offers a reward of $400. No arrests have yet been made; but several parties are under surveillance, and important developments are expected to take place in the next few days.

TORONTO, June 8.—Certificate holders of the Canadian Educational Endowment Association, which were recently refused registration in Ontario, and the directors of which had in consequence decided to wind up its affairs, have refused to appoint a liquidator, and will sue the directors in an attempt to recover 75 per cent. of the money they have paid in. The object of the association was to endow children from birth to fourteen years of age with a fund to promote their education.

OTTAWA, June 8.—A frightful accident occurred at J. R. Booth's mill this morning. A young fellow named H. Woodland, employed around the saws, was caught in the band and thrown on a saw. The body was almost severed and he died in a few minutes.

TORONTO, June 8.—The executive committee of the Dominion Millers' association has decided to hold the annual meeting of the association on August 10.

TORONTO, June 8.—One of the members of the Elm street Methodist church here has entered a suit against the trustees of the church, charging them with having illegally converted $10,000 of the trust funds for the services of the organist, choir leaders and other singers and for the Sabbath school, cab hire, concerts, receptions and other purposes.

WINNIPEG, June 8.—His Lordship Chief Justice Taylor this morning made an order appointing Mr. H. Montague Allan, of Montreal, receiver of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway. The order was made on the application of the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal, who hold three heavy judgments and are also holders of the debenture stock of the road, the bonds of the Steele river branch and the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.

TORONTO, June 8.—The Bankers' Association of Canada held its second annual meeting here to-day. Delegates were present from all parts of the Dominion. In the evening the visitors were banqueted by the bankers of Toronto.

HALIFAX, June 8.—A Boston official is investigating the disappearance of Everett Lamson of East Bridgewater, Mass., at Marquetine, in May last. He went there on a visit to his wife and having considerable money with him foul play is suspected.

IMMIGRANT REGULATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Immigration Commissioner Senner to-day received a notification from Washington in response to special inquiries which he made to the Treasury department, that all immigrants, whether in the steerage or in the first cabin of steamships, would come under the new regulations governing immigration, and would be required to answer the series of nineteen questions before they would be allowed to land. By immigrant is meant any alien who comes to this country with the intention of settling here. The steamship agents here protested against the law and it was because of their protest that Commissioner Senner made special inquiries at Washington.

RECEPTION TO JIM HILL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—A great public reception was given to-night to James G. Hill, tendered by the citizens of St. Paul. The Auditorium was selected as the place for the fete and was crowded with people. The reception lasted from eight to ten o'clock, and was public and altogether informal.

PARIS, June 8.—Ferdinand Brunetiere, the illustrious critic and author, was elected a member of the French Academy to-day by 22 votes to 4 for Emile Zola.

SPRECKELS' OFFER.

He Proposed to Restore the Deposed Queen on Certain Conditions.

British Residents Petition the Hyacinth's Captain for Protection Fearing Further Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Sydney this morning. The United Press correspondent at Honolulu says, under date of June 1: "Spreckels' bank made an unexpected demand on the postmaster-general on the 29th for the immediate payment of $490,000. This sum had been lent to the postal bank in September last to meet withdrawals of depositors. P. C. Jones, on May 31st, offered Finance Minister K. Damon, to save him the trouble of going out, to raise the money. He got it all subscribed among business houses in twenty minutes, and could not accommodate all who wanted shares in the loan.

Spreckels had an interview with the ex-queen on May 30th, when it is believed he proposed to reinstate her, on the condition of her giving him thirty year leases at low rates of orange tracts of the crown lands adjacent to his sugar estates. He expects that annexation would put those lands out of his reach, by cutting them up for white settlers, to whose presence in the neighborhood of his plantation he is violently opposed. His proposition was not accepted.

Blount's instructions are expected to-day, and there is a general suspension of active hostilities until they are heard from in some way. President Dole and his colleagues appear to be calm and happy in the prospects.

A package of three dynamite cartridges, with fuses and caps, was found about midnight last night close to the ex-Queen's premises, where it had apparently just been dropped by a man escaping from the mounted police, who had observed him holding a bundle under his coat. It was believed to have been intended for blowing up the neighboring barracks.

The palace is being prepared for the removal of the troops thither this afternoon, and will be put in a state of defence. The former attempt to poison the troops, taken in connection with the present fact, seems to call for more security in their quarters. A petition signed by many British residents has been presented to the Captain of H.M.S. Hyacinth, asking for her detention here for the protection of British residents.

What seems to be a very definite report comes that instructions were sent by the steamer Monawai to Mr. Blount to negotiate a treaty of protection and in a few days to put up the American flag again. Mr. Blount smilingly says he is responsible for nothing that leaks out at Washington.

A citizens' guard of probably six companies has been in organization, which in the last few days has increased very quietly. About 300 have already joined. Several hundred regulation Springfield rifles for their use arrived this morning on the Monowai. It was an intimation of this movement which deterred the Ashfords from their intended meeting on Emma square on the 29th. It is not the intention of the citizens to be taken by surprise by the machinations of the royalists. President Dole believes the finding of bombs, proof of the reported conspiracy to restore the Queen. The arrest of several suspected royalists may be ordered. The steamer which leaves on June 6, it is stated, will carry instructions to Minister Thurston regarding the new treaty. In retaliation for Spreckels' demand on the government, there is talk of cutting off the subsidy of $1,000 a month paid to Spreckels by the Oceanic Steamship line.

After the departure of the British warship Hyacinth for Tahiti, only American men-of-war will be in Hawaiian waters. Two British warships are expected soon. The government has shipped $30,000 in gold to London to pay the semi-annual interest on the English million dollar loan incurred by the former government.

Paul Neumann, who was one of the staunch supporters of ex-Queen Liliouka-lani during the late revolution in Hawaii, and who lately returned from a visit to Japan, left yesterday on the steamer Australia for Honolulu. He declined to say exactly what the nature of his business was while in Japan, except intimating that it was in regard to contract labor. It is reported that while in Japan he conferred with the Mikado in reference to the Hawaiian Islands being annexed by that country.

Among the passengers on the steamer Alameda this morning was Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, who after a stay of two days in this city, will go to Chicago, where he will hold a two weeks' revival with Moody. Spurgeon will then leave for London, where he will assume charge of the tabernacle formerly occupied by his father.

Capt. Fisher, of the German gunboat Sherber, came up from Samoa. He says that affairs there are in a very unsettled state, and that another outbreak is likely.

WASHINGTON, June 8. — If Minister Blount has resigned office as minister to Hawaii, as alleged in a San Francisco dispatch, it is not known at the State department. It is said to be improbable, as such communication would be sent by telegraph, and the Hawaiian mail, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Australia yesterday, will not reach the State department before next week. A telegram from Mr. Blount was received a few days ago, simply stating he had received his credentials and had not taken oath of office, so that if Blount has resigned, his action will surprise the department.

LIBERTY BELL.

TROY, N.Y., June 8.—For the casting of the Columbian Liberty bell a big mould has been placed in a pit dug in the earth immediately in front of the furnace, with which it is connected by a spout for the transfer of six tons of metal. After casting, the bell will be hoisted out of the pit by a crane, and the work of finishing will begin, to be completed about July 1st. It is expected that th ebell will be in position to usher in the 4th of July at the World's Fair. After the exposition it will go to Bunker Hill or Liberty Island, to the New Orleans battlefield of 1812, to San Francisco, and every other place where a great patriotic celebration is to be held. When it is not traveling it will have a home in Washington, under the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1900 it will be sent to the world's fair at Paris.

Nearly every state and territory has contributed something to go into the melting pot. The collection has included copper coins from Wyoming, silver wine flasks from California, medals and silver spoons from the south, a silver fruit knife, which once belonged to Lucretia Mott, the famous emancipator, 40,000 copper cents from residents of New Jersey, pieces of brass cannon used in the ravolutionary war, buttons from the clothing of victims of Indian massacres, and so on through an almost endless list. It will be such a bell as has never before been molded.

The casting, which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to an accident early this morning. Last night workmen were letting the mould down into the pit, so as to cover the core, which had been placed in position. The mould was slowly dropped by means of a heavy tackle, and all went well until it was within a foot or so of the bottom, when suddenly the heavy oak beam from which the mould was suspended, gave way. The heavy mass dropped upon the core, breaking the edges and rendering it unfit for use in casting a perfect bell. The breaking of the beam was caused by a flaw in the wood. The casting will be made in two weeks.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money market active; bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 105 bid; Union sinking funds, 102⅜ bid; Centrals, 106 Money on call, 4 to 6 per cent. Foreign exchanges posted rates: Sterling, 487 to 487¼ for sixty days; 490 on demand. The stock market was dull today, the sales footing up 179,630 shares, while the fluctuation in a few instances were confined within comparatively narrow limits. The market was decidedly erratic in its tone. The closing bids were: Atchison, 25⅜; Canadian Pacific, 77; Central Pacific, 24; Denver and Rio Grande, 13½; Wells-Fargo, 140; Great Northern preferred, 113; Missouri Pacific, 33⅜; Northern Pacific, 12⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 37⅜; North Western, 104½; Oregon Navigation, 55; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 18⅜; Union Pacific, 28½; Western Union, 82.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Duke of Veragua and party left this city late last evening over the Pennsylvania road for Columbus, Ohio. The ducal party was escorted to the depot by mounted policemen and cavalrymen, and before leaving the hotel the ladies of the party were presented with bouquets. Before leaving the Auditorium the duke said: "The six weeks I have spent in Chicago have been the happiest of my life. I can never forget the reception I have had at the hands of the people and never can repay the debt I owe them." The ducal party will be received at Columbus to-morrow morning by a military and civil procession, including thousands of school children, and for two days will be the guests of the city. From there a trip will be made to Niagara Falls and then the party returns to New York.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Michigan State Board of Health's Impositions on Immigrants by Way of Canada.

Amended Customs Regulations—Concessions in Regard to Settlers' Effects—Statutes Distributed.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—The Michigan state board of health are making it as unpleasant as possible for the Canadian railways. A correspondent, who accompanied a party of immigrants going West from Quebec last week says they filled two cars. At Ottawa they were joined by a third car load, which had come from New York by way of Prescott. The luggage of the two from Quebec had Dr. Montizambert's official tags certifying their disinfection and also the tags of Dr. Banks of the United States Marine hospital service. The luggage from New York had not been disinfected at all and neither it nor the owners had any certificates.

Arrived at the Sault Ste. Marie the New York immigrants, with the United States non-disinfected contents, were passed without delay, but the two Quebec cars, with their disinfected contents, were sidetracked, held 24 hours and re-disinfected. This is additional evidence, were any required, that the action of the Michigan State Board of Health is not based on an excuse of scientific sanitation, but it is simply to enforce the employment of one of their friends by the railway company, which they think they can coerce, or in other words a prostitution of the functions of their State Board of Health for the purpose of highway robbery and blackmail.

An order-in-council has been passed placing on the free list steel of No. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets 63 inches wide, for the manufacture of tubular bow sockets, when imported by manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories only.

CABLE NEWS.

VIENNA, June 7.—The floods continue to cause great destruction in the Province of Bukowina. The river Czeremosz yesterday evening burst through the temporary dam which had been erected to stay its devastating course and submerged the town of Wischnitz. The town has a population of about 4,000, and many of these were drowned in the flood, while rows of houses were demolished by the rushing of the waters. Thousands are homeless, and the loss of property is very great.

DUBLIN, June 7.—A. A. Zimmerman, the American champion bicyclist, was winner to-day in a mile invitation match race participated in by bicyclists from various parts of Ireland. Zimmerman won easily by two lengths in 2:47 2-5. O'Neill, of Dublin, was second, and O'Callaghan, of Cork, third. Later in the day there was a race for the twenty-five mile championship. Of the twenty wheelmen who started three fell in the first lap. Zimmerman, at an early stage in the race came in collision with an other contestant, and was thrown with treat violence against the rail which encloses the track. Three of his teeth were crushed out, and he was otherwise injured to such an extent that he was compelled to retire from the race. Kenny, of Limerick, won, making the distance in 1 hour 12 minutes, 26 seconds. Camp, of London, was second. Zimmerman's injuries, though necessarily painful, are not serious.

LONDON, June 7.—The court has granted a winding up order for the Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney, N. S. W., which recently suspended, owing a large amount to British depositors.

LONDON, June 8. — James Gilbert, the English dynamiter, who was released from Portland prison on May 30, because he was supposed to be dying, has recovered his health sufficiently to leave the hospital. He will sail shortly for New York.

LONDON, June 7.—Matthews, Richards & Co., general merchants of Birmingham, have appealed to their creditors for more time. Their assets are locked up mainly in Chilian securities. They say they will be able to pay in full their liabilities, £70,000.

LONDON, June 8.—All the newspapers of London this morning contain long obituary articles on the late Edwin Booth. His death has caused deep regret at Dublin, where his Shakespearean characters were always regarded with keen admiration.

PARIS, June 8.—Two fresh cases of cholera were reported to-day in Toulon. A woman who was stricken at 10 o'clock this morning, died at noon. A Government specialist has been sent to ascertain and report on the nature of the epidemic there.

FARGO BURNED.

Half the City in Ashes—Loss Probably Three Million Dollars.

Several Fireman Injured—Telegraph Office Burned and Railway Traffic Stopped.

MOOREHEAD, Minn., June 8. — Half of Fargo is in ashes. The fire started during yesterday afternoon in a restaurant on Second street. A strong wind was blowing. In an hour the fire had reached the Great Northern track, ten blocks north, gutting the entire district for three blocks east to Broadway. A strong fight was made to prevent the flames crossing to the west side of Broadway, but they crossed in several places. The bridges between Moorehead and Fargo were burned and telegraphic communication cut off. Assistance arrived from Grand Forks; Duluth and Cookstown was asked for help. A strong wind made the fire travel so quickly that hardly anything was saved. The flames went through brick buildings as easily as wooden ones. James J. Hill has just telegraphed from St. Paul ordering the immediate opening of the Grand Pacific hotel for the use of the hundreds of homeless people in Fargo. Many firemen were injured.

The fire has crossed the river at the Moorehead side at the Fargo roller mill. At midnight the brigade were still working hard to stop the mad course of the flames. Only half of the business houses are left. The trestle is burned on the Great Northern so that no trains can pass. Only one telegraph wire was available during the fire. The Fargo office was burned and messages have to be sent from Moorehead. Every insurance office is burned. It is impossible to get accurate statements of the risks carried, as the books are all in the safes among the ruins. They will likely be over $3,000,000. Only one bank was saved, the First National. Several firemen were injured by falling bricks. No more fatalities have been reported.

Probably 2,000 people are homeless. Among the principal firms already burned are: Hersean, dry goods; Crane's restaurant; Madill, farm machinery; Northern Pacific elevator building, Western Union telegraph office, Morton, real estate; Red River Valley National bank, Daily Forum, Merchants' State bank, oper house, E. S. Tyler, real estate; Plano McCormick, Walter A. Woods, Minnesota Chief, Dering and John Deer, implement warehouse; Coles' livery, Grand hotel, Fleming's drug store, Veder & Lewis, grocery; Christian's drug store, Sheridan hotel, Appel Bros., Minneapolis Dry Goods company, Logan's store, American iron works, Continental house, Van Brunt, implement warehouse.

FARGO, N.D., June 8.—Three thousand people were made homeless by yesterday's great conflagration. But few of the people, aside from the women and children, slept last night. The school houses, churches and public buildings left standing, were all utilized as places of shelter. Early this morning, relief trains with meat, flour and other provisions began to arrive, and it is said Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, and other big cities will send liberal contributions of food. Clothing is much needed, although there is no actual suffering for food. The relief corps organized here received many reports of people who are missing and without doubt there will be developed the fact that a number of lives have been lost. The fire was under control by 5 o'clock this morning, though a number of fires were still burning in different parts of the city. The statement is given out that a meeting of insurance men estimated the loss of insured property at $2,800,000, and $500,000 more on the residences in the outskirts which were uninsured. Some of the heaviest losers by yesterday's blaze, to-day say they will rebuild as soon as possible better structures. No bank vaults will be opened before to-morrow. The district burned over is all the territory north of the Northern Pacific track and the Great Northern track. It is three blocks wide and five blocks long. Within that radius were all the principal business houses, banks and a number of the hotels. All these buildings were burned. At a public meeting held this morning, Mayor Smith presided. Generous subscriptions were at once started for the benefit of the sufferers and a large fund has already been raised to aid the homeless and needy people who are temporarily housed in Moorehead.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Fruit Expected to Form a Great Part of the Exports to this Dominion.

The "Miowera's" a Sample Cargo, But Other Articles to be Included Later.

Cheerful comment is made by all the Australian papers on the prospects of the new line of steamers to Victoria and Vancouver, and the following quotations will give an idea of the nature of the trade which it is hoped to establish. The Courier, of Brisbane, in Queensland, says:

"The departure of the Miowera for Vancouver Island is worthy of more than passing comment. It is akin to placing a rivet in position which shall complete the connection between Australia and Great Britain. The shipments of fruit made by Mr. Soutter and the Department of Agriculture will test the possibilities in this direction. Bananas, pineapples, oranges, lemons and rosellas have been packed in various ways, and consigned to trustworthy business men on the other side. Six cases of arrowroot have also been included, and there should be an opening for this characteristic Queensland product. It must be again pointed out that one of the best openings for our fruit will be found in the Northwestern States of America. Oregon, Wasnington, Idaho, and Montana will be only too ready to absorb all we can supply, since Southern California cannot keep them going throughout the year with such things as we can best produce. Lemons we can grow well, and San Francisco is asking for this particular fruit. It is claimed that sweet potatoes might be sent over as a certain success, for the Canadians cannot grow this tuber and would make it welcome. We could supply the continent if necessary. The return trip of the Miowera will bring frozen salmon to Queensland as one of the samples of British Columbian wealth. This magnificent fish abounds in the rivers in such quantities that it is difficult to obtain a half-penny per pound for it on the other side. Canadian machinery is already known in Queensland and appreciated, so that greater facilities for importation should increase the demand for it. The people of Queensland again send hearty greetings to Canada. Financial daylight will be necessary before Parliament can give Mr. Huddart a subsidy to back up his enterprise and courage, but the colony is alive to all that the first trip of the Miowera means."

The Brisbane Observer gives some additional particulars, as follows:

"The possibilities of a large trade between Australia and Canada have been dilated upon in these columns from time to time by competent correspondents, and if only half 'their hopes are realized, Queensland, at any rate, should have no cause to regret the beginning of the service. The cargo of the Miowera is eminently one of samples. From Sydney there have been sent several hundred cases of fruit, chiefly oranges, lemons and apples. Frozen meat and butter have also been shipped, and the varieties of the samples sent indicate the confidence with which New South Wales merchants view the service. In Brisbane, as our readers are aware, during the past few weeks, preparations of the most active character have been carried on by a few gentlemen, chiefly experts, in selecting and packing samples of Queensland fruits for the new market, which is believed to be opening up before us. Mr. Soutter, of the Acclimatization Society, Dr. T. P. Lucas and others, are sending pineapples, oranges, mandarins and bananas; the Department of Agriculture is sending fruit also and samples of Queensland-grown arrowroot; Mr. B. Skinner is sending beshe-de-mer and turtle soups; and these with other samples of what can be grown and reared in this colony will comprise Queenland's contribution to the cargo. Frozen meat and dairy produce will probably not be sent this month; although it is still hoped that one of the large companies will be represented in the Miowera's cargo, and at no distant date this colony also will more fully exhibit to Canada and British America what are her capabilities in that direction."

In the colony of Victoria the project is also heartily endorsed, and the Melbourne Argus says:

"The commercial view of the case has been well put by Mr. D. E. Brown, who is visiting Australia in order to promote the trade between these colonies and Canada. We import a large quantity of timber from Vancouver, which is the western port of the Canadian Dominion. Why is it that no frozen meat or wool is directly returned? As Mr. Brown points out, there are all the favorable conditions of a trade, which may be comparatively small at the beginning, but which is certain to increase. There ought to be a market in Canada for Australian wool, for the simple reason that there are several millions of people in the Dominion who require to be clothed, and who cannot buy in their own country the sort of wool that is produced in Victoria and New South Wales. Then, again, we learn from Mr. Brown that the Canadians in the western districts of the Dominion are paying a very high price to the farmers of the United States for beef and mutton. It seems that they have no option at the present time. They must either pay the prices which are demanded by the two states that have a monopoly of the business or dispense with meat altogether during the winter. That there is a chance here to extend the frozen meat trade of the colonies seems to be indubitable. It remains for the Australian colonies simply to consider whether the volume of trade will become profitable during the next few years."

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Fruit is apparently expected to be a leading article of export to Canada. On the possibilities of this trade the Brisbane Courier says:

"When the matter of exporting fruit to Canada was first mooted, the idea was scouted by many who merely looked at the surface of the proposal, and remarked, 'Why, America is herself an exporter of fruit, and to attempt to open up a trade with her in fruit would be simply absurd.' This opinion fortunately was not long held, as on considering the matter more closely it was observed that an opening for our fruit really exists in Canada. In the first place, when many of the fruits of California are out of season the same class are in full bearing in Australia, and secondly, the transit of the fruit from California to Canada often entails as much expense and almost as much time as if it were sent from Australia. Then, again, we have fruits which California does not grow to any extent. The banana and pineapple, which may be mentioned as Queensland's principal fruit productions, are luxuries in Canada. A gentleman writing from Vancouver on the question states that pines—and those of inferior quality—realise from 75 cents to $1 each, and if the quality of the fruit were improved upon a higher price would be obtainable. In this one item alone, then, exists an opening for systematic export from Queensland. Then, with respect to the banana, which has become almost a glut on the local market, prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per dozen are paid in Canada. Compare this figure with the existing market rate here, and a large margin of profit is shown. Pines are suitable for shipment, as is shown by the fact that they have been carried for several weeks in the cabin of a steamer without any deterioration; and they are like the banana in that they can be shipped some time before they have ripened. Those who have made trial shipments from Brisbane were not aware, yesterday, whether their fruit would be carried in a cool chamber; but, whilst hoping that such would be the case, they also desire that a portion of it may be carried in the ordinary manner, so that a fair trial may thus be made in all directions. Some 600 or 700 cases of oranges, lemons, and apples have been shipped by the Miowera at Sydney for the purpose of testing the Canadian market, and trial shipments of frozen meat and butter have also been made at the same port."

PROPOSED SUBSIDIES.

"It is likely," says the Herald, of Sydney, New South Wales, "that the proposal for granting a subsidy to the new Canadian line of steamers will be brought before Parliament shortly. The Premier, it will be remembered, recently stated in the House that no grant should be made until the Assembly had had an opportunity of discussing the whole matter. Since then Mr. Davis has placed a notice on the business-paper with reference to it, and other members are paying attention to it. The action by Mr. Davis is understood to be taken in the interests of the sailors and others interested in the maintenance of such a service. It is thought probable that Queensland will grant a subsidy of £8,000, and it is likely that a suggestion will be made that New South Wales shall give £12,000. It is understood that a majority of the labor members would be found voting in favor of the grant, whilst Mr. O'Sullivan and others of the retrenchment party state that they would not oppose it, inasmuch as they look upon the service as being the means of bringing increased trade to the port. Several members of the Ministry are known to view the matter favorably, and it is pretty certain that a decision will be arrived at with regard to it before the session closes."

The Sydney Star reports that the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, has had a long talk with Sir John Thurston, Governor of Fiji and Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in the course of which the question of the proposed mail service to Vancouver was touched upon. Sir John Thurston pointed out that Fiji would be inclined to come into any service with the other colonies, and would wish to be considered before anything definite was done in the matter. The Premier has also received a telegram from the South Australian Government, intimating that the Government is not inclined to enter into any fresh service for the carriage of mails to Great Britain.

THE MIOWERA.

The Miowera, at which Victorians have not yet had a chance to get a fair sight, is a steel single-screw three-masted schooner-rigged steamship of 3,345 tons measurement, and 5,000 tons dead weight capacity, with a speed on trial of 17 knots. She is built on what is known as the three-deck grade, and the strength of the vessel generally, is far in excess of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade rules. She carries six large lifeboats (two of which are constructed of steel, and are practically unsinkable), with a cutter and dingey. She is lighted throughout by electricity, and carries a second engine in case of the failure of the first, which supplies the installation, while there is a complete system of electric bells all over the ship. Her dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 340 feet; length over all, 360 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet. She is fitted with engines of 4,700 horsepower. All the arrangements for the discharge of cargo are on the latest principle, the steam winches, etc., being so arranged that cargo can be taken in or put out almost noiselessly. A very noticeable feature is the height of the bulwarks on her well-deck, which have been brought up to such a height that the water will be kept off, and yet at the same time ventilation fully preserved. The whole of the saloon passenger accommodation is on the main deck, every possible care having been paid to light and ventilation, while ample bath accommodation has been supplied. The saloon is 50ft. in length, and its breadth extends the whole width of the ship, and is handsomely fitted up with carved oak panels in polished frames in maple and walnut woods. The berthing accommodation consists of some 50 state-rooms, handsomely fitted. The ship carries an exceptionally large number of fresh water tanks, besides being able to condense upwards of 10,000gal. daily. The second cabin accommodation is designed to carry 100 passengers, and is very neat and comfortable. The vessel is fitted with two refrigerating chambers—one for cargo and the other for ship's use; so that meats, fish, poultry, fruit, etc., will always be available at any season of the year. The colors in which she is painted set her off to the best advantage. The hull above the water is black, with a white streak, while to the water line she is painted a salmon color. The flag of the company is a white ground and red cross, with the letters C.A.S. Co., one in each section of the white. Captain John Stott brought the vessel out from England, and commanded her successfully during her excursion season in the Australian-New Zealand trade.

ROME, June 8.—The sums of money given to the Pope during his Episcopal Jubilee by bands of pilgrims, by the Catholic orders and by individuals, amounted to 9,060,000 francs. The American pilgrims gave 600,000 francs.