The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JULY 20 1894. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 31

PRESIDENTIAL INQUIRY.

A Commission to Issue to Investigate the Present Labor Troubles.

Before the Order Is Made the Present Strikes Must Be Called Off.

Cleveland's Action Apart From Any Representations of the Interested Parties.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Cleveland informed a committee representing organized labor, this afternoon, that he would in the near future appoint a commission composed of three members, of whom the U. S. Commissioner of Labor shall be the chairman, under chapter 106 of the laws of 1888, to inquire into and investigate thoroughly the causes leading up to the present labor disturbances of the country. This announcement was made at the executive mansion at five o'clock to J. W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, Mr. McGuire and C. A. French. The gentlemen called by an appointment arranged earlier in the day. They were shown into the President's room, where they presented their credentials and made a formal application to the President to appoint a board of arbitration under the law of 1888. The President listened to the labor men present and their views and then told them that as a condition precedent to making such an appointment, all strikes must be called off by organized labor, and all violence and mob rule must cease. He informed them that law and order must be restored before he took any steps looking in the direction of ascertaining the causes that produced the present condition of affairs. United States troops would be still retained in the disturbed section to see that the orders of the U. S. courts were enforced, inter-state traffic resumed and peace restored throughout the country. The labor committee was given to understand that this commission would be appointed apart from any demands made by the strikers for arbitration. In fact the commission would have under the law no power to arbitrate; but simply to investigate and report its conclusions to the President and to congress.

Private Secretary Thurston late to-night authorized the following statement in regard to the President's intended appointment of a commission: Senator Kyle introduced to the President by appointment a committee representing various labor organizations who applied to him for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of the late strike and the occasion of the controversy between certain railways which were affected thereby and their employes. A law was passed on October 1, 1888, which especially authorizes the appointment of such a commission and defines its duties. It appearing to the President that the parties were entitled to such a commission under the law he determined to organize it for the purpose of investigation. The commissioners to be appointed have not been selected, and it will probably be a number of days before the appointments are announced.

FURTHER INQUIRY.

CHICAGO, July 12.—It is reported that when the Federal grand jury concludes its investigation of the A. R. U. it will begin its inquiry into the policy and methods of the General Managers' Association. Among the leaders of the workingmen the charge has been made openly and repeatedly that the obstruction of United States mails and interruption af interstate commerce was due quite as much to the general managers as to the A. R. U. It has been alleged that the managers agreed that no trains should be run on any of the roads until all had gained their point in the dispute with the men. This was to hold back such companies as showed an inclination to treat with the employes and bring about resumption of traffic on their lines. It is asserted by the men that they can prove that telegrams were sent from the General Managers' Association ordering certain lines to send out no trains till a designated scheme had been accomplished. All this, the men insist, is as clear a case of conspiracy on the part of the General Managers' Association as that of Debs and his associates. Judge Grosscup and Attorney Milchrist have said that justice would be dealt out impartially to all.

Judge Grosscup sent for President Debs and District Attorney Milchrist. "Mr. Debs," said the judge, "stands accused in this court of a grave crime, but he has all the rights of a private citizen. His private affairs are not to be inquired into, and if you have in your possession any private papers or letters, or any other documents of that character, it is your duty to return them." Milchrist said the officers had taken papers which they should not have seized. This was due to the excitement of the moment. He stated that the letters had not been opened. Debs said he was satisfied with this statement of the District Attorney. "I desire to thank the court," he said, "for the kindness and consideration and protection given me." He then accompanied Milchrist to the latter's office and the letters were given him. All the books of the railway union and the records, filling a large basket, were kept for the use of the grand jury. The indictment against Debs and others contains but one charge, that of interfering with the mails.

EXECUTIVE INTERVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The telegram sent to President Cleveland by the council of the Federation of Labor was as follows: "To the President of the United States: The gravity of the industrial situation of the country demands extraordinary, and exceptional action of a conciliatory character at the hands of all men. Recognizing this fact, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the undersigned executive officers of the national and international trades unions and brotherhoods of the railroad organizations of America are in conference in this city. We ask you in the name of the working people and the entire citizenship of our country, to lend your influence and give us your aid, so that the present industrial crisis may be brought to an end, alike to the advantage of the people of our country and the institutions under which we live. We therefore ask you to come to Chicago, or if the state of public business does not warrant such a course that you appoint someone as your representative."

DYING BY INCHES.

CHICAGO, July 12.—It is the opinion of careful and conservative observers to-night that the labor troubles so far as Chicago and its vicinity is concerned are dying by inches. There may be a few more manifestations of the continued existence in the form of minor walks-out and similar demonstrations. In this opinion the authorities at army headquarters, the government buildings and at the police department are practically unanimous.

U.S. Marshal Arnold, who has kept his finger on the situation, said this afternoon to the United Press that he had issued orders for the calling in of 500 of his deputies. "The strike," he said, "is practically a thing of the past; it is my opinion that the troops might be withdrawn to-morrow without any apprehension of the possibility of further disorder. The crisis has been passed, and with safety."

The railroad managers are especially elated. Reports from every quarter show, they say, that men by the thousand, strikers as well as those who are unemployed by no fault nor action of their own, are applying for work, and that all kinds was being resumed as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. Some of the roads that have been most directly affected, posted notices in their down-town ticket offices to the effect that they were prepared to receive freight and to forward it promptly. At the same time they gave it out that the commercial community could not expect normal conditions to be resumed in a day or even in a week.

At the headquarters of the A. R. U., however, there was no falling off in the enthusiasm or in the claims of ultimate victory that have been manifested since the boycott was declared. The officers insisted that the strikers were standing firm; that their position was being reinforced by tens of thousands of men of every trade, who, while having no direct interest in the outcome, were determined to manifest their sympathy in the strongest possible manner and that such a thing as a stampede was out of the question. The reports received in the crisis from various local trade organizations placed the number who had gone out in response to the call at 15,000 to 20,000. The officers and directors of the union held a brief conference during the afternoon with W. W. Erwin, who has been retained as special counsel, but no definite policy was agreed upon.

THE ULTIMATE EFFECT.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The ultimate effect of the appeal issued by Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, calling on all Knights throughout the country and those in sympathy with them to quit work, and the order issued at about the same time by the representatives of all laborers in Chicago, cannot yet be foreseen. All that is now definitely known is that the Knights of Labor at all points heard from, including nearly all of the large places in the United States, remained at work today with practical unanimity, and that in this city the number of members of the allied trades who remained at work so far outnumber those who quit as to make no appreciable change in the industrial appearance of the city.

The local leaders claimed that a little time was the only condition to a walkout of the 100,000 men whom they represent. Had they had time to consult together, the tie-up of business would be fully as effective as they predicted. Surface indications so far, however, do not bear out the claims of either Mr. Sovereign or the Chicago men. It is not ascertained yet that any district assembly of the Knights of Labor has voted to strike. On the other hand, the Brooklyn district, which is composed of railroad men and therefore naturally is supposedly in sympathy with their fellows in the West, at a meeting to-day confined their expressions of sympathy to a tender of financial aid, but declined to strike. Locally, several of the organizations of federated trades have let it be understood that they do not intend to go out. Furthermore, it is known that there is a large conservative element among the representatives in the trades meeting which passed the resolution having a strike in view, and it is understood that they have been earnestly at work ever since to minimize the result of that action.

CAMPS McKINNEY AND FAIRVIEW.

News has just come from Camp McKinney that the results of the operations on the Amelia and Cariboo quartz claims which, after lying idle for seven years, had work started on them this spring, are proving extremely satisfactory. They are owned by Monaghan, King, Macaulay & Co., who have a ten stamp mill erected, with ore-crusher and concentrator of the latest pattern, and are now arranging to put in Frue vanners. The ore is free milling gold, and the results of the clean-ups have been wonderfully good. A depth of 200 feet has been reached, the ore steadily increasing in richness. At Fairview, the Morning Star is showing up a large body of paying free milling gold ore, and altogether the outlook in the district is remarkably bright.

The destruction of three bridges over the Kettle river by the floods did not long inconvenience the settlers, as at once steps were taken to construct ferries to facilitate traffic. The old steamer Okanagan on Okanagan lake is being fitted up to run on Dog lake to the south. A new steamer is being constructed by Mr. Cousens to run from Okanagan lake to Dog lake to connect with the steamer Okanagan. This will with the steamer Aberdeen make unbroken steamer connection from Okanagan Landing to the Falls. With the construction of the wagon road the main trunk road from Okanagan Falls to Boundary creek will open up connection with the interior, and give an inlet and outlet for settlers in bringing the trade to the Canadian side.

LONDON, July 12.—Japan has accepted Great Britain's offer of mediation in the international dispute that has arisen from the Corean rebellion, and China is expected to do the same.

CABLE NEWS.

Training for Farm Life in Canada—Japan Refuses to Withdraw From Corea.

The Constantinople Earthquakes—U. S. Cruiser Injured—Canadian Cattle in England.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Charles Tupper will preside on Speech Day at the Colonial college, in Suffolk July 29. The students of this college are training themselves for farm life in Canada. He will also address the Scottish geographical society on the progress of the Dominion.

It was announced at the House to-day that the government had concluded that it would be impossible for the present to dispense with the requirement that all Canadian cattle be slaughtered at the port of landing on arrival. It was also announced that only two of the cattle examined by experts employed by the commission of the board of agriculture had been found to be infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The last general assembly of the International Press Congress held in Antwerp was devoted to the consideration of the professional status and the professional education of a journalist, and the establishment of an international association of press associations and newspapers. A subscription banquet will be tendered to the delegates this evening.

Corean advices say that at the conference of foreign representatives to-day, the Japanese Minister agreed to the proposition to make Corea ports neutral so far as Chemulpo is concerned, but reserved his answer in regard to the others until he heard from his government. Japan still refuses to withdraw her troops.

The earthquakes at Constantinople on Tuesday were the severest in memory. There is scarcely a street in Stamboul which does not contain debris. Four shocks were felt on Wednesday. The merchants fled, leaving their valuables behind. Many were buried beneath the ruins. There were slight manifestations of earthquake throughout the night. The city resumed something like its normal aspect this morning. Several dead bodies were taken from the ruins of the bazaar and a number of injured persons were found buried beneath the debris. In Galatea many persons were killed and injured. The latest official estimate of the killed is 120.

The passenger steamer Vladimir, from Sebastapol to Odessa, came into collision with an Indian steamer on Sunday night at Eupatosia, a town of Russia on the western coast of the Crimea. The Vladimir was so badly injured that she sank. Some of the passengers were saved, but it is believed that fully sixty persons were drowned and a large number injured.

It is said the Congo Free State's force suffered a complete rout in the fight at Mundua on March 8. The Mahdists captured all the baggage and ammunition and killed Captain Bonavalett.

The tank steamer Azoff collided yesterday with the United States cruiser Chicago in the roads at Antwerp. Both vessels were injured above the water line. The Chicago was anchored at the time.

An anarchist has been arrested at La Junuquera, near Gerona, Spain, upon suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate President Casimir-Perier of France.

A hurricane damaged considerable property at Gratz, Styria, yesterday. Several people were injured.

The number of new cases of cholera reported at St. Petersburg on Saturday was 66, 17 of them proving fatal.

ALARM ON MARE ISLAND.

VALLEJO, July 11.—Persons not employed on Mare island were surprised when landing there yesterday morning to be stopped by a sergeant of the guard and shown the special order of Commander Howison forbidding anybody not employed from moving about the yard without a pass from either the commandant or captain of the yard. The cause of the order was the fact that vast quantities of arms, ammunition and weapons are stored on the island and strangers so disposed might land, take the buildings so occupied and an assault perhaps be made later. The issuance of the order was precipitated by the discovery and capture between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning of two suspicious-looking men. They were prowling about the arsenal. Their boat was about 20 feet long, decked fore and aft, with jib and mainsails and contained provisions. The men said they came from near Walnut Grove and put in at Mare island. They did not know what place it was at the time. As they had not committed themselves the commandant let them go, the yard launch conveying them to where their boat had been left. There was considerable excitement for a time, as the men were taken for scouts and the doubt of this is not yet entirely removed. Telegraphic orders ordered Lieut. Reeder of the Charleston to form all the sailors on that ship, the Monterey and the Thetis into one battalion subject to an emergency call from Ruger. A boat is expected to take down 27 officers and men, thought to be needed by Ruger in opening the mail route to Ogden. It is not expected that any vessels will be needed for transportation. The crews of the ships in commission have been drilling with rifles and Gatling guns back of the barracks.

DUPUY SUSTAINED.

PARIS, July 12.—The chamber of deputies rejected M. Cavaignac's proposals for an income tax by a vote of 267 to 236. As the proposals had been strenuously opposed by the government, Premier Dupuy and Finance Minister Poincarre announced that in view of the narrowness of the majority they must have a vote of confidence or resign. Confidence was then voted by 369 against 80.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an ancient, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea Sick Headache, Indigestion, Billiousness. Sold by all druggists.

TRAIN WRECKING.

Strikers Unspike a Rail, Overturning a Train and Killing Several Soldiers.

The Act Repudiated on Behalf of the American Union—Arrested on Suspicion.

SACRAMENTO, July 12.—Yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock, General Superintendent Fillmore reached the depot. He immediately sent for Col. Graham, and they were closeted together for over an hour. Division Superintendent Wright then proceeded, with the aid of a switch engine, to clear the main track. After this had been done orders were issued to take the Eastern overland, which has been delayed here since the beginning of the strike, to San Francisco. The train was made up under cover of a military guard and consisted of a locomotive, five mail and express cars, one baggage car, three day coaches, three Pullman sleepers and one Pullman dining car. The guard was composed of Lieut. Skerrett and twenty-one men of Battery L, Fifth artillery, six soldiers on the engine and the others on the platforms of the cars.

As the train pulled out the multitude cheered and crowds of strikers jeered and cried "Scab." The train got a headway of twelve miles an hour. When two and a half miles out, just where the tree growth ceases and the water overflow begins, the train entered on a long trestle. The locomotive went over bottom up and landed in six feet of water. The next two cars piled on top. Engineer Sam B. Clarke, one of the oldest engineers on the road; Private Clark, Private Byrne and Private Lubberding all went under. Their bodies are still under the wreck in six feet of water. Private Dugan's arm was caught between the car and beam of the trestle and cut clear off. Private Daumler was hurt in the head. Private Wilson had his leg lacerated. Private Ellis was internally hurt. Daumler and Dugan will die. A hospital for the wounded was established in the depot room, with marine surgeons and nurses in charge.

Shortly after the train left the depot word was received that it had been ditched. Not a shot was fired. The strikers had unspiked a rail and covered their dastardly work with sand. Shortly after the report that the train had been derailed Division Superintendent Wright ordered a wrecking crew to the scene. The wounded men were brought to this city and immediately taken to the railroad hospital. Many of the soldiers claim that General Superintendent Fillmore assured Col. Graham that the road had been carefully gone over, and further declared that he knew that the strikers would not resort to any desperate measures to win the strike. It was not until he assured Col. Graham of the supposed good condition of the road that the latter consented to send his men to escort the train to San Francisco. As soon as the news of the wreck was received Col. Graham, at the head of a troop of fifty cavalry, dashed over the bridge at top speed into Yolo and for hours scoured the whole region and arrested one man in the willows near the wreck.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon a strike agitator named S. D. Worden went to a livery stable and hired a wagon and driver. They went over the bridge, took in five other men and drove about a mile along the track, where they got out and sent the team back. Subsequently Sheriff O'Neill arrested Worden on suspicion of being implicated in the derailment of the train. Worden has been prominent in labor circles, and was recently sent to the Chicago convention of railway men. The sheriff has also arrested A. G. Greenwald, William Burt and H. E. Bodner, alleged strikers, for complicity in the wrecking of the train. They will be held pending investigation. Acting under instructions from Col. Graham, a detachment of soldiers visited the headquarters of the strikers and seized a number of rifles and about a dozen shotguns. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

Col. Barry, by order of Gen. Sheehan, in command of the state troops, raided and searched houses in the region of the depot, where the strikers had their rendezvous, and captured 100 stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, swords, etc. One place raided was over a bakery, which has long been believed to be an anarchist hole. The troops also broke up the women's relief restaurant of the strikers as a dangerous headquarters.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, issued the following:

"I desire to state, in behalf of the American Railway Union, that this order had not the remotest connection with the ditching of the train between Sacramento and Davisville this afternoon, by which several people lost their lives. We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous, and entirely out of the spirit of the American Railway Union, which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interests of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. If this act was done by sympathizers we regret it the more, as it is calculated to injure labor more than help it. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last. "H. M. KNOX,

"Chairman of the Mediation Committee."

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

SACRAMENTO, July 11.—The regulars sent from San Francisco arrived this morning shortly after six o'clock, and achieved a bloodless victory. The troops were landed at the Y street depot and under command of Col. Grahame, marched direct to the depot and took possession. No attempt had been made to concentrate the strikers at that point and there was not the faintest manifestation of hostility on either side. When the soldiers reached the depot there were several groups of strikers in the vicinity but they quickly retreated. A picket line was quickly established about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. The armed comrades sat on the ground inside the lines and faced the throng on the outside. It was apparent that Col. Grahame's command was prepared for any emergency and that strict military discipline would be maintained. It was reported at the depot that Superintendent Filmore intended to make up a regular train with Pullmans and send it out as soon as possible. Everybody was asking what the strikers proposed to do, but they could get no information on the subject. The strikers were silent, and the people of the city who had expected a battle were surprised at the quiet that prevailed. It was vaguely rumored that the strikers did not propose to permit a train to reach its destination and that there would be an accident on the first that left within half an hour after its departure. At the Knox headquarters it was impossible to obtain information as to the intention of the strikers. "We have resolved to give out no information to-day," was the statement of Knox to the United Press correspondent.

All the militia with the exception of the Sacramento light battery, two companies of the second infantry and one of the first infantry, are stationed on the east bank of the river for the purpose of protecting the railroad property. General freight trains are on the tracks that extend several blocks down the river and the militiamen are in close proximity to the cars. They were roused from their camps at three a.m. and were ready to march within an hour. Preparations were made to start for the river because it had been reported that an attempt would be made to prevent the landing of regulars.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Speaking of the situation Mayor Hopkins yesterday afternoon said:

"We have affairs well in hand. We have riot, disorder and lawlessness stamped out. The railroads are running, and peace and good order prevails. With regard to the alleged general strike I have heard nothing of it, and so far as I know there has not been any strike among the allied labor unions."

General Master Workman Sovereign said he had seen nothing to discourage him. He said:

"It cannot be expected that a million men in all parts of the country are going to drop their tools at the drop of the hat. There is no hair-trigger mechanism about our organization. Action is taken with deliberation, and this case is no exception to the rule. There is nothing mandatory in our order. No power is vested in any officer or set of officers to arbitrarily command the Knights to strike. That is not the way we do business. But anyone who understands the inside workings of the order and knows the obligation the members take will realize that the appeal has force. The subordinate assemblies of the Knights will take their time, and there can be no doubt as to what action will be reached by the end of the week. One million workmen will lay down their tools and quit work pending the settlement of this question."

President Debs declared that he had issued no further orders and expected to issue none. He continued:

"The matter is entirely out of my hands now, and I have nothing more to say. The leaders of the labor organizations have ordered a strike, not at my request, and they are handling the affair. That the general strike will be successful I have no doubt. It makes no difference if the railroads can run their trains if they have no freight to carry with a general tie-up of business in effect."

It is known that the position of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been one of opposition to a sympathetic strike of federation men at this time, and that he looks on the existing situation as critical. He has invited the heads of other organizations to meet him here, and the belief is that he will strenuously advocate measures to bring the trouble to an end.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The labor demonstration at Cooper union last night, called to express sympathy with the strikers in Chicago and elsewhere, was a meeting which expressed its opinions in the loudest way, hissing and hooting the name of President Cleveland so vehemently that Henry George, who was speaking, had to cry: "What's the use?"

Daniel Harris, who presided, introduced Mr. George, who was more than usually vehement in denunciations of the use of federal troops to put down the strikers. He would rather see all the railway property in the country burned, and all the rails torn up, than to see them preserved by force of arms. The millionaires made their money by robbery and debauchery, by the purchase of judges and legislators, and now they wanted to preserve it by the bayonets and arms of federal troops and for that purpose the rights of the states were being encroached upon by the federal authorities.

Mr. George entered into a vigorous condemnation of President Cleveland, who, he said, from the first had taken the part of the capitalists against the strikers. Every mention of the President's name was greeted with a storm of hisses. Mr. George further condemned the President for his appointment of federal officers in the West. "What are you going to do about it?" he asked. Mr. George said the system would have to be fundamentally changed. The condition of the laborers could not be improved by strikes, because there was no city, town or hamlet in the country where there were not men to take the place of strikers. Trades unionism with its weapon, the strike, is and always has been a failure. The key to the labor question lay in the land question and the destruction of monopolies; it lay in the adoption of the single tax idea. There were a few hisses at this, but they were drowned in the greater volume of cheers.

The resolutions adopted commended the decisive action of the A.R.U. in demanding arbitration and stating that the refusal of the Pullman company to agree to arbitration created a presumption in favor of the claims of the employes. Little sympathy was expressed with violence, but the resolutions demanded the removal of conditions which were the provocations to violence. The government was declared to be acting in the interest of corporations and conspiring against the liberty and civil rights of citizens. The senate was denounced for rushing to the defence of monopolies in the sacred name of liberty. The protection of the mail service was declared to be a mere pretext and as the private corporations have shown their inability to perform their duty as public carriers, consequently, congress was asked to nationalize the railroads. Congress was asked to foreclose the nation's mortgages on the Pacific railways, and the workingmen were called upon to use their political rights in such a way as to secure a government that would be as quick to defend the working people as the present one showed itself willing and competent to serve the monopolies.

MERRITON, July 12.—The linoleum paper mills were struck by lightning to-day and damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000.

CAPITAL NOTES.

An Interesting Budget of Supplementary Estimates—Provision for British Columbia.

The New Post Office at Victoria—The William Head Quarantine Station.

Expenditures on the Fraser and Columbia Rivers—Other Important Grants.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 12.—The supplementary estimates were brought down to-day. The following are the British Columbia appropriations:

Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, $5,000.

Victoria new post office, $54,000.

William Head quarantine detention building, $10,000.

British Columbia penitentiary, retaining wall on Columbia street, $600.

Protection of river banks at Golden, on the Kicking Horse river, the local government contributing an equal amount, $500.

Kootenay (East) river improvements between Canal Flat and Fort Steele, $5,000.

Columbia river, protection of the bank at Revelstoke and vicinity to prevent erosion (the local government of British Columbia contributing an equal amount), the expenditure to be made on the settlement of title, $5,000.

Fraser river, $5,000.

Ashcroft-Barkerville telegraph line, resetting of poles, $1,000.

To assist in the erection of a new building for girls at the Indian school, Alberni, $1,500.

For the erection of an industrial school at Lytton, $5,000.

For the maintenance of a hospital at Lytton, under the auspices of the Church of England, $400.

For the erection of a new building for the industrial school at Williams Lake, $2,000.

For seed grain for the Indian sufferers by the Fraser river floods, $500.

For a third class exciseman Vancouver division, $600.

For the permanent staff of the Vancouver post office, the following amounts are to be voted: Postmaster, $2,000; assistant postmaster, $1,400; two second class clerks, at $900 each; four third-class clerks at $400 each; one messenger, $360; four letter-carriers, $400 each.

For judges' circuit allowances, $500 additional.

For the purchase of drill hall at New Westminster, $5,000.

The House was engaged all day discussing certain charges preferred by Mr. Tarte against four of the Quebec judges, such as partizanship, receiving money, etc. Sir John Thompson commented on Mr. Tarte's vagueness and said he would take a few days to consider whether he would order an inquiry.

The Government will ask Parliament to present an address of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of a son to the Duke of York.

Mr. McCarthy will make a motion in the House for the unseating of Mr. Turcotte, owing to his being a government contractor.

Further damaging testimony against Contractor St. Louis was given in the public accounts committee this morning. It seems that a systematic plan was in vogue for robbing the government in connection with the Curran bridge construction.

Mr. Lariviere is to bring up the Manitoba school question.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, July 12.—The will of the late Duncan McIntyre, millionaire, has been filed. He leaves his entire fortune to his widow, at her death to be divided among the family. He leaves nothing to charities.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A. O. Spiers, general manager of the Juvenile Football League, has mysteriously disappeared, and his absence has caused a scansation in sporting circles. An examination of his books shows he was short in his accounts to a considerable amount.

TORONTO, July 12.—The delegates to the colonial conference were banquetted by the Toronto board of trade last night.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—The Orangemen celebrated the twelfth in Morden, where there were 1,500 men in line.

CHATHAM, July 12.—W. H. Stevens, proprietor of the Kent mills, one of the largest in the Dominion, predicts that the ruling price for the new wheat crop will be fifty cents per bushel.

COL. BAKER'S MAJORITY.

GOLDEN, July 12.—(Special.)—All the returns from East Kootenay are now in, and these show the Provincial Secretary, Hon Col. Baker, has a majority of 86 over Mr. Schou. The majorities secured by each candidate were as follows:

Baker—Rogers' Pass, 21; Golden, 12; Field, 8; Wasa, 22; Steele, 53; St. Eugene Mission, 4; total, 120.

Schou—Beaver, 8; Donald, 3; Palliser, 1; Windermere, 22; total, 34.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—(Special)—The price of American anthracite coal is to be reduced $1 per ton.

The wages of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company's employes have been increased.

Machinery has been ordered for a paper factory to be established in the northern part of the city.

A Dutch-Anglo syndicate is anxious to complete the Nicaragua canal if it is abandoned by the Americans.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Farmer.
Markham, Ont.

Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.