THE KNIGHTS OF TOIL

Celebrate Labor Day Throughout the States with Parades, Picnics and Orations.

The K. of L. Refuse to Participate at Pittsburg, Engendering some Ill-feeling.

PHILADELPHIA'S CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Labor day is being celebrated here in a befitting manner. It is not generally recognized as a holiday, but many of the business houses, banks, mills and factories are closed, and the people employed in them are at the various celebrations.

THE KNIGHTS OFFENDED.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Labor day was fittingly celebrated in this city by a street parade of 7,000 men in the forenoon, and a mass meeting of workingmen with their families in Allegheny Parks in the afternoon. The Knights of Labor organizations were offended because they were not officially invited to participate, and didn't turn out. This action of the Knights has incensed the other organizations, and a feeling has been engendered promising a continuance of the wrangle which has recently characterized the relations between the Knights and the trades unions. A general observance of the day was held throughout Western Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL'S CELEBRATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—Labor day was quite generally observed here to-day. A big parade, with 2,000 men in line, constituted the forenoon exercises, and a grand picnic at Silver lake is being held this afternoon.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed in a becoming manner in this city. Many factories and wholesale houses are closing in order that their employes might enjoy the day. The weather was clear and pleasant at noon. About 5,000 different trades unions formed in procession, and after paralding the principal streets of the business section of the city, marched to the suburban parks where the day was spent in picnicking and games, and in listening to speeches by local orators.

EIGHT THOUSAND IN LINE.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—Eight thousand were in line in the labor day parade here today. Business was suspended.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—The labor organizations of the city observed artisans' day with a procession and speaking at Shooting Park. About 5,000 men were in the parade, and there were many wagons and floats representing the various trades and industries. Fully 10,000 people gathered at the park, where addresses were delivered by Miss Eva McDonald, of St. Paul, and Wm. Kemp, of Chicago.

THE GERMAN FLAG INSULTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The German flag was pulled down, torn to shreds and trampled under foot this afternoon in Allegheny by the junior O.U.A.M. men. It was carried by the bakers' contingent in the labor parade. At Arch street and North avenue one side was prevailed upon by the members of the junior O.U.A.M. to order the obnoxious flag hauled down. The bearer refused and raised the banner higher and suffered it to the winds. The side rode off and the spectators began to jeer. There were a large number of junior order men around, and they were particularly incensed. They rallied back the side and insisted that the German flag be removed. The officer thus urged rode into the ranks and took hold of the banner. He tried to take it away from the man who carried it, but the men in the ranks pluckily surrounded the side and essayed to beat him off. Policeman Diebold, of the Allegheny force, dashed into the thick of the fight and beat horse and rider with his mace. For a time it seemed that the champions of the flag would win. Thereupon the junior men who had encouraged the sides to remove the flag took part. Canes and fists were used, resulting in black eyes and torn clothing. Policeman Diebold was roughly handled. Despite the efforts of the bakers and policemen the flag came down. The junior order men secured the banner and in about a minute all semblance to a nation's emblem was gone; the silk was torn to shreds and the men trampled it under foot. Having won the victory they shouted, "America for Americans," "The Stars and Stripes the only banner on our streets," and other patriotic sentiments. They then retired and the bakers closed up their ranks and proceeded on their way, but were angry, but will not cool down for some time. They threaten vengeance. No arrests were made.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The labor unions of San Francisco observed labor day to-day. The parade, which took place in the morning, was composed of ten divisions and nearly 7,000 men were in the line. This evening there will be a ball.

THE ALEXANDER'S FUTURE.

She is Going to be a Whaler and Wrecker Combined—To be Fitted Up in the Most Substantial Manner.

The alterations and improvements in course of operation on board the old steamer Alexander indicate that she is intended for something better than carrying old iron down to San Francisco. A look at the Outer wharf reveals four stout masts being fashioned by ship carpenters there. These are very thick and strong, their length being 85 feet; they are associated with the Alexander. In a word, she is being fitted up for a two-fold purpose.

One of these is the important industry of whaling, which is looked upon as giving fairly favorable prospects to any man making a venture to secure it properly. There is no use starting into it in a half sense; the man undertaking it must be ready to assume all its chances, whether he takes two whales a day or only two a week. The Alexander is going to be made capable of meeting every contingency in this regard. She will have a complete whaling outfit, with two steam launches, and shifting patent whaling guns. Her carrying capacity will be 600 tons, and will be supplied with iron tanks capable of holding 70,000 gallons of whale oil. Each tank will be limited in capacity, so as to obviate any risk to the whole storage in case of injury to the tank.

Together with this, she will have a complete wrecking outfit, consisting of steam pumps for every purpose in connection with this work. Some of these pumps will have a water throwing capacity of 15 tons a minute. The vessel itself has been thoroughly overhauled, caulked and repaired, so that she is as sound and strong as when first built. Everything has been done in a thoroughly substantial manner calculated to properly fit her for the whaling business.

It will be seen, from the fact that she is a Canadian bottom, that Captain Whitelaw can thereby claim the privilege of whaling in Canadian waters, in which course he was opposed when he tried to embark the Whitelaw. A double advantage will accrue to British Columbia in this vessel, as the waters of this territory will have the double benefit of possessing a whaler and a complete wrecking plant combined. This will only be for small ships, the prospects for investing in plant for large ships being not sufficient to justify the outlay in these waters. However, it would pay in case of a very heavy wreck (as it would have paid in the past had proper judgment been exercised) to allow the Whitelaw to come here at a time when there is a prospect of saving the wrecked ship from being a total loss.

The new masts will be stepped on the Alexander either to-day or to-morrow, and the work will thereafter be pushed through vigorously. She will be a sailing vessel, but all the working gear and equipment will be worked by steam, thus materially reducing the cost of labor. About twenty men will be employed on board her for the whaling business, but when it becomes necessary for her to engage in wrecking, a staff of thoroughly experienced men and divers will be put on board.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From Inland Exchanges.)

KAMLOOPS.

Dr. and Mrs. Tunstall returned on Tuesday from a trip to Eastern Canada.

Mr. Angus Campbell, admitted to the hospital last week suffering from injuries received by being thrown from a horse, at Campbell's Creek, and bei g dragged some distance, is almost himself again.

A special meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church was held on Tuesday evening to move in a call to a pastor. Rev. A. Wright, of Spallumcheen, acted as moderator. It was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Lee, of Silverbrooke, Que., and the necessary steps will be taken to accomplish that end.

The construction of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway is being vigorously pushed forward between Sicamous and Vernon. Mr. T. W. Patter on, contractor, is personally superintending construction, and has about 500 men employed on the work. The grading is nearly completed to Enderby, and track laying will be commenced as soon as the rails arrive, which are expected daily. It is intended to have the track laid to Enderby this fall.

Every facility has been offered intending British Columbia exhibitors to the Toronto exhibition by the C.P.R. A car, to contain various specimens of cereals, roots, flowers, fruits and other produce of the district adjacent to the coast, has been placed at their disposal at Vancouver with free transit. This car will accept Revelstoke and take on board a fine collection of Kootenay minerals weighing upwards of two tons, gathered under the direction of Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P. Had it been necessary the C.P.R. were prepared to place an entire car at the disposal of this exhibit. The benefits to be derived from an exhibition in the eastern provinces of the great mineral wealth of certain sections of British Columbia cannot be over-estimated, and the readiness of the local management of the road to offer free transit for the collection is to be appreciated.

Thos. Brady, serving a term in the Kamloops prison for stabbing one Gorman, at Nelson, made a break for liberty on Tuesday and for a time was successful in his attempt. On Wednesday Constable Carmet got on his trail and followed it to Shuswap, where on Thursday Brady was captured by Mr. Alex. McBryan, about 6 o'clock in the morning. He had just seized Brady and was struggling with him when Constable Carmet put in an appearance, when Mr. McBryan handed the prisoner over to him. Brady was brought back to town by the constable on Thursday night and lodged in the jail again, where he now languishes in double irons.

NELSON.

The residents of both Ainsworth and Nelson are beginning to see the necessity of a daily line of boats between the two places.

Cars are now running to a point about five miles east of Sproat on the Columbia & Kootenay, the rolling stock consisting of 16 flat cars and a caboose.

Even bets are offered at Nelson that the Northern Pacific will have a branch road completed to navigable water on the Kootenay river before the Canadian Pacific gets the Kootenay & Columbia completed to Nelson.

Mr. Atkins, deceased, had a partner, Mr. Ramsay, owning together one-half the Hall mines. The early development of the Toad mountain district is believed now to depend greatly on the course to be pursued by the owners of the Hall properties.

The first assize court held in Southern Kootenay was opened at Nelson on Friday, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Sir Mathew Baillie Begbie, presiding; the crown being represented by P. Æ. Irving, deputy attorney-general. There being no cases, either civil or criminal, on the docket, court was adjourned until Monday, to enable the grand jury to make its report.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Mr. Brown Chamberlain, Queen's printer, at Ottawa, announces that, by settled or understood practice, as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions: Applications for divorce, 27 insertions; withdrawal of deposits of insurance companies, 13 insertions; ordinary applications to Parliament, nine insertions; application for Letters Patent, six insertions; dividends and meetings of banks and insurance companies, one calendar month, or five insertions. These are points of considerable interest and importance to many of the people of British Columbia. They may not be disposed to demand from Parliament matrimonial relief; but there are other of their absolute requirements which it is essential should be announced in the Canada Gazette.

TRADES UNIONISM.

Opening of the Congress at Liverpool Marked by the Greatest Enthusiasm.

The Discussion on the Eight-Hour Question Promises to be Exceedingly Animated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The opening of the Trades Unions congress at Liverpool to-day, was marked by the greatest enthusiasm. The prominent labor orators, Burns, Mann, Tillett and others, were wildly applauded. In the course of his address, John Burns warned the congress that it was necessary to keep the labor movement out of politics, as it was essentially an economic question, and had nothing to do with Liberalism or Conservatism as such. The congress is by far the largest and most important of the kind ever held. The steady and rapid growth of trade unionism; its importance to all men who labor in large bodies; the victories it has won for supporters, all combine to make the present meeting significant, as much depends upon its decisions and decrees. The employers of labor are keeping as anxious a watch over the deliberations of the body as the workmen who are represented in it by delegates. While labor has been tending to a more and more perfect organization, capital has also been concentrating in syndicates and combinations, and it is difficult to predict how much further the two movements can be pushed without reaching a point of collision or deadlock. The socialists emphasize the difficulty, and their partizans in Congress are ready to argue the question. Despite its apparent success, trades unionism is but a temporary expedient which will ultimately be circumvented by the capitalist employers who are in a position to outlive the employees when it comes to the final struggle. Socialists therefore claim that nothing short of a radical change in the wage system will effect a permanent uplifting of the masses to a condition of reasonable comfort. But the socialists are in hopeless minority in the congress, and nothing revolutionary is feared.

The London dockers and gas workers; the Liverpool wood cutters, lighterman and leather workers are represented now for the first time in the general labor conference. Among the most promiuent representatives of labor present are Messrs. Broadhurst, Burton and John Wilson, members of parliament; John Burns, Tom Man, Bartlett, Ben. Aickard, Clement Ward, Hayden Saunders and Geo. Shipton. Lady Dilke, Beatrice Potter and Miss Routledge, secretary of the Women's Trades Union are looking after the women's interests. The programme of the congress, subject to possible modification and additions, is as follows: 1. Employes liability bill. 2. Certificates of competency for men in charge of steam engines and boilers. 3. The desirability of increasing the number of factory and workhouse inspectors. 4. Public contracts and fair wages. 5. The right of relatives of deceased miners to be represented at coroners' inquests. 6. Co-operation and its relation to trade unionism. 7. Representation of labor in parliament. 8. Eight hours a day. Discussion on the last named question will probably be exceedingly animated, as its advocates and opposers are nearly equal. Most of the new unions favor limitation of working by legislation, while the older and more conservative unions have instructed their delegates to oppose such a view at present. The election of a new secretary of the Parliamentary Labor committee will also arouse a hard struggle during the meeting. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., has resigned the position. Mr. Fenwick, M.P., and Geo. Shipton, secretary of the London Trades Council, are rival aspirants for the place. The congress is held in Hope hall. The Mayor of Liverpool welcomed the delegates, and all the city officers are exerting themselves to make everything pleasant for their guests. This morning's session was largely devoted to the reading of the annual report by President Wm. Watkins, who is general secretary of the carpenters and joiners union, and by Secretary Joseph Goodman, who is also secretary of the Liverpool Trades council. This afternoon and evening were devoted to excursions and sight seeing.

AN ANGRY CHILIAN MOB.

Streets of Valparaiso the Scene of Much Violence—A Number of People Killed.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—A letter from Valparaiso, Chili, gives an account of the rioting that characterized the recent strikes there. It seems that the launchmen and stevedores struck in the morning and soon compelled the workmen in custom house to cease labor. The strikers demanded payment in coin, not in notes, and this demand caused the doors of the custom house to be closed; a step which was probably followed by most of the business houses throughout the city. The strikers then formed a mob and visited several manufacturing establishments, doing much damage. A number of citizens appealed to the authorities to act, but they remained passive for several hours, during which rioting and plundering were going on.

Finally, after eighty men had been wounded and twelve killed, the authorities determined to send out military pickets and defend the public offices. By this time the mob, which had divided in three sections, was busily engaged in plundering and destroying stores in the streets not visited in the morning, compelling the workmen in all the places to quit, and fighting where resistance was offered.

At a bakery in one street twelve men were wounded. The bakery and several adjoining stores were sacked. Finally a picket of soldiers appeared and asked the plunderers to withdraw, and as they did not do so the soldiers withdrew.

Similar scenes were at the same time being enacted in other quarters of the city. The railroad shops were completely destroyed, as well as the manufactories in the vicinity, and their contents thrown into the sea.

While the mob was engaged in sacking the National Biscuit factory a picket arrived, and the mob not retiring the soldiers opened fire, killing one of the rioters and wounding four others. By this time, however, the crowd numbered 1,000, and although repeatedly charged by the police, who employed sabres, it stood its ground, although some twenty of its numbers were killed and seriously wounded.

Viewed from the beach the scene on the hill was horrible as the police were then with sabres in hand, charging here and there. The mob offered some resistance and wounded several policemen, but order was temporarily restored with the assistance of two troop pickets and by stationing another company of artillery near Baron railway station.

By 5 p.m. the mob had almost disappeared to the drinking shops and groceries. At the time the foregoing scenes were being enacted many others of a similar class were in progress in other parts. At 7 p.m., a body of police charged on the mob and took five prisoners.

At the same time a band of rioters passed through Vistorta street, smashing doors, windows, lamps, etc., and crying, "Pillage! Pillage!" They plundered many houses situated on the Delicia, and there was not a single soldier there. During the night the streets were patrolled by troops.

At 2:20 p.m. the cavalry pickets made several charges in the Jumidrak, where the stores were being sacked. In Condell street the mob attacked some jewelry stores. The pickets arrived after all was over. At 3 p.m. trains arrived with a battalion commanded by General Valdivieso, and subsequently a corps of 500 troops also came. The commander of the police had almost fraternized with the strikers. On the hills around Valparaiso many outrages and robberies were committed.

At Santiago somewhat similar rioting occurred at a session of the deputies.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF B. C.

Meeting in New Westminster on the 9th Inst. Interesting Gathering.

The usual autumn meeting of the Presbytery of British Columbia will be held in St. Andrew's Church, New Westminster, on Tuesday the 9th inst. A full attendance of members from all parts of the province is expected. Rev. Dr. James Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, who is at present making his first official visits to all the congregations and mission stations in British Columbia, will be present to aid the Presbytery in maturing plans for the maintenance of ordinances and the farther extension of the church throughout the province.

KAISER WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

An English M. P., who has just visited Germany, and had special opportunities of ascertaining the popular feeling towards the German Emperor, writes:—"When I visited Germany last year, the quiet and most peaceable of the German legislators and leaders of public opinion were very reserved in giving their opinion of the young German Emperor. It was believed on all sides that he was dashing, reckless and fond of war. This view is entirely changed, and with his many reforms he has not made a single mistake. A well known German legislator to whom I chanced to talk to on the subject greatly believed because Bismarck has gone, and the affairs of the nation are being pushed forward vigorously, but in the interests of peace. 'Bismarck,' he says, 'is making a great mistake in showing ill-temper and granting interviews to the newspapers—a thing he would not permit another retired statesman to do if he were still Chancellor of the Empire. He professes friendship for the Emperor, but the Emperor knows how bitter he is and how much he is doing and saying to prove that Germany is not getting on well without him. The other day he denounced the giving up of great possessions in Africa for Heligoland, which latter, he says, he could have got for nothing. Bismarck retired with a great name but people will forget his services if he continues to try to stir up people against the Emperor.' 'How do you account for the Emperor's popularity?' I asked. 'Well,' replied my German friend, 'the poor country people were frightened when he came into power. They thought he wanted war. He has shown a great desire for peace with England and Russia. He is most friendly with his mother and the people understand him. He shows himself their friend. He is also a great friend to the soldier. I can give you proofs of this. In Bismarck's time it was difficult to get promotion in the army unless you were a relation of a prince or someone of title, for they worship titles here. Since the Emperor came into power he has changed all this, and over and over again good military men, but unknown, have been raised to high promotion. He also makes the officers work hard and do their duty. I dare say you have heard the story about his visit to the military school in Berlin. Every officer in turn has to give lessons on some subject to the soldiers from half-past six to half-past seven every morning. The Emperor went one morning, at half-past six, but found the officer had not arrived. He at once took up the work and gave the lessons. At seven o'clock the officer arrived and the Emperor gave over the work and quietly said 'good morning' on leaving. The officer expected to be dismissed and was kept a fortnight in suspense. At the end of that time he received a present from the Emperor. It was an alarum clock.

SWINGING IN MID-AIR.

A Terrible Fall to Death From a Hot Air Balloon—Horrifying Spectacle at an Ohio Fair Association.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A World special from Woodfell, O., says: "This was the last day of their fair here, and more than 10,000 people assembled to see the final races and balloon ascension by Professor Carter, a well-known aronaut. The balloon was a simple hot-air affair, and was kept in its position over the furnace by ropes held by bystanders. When it had been inflated and was ready, Carter gave word to let go. The balloon shot upwards, and thousands of spectators were horrified to see, dangling at the end of a small line, Milton Redin, one of the most prominent young men of the company, and an officer of the Fair association. Hundreds of persons shouted for him to drop, but Redin was either entangled or had lost his head, and he clung frantically to the rope, attempting to climb up the slender line into the basket. A number of women in the dense crowd fainted and all the spectators grew sick with horror as the balloon sailed upwards and began moving southward. Carter could be seen making desperate efforts to draw Redin up by the rope on which he swung to and fro. For ten minutes their efforts continued, and then at a height of over 1,000 feet, the balloon took a sudden lurch. Redin's hold was loosened and his body shot downwards. It was found half a mile away. His clothing was torn off, all his bones broken and the body crushed out of all human semblance. Redin's brothers and sisters were in the throng and saw his terrible fall.

IN ARBITRATION.

Official Inquiry Into the Cause of the Strike on the New York Central.

Vice-President Webb Says that the Company Need Not Give Reasons for Discharges.

THE N. Y. CENTRAL INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Purcell K. Robertson, and Donovan, of the state board of arbitration, to-day began an investigation of the cause of the strike on the New York Central railway. Walter Webb, third vice-president of the company, appeared with Frank Loomis, counsel for the road, and Hamilton Harris, of Albany, to advise him. General Roger W. Prior was present as counsel for the Knights of Labor. J. J. Holland and A. W. Wright, of the general executive board of the Knights, were also present. Vice-President Webb, being called, said:—"The company has no controversy, nor has it had any with its employes. On August 8th a number of our employes left our service. Since then their places have been filled and the road operated successfully. The cause alleged for these men leaving was because 78 men of the 22,000 on the road had been discharged because they were Knights of Labor. These men were discharged by my order for good and sufficient cause. The company had the right to discharge any of the men without giving reasons for so doing. Cross-examined by Prior, Webb said the men were discharged for lack of employment and unsatisfactory services. His knowledge was obtained from the secret service bureau of the road. Witness could not produce the reports made by his secret service, as they were now not in existence. Webb was then asked when he first arranged for the employment of the Pinkerton men. Harris objected, but the board held that the employment of agencies to protect its property was a matter of public interest, and not a private matter, as held by counsel. Thereupon Harris directed Webb not to answer. On being asked if he ever requested aid and protection from the police betors he employed Pinkerton men, Webb said he had not. This ended the testimony for the Central. E. J. Lee, master workman of district 246, testified that district 246 ordered the strike because the company had violated its agreement with the men, in which it was agreed to give reasons for all discharges. Witness always performed his duty faithfully, and at the time of his discharge was an extra hand, and was on leave until he was ready to report for work. On Aug. 9 Toucey told witness he was an agitator and would not be taken back, but that he would not be blacklisted, and if he could get a situation on the New Haven road he (Toucey) would give him a recommendation.

Charles Mallor, member of the executive committee, D. A. 246, testified that he was discharged July 29th, after eight years' employment. Was told it was because he had lied in order to obtain a pass. The charge was false. J. J. Holland, of the general executive board, described his visit to Mr. Webb made by order of the executive board, to endeavor to adjust the trouble between the road and its employees. Mr. Toucey had said to him (Holland) that Mr. Webb did not know the temper of the men, and intimated that he was acting too hastily. Witness told Toucey that if Mr. Depew were here he believed the trouble would never have occurred. John W. Devlon, of the general executive board, described the interview with Mr. Toucey, in which he explained the attitude of the Knights toward the road, and gave him to understand that if cause were shown for the discharges the board would uphold the company. The same ground was gone over the same day with Mr. Webb, who refused to make any concessions. At this interview Mr. Powderly, who was present, was strongly impressed with the idea that the company was attacking the organization, and requested Mr. Webb to question some of the men discharged. Mr. Webb made no reply. J. Lee, recalled, said he had called Mr. Depew at Paris and received no reply. He had made strong efforts to prevent a strike, and had a long correspondence with Mr. Powderly. He identified the correspondence. In the first letter, dated February 13th, 1890, Mr. Powderly complimented Lee on his skillful management of O.N.D.A. Division 246, and advised Lee to feel his way carefully, remembering that he is coping with one of the strongest corporations in America, and advising the order to treat the company courteously. Under date of April, Mr Powderly regretted to see the road was picking off so many Knights, and advised Lee to do all that was possible to prevent a strike, which he said was what the road wanted. "The Order," he wrote, "could not support a strike. Besides I am informed Mr. Depew is anxious to have no trouble strike. On July 30th, Lee wrote Powderly that the road was crowding the Knights very hard, evidently trying to force a strike, traffic being dull. He himself had been discharged, and half of the men were anxious to strike. On August 2nd, Powderly wrote regretting the condition of affairs, saying that if there was to be trouble it would come in Depew's absence. He still advised an avoidance of the strike at all hazards, as the order could not support it. "Act on the following suggestions," he wrote: "Select from your men such as are good and reliable and secure places for them in the west. Then have them ask for shorter hours and higher pay. This the road will not grant. Then have them quit and take the new places secured for them. Do this secretly and wait till Mr. Depew returns. He is a presidential candidate, and would come for a strike on his road. Again, date of August 6th, Mr. Powderly says:—"It is madness for the men on the Central to strike, as they can't win." He calls attention to the fact that 1892 will be a presidential year, and in 1893 the world's fair will be held, and for that reason the road wanted trouble got out of the way at once. In conclusion, he says:—"We can't assist you, the workmen of this age will not stand assessments. If a strike is inevitable let the men of the New York Central enter it with their eyes open." Mr. Powderly was called, and related his interview with Mr. Webb, but said nothing new. Pending the strike he said he had no interview with any of the road's officials. The board announced that if neither side called Messrs. Voorhees, Bissell, Stevens or Lyons, the board would do so to-morrow. Adjourned.

PAST GRAND MASTER GRAHAM.

Among the passengers who, a few nights since, came over the Sound and quietly left for the East, without announcing themselves or their intentions, was Dr. John Hamilton Graham, the First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec A.F. & A.M. For a number of years Dr. Graham was principal of St. Francis College, P.Q., one of his pupils being Mr. Mc. Mc. Beattie, of Vancouver, with whom he had the pleasure of staying a few hours. By birth, Dr. Graham is an American, but became a good British subject, being prominently associated with railway and political affairs in the Eastern provinces. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the Sound country. The shortness of his stay prevented the possibility of his forming any personal opinions as to Victoria, but from what he could learn he believed the futures of the capital and the sister city on the Mainland were beyond question.

THE CITY GARBAGE.

Plans and Specifications of the Proposed Crematory Received from Iowa.

Mr. Dowler, the city clerk, has just received a communication from the Dominion Sanitary and Crematory company in Iowa, enclosing plans and specifications of the crematory, with regard to which the civic authorities are making inquiries. The apparatus is designed to consume 35 to 50 yards of garbage daily—half of it might sell—a capability ample for a city of 25,000 population. It is said that once lighted the gases arising from the material consumed will largely supply the fire. Two men, it is contended, can manage the process, which will be carried on without any offensive odours. The Iowa company had offered to supply and put up the plant for $7,000, but it is said that possibly the cost of fire bricks and castings will be more than had been anticipated, and this difference may have to be made up by the city. The company only ask that half the cost be paid as the material comes upon the ground and as the building progresses, the balance to be forthcoming after a satisfactory demonstration of the working of the appliances has been made to the health officers. The company further offer to send along a competent man to superintend the work of construction—possibly the inventor, Mr. Englehart.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Mr. R. P. Rithet with reference to the work which he is now prosecuting at the Outer Wharf. As is well understood, Mr. Rithet is carrying on this work at his own expense, and is furthermore dredging the space alongside the wharf to a low water depth of thirty feet.

He mentions in his letter to the board that he thinks it would be asking too much of him to expect him to dredge the whole entrance to the harbor, which work, he considers, clearly comes within the province of the Dominion Government. Mr. Rithet explained that his object in addressing the board was to ask that they be good enough to notify the Hon. the Minister of Public Works to undertake this work so that it might be completed at the same time that the wharves were ready for use.

A resolution was passed in this sense, urging upon the department the necessity and importance of this work to Victoria.

FROM THE CANNERIES.

Arrival of the Louise With a Large Cargo of Salmon and Other Freight—A Full Passenger List.

Last night about half past nine the steamer Princess Louise arrived in port from the North with 80 cabin and a large number of steerage passengers, including Chinamen and Indians. As they landed the miscellaneous crowd was greeted with all kinds of discordant cries, some of them referring to lodging and other accommodations that were immediately obtainable. One cry was "A flower garden in every window, a singing bird in every room." "Him no takee, no singlem bird," was the reply. Slowly whites, Chinese and Indians toiled up the gang plank, and to some it must have been a weary journey, not alone because of the sweat and filth with which they were begrimed, but because of the reminder which tired nature continually gave them that they needed rest. This caused them to stumble and, loaded down as they were with their baskets slung across their shoulders with poles, it was hard for them to recover themselves, and as they came to the ground roars of laughter and derisive shouts greeted them. It was, however, "all in a day's work," and picking themselves up they pursued their painful way to make room for others, some of whom followed their example in making a profound obeisance to the gang plank or the flooring of the wharf. As soon as the

MOVING MASS OF HUMANITY

had cleared away it was possible to get on board and obtain communication with Steward Munro and Captain McCullough. From them it was learned that among her cargo the Louise had 1,000 cases salmon for the Alert Bay Co., 1,000 do. for the Rivers Inlet Co., 1888, do. for Mr. Robert Cunning, and 1,339 do. for the British American Packing Co. There were also a number of barrels of salmon, a quantity of very valuable furs, and sundry miscellaneous goods. Among the 80 cabin passengers were Messrs. S. A. Spencer, of the Alert Bay Canning Co.; W. H. Dempster, of the Windsor Canning Co.; Jas. Holmes of the British American Packing Co., R. Draney of the River's Inlet Packing Co., R. J. Cunningham of the Cunningham Co., H. M. Price of the Price Canning Co., A. W. Vowell, Indian Agent, Capt. Fitzstubbs of Cassiar, Rev. Mr. Brown of Port Essington, Mr. Dod, Manager for the Hudson Bay Co. at Masset, Capt. Walbran and Mrs. Lowe, of Victoria. The Louise had splendid weather, both going and coming, with the exception of three days on the up trip. Indeed the experiences are said to have been delightful. The canneries as they were visited appeared to be all busy finishing up, and in a short time it is expected that their entire product will be ready for shipment. Nothing was seen or heard of the sealers. Naas River was the farthest point reached by the steamer. The Louise saw the Boscowitz leave Naas while she lay there. She also saw her pass Cunningham's as she was leading, but passed her before she reached Low's Inlet. After leaving River's Inlet, the Louise went to Alert Bay, and as she left that place the Boscowitz was just coming in.

Captain Walbran, in answer to a COLONIST reporter, said they had left Naas River at 1 a. m. on August 29th. He spoke of the scenery of and about Gardner's canal as being in the highest degree beautiful and said, if the people of Victoria only knew what beauties of landscape with other attractions lay so close to them the route would be much more generally patronized. He thought that some portions of the course should be re-surveyed and if Admiral Hotham could see his way clear to allow one of the vessels of his squadron to perform this duty he would be performing a very great service to navigation as the present admiralty charts were totally incorrect.

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

Many Prominent Delegates, Both Clerical and Lay, Already in Victoria.

Ministerial Business Inaugurated—The First Meeting—Interesting Programme for To-Day.

By every incoming steamer yesterday, clerical and lay delegates to the Baptist conference arrived, the majority accompanied by their wives and many by other members of their families. The day, the first of the convention, was mainly devoted to "getting settled." The visitors are the guests of the Calvary Baptist church congregation, who are prepared to give them hospitality during their sojourn here. In all some 50 representative Baptists from all parts of Washington and British Columbia had reached Victoria in time for the evening meeting, which took the form merely of an introduction to the business which is to follow during the working days of the session. In addition to those actually connected, as delegates, with the convention's work, many prominent Baptist visitors will spend this week in Victoria, in order to participate in, or enjoy from the auditorium the several interesting features on the programme. Prominent among those already here are Rev. Dr. Banks, of Tacoma, who presides; Rev. Mr. Stearns, "Father Stearns," of Colfax, one of the earliest church workers on the Pacific coast; Rev. Dr. Weston, of Philadelphia, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary, and one of the leading scholars of the United States; Rev. Mrs. May Jones, of Spokane Falls; Revs. Reid, Paulding, Nelson, Nielsen, Squires, Burchett and Dr. Pearse, of Seattle; Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Superintendent of Missions, with the same city as his headquarters; Rev. Mr. Towns-end, of England; Rev. Mr. Clark, of Bush Prairies, another veteran church worker; Rev. Mr. Downing, of Tacoma, and Rev. Mr. Woody, of Portland, editor of the Pacific Baptist. Revs. Pantos, of Nanaimo, and Cairns, of Vancouver, were the only provincial representatives present at the opening meeting. Rev. Mr. McKillop, of McMinnsville, Oregon, is a welcome visitor who, having a few days' leisure at his disposal, thought that he could not spend them more pleasantly than with the brethren at Victoria.

Last evening's meeting in Calvary Baptist church was opened with a prayer and praise service, after which followed an open talk upon the place and use of the devotional exercises in annual gatherings. The discussion of this subject was opened by Rev. G. N. Annes, of Kent, Wn., in the absence of Revs. Gray and Beaven, who were also to have taken part. Ten minute speeches were delivered by Rev. Mr. Townsend, Rev. May C. Jones, Father Stearns, and Revs. Clark, Davis, McKillop, Woody, Sherman, Dr. Weston and Dr. Burchett. All agreed upon the necessity of prayer preceding every public service. An adjournment was taken immediately upon the conclusion of the discussion referred to.

By this evening the contingent of visitors is expected to be here in full force. The programme for to-day is as follows:

MORNING.

9.30 to 10.—Devotional service by Rev. J. Cairns.

10 to 10.30.—Miscellaneous business.

10.30 to 11.30.—Paper. The best method of conducting a prayer meeting, by Rev. G. N. Annes, with a general discussion upon the paper.

AFTERNOON.

2 to 2.30.—Paper. The Holy Spirit in the work of the pastor in his study, by Rev. Mr. Best, followed by discussion.

3 to 4.—Sermon by Rev. G. J. Burchett.

4.—Council convention for the recognition of Spring Ridge Baptist church.

EVENING.

7.30.—Recognition services of Spring Ridge Baptist church. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston, of Philadelphia.

This evening's service is expected to be the most interesting of the meeting, and, no doubt, Calvary church will hold a large audience interested in the establishment of Emanuel church, Spring Ridge, for this is the name by which it is to be known. The present meeting is a combination one. Yesterday and to-day are given up to the work of the Puget Sound Baptist Ministerial Association. On Thursday afternoon the Northwest Baptist Convention opens, meetings therein being held daily until Saturday. On Sunday morning next the Foreign Missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. J. F. Norris; and in the evening Rev. A. B. Banks, D.D., will speak in behalf of the Home Missions.

BISMARCK'S RETURN.

The Iron Chancellor May Be Requested to Become a Dictator.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—In consequence of the loyal compliance of Prince Bismarck with the wishes of his sovereign, a meeting is to take place between them, which may result in the restoration of the great chancellor to power. It is said that during his visit to Russia the emperor felt at every turn where the policy of the state was concerned, the need of an old adviser. He wishes now to submit to him the results of that visit in connection with his other visits and communications with the crowned heads of Europe. Should they come to an agreement on all points and harmony be re-established between the emperor and prince, it is by no means beyond the bounds of probability that the latter would be reinstated in his position of imperial chancellor, with some modifications. During a discussion about the disarmament at Peterhof, the Czar said he was willing to disarm, but he did not think that France could be induced to lay down the musket unless Alsace was restored to her. This Her Majesty of England, who had become a power in the counsels of Germany, approves and she has further advised the Emperor to sound Austria on the subject of disarmament. Of course this involves the settlement of the question of the Balkans and as an indispensable preliminary, accordingly the meeting of the two emperors at an early date at some point in Silesia has been agreed upon.

Prince Bismarck has hitherto been inflexibly opposed to the restoration of conquered provinces to France. If he will now consent to it, it is declared that his return to power is assured. He himself will be asked to approach them with an offer to restore the provinces and a proposition to disarm.

These schemes accomplished, the Emperor will devote his life to bettering the condition of the working classes. This stupendous plan of the young Emperor needs assistance to carry it out. With Alsace and Lorraine in his hands, to give or keep, he holds the key of the situation, and with the consent, support and assistance of the iron chancellor the plan is not impracticable.

...TICES.

...M THE OLD COUNTRY ...
...ery one fortunes lie buried ...overy which really belong ...ing people throughout the ...ccumulation is almost en... ...ire, next of kin, legatees or ...emigrated; every family ...should enquire; a fortune ...e owners of a large proper... ...have been advertised for ...ut owing to their absence ...have not reached them; ...tain a copy of our register ...rnames in full of the ...hom this vast wealth be... ...dollar by post-office order ...if you find your name or ...the register you should at ...rections given. COX & CO. ...Lane, London, Eng. se5-wtt

...EREBY GIVEN, that sixty ...to the Ch ef Commissione... ...I intend making applica... ...mmissioner of Lands and ...sion to purchase several ...n's on the south and west ...and. J. PETERS. ...jly18-2m-w

...EREBY GIVEN THAT I ...to the Chief Commissione... ...to purchase 640 acres of land ...ed as follows: commencing ...G. W., on the north bank ...r, distant from the Nitinat ...ence east 80 chains; thence ...th 80 chains; thence west to ...nat Lake; thence along the ...he point of commencement. ...F. G. WALKER. ...jy22

...EREBY GIVEN THAT ...ter date we intend to apply ...sioner of Lands and Works ...acres of land more or less, ...w: commencing at a stake ...F. G. W., and S. F. G., on ...ancouver Island about three ...south of the entrance to ...the right bank of a small ...t 240 chains; thence south ...west to the coast 20 chains; ...ast line to the point of com...

...BERTON. W. H. GROVE. ...BERTON. G. F. GROVE. ...ENDERSON. ...st June, 1890. jc22

...EREBY GIVEN THAT I ...ly to the Chief Commissioner ...ks to purchase the following ...Clayoquot District: Lots 1, ...Commencing at a post on the ...mody lake; thence running ...ence west 81 chains; thence ...hence west 60 chains; thence ...hence west 60 chains; thence ...hence west 60 chains; thence ...hence west 23 chains; thence ...hence east 40 chains; thence ...ence east to lake; thence nor... ...to commencement, containing ...more or less. Lots 8 and 9, ...post on the north shore of ...ence running north 60 chains; ...ins; thence south 100 chains; ...e shore; thence meandering ...mmencement, containing 540 ...s. W. J. SUTTON. ...10th, 1890. je13-2m-w

...EREBY GIVEN THAT 60 ...date I intend to apply to the ...Commissioner of Lands and ...sion to purchase