le of July the road will be in
rmit machinery being hauled

ing for the Whitewater Mining
mill will be completed by Tues-
t week, and is pronounced a
tructure of the kind. The
or the mill was placed on the
n and run down this afternoon
water company's platform, oppo-
crossing. It will be packed
e mill-site by Wilson & Per-
The mine is said to be looking
Mr. Goepel of Victoria, who is
the property, says he hopes
Whitewater sending out gold
in 60 days. The company
a platform and chute opposite
el and have acquired that
ong with the ferry from the

IN CHAMBERS.

ore Mr. Justice Drake.)

vs. Glover *et al.*—Motion to set
and all proceedings. Order
aside service of proceedings on
Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff,
rving for defendant.
McCallum.—Order made for an
to documents. Bodwell & Irving
, C. E. Pooley for defendant.
vs. Richards.—Order made to
J. Pitts, and to employ a stea-
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for
ornton Fell for defendant.
William Lee, deceased.—Appli-
A. Lee, the administrator, be
to carry out the agreement of
his brother and to recover
urchase money. Adjourned to

fore Mr. Justice Drake.)

Morse—Motion to stay pro-
ding appeal to the full court.
payment of costs, plaintiff giv-
rtaking to refund if required.
nce of the property is to be de-
court. Eberts & Taylor, for
rake, Jackson & Helmcken, for

Commerce vs. Nicholles & Ren-
ff applies for a week in which to
. Consented to by defendants.
, for plaintiffs; Eberts & Tay
defendants.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

s of Benefit to the Crops—The efinery Running at its Full Capacity.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

ER, June 6.—Reports from all
district say that the recent
done an immense deal of good to
which in some places were begin-
r somewhat from the drouth.
llyn, the diver, and assistants,
aged in making an examination
mains across the narrows. He
d upon to give evidence in the
tration.
refinery is now running to its
city, and some large sales have
Yesterday the Islander took
ral carloads, and another large
t was shipped by her to-day.
attie goes over to Victoria to-
complete arrangements with the
t for the big land sale which he
t in the timber reserve on the
f Capilano creek, on the 9th of

ngham Bay railway, which con-
the C.P.R. Mission branch at
l be opened for traffic in a few

CASE OF THE ITATA.

Libelled and if Not Found Guilty Will Then be Released.

TON, June 5.—The case of the
yet in the custody of the De-
f Justice, and will not be until
l reaches San Diego, Cal. The
se, Attorney-General Miller said,
l then be pursued. The vessel
lled, and the case tried in the
she is found guilty of having
e neutrality laws, she will be
; if not, she will be released.
ourse is now being pursued with
and Minnie.

CITY COUNCIL.

ting to Consider the By-Laws and ort of the Sewerage Committee.

meeting of the City Council was
ight, His Worship the Mayor in
a full board being in attendance.
business was to consider the re-
Sewage committee, held over
last, relating to the appoint-
n inspector of sewerage works.
recommended that Mr. J. B.
e named to the position.
me discussion the report was
the Sewerage committee being
to appoint assistant inspectors to
the progress of the work.
eet Commissioner By-law was
nd time and finally adopted.
tion was passed instructing the
mmunicate with President Oakes,
thern Pacific Railway, inviting
t the council at his convenience,
sion of his visit to this city, in
scuss the matter of transconti-
way connections with the city.
ter of house connections along
line, and of requiring parties
buses to indicate by tracing on
cation of their sinks, and file
in the office of the Sanitary
was left in the hands of the
committee with power to act.
ncil adjourned at 10 o'clock.

VAL OF THE ZAMBESI.

een Hundred Tons of Freight for ria—May Unload at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf.

steamer of the new line from
ablished by the Peninsula & Ori-
nship Company, the Zambesi, ar-
9 o'clock, last evening, and
nchor off the outer wharf. She
rd 1,400 tons of freight for Vic-
a fair passenger list, and 85 Chi-
steerage.
besi left Yokohama, May 22nd.
amsay, the pilot, boarded her off
wharf, and has instructions from
, Davidge & Co., to bring the
he inner harbor, if possible. She
20 feet of water, and will be
either the outer wharf or Turner,
Co.'s dock at an early hour this

Winter Sports.

winter season exposes many to at-
of colds, cough, hoarseness, tight-
e chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc.,
ires a reliable remedy like Hag-
toral Balsam for their relief and
wn as reliable for over thirty years.
ugh cure.

Pages 9 to 12.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Baccarat Scandal—How Will the Churches Treat it To-day is the Question.

The Kaiser's Visit to London—The Empress Will Reside on the Isle of Wight.

Destitution in Berlin—Sale of Valuable Paintings—The Irish Situation Discussed.

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LONDON, June 6.—What will the pulpits say to-morrow? is the question that everybody is asking. There is no doubt as to the respectful silence of the Established church upon any subject involving the misconduct of Royalty, but the Methodists of Wales have already voiced the nonconformist sentiments, and it is likely to be re-echoed in many dissenting chapels on Sunday. Not that the dissenters of England are disloyal to the Crown, the contrary being the fact; but they are growing less and less tolerant of Royal misconduct and like examples. The Queen is always spoken of with esteem at their gatherings. The Prince of Wales, whatever rumors have been abroad reflecting upon him, has always been regarded with respect, because English public opinion takes no formal cognizance of rumors. But it speaks with a stern and sledge-hammer tone upon facts established in a court of justice. It should be remembered that this Puritan sentiment is slowly but surely getting back to the influence which it exercised in the Cromwellian period. The dissenters are resuming the position which they lost when Charles the Second was restored, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the dominant sentiment of Great Britain is represented by the aristocracy. The shrewdest men of both political parties have freely said within the past week, since the evidence of the Prince of Wales, that Sir William Gordon Cumming did, or offered to do, royalty no small service when he sigued that document in order to prevent the scandal, for the scandal will probably have a far-reaching effect. It has been noted that Lord Salisbury, for the past three or four days, has worn a most thoughtful look, as if something was bearing on his mind, and even the pert and ready Balfour has not indulged in his usual sarcasm. The Conservative leaders see the danger in this lifting of the veil from monarchy circles. Gossips are talking about an incident of the trial for which nobody seems ready to offer an explanation. As Mrs. Lycett Green was leaving the witness stand, Gordon Cummings looked up suddenly. Their eyes met, and the lady, who had been remarkably self-possessed, blushed and showed confusion. Gordon Cummings, too, flushed a little, but at once resumed his air of dignity and indifference. Some say that a look and blush told more as to the origin of this remarkable case than all the testimony, that of the Prince of Wales included. Mr. Green is known to be as jealous as he is personally unattractive, and as Gordon Cumming is handsome. And the subject of gossip is whether the Prince of Wales has been a loser by the baccarat habit. In the Marlborough club, where they ought to know, it is said that he has not been; that his profits have in some years amounted to thousands, and that, notwithstanding the extraordinary luck of Gordon Cumming, the prince was ahead about $100 in the two nights at Tranbycroft. Yet as the prince used his winnings the next day, perhaps in some act of generosity for his extravagance, it is not alleged that he gambled for the sordid profit of the thing. It is also said to his credit that he prefers baccarat because the game is so purely one of chance, that nobody can lose for his benefit, as a matter of courtesy, which some wealthy hosts would not hesitate to do. As early as Tuesday last it was stated in these dispatches that the Prince was a personal loser by Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming's cheating, if he did cheat. The London newspapers do not seem to have detected the fact until it came out in evidence, on Thursday. The United Press correspondent had a chance to talk to Lady Brooke, the much talked of beauty, who, while she does not appear as a witness in the case, was actually the torch that started the conflagration, by her taunt to Sir William on his cheating at cards. She is certainly a pretty woman, but if she is the handsomest woman in Europe, as her admirers claim, then the old world is far behind America. It is not true, however, as scores of women at least, equally beautiful, can be counted any day in the Tower, at Madame Tussand's, and other public resorts that attract the sight-seeing middle class. The finest complexions in England are to be seen among the middle class, and in contemplating the galaxy of English aristocratic females at the Gordon Cumming trial, it is not so wonderful that Lord Dunlo and other peers have gone mad over nymphs of the music hall.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO LONDON.

The German Emperor is coming over to England to pose for history. He will not be accompanied by a grand retinue, perhaps because he desires William the Second to be the only figure in the picture. His attendanes will include Baron Von Marschall, the foreign secretary, and the usual suite, but nobody of distinction. While the Emperor is in England, the Empress will reside at the Isle of Wight, not with her grandmother-in-law, but at an hotel. It is said that Queen Victoria and the German Empress have never been on familiar terms, owing to the resentment with which the Empress has treated the efforts of her mother-in-law, Queen Victoria's daughter, to interfere in court affairs. The German Empress means to be the social mistress of her husband's court, and has no liking for his English relative.

DESTITUTION IN BERLIN.

While Royalty is planning excursions and enjoyments, and showing its inner existence in the baccarat trial, Berlin is witnessing misery not equalled in many years. This is partly due to the influx of Hebrew refugees from Russia, and greatly also from the high price of the necessities of life. The municipal authorities are hardly able to meet the demand of the distressed, without giving aid to the incoming exiles from Russian barbarity. Private charity is inadequate to deal with the exigency, although the public appeals to the benevolence of Berliners are made almost daily. The misery of the expelled Jews is indescribable. Most of them are anxious to go to South America, especially Brazil, for which country it is said they have free tickets; but they have no idea of the state of things there, and are almost destitute. A singular feature of the arrivals lately has been the flight from Russia of a number of Roman Catholics along with the Jews. The Roman Catholics are mostly Poles. They report that the persecution of the Jews has been accompanied in Russia by equally severe oppression against the Roman Catholics, whose pastors have in several instances been imprisoned on frivilous charges, the churches are arbitrarily closed, and tempting inducements held out for conversion to orthodoxy.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. John Dillon, in an interview, said the results of the recent bye-elections in England have been most encouraging to the Irish Home Rule party, and those who hope for justice from ordinary constitutional agencies. Nothing will tend more speedily to close the miserable feud in Ireland than a well-found belief in the desire of the English people to do justice to Ireland. Indeed, Mr. Parnell's only argument has been that he, and only he, is strong enough to wrest from the reluctant Liberals of England an adequate measure of self-government. His organs have been loudly proclaiming that the Liberal party, without Mr. Parnell, would be unable to carry the country, and when the apparent reverses fell upon the Liberal party, the Parnellite organs went wild with jubilation. They are now a little sobered although they seem to minimize the meaning of the recent Home Rule triumphs. The Irish people watch with the keenest interest the condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, and when his recent illness was announced it caused very great anxiety, so much depends on that momentous life. The cause of human liberty is safe, after a most critical and trying storm, and we hope the Liberal Leader may live to see the realization of his noblest political undertaking.

THE FORTHCOMING HANDEL FESTIVAL.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Handel festival are now complete. It will be held on Monday, June 22nd. Madame Albini, alias McKenzie; Mr. Ed. Lloyd and Mr. Stamford will be the vocalists The programme will include the following novelties: Chandee's anthem, (95 Psalm); overture to "Simola;" overture to Giul Giustori; minuet from "Birenice;" bouree from the "Water Mosic;" and a "Gloria," for double chorus with double orchestra. The last named of Handel's works is his only chorus with double orchestra, and is believed to have never yet been performed. The original Ms., signed by "G. F. Handel, 1707, 13, Guilio Roma," was burned in the fire which destroyed the library belonging to the well known collection of Mrs. Kerslake, of Clifton, near Bristol. The copy from which the parts have been prepared for the Handel festival, comes from the Colonna library, and was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Goddard, through the agency of the Abbe Sansini. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings, and is presumed to be the only one in existence. Another addinion to the repertory will be the duet, "Caro Piu, amabile Belle," from Guidio Cosan, to be sung by Madame Verdica and Mr. Stanley. The soloists in "Israel in Egypt" will be Madame Nordica, Miss McIntyre, Madame Bellecolle, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brydson and Mr. Brotherton.

THE QUESTION OF CATECHISMS.

The battle on the catechisms is only beginning. The particular catechism, from which an extract was quoted in the House of Commons on Friday evening, was "A Second Catechism for Children of the Church, issued by the Church Extension Association." The following are a few more of the questions and answers that are contained therein:—

Q—What are those who separate from the Church of England commonly called?

A—Dissenters.

Q—Are there different sorts of dissenters?

A—Yes. Baptists and Independents, Quakers and many others.

Q—Is it wrong to join the worship of dissenters?

A—Yes. We should only attend places of worship which belong to the Church of England.

Q—Why?

A—Because it is the branch of the true church which God has placed in this land.

Sir William Hart Dyke seemed to admit that teaching of such sectarian catechisms might possibly be regarded as a violation of the conscience clause. To use them in villages where the Church of England school is the only school in existence, ought surely to be regarded as a violation of both the letter and spirit of clause 8 of the Education Act of 1870, which requires that education shall be "efficient" and "suitable" for the children of the district.

THE THREATENED OMNIBUS STRIKE.

Late this afternoon the Omnibus Company's directors changed their attitude towards the threatening strike of their employes, and seemed to have suddenly acquired backbone. They refused to meet the men until Monday, as originally agreed, and talked freely to the effect that they would not grant the demands made upon them. They declared that the 'bus men were now receiving the highest wages paid to unskilled labor, and that to ask an advance was ridiculous. The men are not well organized, and have very little money in their treasury, nor can it be said that the public sympathize very strongly with their efforts to secure better wages. The meeting called for to-morrow, to voice the desires of the men, is expected to be largely attended; but it is significant that Burns, Mann and Tillett, leaders of the labor unions, are taking no part in the movement, and the probability is that the mass of working people take the view that the 'bus men are well enough paid to be able to fight their battle unaided.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

The sale of valuable paintings, belonging to the collection of the late Mr. Matthews, was completed to-day. Examples of Millais, Holman, Hunt, Sir E. Leighton and other eminent artists were in the lot, and good average prices were obtained, ranging from 50 to 500 guineas.

FISHING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The captain of the English cutter Clio has been sentenced at Awrich, Hanover, to six weeks imprisonment for fishing without a permit in waters under the jurisdiction of that district.

A PRUSSIAN ABSCONDER.

Herr Stapefeldt, treasurer of the Ratzburg, Prussia, Savings Bank, has absconded, and a defalcation to the extent of 160,000 marks has been discovered in his accounts.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S GOOD WORK.

The Empress Frederick has caused an old ruin, near her new castle, to be turned into an hospital, and she personally attends the patients therein.

FINE FOREST BURNED.

The royal forest of Neazel, near Guben, Prussia, has been devastated by fire, 1,430 acres being burned over.

Hag. Yel. Oil.

THIS stands for Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain, from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism. A never failing remedy for croup, ore throat and pain in the chest.

The Orangemen of Saanich are erecting a new L.O.L. hall, directly opposite the agricultural hall.

DEATH AND DESOLATION.

The Sandwich Islands Suffering From a Scarcity of Water—A Famine Threatened.

An Epidemic of La Grippe—People Dying By Scores—The Rice Supply Gives Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamer Australia arrived at noon to-day from Honolulu. Just as the Australia was leaving Honolulu, a fire broke out in the government warehouse, and before assistance could be got the smoke and flames were leaping to the sky in volumes. There were 40,000 cases of kerosene oil in the buildings, and the disastrous consequences can be better imagined than described. The contents of the buildings were valued at $25,000. From the deck of the Australia, through a glass, the crowds about the burning structure could be descried, and tugs seen running hither and thither supplying water. To make matters worse, the water supply on the land was very low. The tanks were nearly empty, and the department did not dare use it as every drop was precious. Those on the steamer could see the flames on the island all through the night, although the Australia was 60 miles away.

General plagues seem to have visited the paradise of the Pacific. Hawaii has not been visited by rains for two months. The earth is dry and baked; dead leaves and flowers strew the walks, and disease has been running rife and unchecked through the islands. The people are on the verge of a water famine, and those on the Australia said unless rain fell within a week after the steamer sailed, the drouth would spread death and devastation throughout the little kingdom. In addition to this, there is no rice to be had on the plantations, and the Chinese and Japanese are suffering from hunger. They have been obliged to join the natives in their dish of poi. The Europeans have provisions enough, but what will this avail without water. To add to the general misery, the Japanese steamer Mykerinut arrived at Honolulu a few days before the Australia sailed with 1,800 Japs. A number of these are destined for San Francisco. La grippe is epidemic and marks of the dread disease are seen in all the islands. The natives are dying off from absolute want, and the absence of proper care. The epidemic in particular is raging among the lepers, and nine-tenths of those in the settlement has felt its touch. Sixty deaths were reported at Malokai before the Australia left, and 180 cases were reported on the plantations. Many of the latter are closed down. Several of the Government offices have been closed in consequence of the epidemic, the attaches having been stricken down with the disease. Everywhere is felt the effect of the plague, and the outlook for the island is very serious. There is a scarcity of physicians, and those in Honolulu, attached to the Government and otherwise, are being worked to death, and there is no rest for the nurses, who stick to their work of mercy until they succumb to the grippe.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Decobain Heard From.

LONDON, June 3.—Decobain, who fled from Belfast on being charged with an unnatural crime, has written the Conservative elections committee that he does not feel that the Lord points it out to him as his duty to meet his accusers at the risk of life and liberty, nor does he propose swearing against perjured ruffians.

Terrible Storm in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 4.—A fearful thunderstorm yesterday (Wednesday) destroyed thirty-six buildings in this city. Lightning struck and killed two children, and many persons were badly hurt.

Touched Off by Lightning.

BERLIN, June 3. — Lightning to-day caused a terrific explosion at Wasch & Wishaus' dynamite factory at Schlesbusch, near Solingen. Several persons were killed and many injured.

A Hurricane in Italy.

TURIN, June 3.—The wind blew a hurricane in Susa valley to-day. Many houses were wrecked. Nine persons were killed and many injured.

Stipends for Catholic Clergy.

BERLIN, June 4.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet, to-day, the bill restoring to the Catholic clergymen the government stipends formerly allowed, but which were withdrawn, was finally adopted.

The Storm in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 4.—The storm of yesterday proves to have been much more severe than was at first supposed. In addition to the damage inflicted in this city and vicinity, heavy losses are reported in lower Austria, Hungary and Moldavia. The damage in the wine districts was something tremendous, a heavy fall of hail stones aggravated the situation. Many horses and cattle were killed by the lightning, while at work in the fields, and a number of laborers were killed.

Lord Wolseley's Birthday.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The fifty-eighth anniversary of General Lord Wolseley's birth was appropriately celebrated, to-day, by many friends and admirers of the eminent warrior. The General received numerous valuable presents, and telegrams of congratulations poured in upon him from all quarters.

Banished From the Turf.

LONDON, June 4.—The Jockey club has refused to grant licenses to jockeys Alfred White, Thos. Loates, Samuel Loates and Thos. Calder, for betting and owning horses, contrary to the Jockey club regulations. Samuel Loates is also excluded from the Newmarket course, which is tantamount to his banishment from the turf.

To Exclude Destitute Foreigners.

LONDON, June 4.—In an interview, today, with a correspondent of the International Telegram Co., Mr. Louis J. Jennings, M.P. for Stockport, formerly of the New York Times, stated that he had framed a bill for introduction in parliament, intended to exclude destitute foreigners from Great Britain on the same lines as followed by the United States. Mr. Jennings, while in America, studied the legislation on the subject carefully, and thinks that England cannot do better than to adopt the principle of the measures made necessary in the U. S. by the experience of that country with pauper and criminal aliens. He anticipates a great deal of opposition to his measure. The Radicals will not assist him and the government will not take action in the premises. The Tories will not antagonize the attitude of the government. Nevertheless, Mr. Jennings believes public feeling on the subject has reached such a point that he is justified in proceeding independently in his advocacy of the bill, in the hope that the discussion it will arouse may lead to pressure upon the government, so that they will eventually lend their countenance, more or less, directly to the proposed enactment.

The Coercion Act.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour said, in reply to Mr. Nolan, that although he considered the time had come when certain portions of the Coercion Act might be suspended, and especially the clause giving summary jurisdiction, he never meant such action on the part of the government to be retrospective as to remitting the sentences of O'Brien and Dillon.

The Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, June 5.—St. Petersburg advices state the persecution of the Jews has taken a new phase. The Russian authorities, after having abused, imprisoned and expelled many thousand of the unfortunate race, are now anxious to prove that the Jews are criminals and deserve the punishment inflicted upon them. Therefore the police have seized the books of a number of Synagogues, containing the Jewish records of marriages, and, it is hoped, secured evidence that bigamous marriages are common, and that the Hebrews, after obtaining worthless divorces from Rabbis, have married again, in violation of the law. How far the effort to detect such crimes will succeed remains to be seen.

The Duncan Murder.

LONDON, June 5.—Richard C. Duncan, of Washington, D.C., was committed for trial to-day at Bettwsycoed, Wales, for the attempted murder of his wife. The principal witness against him was Farmer Evarts, who saw Duncan stooping over his wife and touching her face with a handkerchief. The wife was bleeding at the mouth and ears, and appeared dead. The witness lifted the woman up and wiped the blood from her mouth, fearing she would choke. Duncan pointed to a stone covered with hair and blood, and said something about the edge of the rock and his wife falling over. He asked the witness to bring a doctor. The medical evidence was to the effect that the injuries were unlikely to have been caused by a fall, and that, even if Mrs. Duncan survived, it was doubtful if her mental condition would ever again be normal.

London's Omnibus Strike.

LONDON, June 7.—No general or road car omnibuses have been running to-day. The pirates, as independent drivers are called, have been collecting high fares. Socialist Burns, who was arrested for persuading a driver to leave his 'bus and afterward released, will probably be summoned to answer.

Sir John's Monument.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times says that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be Macdonald's enduring monument. "From his death, we must date a new period of doubt and uncertainty."

The Strike on the Clyde.

GLASGOW, June 7.—The strike of shipbuilders along the Clyde has been temporarily averted, and the men have decided to resume work Monday on a promise of the masters not to attempt to force the proposed reduction of wages for the present. The masters admit that they intend to make the reduction about July 1st, and there is no secret in the fact that they yield now only because they expect to be in better shape to carry out the design than at present. The men, however, care nothing about the future, as they feel confident they will be able to show on the 1st of July, or at any other date, that they were too well organized or make it advisable for their employers to announce a cut in wages.

Twelve hundred men are still out owing to a special grievance of their own over the way in which the masters snubbed their representatives. Until they go to work the rest of the men cannot resume, but it is thought this difficulty will be patched up soon.

The Expulsion of the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is semi-officially stated that the Czar, having learned that the Jews expelled from Moscow were brutally treated and not given time to settle their affairs, has given orders to the authorities to observe the ukase which directs that the expulsions shall be effected gradually, in order to enable the Jews to wind up their business.

The Omnibus Strike.

LONDON, June 9.—There is little change in the omnibus strike this morning. Very few 'busses are running. The officials of the companies say they have received 1,400 applications from men desirous of filling the places made vacant by the strikers. None of these men were engaged, however, it being the object of the companies to give the strikers time to reconsider their position and return to work. In order to prevent the horses from suffering, a number of policemen have been detailed to assist the companies in feeding and in other ways taking care of the animals. The "pirate" or "scab" omnibuses are reaping a harvest.

Dynamiters at Work.

PARIS, June 9.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded, this morning, in front of the police station, at Clichy. The station and adjoining buildings were considerably damaged. The outrage is supposed to have been committed by anarchists in revenge for the activity of the police in suppressing their May Day demonstration.

Disabled at Sea.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamer Lake Huron, from Liverpool for Montreal, has been sighted in lat. 53 N., long. 34 W., proceeding under sail, her engines being out of order.

Emigration of Jews.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Hon. W. H. Smith stated that consular advices from St. Petersburg, Odessa and other points, yesterday, confirmed the statement that there was no foundation for the reported wholesale immigration of Jews to England.

The Barings Bros.' Failure.

LONDON, June 10.—The balance sheet of the liquidators of the Barings show that house to be liable for £7,000,000, with assets of £3,750,000.

UNION OF REFORMED CHURCHES.

The Dutch and German Branches Discussing a Scheme of Consolidation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The first business session of the synod of the Reformed church (German) in the United States convened in special session was held here, today. The object of the convention is twofold: First, to receive and take action upon the report of the joint commission looking toward a union of the two Reformed churches, the Reformed church (German) in the United States and the Reformed church (Dutch) in America; and, secondly, to consider a communication from a committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States in regard to the consensus of the creed for the use of Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system. The report of the joint commission includes the formation of a federal synod. Each denomination entering into the union shall retain its distinct individuality as to power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, by the constitution, expressly delegated to the body hereby constituted. Faith and credit shall be given by each to the acts, proceedings and record of the duly-constituted authorities of the other. For the management of certain common interests of these federated churches an ecclesiastical assembly is to be constituted. To the federal synod shall be committed powers relating to missions, to new educational enterprise common to both denominations, to general superintendence of Sunday-school interests and literature, and to other ecclesiastical matters; also the power of opening and maintaining friendly correspondence with the highest assemblies of other religious denominations, for the purpose of promoting union and concert of action in general or common interests.

ASBURY PARK, N.J., June 5.—The general synod of the Reformed Church in America (Dutch), after consideration to-day, unanimously adopted the report of the joint commission on the proposed union with the Reformed Church in the United States (German).

LONDON WITHOUT 'BUSSES.

Strike Drives the Old Conveyances from the Streets.

LONDON, June 7.—The thoroughfares of London were strangely silent to-day, owing to the absence of omnibuses. There was a plentiful supply of cabs, however, and Londoners accepted the discomfort of the situation with good humor, but on a resumption of business, to-morrow, there promises to be some hearty grumbling.

About twenty vehicles of the road-car company and a few of the general omnibus company's drivers ventured out with "blackleg" drivers, but many of these drivers, after experiencing taunts and jeers, abandoned the attempt after the first journey, and this afternoon the road-car company called in all its cars, leaving the traffic to the occasional cabs, which did a good business at enhanced fares. Railways, river boats and cabs reaped the benefit.

Some strikers cut the traces of two 'busses at Marble Arch and overturned them. The men have abandoned their demand for an increase of wages for the present. The Road Car Company will concede twelve hours, and it is probable that a settlement will be effected to-morrow.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed later in the day at many of the omnibus depots. There were many places where traces were cut and 'busses overturned. The police had difficulty in keeping order among the crowds who sympathized with the strikers. The strikers were generally orderly, only two untoward accidents were reported. At Charing Cross John Burns stoutly resisted the violent attempts of the police to arrest him on the top of a road car, where he was trying to persuade the police to interfere with the driver working without a license. On the police desisting from their violent efforts, Burns followed them quietly to the station, where he was charged with intimidation.

ROAR OF ARTILLERY.

North of Italy Visited by an Earthquake. Three Persons Meet Death.

ROME, June 7.—Lombardy, Venetia and Tuscany, were visited this morning by repeated shocks. The worst shocks occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were also felt in Venice and Milan. The center of disturbance was at Verona. A subterranean noise was heard like the roar of artillery, which was followed by three strong shocks. The inhabitants rushed into the streets in terror.

At Marcenigo three persons were killed, and at Badia Calavena seventeen were badly injured by falling houses and chimneys. At the latter place another shock was felt at 6 o'clock, this morning, and much additional damage was done.

The movements were undulating in character, and were more or less felt over the whole of the north of Italy.

ROME, June 7.—The cities of Verona and Mantua were shaken by an earthquake, today. Many houses were damaged. An invalid was so badly frightened by the shock that she died.

THE VETO SET ASIDE.

Union Theological Seminary Stands by Heretic Briggs, thus Defying the Assembly.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The directors of the Union Theological seminary have met and declared their position on the question of the right of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to veto the transfer of Professor Charles A. Briggs from the chair of Hebrew to that of Biblical theology. A resolution passed at the meeting this afternoon says that the directors, after having taken legal advice, and after due consideration, see no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs, and feel bound, in the discharge of their duties under the charter and constitution of the seminary, to adhere to the same. The intent of the veto passed by the general assembly at its recent session in Detroit was that Dr. Briggs should cease to be a professor in Union seminary.

The effect of the resolution alluded to above is that it is the judgment of the directors that the veto was a usurpation of powers never given or intended to be given to the general assembly, and, since the veto was illegal, the appointment stands and Dr. Briggs will continue as professor during the coming year, as during the past seventeen years.

The New Air Ship.

THE new air ship travels 20 miles an hour good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

WITH ALL HONOR

The State Funeral of Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Funeral Cortege Was The Largest Ever Seen In Canada.

A Fitting Tribute By The People To The Dead Statesman.

Fully Twenty Thousand Viewed The Remains During Tuesday.

The Body Conveyed To Kingston, Where The Interment Takes Place.

The Deceased Premier's Constituency a City of Mourning.

Contents of The Will—The Estate Will Probably Reach $100,000.

OTTAWA, June 10.—The Capital was the scene of intense excitement, to-day. The streets were crowded with people from an early hour. Thousands of prominent visitors arrived on every train, and all the hotels were crowded to excess. In order that every opportunity might be given to the public to view the remains of Canada's dead statesman, the Senate chamber was kept open, last evening, till nearly midnight. A low estimate places the number who passed the bier, yesterday and last night, at 20,000. As the hours rolled on, and the time appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies approached, the excitement increased to a tremendous extent. The entire street in front of the Parliament Buildings was a vast sea of humanity, and the crowd extended across Wellington street; and even the side streets, from Sparks to Wellington, were crowded with the anxious multitude. The scene in front of the entrance to the centre building, at about one o'clock, beggared description. The police force, assisted by the militia, found it almost impossible to keep back the dense crowd.

The Governor-General arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, accompanied by his staff, and entered the building, where he was met by the ex-Ministers. They entered the draped chamber, which was literally covered with floral tributes. Six stalwart policemen raised the casket shoulder high and conveyed it out of the chamber and placed it in the hearse. His excellency and staff followed the remains from the chamber to the hearse. As the casket was placed in the hearse, the large bell in the tower overhead tolled dismally, and immediately hundreds of church bells and minute guns added their doleful music to the strain. This was kept up during the progress of the funeral. The cortege was then formed.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

First came a squad of Dominion police in heavy mourning; a contingent of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards followed on horseback; then came the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and the 63rd Batallion of Rifles; then came the official clergy in their robes of office; then the undertaker, followed by the pall-bearers, composed of members of the late Premier's cabinet; six Dominion police, who acted as bearers came next. Then came the carriages carrying the floral tributes, drawn by four horses; two coaches for the mourners followed: then His Excellency the Governor-General and staff, followed by the Lieut.-Governors of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the clergy, headed by Archbishop Duhamel, enrobed in purple and black, preceded the ex-members of the late ministry. Hon. Senator Lacoste, speaker of the Senate, preceded the judges and members of the Privy Council. Next the cabinet ministers; the members of Senate followed, and Speaker White and Members of the Commons came next; Members of the Provincial Governments and Assemblies were followed by a band. Then came the Consuls of foreign powers, followed by the deputies of the various departments at Ottawa. The members of the civil service were followed by the law societies, robed in their gowns. The officials of the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. were followed by officers of the militia in uniform. The Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa were followed by the Mayors and Corporations of Toronto, Montreal, Kingston and other places. Then came a host of political clubs, followed by private carriages.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The route of the funeral was through the eastern gate of the Parliament Buildings, down Elgin street to Maria, along King and Daly streets to St. Alban's church, which was beautifully decorated. The *cortege* was the largest ever seen in Canada, truly a noble tribute to the late Premier.

At the church crowds were assembled, but scarcely 600 persons enjoyed the honor of witnessing the religious services. Admission was by ticket, and the favored few included His Excellency, the Judges, Consuls, Cabinet Ministers, the chief mourners, military officers, Senators and members of Parliament. The casket was met at the Daly street entrance by the rector, Rev. J. J. Bogert, and Venerable Archdeacon Lauder, who each wore black cassocks, white surplices and a green stole. The surpliced choir forty in number, lined up in the aisle. After the pronunciation of the benediction, the choir sang Stainer's hymn, "Seven-fold Amen." The singers then left the altar accompanied by the celebrants, and preceding the casket rendered, Bennett's "Nunc Dimittis in F," with beautiful effect. The service throughout was full choral.

The funeral train, which conveyed only the chief mourners and pall-bearers, and a number of members of the press gallery, left the C.P.R. station upon arrival of the casket. Another train will leave at 7 a.m. to-morrow, and arrive at Kingston at 11:30, three and a half hours before the funeral starts from the City Hall. All the societies will be represented at Kingston, but there will be no Masonic service at the grave. Hon. Oliver Mowatt will join the funeral at Kingston.

ARRIVAL AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 10.—The special train bearing the remains of the late Sir John Macdonald, arrived here at 9 o'clock, tonight. Accompanying the remains were the Privy Councillors and a few other gentlemen, and representatives of the press. The train bearing the members of the Senate and House of Commons arrived here, this morning. The remains were borne to the City Hall, where, in the public hall, they were placed on a catafalque trimmed with heavy folds of cashmere and with ostrich feathers on the four corners. The City Hall is magnificently draped. The city is in heavy mourning, all the buildings being draped in black. All the stations and engines of the C.P.R., from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are draped in mourning. In every city and town throughout the Dominion bells were tolled during the funeral procession at Ottawa, and where field batteries or garrison guns were stationed, minute guns were fired. To-day is a day of mourning in many cities of the country.

SIR JOHN'S WILL.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Sir John Macdonald's will will not be probated until after the funeral. It was drawn up, some years ago, by Hon. Mr. Abbott, and is said to contain a wish that Kingston should be his last resting place. The estate, though not large, will probably realize $100,000, the great bulk consisting of the testimonial of $80,000 presented to Sir John, in 1870, by the Conservative party, and invested in Lady Macdonald's name.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 10.—The remains of the late Premier were borne another step on the way to their last resting place, this afternoon. From an early hour mourners continued to arrive in town from all parts of the Dominion. Toronto sent deputations numbering over 200, and the Montreal mourners were even more numerous. Scottstown, and the villages in Ontario and Quebec, sent their representatives. All day long the streets were thronged with people making their way to the Senate Chamber, where the body lay in state, until noon. Shortly after 1 o'clock the procession to the church was formed. The marshals who carried out arrangements were Lt. Col. Anderson Todd, Capt. Gourdeau, Capt. Bliss, Chief McVitty and Ins. O'Leary. These duties were made exceedingly difficult owing to the enormous concourse of people. The pall-bearers were Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Foster, Mr. Tupper, Senator Carling, Senator Abbott, Senator Smith, Mr. Costigan and Mr. Aikens. The mourners were Hugh J. Macdonald, M.P.; Hugh Jack Macdonald, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Lieut.-Col. McPherson, Fred White, Joseph Pope, George Sparks and Dr. Powell. St. Alban's church, which the Premier attended for years, was beautifully draped in royal purple.

As the cortege entered the sacred edifice it was met at the door by the officiating clergy, the choir chanting the sentences of the funeral service. Passing up the centre aisle to the chancel, the casket was deposited on the catafalque. Franz Abt's anthem "O Lord Most Holy," was sung by the choir, the solo being beautifully rendered by the youngest member of the choir, Robert Gornuly (a lad of barely 11 years). During prayers the scene was most impressive, and will long be remembered by all who were present. As the hymn, "Now Labor's Task is O'er," was being sung, many were moved to tears. At the conclusion, the "Seven-fold Amen," was rendered, and as the large audience left the building to allow of the cortege being again formed, the choir sang a Nunc Dimittis. Six stalwart constables raised the casket to their shoulders and the organ pealed forth the "Dead March in Saul," and the procession reformed on its way to the Union depot. Soon after it started, lowering skies indicated an approaching thunderstorm, and shortly the rain commenced pouring down in torrents, driving those on foot to take shelter. Despite the downpour, thousands congregated at the station. Reverently the remains were borne to the beautiful car prepared to receive them. Twenty minutes and more were required to place the floral offerings on board, and then