TUATION.

ent Huntington on d Financial Mat- enerally.

s Predicts Terrible wed by Chaos narchy.

4.—Collis P. Hunting- Southern Pacific com- e following upon the

repeal the Sherman act e legal tender of silver aper issued under $5, e amount of silver in t the Government issue bonds, bearing interest per cent., they to be national currency, and ar in currency on the ld restore confidence, and, I believe, be a I am for silver and treated kindly, but I t interests of silver lie ounces of it a month. n's currency, has been s will be, I believe, ial world understands o arbitrarily bull the will soon call a halt ation can be brought n the way to be of the e great mass of people d, whose currency, as I has been and always

4.—A World Atchison conversation to-day on on, ex-Senator Ingalls and sunshiny in com- rms just ahead of us. will be the redistribu- the country. The mil- ll occupy the pauper hut ride in the chariot of olorado and the other uld be blotted out as the great American de- y were taken. The de- ow fever in the South ievous as the situation d by the closing of the of people are walking ver with no place to every street corner in piteous cry for bread. iteous cry goes up for two panicky conditions great Mississippi val- hy will follow."

AN NEWS.

the COLONIST.)

g 3.—The convention of ition party, held here, favoring a convention to on candidates for the cial Parliaments.

3.—Capt. Boyes, R. N., Hongkong dockyard, has whence he proceeds to

g. 3.—C. A. Bowes, ex- , has accepted the Con- on to the Local Legisla- ding of Elgin.

RIE, Aug. 3.—The Grand t British America has ng officers: Grand Mas- Wallace; Deputy Grand Clark; Grand Lecturer, John, N. B.; Deputy Robert Bell, Vancouver. propriated $500 for the , and on motion the Sec- ted to forward a circular ge and solicit subscrip-

, Aug. 3.—The late Sen- who died on Sunday, continuously for 55 years. of age, and was first re- Legislature in 1838.

3.—Miss Fleming, of rowned yesterday while end at Yarrhum islands ke Rosseau.

4.—The bean crop of been almost completely sive drought. Wheat is ongnout the country and couraged.

4.—Dr. T. M. Fenwick number of applications from women who wish ston Women's Medical hem desire to study with the foreign mission field f their course. It costs one student under this two can be educated for ourse lasting four years.

Aug. 4.—Stewart Bros., gued.

RE, Aug 4.—The Grand Order of British North osing its session here, ist the people of Mani- the integrity of its pub- nd also promised its ac- t to the Ulster Loyal-

T TO LAND.

. C., Aug. 4.—Acting s refused to permit the or Buddhist priest, who t to this country by the ding at San Francisco. behalf was made by n, counsel for the Chin- Mr. Curtis holds that icate from the Chinese oes not belong to the ex- riest has not the right to

I see sapa- bow

Mrs. Paisley.

with ala most le of the Running sores discharged ly eyes were very bad, the it was painful opening or nearly a year I was deaf. pital and had an operation removal of a cataract from ny sister brought me

Sarsaparilla

radually began to feel bet- nd slowly the sores on my healed. I can now hear er." MRS. AMANDA PAIS- reet, Newburgh, N. Y.

ure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, siness, sour stomach, nausea.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Meeting of the Senate and Representatives in Extraordinary Session.

Presentation of the President's Message Postponed to Tuesday (To-Day.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The President's message would have been sent to Congress this afternoon had it not been for the early adjournment of the Senate, out of respect to the late Senator Stanford. Mr. Prudo, one of the President's secretaries, was about to enter his carriage with the message when the announcement that the Senate had adjourned was received, consequently the transmission of the message was withheld till to-morrow.

The Senate assembled at noon to-day, in obedience to the President's proclamation, and spent just half an hour in session. During that brief space of time, however, the oath of office was administered to Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who had not been present at the last special session of the Senate, and to Senator Pasco, of Florida, who has been elected by the Legislature of his State since the adjournment of the special session. The oath of office was also administered to the new Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cox. The resignation of Senator Beckwith, of Wyoming, was announced in a communication from that gentleman.

The usual committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session and would receive any communication he might be pleased to make was appointed, but before the committee had time to perform that duty the Senate adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford, of California. There were seventy-six senators present.

The opening of the extraordinary session, as far as the House was concerned, was unmarked by anything of a sensational character and merely formal. Speaker Crisp was elected quietly and without more than the usual political opposition, and as he took his seat he was enthusiastically received. In a few brief words he pledged himself to perform the duties of his high office with honesty, fairness and impartiality.

The only incident worthy of mention was the objection made by Burrows, of Michigan, to the swearing in of G. F. Richardson, Democrat, as a representative from the Fifth Michigan district. Charles E. Belknap claims to be entitled to the seat on a *prima facie* case. The consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow, when it will be decided, unless the reception of the President's message cause a further postponement.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that Congress was organized and ready to receive any communication he might see fit to transmit.

The biennial drawing for seats was then proceeded with, amid laughter, cheers and alternations of pleasure and disappointment.

The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late William Enochs, of Ohio.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—A telegram from the Land Department, at Washington City, to the register and receiver of the Seattle land office, instructing them not to advertise the sale of the Port Angeles townsite, has been received. This means that the sale set for October 31 will, in all probability, be postponed, in obedience to the demand of the numerous petitions which the squatters on the site have recently forwarded to Washington. Their reasons for desiring a postponement of the sale are that the time left to make final proofs of residence, etc., is too short. An order from the Land Department directing a continuance of the sale is expected soon by the officials of the Seattle office.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—All are reported well on board the Karamania. Dr. Tallmadge, who made an inspection, when he came ashore said there was no sickness on board and no indications of cholera among the passengers or crew. Health Officer Jenkins listened to the report and said that it was just what he expected, yet he would go on with all the precautions and measures he had laid out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 70; Central Pacific, 18⅜; Great Northern preferred, 100; Missouri Pacific, 19⅜; Northern Pacific, 7½; Northern Pacific preferred, 21⅝; Northwestern, 96⅜; Oregon Navigation, 35; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 10½; Texas Pacific, 5⅞; Union Pacific, 16⅝; Western Union, 77⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Merchants Exchange advices state that the ship Frederick Billings, which left here May 9 for Taltal, Peru, to load nitrate for New York, is reported to have been burned and is a total wreck. She arrived at Taltal on June 28.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—It looks very much as if the Pacific bank will go into the hands of a receiver. The directors of the bank held a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning, and, after being in session two hours, adjourned to meet at 3 p.m. R. H. McDonald, jr., said, when asked about the meeting, that it was in reference to the rehabilitation of the bank, and that ways and means only were discussed. Whatever action might have been taken at the meeting he declined to say. This afternoon the directors adjourned without accomplishing anything toward rehabilitation. They will meet again to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—There is a movement about among the deep water shipowners to join the shipowners' association and ship their men through the association office. The deep water vessel owners have for some time been considering a proposition to join the association but they were not willing to meet the terms of the association. By going into the organization of shipowners they expect to avoid the payment of blood money and make themselves independent of boarding masters. They will not be admitted to the association, however, unless a majority of their number come into it. A coasting vessel owner said this morning that a combination of coasting and deep water shipowners would settle the blood money question effectively. Blood money is now $30, and when men or vessels get scarce, it will probably be $60. A good many captains and agents want the system to continue, but there are enough owners with interests otherways to affect them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—A rumor was current to-day that the Golden Gate Park commissioners would not give their consent to work going on, and that fair matters were being delayed on that account. The director-general was seen as to this and said that there was no foundation for the rumor, as the committee had not seen the Park commissioners. Arrangements for a site had been made with them and work would positively be begun before the end of the month. Assistant Director-General Cornely telegraphed last night that he had arrived in Chicago and found a great deal of enthusiasm among the visitors there over the midwinter fair. There would be no trouble about getting all the exhibits necessary, and the managers of some of the finest foreign exhibits were anxious to come out.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Though the Russo-German tariff war has been in active operation only five days, there are signs of abatement in the hostile spirit on both sides. Several St. Petersburg papers, inspired by the Russian Foreign Office, have attacked the policy of aggression upon German commerce as initiated by Witte, the Russian finance minister, without the full sanction of the Imperial Council, though with the knowledge of certain of the Czar's advisers. Minister Witte is charged with under-estimating Germany's strength in forcing a customs war, while open regret is expressed that it was ever begun. The tone of the official articles breathes peace. They conclude by asserting that Russia does not wish to increase the complications that exist, but aims now, as formerly, at harmonious settlement of international questions.

The North German Gazette, commenting upon Russia's abrupt change of front from negotiating a treaty to hostile action dangerous to Russian interests, publishes a table showing the former and existing duties, and comparing them with the German tariff on Russian goods. The figures prove that the German tariff amounts on an average to only 25 per cent. of the value of goods imported, and in some instances to 50 per cent., whereas the Russian duties before the war began averaged 100 per cent., and were now raised to an impracticable height. This comparison finally settled the Russian assertion that Germany originated the conflict by raising her tariff and compelling Russia to raise hers. Rumors are also current on the bourse that Russia is trying to raise from Paris bankers a loan of fifteen million roubles at three per cent.

SALMON PACK.

ASTORIA, Aug. 7. — The total pack of salmon for the whole river up to date is 239,612 cases, and of this 145,620 cases have been put up in Astoria canneries. The pack to date, at a careful estimate, includes 380,000 Chinook salmon, besides 920,000 small fish. Friday's catch of eight fish and Saturday's catch of only six fish shows another disheartening decrease. The total season's pack will amount to from 275,000 to 282,000 cases, or at the best 173,000 cases short of last year. All the canneries on the Lower Columbia will this year pack fall fish. They will start to work again on Sept. 10 and run continuously till Nov. 1. In addition to the river pack of silversides, work will be carried on at Nehalen, Tillomook, Gray's Harbor, Coquille and Suislaw, and the total fall output will probably be 118,000 cases. This will be the first year since 1887 that fall fish have been packed on the Columbia. The news that the Fraser river work has been plentiful will greatly depress the sale and prices of the fall pack here, but canners will be forced to operate on account of the slack of the spring run, though there will be no more than a few cents a case profit. They have decided not to pay fishermen more than two cents per pound for fall fish, and it has not yet been decided by the union whether they will accept this rate.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—General Badlan of the Executive committee of the Midwinter fair, has wired Governor Markham at Pasadena concerning the extra session proposition. Should the Governor consent to call one, it is the general opinion that the request for an appropriation will be granted. Many of the members who have been sounded are favorable to it. The Executive committee is actively at work to secure a session, and also to decide what proportion of subscriptions to ask from the countries. There is a great deal of speculation in both political and fair circles as to the disposition the Governor will make of the request for an extra session. It is considered a certainty that he will not call it unless the Democratic members should pledge themselves not to elect a United States senator. Application from the chiefs of the department and employes at the Chicago exposition continue to come. To-day the chief engineer of the Chicago machinery hall applied for a similar position.

POPULIST MANIFESTO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The populist committee to-night issued an address to the people. It says in part that the overwhelming spirit of this convention indicates that the whole nation is alive to the danger which threatens us. The convention not only repudiated the idea of a gold standard and a gold basis, but unanimously committed itself to the principle that we, as populists, have long held and cherished, namely:

"That law alone makes money, and that the stamp of the government converts 60 cents worth of silver into a dollar equal to any gold dollar."

They unanimously accept one doctrine—that the money of the country should be adequate for the demands of business and should expand with the growth of population and commerce.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Clues to a Murder—Order of Railway Trainmen—Manitoba Rifle Association.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 8.—Detective Greer is in Brandon in connection with the Luckie murder case, the trial of which takes place at Toronto, in October. As the result of his visit, Dr. Dickson, Dennis, will testify at the hearing as to the identification of a set of teeth which he made in this city for the victim, Mrs. Luckie, about two years ago. This evidence will form an important link in the Crown's chain of evidence.

T. Slattery, second vice-grand master of the Order of Railway Trainmen, is here conferring with the Canadian Pacific employes who are members of his order.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Rifle Association opens on the Kildonan range on Thursday morning.

At the City Council, last night, a motion was adopted dispensing with the services of Dr. Phillips, city medical health officer.

Sick Headache can be cured in the simplest way by using Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Duties on Settlers' Stock—Sale of the Thousand Islands Postponed.

A Permanent Staff of Public Printers Proposed—Diphtheria in Renfrew County.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—The attention of Mr. Watters, acting Minister of Customs, was to-day called to statements in the Calgary Tribune, recently respecting alleged exactions of duties by Customs Officer Kruger in British Columbia upon the livestock of newly arrived immigrants from Washington. Mr. Watters stated that if the duty had been collected from Clarke Bros. on their livestock, because the animals had not been the property of Messrs. Clarke for one year before they came to Canada, the money would be refunded by the department on proper application being made Regulations designed to permit of more liberal dealing with intending settlers are now being prepared, but are not issued, which probably accounts for the fact that Kruger had not heard of the recent order, although it is actually in force. Instead of there being any disposition on the part of Mr. Wallace or the department to hamper intending settlers by vexatious exactions, in every case where the attention of the department has been called to annoyances to which settlers may have been put, prompt steps have been taken to guard against their recurrence.

Hon. Mr. Daly has telegraphed the Indian Department to-day authorizing the postponement of the sale of the Thousand Islands, fixed for Thursday next. This action was taken in view of the widely expressed opinion that the islands should be set apart as a public park. The postponement of the sale will enable the views of all classes to be secured on this particular phase of the question. It is curious that, in the recent newspaper controversy, the claims of the Mississauga Indians, of Alnwick, to whom the Islands belong, have never been considered. The sale was widely advertised, and persons are on the way from New Orleans to attend.

Hon. Mr. Costigan is endeavoring to arrive at a basis whereby a certain number of printers can be employed at the Government bureau the year round, to consist of the oldest and best men, and to constitute a permanent staff.

The Typographical Union, on Saturday, discussed the laying off of 48 typos recently. The Grits charged that the selection had been made on political grounds. Inquiry was made to-day, when it was ascertained that of 25 English-speaking typos suspended, 23 are Conservatives. Of the French-speaking printers, no data are forthcoming.

Diphtheria is said to be frightfully prevalent in the back townships of Renfrew county.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Around the public departments it is currently rumored that Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper will sail for Canada by the Parisian, leaving Liverpool on Thursday week. This of course is contingent altogether upon an award given by the arbitrators by that date. Sir Charles leaves for Canada by the Parisian on the date named.

As the result of experiments with Koch's lymph on the Central experimental farm here, several valuable animals have been found suffering from tuberculosis and killed during the last few days. General regret is expressed here that the farm authorities did not apprise the public of their intention to make the experiment, as it would have obviated to-day's sensation.

Harry Mackey, a son of William Mackey, lumberman of Ottawa, is applying to Parliament for a divorce from his wife, Laura Estelle Stall, on the grounds of adultery and other causes. The announcement comes as a great surprise inasmuch but few people are aware that Mackey is married. It appears he became infatuated about a year ago with a vivacious New York girl, who is said to have made free with some of Ottawa's young bloods. Mackey married her secretly and now wants his freedom.

Mr. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice, does not agree with the Globe's suggestion that the Government should interfere in the case of a young Canadian named Palley, charged with murder at Fresno, Cal. He says it would be a dangerous principle to adopt. Once the Government interfered in a case in Colorado at an expense of $1,700. The Canadian prisoner was convicted and got twenty years' imprisonment.

Copies of the memorandum on cholera issued by the Department of Agriculture are not obtainable. The edition is run out.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—In the trial of M. Ducrot, editor of Le Cocarde, for complicity in forging the documents alleged to have been stolen from the British Embassy, in which it appeared that several prominent Frenchmen had turned traitors for British gold. Norton, who is charged with doing the forgery, testified that he had been offered a position on the staff of the Petit Journal if the conspiracy succeeded. He swore that the documents were forged in Ducrot's house. Ducrot denied the truth of Norton's statements. A sensation was caused by the Marquis de Mores, a witness for Ducrot, shouting to M. Clemenceau; "You have been for two years a secret agent of England." "Prove it," replied Clemenceau. "Nothing is easier," retorted the witness. The President of the Court refused to permit Marquis de Mores to continue, and witness left the stand saying: "Everywhere I meet you, Clemenceau, I shall say you are a secret agent of England." Clemenceau then took the stand, and gave a detailed account of the conspiracy. The Advocate-General then summed up the Government's case.

BRITISH DAY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The programme for British day, Saturday, August 19, as at present arranged, is a parade and procession down town, forming at the lake front, in which every country of the British empire now represented in the city will participate. Captain Gordon, commanding officer of the British troops now stationed at the Stock palace, will be chief marshal of the day. At the conclusion of the parade cars will be taken for the World's fair grounds, where the picturesque ceremony of "trooping of colors" will be performed at 2 o'clock by British troops, assisted by uniformed Sir Knights Sons of St. George, Royal Scots and other bodies in front of the Victoria house. From thence the procession, headed by a military band, will move to Festival hall, where a demonstration will be held at 3 p.m. Colonel Hayes Sadler, British consul, has consented to take the chair, and there will be addresses by commissioners from all parts of the British Empire. Prof. Tomlins has been appointed chairman of the music committee, and will provide a choir of 1,000 voices to sing British and American patriotic songs. In the evening the gathering will attend the military tournament in the stock pavilion, on which occasion a gold medal will be presented to Corporal Evans for the distinguished bravery he displayed at the recent cold storage fire. A grand display of fireworks will bring the day's festivities to a close. The commissioners in charge of the arrangements meet at the Sherman house to-morrow evening, August 8, at 8 o'clock.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

New York Press Opinions on President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

What Some of the Leading British Papers Have to Say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. — Regarding the President's message, the Sun to-morrow will say: No part of President Cleveland's message, as important as it is in every part more significant or politically reassuring than this passage. "It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming season, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country demanded, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every officer of the present administration is pledged." We congratulate the Democracy on the fact that President Cleveland recognizes squarely and honorably the validity of the pledges. There is no sign of repudiation. Mr. Cleveland does not push tariff reform out of sight or attempt to postpone it to the indefinite future. If there had been no silver question demanding even earlier attention, he would have called Congress together in extra session a month hence in order to effect that reform of the tariff to which he regards himself as pledged, along with every member of his administration. What is the tariff reform to which Mr. Cleveland, his administration, and the Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, and the Democracy at large stand pledged to day and which so large a majority of the people, as shown by the suffrages, desire and expect? It is such a reform of the tariff as is described in the platform upon which Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic Congress were elected. It is not free trade or even an approach to free trade. It is a tariff for revenue only—the only constitutional tariff according to the fundamental principles of the Democrat in a party tariff, from which every trace of protection shall have been eliminated.

The World will say: "It is a characteristic document, plain spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. The President places the chief responsibility for the financial troubles just where the business men of all parties have fixed it—upon the Sherman law. His statement of facts are undeniable; his conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid minds. The President does well to emphasize one phase of the trouble which has received less attention than it merits. This is the bad effect of a depressed or a suspected currency upon the wage-earner. Mr. Cleveland does not put the duty of Congress too strongly in saying that whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legislatively deal with it." The only other affirmative action proposed is the recommendation in the last sentence of the message, that "other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the Government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. The President's meaning, doubtless, is that power should be explicitly given to the administration to reinforce the supply of gold when necessary. Such authority is needed, and should be given."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Post, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "America cannot well stop at the mere repeal of the Sherman Act. The President throws out no suggestion, but some action is certain to be necessary. It is probable that the problem which the United States has to solve may lead, not to bi-metallism, but to a more mature and unbiased consideration of the possible uses of silver as a part of the world's currency. The metal cannot be demonetized with safety, and if through America some method for its more extended employment were devised the benefits to the world would be of supreme importance."

The Times says: It may perhaps be thought that the President, as the head of his party and on the eve of a party fight is likely to understand the case for action, which his party contemplates, but it would be difficult to convict him of exaggeration in the face of the daily returns of American prices and exchanges. No permanent improvement can be looked for until Congress abandons the sisyphean task of attempting to maintain an artificial ratio between silver and gold. It is one of the mysteries of politics how a comparatively small body of men has succeeded in dictating the financial policy of a great nation for its own ends. President Cleveland is manifestly doing all possible to eliminate the evil, but the silver faction is certain to make a tough fight. It is not easy to predict the final outcome of the fight.

The Times goes on to criticize the action of Messrs. Chaplin and Balfour in the House of Commons on the silver question. "This matter," it says, "is not one upon which to found attacks upon the Government. No doubt its policy is to establish an inconvertible currency, and no doubt that is a thing to be avoided. But there are worse things than an inconvertible currency, which, after all, is capable of sagacious and innocuous application. Whatever may be the merits of bi-metallism as a theory, it is simply unattainable in practice as a remedy for the Indian troubles."

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges do not purge or gripe like pills. They simply assist nature in the production of the necessary bile to promote a healthful habit of the organs of digestion.

John Bull ranges at Cheapside.

SAMOA AT PEACE.

The Threatened War Commenced But Stopped by British, German and American Vessels.

Surrender of Mataafa and Twenty-Eight Chief Natives Crazed With Victory.

APIA, Samoa, July 19.—The long-predicted war in Samoa has been commenced and is finished, the intervention of the three powers putting a decisive end to the trouble. The first outbreak of hostilities occurred July 7, when the royal forces marched on Malie, which was Mataafa's camp. They captured an outpost. The next day the first blood was shed. Malietoa and his chiefs had become impatient at what they considered the indifference of the three powers, and determined to take the matter into their own hands. One section of the King's army was sent through the bush with orders to spread out and connect with another section below Malie. A third section accompanied by an armed fleet of fifteen boats, sailing close in shore, went along the beach. According to the plan Mataafa was to be hemmed in on all sides. The accidental discharge of a gun brought the two forces into conflict before the circle around Mataafa was complete. At a plantation belonging to a German firm, the followers of Malietoa and adherents of Mataafa met, both lines extended from the ocean beach three or four miles into the interior. A large detachment of Mataafa's men were stationed in a cattle yard. As the king's men advanced the men on Mataafa's side recognized friends and called out cordial greetings. Handshakes were indulged in and kava exchanged. It seemed as if friendly relations were to be re-established. One ferocious old warrior named Patu urged the king's men back into the ranks, when somebody fired a shot and the fight commenced. Firing became general and deadly. On the sea beach opposite the cattle yard were posted a number of the king's men. Mataafa's men advanced to the wall and were exposed to a raking fire along their line. Another detachment of Malietoa's troops took advantage of an opening inside the wall to pour in repeated and deadly volleys. Mataafa's men were forced to abandon the stock yards, and as they got over the wall at the rear they were forced to retreat to the shelter of another stone wall a little distance into the bush. Here they made a stand and Malietoa's men retired. When they attacked the place the next morning Mataafa and his warriors had fled to Malie.

It is estimated that Mataafa's loss was about thirty killed and twenty wounded. Fifteen heads were brought in triumph to the King, it being the Samoan custom to decapitate killed or even wounded enemies. Among the heads were those of two women. The royal party marched on Malie, and there met the section which ought to have prevented Mataafa's escape. Malietoa's army, consisting of about 1,000 fighting men, armed with rifles, axes and long knives, had started on the morning of July 8 toward the seat of war. Malietoa's army was more powerful than Mataafa's, having plenty of arms and ammunition, and many more warriors. Malietoa's forces also had the advantage in securing the aid of the tribes which Mataafa had counted upon.

When the attack came Mataafa's forces, being short of ammunition, retreated after a hard fight. At last, Mataafa, seeing no hope of success, and having lost his nephew, who was one of those killed and decapitated, he ordered ninetteen huts to be set off Mulinu, Malietoa's residence and stronghold, for the purpose of drawing Malietoa's attention, while, in the meantime darkness setting in, he lowered his ensign, cut down his flagpole and set fire to Malie. This town was formerly the king's residence and was beautifully laid out in Samoan style. The houses were well built, but rather than have the town fall into the king's hands Mataafa preferred to see it go up in smoke. Mataafa's strategy with boats being successful in keeping the enemy off he departed with his followers for the island of Savai, another of the Samoan group. That afternoon the conquerors, Malietoa's warriors, returned to Apia with the spoils of victory, the bleeding heads of human beings. Each man who had cut of the head of an enemy marched through the streets of Apia with his enemy's head, with one finger stuck up the windpipe of the severed head and another finger in the mouth. They walked up the street yelling like fiends, with eyes starting from their sockets with excitement and throwing the severed heads about like baseballs, the blood dripping all over the bearers. Many heads were brought in in this manner and, after being exhibited about town, were presented to Malietoa as trophies of war. The King graciously received them and they were then thrown in a pile on the ground. There were two German warships in the harbor, but American and British subjects were unprotected. Malietoa's excited friends marched to and fro in the town, clearing everybody out of the way. The white people took refuge on the verandahs of houses while the warriors held the streets. The whites were at the mercy of the excited natives, who were crazed with victory and blood, and if there had been any clash there would probably have been a massacre. Mataafa was not received cordially by the tribesmen on Savai, and he accordingly proceeded to Manono, where he erected fortifications and made preparations for a final stand.

On July 13 King Malietoa sent an ultimatum to Mataafa demanding the surrender of himself and chiefs, the sole condition being that their lives would be spared. No reply was made to this. On July 16 the British man-of-war Kaatoomba arrived at Apia, bringing joint instructions from the powers that the rebellion must be subdued. The commanders of the British and German warships and the consuls of the three powers held a consultation. It was decided to demand Mataafa's surrender, and the British and German warships, there being no American vessel there, sailed for Manono. They arrived there early on the morning of July 18 and sent word to Mataafa that if he did not surrender before 1 p.m. his camp would be shelled by the ships and Malietoa's warriors landed. As the Mataafaites were weak in numbers and were short of ammunition, they would have been slaughtered had this programme been carried out. A quarter of an hour before the time was out Mataafa and his twenty-eight chiefs boarded the Kaatoomba and surrendered. The Kaatoomba and the Buzzard had cleared for action and the men stood at the guns. The Sherber had gone to the other side of the island to prevent escape in that direction. The German vessels returned to Apia, while the Kaatoomba remained to disarm the followers of Mataafa. After the decision to surrender, the natives' arms were brought and piled on the deck. U.S. Vice-Consul Blacklock was on board the Kaatoomba, and returned to see the final surrender. Until it has been decided what shall be done with the prisoners, they will probably be kept on the warships.

A revised list of casualties shows that Mataafa lost sixteen killed and seventeen wounded. Malietoa's loss was four killed and twelve wounded. Leaupepe, Mataafa's nephew, was killed, and according to Samoan usage was buried by his relatives on the Government's side. His head was carried through town wrapped in a fine mat. At Malie, forty-five houses were burned by Mataafa and fifteen razed to the ground. Mataafa's nephew was killed by a native named Foe. When the attack on the stock yards was made, Foe knocked Leaupepe down with a long knife with a hook at the end. Leaupepe begged for his life, but Foe, with a yell of triumph, proceeded to decapitate his victim. Of the four women killed, two were decapitated. One girl crept into a bush for shelter, where she was discovered by a warrior lying face down and clinging with both hands to a sapling. She cried for mercy, saying that she was a woman, but the warrior deliberately slaughtered her and cut off her head. Another maid had her head sliced off while engaged in making kava.

COSTA RICA'S FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Ellinger Bros., of No. 1 Broadway, New York, agents of the Costa Rica bank, issued a denial of the statement contained in the public reports from San Francisco that their bank was embarrassed and that there prevails throughout the republic a financial panic caused by the condition of the silver market. The reports originated, they say, from an enemy of the government, who was expelled from the country, and in revenge went to San Francisco and started the report.

The denial states: The Costa Rica bank is not embarrassed, but it is in the most prosperous condition. It has just paid a dividend of 20 per cent. out of the profits of the year ending June 30, besides transferring a large amount of its reserve fund, which, we believe, amounts to about $400,000. The bank has a paid up capital of $1,500,000, in silver. Its circulation amounts to about $300,000 and is guaranteed by the Government. Against this circulation it holds in silver $1,000,000 and in in gold $200,000.

The agents have wired to the bank for a statement and also for authority to proceed against the author of the injurious reports circulated in this country. The agents deny the existence of a financial panic. Like all South American countries, Costa Rica suffers to some extent through the depreciation of silver. Its principal product is coffee, which has commanded very high prices during the past 10 years. The merchants and planters have made large profits and are in a condition, therefore, to stand the loss which the depreciation of currency will involve.

The failures reported caused by the condition of the silver market have not been caused by that reason. Several large houses were reported as having failed which are in perfectly sound condition. The failures mentioned in the dispatches are those for the whole year. Only two of the houses that failed have foreign connections. Both have been granted an extention of time and have resumed business. The reports of yellow fever raging in Limon have been exaggerated, as no more cases have developed since the middle of July.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—California fruit growers are evidently determined to make hay while the sun shines. They are taking advantage of their superb climate, which enables them to begin selling fruit earlier than the Eastern growers, and keep it up longer. They are monopolizing the markets of the East with their offerings. It is a little too soon for the great peach orchards of Delaware and New Jersey to be heard from. Nothing like the present display of California fruits was ever seen here before. "It is interesting to note," said a well-known auctioneer of California fruits, "the growth of the California fruit industry in the East as compared with last year's statements. In July, 1892, the Erie railway took out of Chicago for Boston and New York 179 cars. In July, this year, about 375 cars were received, or more than double the receipts of last year. That the New York market is rapidly reaching a point where the greatest amount of California products will be sold at the best prices is confirmed by this volume of business. Four years ago a similar quantity offered on the market would have swamped the shippers."

COLFAX, Aug. 7.—The fruit crop on Snake river is turning out much better than was anticipated. J. B. Holt, manager of the Palouse Fruit Association, was in town today from the Wawawai farm, belonging to the company, and said that the yield would probably be fully up to the average. The early peaches are gone, but the second crop, which is always the best, is coming on, and the product will be fully 5,000 boxes. Blackberries have thrived splendidly, producing two crops from the same vines, and the association will have 3,000 gallons for the market. There will be from 2,000 to 3,000 boxes of peach plums, with which the market is now well supplied. The yield of pears will amount to 1,500 boxes. There was an unusually large light crop of apricots. The grapes are doing nicely and the yield is estimated at not less than 2,000 boxes, while the apple orchards are expected to produce 3,000 boxes of excellent fruit for winter use.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Socialist conference at Zurich is largely composed of German and Austrian delegates. Practically it is a meeting of the members of the extreme wing of the German socialists. The programme includes an international eight-hour day; international agreement for the celebration of the 1st of May as Labor day; concerted political action on the part of socialists in the event of European war; international trades organizations, etc.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Just before leaving to-day for a holiday, Lord Rosebery said to a political friend: "We were nearer to a war with France a week ago than at any time since Waterloo." Now that the crisis has passed, facts about the momentous two days of the 28th and 29th of July, are gradually coming out, and the people of Great Britain are learning with alarm how slender is the thread by which the sword is suspended over Europe.

FROM INDIA'S CORAL STRAND.

DEAR SIRS,—I have much pleasure in certifying that after suffering severely for 15 months from diarrhœa, which came on after childbirth, previous to which I had suffered from dysentery for some months, I was cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

ANNIE M. GIBSON, Brilipatam, India.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Action of the Gladstone Government Severely Criticized by the Opposition.

Vernon Harcourt Sets Forth the Dangers of Bi-metallism and Defends the Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government intended to hold an autumn session of Parliament. The announcement was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone added that no adjournment would be held until the remaining stages of the Home Rule bill were passed and supply was voted.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's late cabinet, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order that the changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed. In speaking to his motion, Mr. Chaplin blamed the Government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the standard currency system before allowing Parliament to express an opinion on the change, was a matter of urgent public importance. If the House had waited for the Indian budget, it would have been some time in October before it would have got a chance to expose the troubles arising from the Government's indiscreet action. He could not, he added, blame the Indian Government, which had found itself confronted with bankruptcy on the one hand or the closing of the mints to free coinage on the other. The latter policy was full of danger to the commercial interests of the world. This policy had been practically forced upon the Indian Government by the attitude of the Imperial Government. The Government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee. The effect of this action had been to lower the *pro tanto* value of everything else. The Government had virtually mulcted the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not be discovered. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal, within a month, as the world had never before known. There had been a tremendous wrong done to the people of India who held an enormous quantity of uncoined money. By a single stroke the government had depreciated by fifteen per cent. the value of the silver held by the population of India, a more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized government. The result had been a convulsed situation from China to Peru. If the repeal of the United States of the Sherman law should become law, it would be partly due to the wrong that had been committed in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman Act. Mr. Chaplin, in concluding, demanded to know whether the Government, before taking this action in India, had held any communication with the United States Government, and whether the Government with their opened eyes contemplated persisting in the great wrong. The loss to holders of silver securities, he said, was already nigh £20,000,000, for which the Government must be held responsible. Their action could not fail to appreciate gold throughout the world, while increasing commercial difficulties everywhere.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, evoked laughter by saying that if the end of the world should come, the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken would be found delivering an oration on the benefits of bi-metallism. He declined to enter into a general argument, but he was quite prepared to defend the changes in India. The course taken by the Government, he said, was indicated to them by the Royal Commission of 1888, which pointed out the dangerous and mischievous effects which bi-metallism, if adopted, would have upon India. The Government stood by those views.

Sir William, speaking generally, denied that the populace in India were suffering as much as they were alleged to be. He also denied that the natives had the amount of uncoined silver which had been asserted they held. The Government could not do otherwise than act in accordance with the recommendation of the Herschell commission.

Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, the Conservative leader, said that this was not a political question. The Government had been driven to commit a financial crime and they appeared to think that they ought not to submit to a criticism of their conduct. Every one now knew that the existing Government had gone into the Brussels conference without showing themselves alive to the extraordinary gravity of the situation. The speech just made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was virtually a sneer at the present financial situation. For the Chancellor to get up and tell the country that he regarded with absolute indifference what happened to silver appeared to him (Mr. Balfour) to be something approaching lunacy. (Cheers.)

Attacks on the Government's course were also made by Sir John Lubbock, the well known London banker, who sits for London University in the Liberal Unionist interests, and Leonard H. Courtney, member for the Bodwin division of Cornwall, who was deputy speaker and chairman of committees in the last Parliament.

Dadabhai Naoroji, the Parsee member, who sits as a Liberal for the Central Finsbury division, protested that the natives of India already felt the pinch of the change, and that they would soon awake, through suffering, to the wrong done them.

Sir Wm. Harcourt moved the closure of the debate.

The motion was carried without a division.

DUFFERIN'S DIPLOMACY.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—It is stated that the Marquis of Dufferin has been offered the order of the gartar, made vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby, in recognition of the skilful and successful manner in which he conducted the delicate negotiations with France in the Siamese question. France is now in the midst of an election campaign and this Siamese question has drifted into the background. The government has cancelled all warlike preparations at Toulon and La Rochelle, except one battery of infantry, which will have to be sent to reinforce the troops in Cochin China. The papal nuncio here has intimated to the French government that the pope is greatly pleased at the French occupation of the Mek