NOT A MARE CLAUSUM.

Sir Charles Russell Argues Against the American Claims to Behring Sea.

Elliot's Report Regarded as an Important Document in the Case.

PARIS, May 17.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day in behalf of the British case. Sir Charles adduced additional documents to prove that Behring Sea was not a *mare clausum* over which Russia had exercised sovereign dominion. Sir Charles said that he regretted occupying the time of the tribunal to prove what was already absolutely clear, but as neither the tribunal nor the counsel for the United States intimated that the point had been proved, he could not feel justified in leaving a stone unturned in support of his argument.

Great Britain, continued Sir Charles, had emphatically and absolutely denied that Russia had any right to the one hundred-mile limit claimed in the ukase of 1821. The Duke of Wellington refused to negotiate the treaty of 1825 until Russia withdrew her pretension to the one hundred-mile limit, and Russia admitted in 1829 that she had not the power to interfere with foreign vessels fishing in Behring Sea. He then quoted from the American historian, Bancroft, and from the Russian historian, Tikhamnieff, in support of his statements, which were disputed by American Agent Foster, a lively altercation taking place between Mr. Foster and Sir Charles as to the historical facts about Behring Sea.

After effectually disposing of Mr. Foster's arguments and bringing him to a standstill, Sir Charles resumed consideration of the diplomatic correspondence in the treaties of 1824-25. Replying to Harlan, he said, the ukase and charter clearly intended the exclusion of foreigners from Behring Sea. Renewals of the charter after the treaty of 1825 did not confer privileges exclusive of foreigners. He traced the growth of the whaling industry and referred to the appeal by the Governor of Alaska in 1842 and the Governor of Siberia in 1847 for protection against foreign intrusion, which was met by the refusal of the Russian Government, which excused itself on the ground that such interference in Behring Sea would contravene the treaty stipulations.

He next quoted the seizure of the American ship Loriot, in 1837, and showed that the protests then made are on the same lines now asserted by Britain. He refuted Mr. Carter's statement that Russia never asserted territorial jurisdiction in Behring sea, quoting the ukase and charter to show that authority was asserted though never enforced, in confirmation of the contention that the scope of submission to the ukase and charter was limited to Behring sea. Sir Charles then quoted Assistant Secretary Wharton's letter after the signing of the treaty, which defined the controversy as follows: "Have Americans the exclusive right to take seals in the eastern part of Behring sea, or have British sealers common privileges outside the three-mile limit?" He contended that the American claim to right to protect seals on the high sea necessarily involved territorial dominion, which Americans now repudiated.

Copies of the report of Henry W. Elliot, United States Treasury agent in 1890, concerning the seal rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands, have been distributed by the British consul among the members of the Behring Sea tribunal. Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster regard this report as of the greatest importance in support of their case.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WINNIPEG, May 17.—President Van Horne arrived here from the East this evening, and leaves for the coast in a day or two. He is accompanied by Hon. Mr. Patterson and Hon. Mr. Haggart.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 17.—Sydney Moore, aged 12, was struck by an express engine at 12:30 yesterday and instantly killed. In company with a youth named Hayes, Moore was playing in a cattle guard on the Grand Trunk line, when both feet were caught between the planks. Hayes succeeded in extricating himself, but Moore was securely fastened and was literally cut to pieces.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The news from Chicago that the World's Fair, with the exception of the main building, will be open on Sundays has created some interest here. It is understood that the Canadian Government will, so far as its exhibits are concerned, require the observance of the Sabbath and the Canadian pavilion will be closed on Sundays.

WHATCOM, May 17.—President Cornwall, of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, is on his way here from San Francisco. It is said that he is coming for the special purpose of arranging with President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, who is en route westward from Montreal, for the transfer to the Canadian Pacific of a controlling interest in the stock of the B. B. & B. C. road.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 17.—(Special)—A steady rain has been falling throughout Ontario for the past forty-eight hours. A number of rivers have overflowed, doing much damage to property situated along their banks. In the northwest portion of the province rain fell particularly heavily. At Thornbury Andrews & Co.'s dam was carried away and their mills were seriously damaged, the greater portion of their foundations being carried away. This company's loss is placed at between $10,000 and $15,000. Railway traffic is interrupted to some extent, owing to the washouts and damage to bridges.

The Mail's Montreal correspondent says the feature of the local stock market at present is the steady decline of Canadian Pacific railway stock, in which there has been a gradual fall since the annual meeting. The fact that leading officials are reported to have been getting rid of large quantities of their stock, and the latest move of the directors in issuing $8,000,000 of preferred stock, is regarded as accounting largely for the decline, and on the street the general opinion is that the stock will go much lower.

A. L. Eastmuir and J. E. Lightbourne, insurance agents, of this city, have brought suit against the Canadian Accident Co. of Montreal, for $20,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract in connection with the appointment of plaintiffs as chief agents of the company for the province.

A by-law of the Ontario Law Society, amended so as to admit ladies into the legal profession, was finally adopted at a meeting of the benchers, held yesterday.

The report of the grand officers of the order of Railroad Telegraphers was submitted to the convention to-day. Grand Chief Ramsay spoke on the work of the past year and the successes attained. The Grand Secretary's report shows a membership of over 26,000 and a protective fund of $50,000.

THE GEARY LAW.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Chinese Consul-General is in receipt of a telegram from the minister at Washington instructing him to inform the Chinese that they must take care of their individual cases themselves, and if they were arrested under the provisions of law he informed the Consul that immunity for ten days was guaranteed by the stay of proceedings granted by the court, but after that time had expired the Chinese must expect to be arrested. No instructions have yet been received by the Federal officials, and they have therefore taken no action. The vice consul, when asked if he did not look forward to some action of congress to make the law less arbitrary for the present, replied: "We think the President will do something in our behalf. The almost universal expressions we have received are to the effect that immediate action will not be taken and further time will be given for the Chinese to register."

HOME RULE.

The Second Clause of Mr. Gladstone's Bill Passed Through Committee.

Members Muzzled by the Cloture from Continuing an Excited Discussion.

LONDON, May 17.—The second clause of the Irish Home Rule bill, conferring authority on the Irish legislature to enact laws, was passed to-day in committee of the House of Commons, as amended by the adoption of Sir Henry James' amendment to the effect that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament should remain undiminished by any provision of the Home Rule bill. The clause as amended was adopted on a vote of 287 to 225.

The debate preceding the division was both testy and bitter. Chairman Meller repeatedly called the members to order. When General Goldsworthy, Conservative, was was the last speaker, sat down a dozen members of the Opposition arose to claim the floor. Before the chairman had time to recognize any of those who were anxious to speak, Dr. MacGregor, Liberal member for Inverness-shire, moved the cloture. The motion was carried by a vote of 231 to 229. Then followed the division on the second clause, resulting as before stated. The application of cloture incensed the members of the Opposition, and Mr. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Lord Salisbury, offered a motion amid great excitement.

Mr. Goschen attacked the Government on the ground that Mr. Fowler, president of the local Government board, who was the only minister who had spoken in the discussion, had spoken at such a stage that no opportunity was given to the Opposition to reply to his utterances.

Prime Minister Gladstone repudiated the suggestion of unfairness on the part of the Government. He said that he had adhered to the rule, never to propose or vote for the cloture when the speech preceding the motion for cloture was that of a minister.

Several members here attempted to speak and great disorder prevailed, angry cries, and counter cries being heard in different parts of the House. Chairman Meller repeatedly appealed for order, but his appeals were unheard, and at length Mr. Goschen's motion was defeated by a vote of 299 to 244.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 16.—(Special)—News has reached here that Hon. J. A. Chapleau has greatly improved under the skillful treatment of the Paris physicians and expects to be able to leave for Canada before long.

The Ontario Coal Co. assigned to-day and Geo. Brown, president and manager of the company, is in charge of the estate, pending a settlement. Molson's bank is the principal local creditor. The amount of paper held by it is over $250,000. Some place it at $400,000. The Ontario bank is concerned to the extent of something over $100,000.

SEALING NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., May 16.—News received from Sitka to-day that the following sealing vessels were spoken recently: Schooners Henry Dennis, with 750; Walter L. Rich, 430, and Mary Taylor, 250 skins, Captain Hansen, better known as the "Flying Dutchman," while commanding the schooner Winifred, which was seized last year in Behring Sea for illegal sealing, has made his appearance in the sealing grounds in a new vessel, under the British flag, heavily armed, with modern improved rifles. He boasts he will give battle to the first revenue cutter which attempts to overhaul him.

Michael Davitt's Position.

CORK, May 17.—The Nationalists of North East Cork, who have been represented by Mr. Michael Davitt, obliged to withdraw from Parliament on account of the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against him for costs in the North Meath contest, have resolved to leave the seat vacant in the expectation that Mr. Davitt will obtain from the courts a certificate of bankruptcy, enabling him to again enter Parliament.

The U. S. at Rome.

ROME, May 17.—It is understood that Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic delegate to the United States has represented the hierarchy and leading Catholic clergymen in the United States as anxious to start a movement in favor of an American legation at the Vatican. The movement would be so directed as to bring all possible influence to this end to bear upon the Washington Government.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B. and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N.S.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Lively Conservative Campaign To Be Carried On This Summer.

Canadian Cattle In England—No Sickness On Incoming Vessels—The Commons Hansard.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Conservatives will not be idle this summer. Several meetings, addressed by Cabinet ministers, have been arranged for.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Angers left for the Maritime Provinces this afternoon.

It is expected when Messrs. Bowell and Foster conclude their conference with the manufacturers that they will hold similar gatherings with representatives of the farming community.

Sir Charles Tupper wired Hon. A. R. Angers to-day that the Imperial authorities had consented that Canadian cattle arriving in England to be slaughtered by the different houses shall be submitted to American veterinary officers to examine them.

The revised edition of the House of Commons Hansard is complete. It is nearly six hundred pages smaller than on last year.

Sir Adolphe Caron proceeds to Europe tomorrow.

Forty vessels have already reported at Grosse Isle within six days, but only two cases of minor disease were on board.

CABLE NEWS.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—Benjamin Kenyon, of Hanover, Ontario, one of the heirs of J. G. Kenyon, a wealthy capitalist, who died in Seattle December 22, 1892, is in the city. He is accompanied by his son, J. J. Kenyon, and his attorney, R. L. Ball. All go to Seattle, where Mr. Kenyon will press his claim for his share of the estate. He says that his share consists of lands in Seattle, which were appraised at $234,000. Mr. Kenyon is a first cousin of the deceased. The latter left his home in Ontario twenty-seven years ago and Benjamin Kenyon did not see him again during his life. When the will was probated Benjamin Kenyon's whereabouts was not known and he was not located until a short time ago. In looking up J. G. Kenyon's past life attorneys discovered that he had lived in Ontario. They instituted a search and found the missing heir, who was greatly surprised when informed that he had fallen to a large portion of a valuable estate.

SEATTLE, May 16.—The news of the decision of the United States Supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the Geary law has set on foot a general inquiry as to what steps will be taken to enforce it. The point was generally discussed here after news of the decision came yesterday. While realizing the importance of the decision, Deputy Collector of Customs McKenzie and Major Harlan, deputy collector of internal revenue, have instructions from Secretary Carlisle to refrain from making arrests until further instructions from the department, and will take no steps toward deporting Chinamen who may yet be allowed to register. All United States marshals and their deputies have the same power to arrest Chinamen under the Geary law as is given to customs and revenue officers, but may not take the initiative, preferring to await instructions from headquarters. The Chinese of the city are quite reticent about their plans, but one or two intimate that unless the Six Companies insisted upon some other plan, registration would be accepted as the alternative by nearly every unregistered Chinaman.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Formal Opening Ceremonies—Grand Demonstration—A Bewildering Confusion of Toilettes.

Mr. Gladstone the Object of "A Regrettable Demonstration" of Antagonism.

LONDON, May 17.—The reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute to-day was in every way successful. The Duke of York and the Princess May, were cheered repeatedly by the thousands of guests. Mr. Gladstone was present looking tired out and irritated. A hostile demonstration was made by certain parties when he appeared. The demonstration was comparatively mild at first, but increased rapidly in volume and pointedness. Despite the fact that the Prime Minister was the guest of the Prince of Wales, he was received eventually with a storm of hissing and hooting whenever and wherever he was recognized.

Before Mr. Gladstone appeared the 18,000 or 20,000 persons at the reception were in the best of temper. There was a bewildering confusion of magnificent toilettes, which showed the exceptionally high social standing of the guests. The Duke of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duke and Duchess of Teck, Lord Salisbury, groups of ministers and ex-ministers, members of parliament and generals of the army, most of them accompanied by their families, were mingled in an inextricable tangle. As rain was threatening the finest part of the display was confined to the gallery.

As the Royal procession moved through the galleries, the police pushing back the crowd to clear the way, a roar of hurrahs arose, and such general enthusiasm and good nature were apparent that those who had been apprehensive of the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone believed that the danger was past. As the Prime Minister came in view, however, the temper of the crowd changed instantly. At first a few hisses were heard, then half-suppressed groans. As he proceeded, the hooting and hissing swelled to an uproar which the Liberals present could not drown with their counter-cheers. The opinion almost universally expressed to-night in London is that the demonstration was not only a disgraceful exhibition of partizanship, but also a direct insult to the Prince of Wales, with whom the Prime Minister had dined, in company with the visitors from India. It is said Mr. Gladstone absented himself from the exercises at the opening of the institution in accordance with the advice of friends, who believed if he appeared he would be hooted.

The Times regards the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone as a "remarkable fact." "The event was regrettable," says the Times, "because, after all, Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales. The demonstration was not organized, however, but was a spontaneous and irreprehensible breach of the conventions of society."

Open on Sundays.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition resolved to-day to abrogate their contract with Congress by which they bound themselves to close the fair on Sunday in consideration of an appropriation of $2,600,000. The money will be returned to the Government and hereafter the fair will be opened on Sundays. This course was decided upon by a special meeting of the commissioners to-day. Most of the directors were dissatisfied with the plan adopted at their last meeting by which it was proposed to open the grounds on Sunday while closing all the buildings containing exhibits. To-day's action was practically unanimous, but two directors out of 56 voting against the proposition. By the terms of the resolution adopted to-day, the machinery will be closed down on Sunday, but in every other respect the fair will be open. All the departments will be the same as on secular days.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

How the New Steamship Line is Regarded by Some People in Hawaii.

Matters In the Sandwich Islands—The Future of the Ex-Queen.

HONOLULU, H.I., May 10.—On the 5th there appeared an advertisement that on May 25, the first of the Canadian Pacific's new Australian line would arrive here, followed by other steamships in June and July. The new steamship line is thought to be more than a mere feeder to the Canadian Pacific, and those who claim to know, say the establishment of the service is in line with Great Britain's policy to construct a travelling belt around the world, and that in case the United States refuses to annex the Islands, Great Britain can take possession of the Islands as necessary to the protection of her interests here. Another view of the case is that the new company is in the field permanently as a competitor of the Oceanic Steamship Co., and intends to make an effort to obtain the mail subsidy paid the latter company by the New Zealand Government. The Oceanic company's contract with New Zealand, a yearly one, expires next November. If this contract is secured by the C. P. Co., it is claimed that the Oceanic line will be severely crippled, as it depends in a great measure on the subsidy granted by the New Zealand Government.

The agents of the Oceanic company claim that their service is so superior in point of shorter distance, and therefore quicker time, besides having the advantage of sending travellers through the United States, that any steamship line running to Vancouver and Victoria cannot hope to compete with them. It is also claimed that the new steamers really belong to the Union S. S. Co., which now runs one steamer between Australia and the United States in conjunction with the Oceanic Co.'s ships, and that the Union Co. intends to supplant the Oceanic Co. with the New Zealand Government. This statement is also denied by the Oceanic officials.

It has been announced that the big Japanese cruiser Naniwa, which has been in Honolulu harbor for several months, has been recalled and will sail at once for Japan. This would indicate that Japan has given up any hope she may have had about obtaining a foothold in Hawaii.

The most important event of the past few days has been the appointment of Mr. Thurston as minister to Washington to succeed J. Mott Smith. He was chairman of the committee sent to Washington by the Provisional Government to negotiate an annexation treaty. Mr. Blount's attitude is still an enigma, and both factions claim his report will be in their favor.

Other items of interest and discussion have been the passage of what the royalists call the "press gag law," and the law prohibiting the possession of firearms and ammunition. The first mentioned law is directed against the Hawaii Hom nuo news paper, which has been making bitter attacks upon the Provisional Government. The editors and backers of the paper are unknown. The law provides that the true names and dwelling places of all the editors and proprietors of newspapers shall be conspicuously printed in each paper, thus locating the responsibility for such articles as may appear, and as the ex Queen is supposed to be one of the proprietors of the Homnuo, the law is interpreted as a measure to shut her off from power to incite the natives to opposition to the Provisional Government.

Minister Stevens will leave Honolulu for his home in the United States on May 24. Mr. Stevens has been quoted as feeling very bitter towards Commissioner Blount on account of the latter's action in hauling down the American flag, but as he last Sunday gave an elaborate dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, at which all present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves, that feeling has apparently changed.

The radical members of the annexation party are extremely anxious to be rid of the ex Queen, whom they regard as a menace to the present government. The Hawaii Star, the extreme annexation organ, in an editorial on May 8, called attention to the danger of allowing her to remain on the Island, and suggested that she be requested to travel in foreign lands, with her expenses paid by the Provisional Government. In the Star's opinion she should be banished at once, arguing that even if the ex Queen does become resigned to her fate, her presence in Honolulu keeps the natives from joining the ranks of the annexationists.

The action of Claus Spreckels causes the annexationists some uneasiness. He expresses himself as against annexation, fearing the labor question. It is said by some here that he prefers a planters' republic with a man as president subservient to his wishes.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

LONDON, May 17.—The representatives of the three large Australian banks which have survived the panic attended the Bank of England meeting to-day. The bank directors volunteered all necessary assistance in the way of discounting bills, etc., to help the three Australian institutions through any emergency which might arise. It is hoped that this offer will re-establish confidence in Australia. So far continental bourses have been little affected by the bank failures.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

SIRS—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

OLD STYLES ARE NEW

THE FASHIONS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO ARE REVIVED.

The Whole Gamut of Color Runs Riot. Pink a Favorite For the Street—New Hats, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs.

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WHILE it cannot be said that fashions change from week to week, there is always something new presented that is worthy of notice. Still it has seemed to me that there are fewer novelties put forward this spring than I have known to be the case for several years. Probably it was because there was such a strenuous effort made to force us into crinoline that other things were momentarily overlooked. I think the danger of the pure and unadulterated hoop-skirt has passed, and womankind has settled down into the flowing skirts that are seen on every side. Not over half the new costumes imported or home-made have very wide skirts.

But the 1830 styles have, as the little boys say, "caught on," and some of the costumes one meets are such striking pictures of olden times that one is almost rude enough to stop short and stare at them from the sudden surprise. Their quaint picturesqueness saves them from ridicule, and we even begin to look on them as pretty.

Among the things I have noted particularly in my peregrinations during the past week is that pink as a color for the street is quite a favorite, and there is a great deal of it seen. It is mostly in thin goods, and a favorite way is to have the skirt made in three deep flounces, the edges bordered with an embroidery wherein rosebuds and their green leaves predominate. I noticed one where there was a trailing wreath of laurel leaves in dull greens in chenille on a challie ground. The challie was plain. The pink is just the tint of apple or peach blossoms or wild rose. One had a convolvulus vine around each flounce.

This does not infer that there are no other colors seen, for the whole gamut of color runs riot, but the shades are so very lovely that it is a constant delight to see the new goods. The artistic fashion of having grass green or moss green velvet accessories or combinations with the pink gowns is beyond measure beautiful when looked at simply as a combination of color, and we must regard the wearers as animated blossoms and admire them accordingly. Rich purple is combined with blue, beef's blood red laid on over old rose, green on blue, and so on. Almost anything goes in the way of color.

NEW MILLINERY.

In making up the ever lovely zephyrs, ginghams and washable goods the laundering of them should be taken into consideration, and each gown should be made so that it will not have to be ripped and remade every time it is cleaned. Surplice waists are very pretty and graceful, but do not wash well at all, so that the plain spencer gathered at the belt is the best model.

The Spanish flounce is a very pretty and handy style. There is but one flounce, and that comes just to the knee and is gathered on with a heading. Three flounces, a double skirt or several narrow ruffles are all suitable for wash dresses, but unless one has plenty of servants the plainer the make the better. It is easy to make a $8 gown cost $12 or $15 in a season if sent to a laundry.

I saw a novelty the other day for a summer gown, and it was exquisite as well. The gown was of soft mull over tarlatan and made with a baby waist, with a black lace frill around the neck. There was a guimpe, and the sleeves were of black chantilly without lining. The skirt was covered with another skirt of black chantilly flouncing. Around the waist and on the shoulders were ribbons of coquelicot velvet, with streaming ends. The ribbons were to be replaced with those of another color whenever preferred. The lace over the mull took a new and soft effect that was simply exquisite.

Just now when warm weather is approaching the linen collar and cuffs are making their appearance. They are round, and the collars will turn down and the cuffs upward. They look "awfully cute," one young lady said. Certainly they look neat, and neatness is always a great beauty. Among the "odds and ends" I noticed quite a variety of black and white knit silk mitts with half fingers. They are pretty, and a white hand looks like a snowflake between the meshes. And I remarked that handkerchiefs are much larger than before, with scalloped edges in sheer muslins and lawns, and some of them have embroidery in the corners. Those that are hemstitched have a very narrow hem. All are white.

In hosiery are silk plated stockings in blacks and whites, for white stockings will be much worn this season with the Oxford ties and slippers. These cost about 50 to 75 cents per pair and look as well, feel as soft and wear much better than all silk. I notice a number of fine stockings in lilac, tan and several other popular colors, some of them having sprays of embroidery in natural colors or pretty, fancy clocks reaching quite high up.

But the millinery—how very beautiful some of the hats and bonnets are I despair of making any one understand. There seems no limit to age or condition. A matron bought a large flat, brown straw hat with an enormous brown alsatian bow in front standing out like great wings, and up between them was a thorny rose branch, which ended in two large American, beauty roses, one upstanding and the other drooping at the back over the hair. Two hats that fell to two lovely girls were most beautiful, each after its kind.

One was of dove colored chip with a mass of bows made of iridescent dove colored silk, and "growing" among it was a spray of white mistletoe with its waxy berries and green leaves.

The other was a dark purple satin straw, bent and twisted and covered with a wilderness of striped ribbon, grass and grains, out of which grew white velvet poppies. Every hat is a work of art, and an idea is carried out in it. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

New York.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Can There Be a Mob of American Women? There Can!

There are times, not often, when I confess the actions of women overwhelm me with humiliation, almost despair. One of these times was the occasion of the marriage of little Miss Bradley-Martin to the Earl of Craven. The wedding took place in Grace church, New York, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter ought to be ashamed of himself for marrying a 16-year-old girl to anybody, and Mrs. Bradley-Martin ought to ask forgiveness of heaven every day the rest of her life for allowing a daughter of that age to be married. Three thousand invitations had been issued to the ceremony, however, and the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Then came the mob of women who had no invitations mostly. The police formed a line beyond which the women were not supposed to advance, even in their silly frenzy to see the bride and a live British lord. The police pointed their clubs at them and frowned, but of course no policeman would dare to use his club on a "lady," if ladies they were. I should say that if they were they forgot their ladyhood for the time being. A report had gone out that the bride's gown was an old one, so that her father could avoid paying duty on a new one. The women audibly criticised the girl's robes. "That dress doesn't look as though it was cleaned with benzine," said one. Finally this female mob burst all bounds and actually broke open the side door of the church in the midst of the ceremony. Then followed a scramble for which disgraceful is the only word. On the top of pews climbed some of them, upon the seats stood others craning their necks and talking loudly. Outside some members of the female sex climbed upon the fence. After all was over and the church was cleared, shreds of veils and dresses, gloves and broken remnants of feminine apparel were found scattered in profusion. Some had lost their bonnets. The mob of women were not at all of the lower classes, so called. They were well and fashionably dressed. How utterly worthless, how wickedly empty must be the brains of the women who can act like that! They abandoned all the delicacy and dignity of real womanhood, which would stay a thousand miles away from a social occasion to which it had not been invited. The fact that there were found to be so many women of that sort is the discouraging part of the story.

Whatever you undertake, go in to win!

Interesting beyond most recent bits of reading is the sketch of gentlé, noble Lucy Stone, published in The Woman's Journal by her daughter, as she confesses, without Lucy's knowledge. From the time she was a barefoot girl driving home the cows Lucy Stone has been fighting for woman's right to vote, to work at whatever she pleases, to get just as good an education as she wants and to speak in public. Many of these rights are now at least partly conceded, and all the rest we hope this honored lady will lived to see granted. She paid for her own education at Oberlin college by teaching, and at one time by doing housework at 8 cents an hour. All this time she boarded herself on 50 cents a week. Spitballs were fired at her during her speeches by howling mobs. Once the platform was attacked by men with clubs, and again a pane of glass was removed behind her, and a hose pipe of ice water was turned upon her back. The dauntless little woman pulled her shawl around her and continued her speech. It will always be a matter of pride and pleasure to me to remember that a speech by Lucy Stone converted me to woman's rights when I was 14 years old, and I have never wavered from the faith. Are there brave, determined girls like Lucy Stone still? Yes, there are, plenty of them, and that is the best of all.

I wish to commend to women everywhere for careful consideration the following remark of the famous and eccentric old Princess Mathilde, who still lives in Paris: "When with men, I feel that I am with my equals, that we can talk of art, literature, politics or science. But among women how few there are that can converse! Should a woman come into this drawing room now we should be obliged to change the conversation."

The following from Pomeroy's Advance Thought is worth copying and considering: "When you hear a dried up, garrulous, bloodless old woman cautioning her friends against some young, lovely and lovable woman who is pleasant and popular, declaring she is no better than she should be and should not be associated with, you may bet largely that she is disgruntled because she is not on the platform to be admired."

What the great musician, Von Bulow, thinks of matrimony as compared with the artistic career is shown in his advice to a pretty girl who played before him with a view to entering the professional life. She failed to please him. "Go and marry," said Von Bulow. Any girl can marry. Not one in ten thousand can be a great success professionally. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

Order of Events at Present Arranged for the Queen's Birthday Celebration.

Complete Day of Sport on Land and Aquatic Contests for an Afternoon.

The several clubs in charge of the sporting events for the Queen's birthday celebration have so far completed their arrangements that the following draft programme is officially announced:

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Baseball—Maroons, of Seattle, vs. Victorias.

Cricket—Tacomas vs. Albions.

Yacht race, under auspices of International Association.

Trap shooting exhibition by Gun club members.

Field sports, for amateurs only—One mile, half-mile, hurdle race 220 yards, 100 yard dash; gold medal for first and silver medal for second prize in above four events. Race for boys under twelve, and race for girls under twelve, for trophies. Entries for these sports, except for boys' and girls' races, to be made with the secretary, accompanied by declaration of amateur standing, before eight o'clock Monday evening.

Bicycle races, as per card already published.

Lacrosse match, 2:30 p.m.—Westminster vs. Victoria for championship. This match will be at the Caledonia grounds, and all the other events above named will be at Beacon hill.

Athletic exhibition—Victoria Athletic club at Victoria theatre in evening.

Indian war dance at Market hall in evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

The inter-city rifle match takes place on the morning of this day, being the only event outside of the Butterfly parade of the wheelmen at 11:30 and the following regatta programme:

Paddling, for canoes 16 feet and under; A.C.A. rules to govern. Half mile, single blade; one mile tandem, single blade.

Upset race.

Four-oared, senior, best and best boats, for four medals and championship cup.

Four-oared, junior, lapstreaks, for four medals and championship cup.

Four-oared, J.B.A.A. only, lapstreaks, for four cups or medals.

Singles, senior, 20 foot boats or under, for the Crane, McGregor & Boggs championship cup.

Singles, junior, 20-foot boats and under, for cup.

The four-oared races to be straight away, starting at Point Ellice bridge and finishing at Gorge; the singles to be from the Gorge round the island and return.

Indian war canoe races—two events.

Klootchmen's race.

Naval races—four events.

Loggers' race.

Swimming race.

Horse marines and greasy pole.

All entries, except for the last three events and for club boats, must be received by the secretary not later than eight o'clock Friday evening.

Arrangements have been made by the regatta committee whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway will run trains on the 24th in twenty minute trips, commencing at 11:40 a.m. and continuing till 6 p.m.; the round trip tickets will be 25 cents. This will be a good substitute for the usual barge services, which will not be allowed. Lampson street crossing is 900 yards from the Gorge bridge, by a beautiful road.

THE MARKETS.

Summer Fruits and Vegetables Appearing—Anticipated Celebration Activity.

The local markets have not shown any signs of increased activity during the past week. Home garden products are beginning to take a prominent place in all green groceries, but California's produce in this line being in advance, is present in greater variety. By the arrival of the next San Francisco steamer a fresh supply of fruits and vegetables, including tomatoes, cherries, strawberries, etc., will be received.

Grain quotations remain unchanged, but middlings have mounted $3 per ton. There is a good stock of dairy products on hand, and fresh eggs have dropped five cents. Fish of all kinds are selling at the standing prices, the supply being fairly good. The meat market is firm. During the celebration week all retailers expect to do a rushing business, and they have accordingly prepared for it. The retail quotations are appended:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00@40.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	.50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6c
Potatoes, per bag	2.50@3.00
" new, California, per lb	3@ 4
Cabbage, per lb	3 @ 4
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	3@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	03
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25 @ 30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60 @ 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	25
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	30
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	10
Meats—Beef "	10@12
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	12@13
Chickens, per pair	1.00@2.00
Turkey per lb	20
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked) "	8@10
Halibut "	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon "	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@50
Lemons, California, per doz	35@50
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	40@50
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cherries, per lb	20 @ 25
Bananas, per doz	40 @ 50

The schooner Walter L. Rich now has 430 skins and the Mary Taylor 245.