The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY JUNE 20 1898. VOLUME NO 57

GREAT NEWS EXPECTED

General Shafter's Forces Now About Due to Attempt Landing in Cuba.

Marines Believed to Be Now in Position to Dispose of Spanish Assailants.

Battleship Massachusetts Receives Parts for One of Her Big Guns.

Washington, June 16.—In the way of actual events there was little to record to-day. No word came from Sampson at Santiago or from Dewey at Manila. This absence of affirmative news gave rise to no apprehension. The officials are resting secure in the belief that the marines at Guantanamo can easily maintain themselves till the troops arrive, and the worst that can be feared at Manila is not harm to Dewey but to the Spaniards in the city.

The officials of the war department do not care to give out any specific information as to when General Shafter with his troops will land in Cuba, but from certain signs of restlessness exhibited by them, it is evident they would not be surprised to have some very important news within the next twenty-four hours. The naval officials are confident Sampson will have established cable connection within that time so that news of the arrival of the American troopship off Santiago should not be longer delayed than the time required for a despatch boat to make the run of forty miles eastward along the coast to the shores of Guantanamo Harbor where the cable will be working under the protection of Colonel Huntington's marines.

The navy department has sent to the battleship Massachusetts a complete new breech for one of the big 13-inch guns of that ship. This was due to a report reaching the department about a week ago that the breech of one of the guns was out of order. The new mechanism will be delivered in a day or two and can be readily substituted for the old breech. The condition of this 13-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago de Cuba and that two of the big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered mechanism referred to.

SPANISH BASE OF SUPPLIES.

Jamaica Used for Transporting Supplies Intended for Military Forces.

New York, June 16.—A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to the Evening Telegram says: "A heavy cargo of food supplies has been landed here by the steamer Casteldin from New York. The cargo bears similar marks to that of the cargo of the City of Kingston, which has been transferred to the Purisma Conception. The cargo on the Casteldin was shipped by the same people, Llera and Roca, of New York, who furnished the cargo for the City of Kingston. The Purisma Conception will sail to-morrow. She has obtained an English captain, Alexander Rennie, who will take command. Her bill of sale is registered to Capt. Wm. Hunter, of Montego Bay, the pilot who brought the ship around. The Purisma's officers say that a Spanish naval officer was aboard the Twickenham but had landed at some port before her capture.

Strong protests have been made by Mr. Dent, the American consul, against Jamaica being made the base for the shipment of provisions and supplies to the Spanish troops in Cuba. Many Spanish ships which have called recently have been allowed to change to British register and to take on cargo for Cuban ports. These, in many instances, have been landed at Batabano and sent by railway to Manzanillo, consigned to private persons, but later sold to the Spanish commissariat.

The British cruiser Talbot sailed today for Nassau. She will go again to Havana to take off refugees at the request of Mr. Gollan, the British consul.

SPAIN'S CASE DESPERATE.

Official Intimation That Manila is Lost —Revolution to Follow Further Disaster.

Madrid, June 16.—The Bank of Spain has agreed to place 28,000,000 pesetas at the disposal of the treasury for war purposes.

A despatch received here from the commander of the Viscayas Islands and Mendago, the latter, the second largest island of the Philippines, under date June 11, says that an envoy sent to Iloilo, Island of Panay, with instructions to endeavor to communicate with Governor-General Augusti, failed in his mission. The messenger found that the telegraph lines in the island of Luzon (of which Manila is the capital) had been cut by the insurgents and that the native militia were deserting by wholesale. The Vicayas Islands and the Island of Mendago, however, were quiet.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says that recently nothing has occurred at that place.

Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the cabinet council to-day, said that the two provinces of Luzon were still loyal to the Spanish government, but that the situation in Manila was of the most serious character.

New York, June 16.—A despatch to the World from Tangiers, Morocco, says: The Spanish squadron under command of Admiral Camara has not sailed from Cadiz yet, the vessels belonging to the squadron were anchored there to-day.

A despatch to the World from Madrid, Spain, says: "The situation is daily becoming more critical for the government. The ambassadors of Austria, Russia and Germany have been authorized to protect the Queen and royal family in case of need as far as diplomacy can do so. The government has increased the police and military precautions, but dares not take measures of repression as long as the cortes is in session. Hence the desire of Sagasta, Silvela, Campos and even Romero Robledo, to close the debates. Sagasta is holding on the premiership from sheer loyalty and dogged resignation to fate. This leaves the Queen Regent one more card to play. When the apprehended reverses at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico take place it is expected that, if the dread revolutionary movement is not too violent, the Queen Regent will call upon Senor Silvela and the Conservative generals to save the throne and make peace. The diplomatic corps regards the situation as grave, and no member thereof has asked for the usual summer leave. None will leave the capital if the Queen remains, as it seems likely she will."

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Marked Recovery from Recent Dulness and Bulls in the Ascendant.

New York, June 16.—There was a small bear panic to-day which caused an upward rush of prices in the first hour such as has not been on the stock exchange for days. Blocks of 1,000 shares and upwards of leading stocks were snapped up with avidity. The prominent specialties and the grangers had the most conspicuous advances, but the strength was quite well distributed in the lists and gains in the railroads were nearly uniform. After the opening rush the market fell into dulness and drifted rather aimlessly below the highest point, but without falling to the opening level. The hardness of the market discouraged all professional attempts to depress prices and the buoyancy of a few individual stocks stimulated a rise to the highest of the day. The latter transactions were very limited in volume and the closing was almost inanimate but very firm at the top.

The Evening Post's London cable says: "The stock markets were quiet and firm to-day. Americans were good on New York prices but closed under the best. Business here is restricted by the Ascot races. Brazils were good on the funding scheme. The banks of Bombay and Bengal have each reduced their discount rates. It is believed that the money market in India is being prepared for an issue soon of a new rupee loan. Details of the gold movement for the week show the sale of £768,000 in Japanese coin, the export of £113,000 to South America, the receipt of £228,000 from Australia, of £15,000 from France, of £35,000 from Italy, £5,000 from South Africa, and the purchase of £70,000 in bar gold. The Paris bourse was steady and the British market quiet. A rise in money rates in Berlin restricts business. The tightness is partly due to the gradual issue of the new Russian loans. A Dutch three per cent. loan for 55,000,000 florins has been offered for tender, and I learn that Messrs. Speyer Bros., and Messrs. Teixeira de Matto Bros., have secured it at a small fraction over 95. It will be issued here and at Amsterdam. The local discount market was firm at 1½. The supply of American bills offered to arrive is increasing. Rates on bills to arrive during July are quoted at 1⅝ per cent."

Closing prices: Am. Tob. 114, Sugar 124¼, Spirits 14¼, do pref. 37¼, Atch. 13, do. pr. 32¾, B. and O. 20⅝, Bay State Gas 3¾, Can. Sou. 51, C.B. and Q. 104¼, Chicago Gas 99⅝, C. and N.W. 125¾, C.C.C. and I. 106⅝, C.M. and St. P. 99⅝, Con. Gas 109, C.C.C. and St. L. 43⅞, D. and R.G. pref. 51½, J.C. 94, Lake Shore 105½, L. and N. 52½, Man. Elev. 105¼, Mo. Pac. 35, Nor. Amn. 46½, N.P. 23⅝, do pref. 86⅝, N.Y.C. and H. 115⅝, N.Y.L.E. and W. 36, N.Y.O. and W. 15, Pac. Mail 29, Phil. 19¼, Pullman 188, Southern Ry. 8⅝, do. pref. 29⅛, T.C. and I. 23⅝, Tex. Pac. 11⅝, U.S. Leather 7¼, U.S. Rubber 21¾, do. pref. 82½, U.P. 23⅛, do. pref. 58⅞, Met. 160¾.

C.P.R. in London 87½. Com. Cable in Montreal 179½ to 180¼.

Money on call steady at 1¼ to 1½; prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange firmer at 14.85¼ to 4.85½ for demand and at $4.83¾ to $4.84 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.85 to $4.85¼, and $4.86½ to $4.87. Commercial bills $4.82¾.

Silver certificates 58 to 58⅝c, bar silver 58⅛c. Mexican dollars 45¼c. Government bonds irregular.

Copper dull; brokers $11.37½; exchange $11.75 to $12. Lead strong; brokers $3.70; exchange $3.95. Tin firmer, straits $12.20 to $12.25; plates quiet.

Pig iron dull; Southern $9.75 to $11.25; Northern $10 to $11.50.

Wheat closed: July 85⅝c, Sept. 75¾c.

Chicago, June 16.—Wheat closed: June 86c, July 79 to 79¼c, Sept. 70⅝ to 70¾c, Dec. 71⅝c. Dec. 71⅝c. Corn—June 32½c, July 33⅝c, Sept. 34c. Oats—July 24c, Sept. 21½c. Pork—July 9.27½, Sept. $9.90. Ribs —July $5.50, Sept. $5.60.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Henry Irving as a Cambridge Lecturer—France in Egypt—Hobson May Be Exchanged.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred by Cambridge University upon Sir Henry Irving, who delivered his inaugural address as lecturer at Cambridge, in which office he becomes the successor of John Ruskin, Arnold, Huxley and other eminent men of letters. Irving's subject was the "Theatre in Relation to the State." He argued that the theatre being a means of spreading knowledge deserved encouragement by the state and municipalities.

The Paris Temps points out that the Spanish newspapers, which only yesterday talked of the solidarity of the Latin races and appealed for help to France, to-day declares that every sacrifice should be made to procure the aid of the driebund, and says: "We wish to draw the attention of the blatant and simple minded advocates of the Latin race and a Franco-Spanish alliance to this changed mood of the Spaniards."

Weng Tung Ho, a member of the Chinese council of state and the foreign office, has been dismissed from cabinet office and is succeeded by Wang Wen Chao, the viceroy of Chikli. The dismissal of Weng Tung Ho, in conjunction with other events, is looked upon as indicating the adoption of a more progressive policy upon the part of China.

The new Italian ministry met yesterday. The Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, made a statement outlining the government's programme and submitting a number of bills including stringent measures to regulate political societies.

The games adjourned from previous rounds were finished at the chess tourney in Vienna yesterday, the result being as follows: Blackburn and Tschigorin drew; Schiffer beat Showalter; Steinitz lost to Walbrodt; and Maroczy vanquished Burn. These games complete the eleventh round.

The Spanish government has authorized Governor Blanco to entertain a proposal for an exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners taken when the American collier Merrimac was sunk off the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish trans-Atlantic liner San Augustine has arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz for the purpose of shipping 1,800 tons of coal. She has been detained by the British authorities pending a guarantee that the coal is intended for purely commerical purposes.

MR. BARTLEY REQUISITIONED.

Young Men of Vancouver Tender Him Nomination as an Independent.

Vancouver, June 16.—(Special.)—At the young men's convention to-night Mr. Geo. Bartley was asked to stand as an independent candidate at the coming election. He asked till Monday to finally decide.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Citizens Put Up Strong Ticket Against the Bostock Money Influence in Vancouver.

The Laurada's Adventure With the Water Pipes—More Money for the Drill Hall.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 16.—The citizens' ticket is, viewed in its personal aspect, a strong one, and as it has succeeded apparently in detaching from the fusion party a large number of former supporters, the chances of success of its candidates would seem to be good. Mayor Garden is a tower of strength, as a model chief magistrate of the city, and is generally popular in and about Vancouver. Dr. Carroll has a host of friends profesionally and otherwise, and Mr. Bowser is what Rudyard Kipling would call a "first-class fighting man" with a big following of his own. Ex-Alderman McDonald represents the labor element as he has been a working engineer at the electric railway offices, and his connection with the ticket strengthens it in another way, he being an independent in Dominion politics, although at the last election he supported Mr. Maxwell, M.P., in his candidature for the city.

The News-Advertiser states that Dr. Carroll telephoned to its news editor some time after the convention to the effect that he would not stand as one of the "citizens' ticket." Your representative has, however, Dr. Carroll's distinct assurance, that he sent no such message, but means instead to stand and do his level best to win. Somebody evidently hoaxed the News-Advertiser people.

There is great indignation on the part of many Vancouver electors in regard to the placing of Mr. Martin's name on the opposition fusion ticket. They regard him simply as a nominee of Mr. Bostock's clique, which they accuse of a deliberate attempt to dictate politics to the British Columbians for the glorification of the recently arrived capitalist at the head of the Province combine.

Mr. D. G. Macdonell, who was till lately regarded as an oppositionist, last night declared his intention of suporting the citizens' ticket and there is a rumor also in the city, that Mr. Maxwell, M.P., is by no means unfriendly to some of its members.

The breakage of two of the Vancouver water works service pipes by thes tranding of the steamer Laurada in the Narrows will, it is thought, not cause serious inconvenience to the people of Vancouver, as there is a good reserve supply of water stored in Stanley Park reservoir, and one pipe crossing the Narrows is still available.

The Laurada was safely got off last evening at high tide, practically uninjured, her officers thus escaping service of the libel in an admiralty action for damages which the city intends to institute.

Mr. Maxwell, M.P., states that he has a letter from the Hon. Mr. Tarte, from which he infers that the Dominion government will next session increase the Vancouver drill hall vote from $20,000 to $40,000. He cannot, however, yet speak with absolute certainty on the point, but hopes that his inference is correct.

G. C. Brownley, fifth engineer of the steamer Empress of Japan, has been appointed chief engineer of the steamer Charmer.

The police do not believe the foul play story in connection with the death of Norris, the Athenian's trimmer, whose body was found in the new C. P. R. station excavation. The adjourned inquest over the remains will be resumed next Friday.

QUEER JAPANESE TREES.

Trained in Fantastic Shapes by Gardeners Long Since Dead.

A large collection of arboreal plants trained in the artistic and curious style of the Japanese are on view at the American art galleries. Some of these dwarfed plants have been seen here before, but never in such variety and numbers as at present. They wer all importd from Japan by Kusiki & Aria, of Tokio, and most of them have been for two years in the nurseries at Atlantic City. Some of them are quite remarkable exhibitions of the Japanese skill in horticulture, and the fact that they are all in miniature adds greatly to their attractiveness. Some of the pieces were prepared by the best known gardeners in Japan.

The dwarfed cedars, or Chabo-Hiba, will attract most attention, not only because they are most numerous, but also because they are remarkably fine speciments. These diminutive trees, as perfect in every detail of form and color as a large and fully developed tree, vary in age from 115 years to twice that time, and some of them are the work of men long dead. One specimen from the garden of the Count Okuma was trained by a famous gardener of Tokio, who died during the last century. Another dwarf cedar, possibly the most valuable in the collection, also from the garden of Count Okuma, is now 215 years old, although it is only three and a half feet high. It was the particular pride of Zaru-Cho, a Tokio master of tree-training. Many of these cedars have been for a half a century in the same pot, and others have been planted thrice as long. All of these are in porcelain pots of one make.

There are numerous interesting specimens from the highly artificial larches trained into the form of cranes standing on one foot, turtles and ships, down to the minute plants growing in the porcelain pots that may have held them for 10 or 15 years, although they are not more than two or three inches high. These contain different plants dwarfed by the process which is the secret of the Japanese. More curious than any of the other exhibits are the attempts to reproduce bits of landscape. One of these, not more than eight inches long by four broad, shows a well-known promontory in Japan, with its teahouse and a tree which is a maple, is not more than six inches high.

What the catalogue calls the most attractive piece of the collection is a Yonosome over 50 years old. It is growing on the root of a fern tree that has been cut into a square, and on its trunk is a tiny tree 15 years old. The quaint exhibits, which have never before been seen here to such advantage, are well worth a visit for their own sake.

THURSDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 6.

At Chicago—Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 1.

At New York—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

At Boston—Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

THE ATLANTIC PATROL.

Precautions Ensuring Against Surprise of Coast Cities by Enemy's Warships.

Forty Swift Auxiliaries on the Lookout, Besides Four Warships as Outer Pickets.

Washington, June 16.—The navy department has now completed its arrangement of the Atlantic and Gulf coast patrol. Stretching from Eastport, Maine, around to New Orleans there are no less than forty auxiliary naval craft, including swift yachts, reconstructed single turret monitors of the civil war, tug boats, ferry boats and not a few large and well armed merchantmen. These forty ships are disposed at the several large coast and gulf cities, while a hundred miles or more eastward an outer picket line is maintained by four of the larger and more effective warships of the San Francisco class. One of these outer pickets is maintained as far north as Nova Scotia and the southerly picket is off the eastern coast of Northern Georgia. The largest number of defence vessels are at New York city.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

It Will Determine the Promotion to Reward His Feat With the Merrimac.

Washington, June 16.—The President has not yet decided what measure of reward shall be meted out to Hobson for his brave achievement. The men he led have been taken care of. Secretary Long attended to that himself because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition. Hobson is to be advanced. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had about decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Linnard, when a doubt arose as to whether the young man would not prefer a transfer to the line. His relatives were consulted, among them his uncle, Representative Pearson of North Carolina, and it was decided to allow Hobson to make his choice as between the line and staff. Steps have accordingly been taken to acquaint him with the department's purpose, and ask his pleasure in the matter.

MORE FORTS DESTROYED.

United States Cruisers Put in Excellent Gun Practice Off Guantanamo.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday, June 15.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 15.)—The brick fort and earthworks to the city of Guantanamo were demolished to-day by a bombardment. The Marblehead and Suwanee opened fire at 2 p.m. The bombardment lasted an hour and thirty minutes. The Texas steamed slowly up the channel, followed closely by the Marblehead, leading to the fortification. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead then stood off to the east side of the channel and opened fire with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw some 12-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing brick and mortar thirty feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood farther in to shell the earthworks of the barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air. When the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots. They did no damage, and the ships stood out into the harbor. The Spaniards in the bushes opened fire on the launch Watch, which replied vigorously, and the Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

ECCENTRIC BRITISHERS.

Private Citizens Write Sympathetic Messages to the Rulers of America.

Washington, June 16.—Evidence of English sympathy with the United States in the war is being manifested to the government in many ways. One of the most pleasing tributes of friendship has come to the treasury department through Speaker Reed. He sent a letter addressed to him in his official capacity, signed by W. Hume Elliott, of Ramsbottom, Manchester, England. The letter was addressed: "To the President of the United States, house of representatives," and with it was an order for 10s. 6d. In the letter Mr. Elliott said: "Will you kindly accept half a guinea as a very small token of regard for the United States and its present high and righteous enterprise. It may furnish a cup of cold water to some member of your army or navy bravely contending in the interest of humanity and justice. May God bless, protect and prosper the United States and may He hear and answer the prayers of venerabl and honored chaplain of your house, and may God bless the Queen."

Mr. J. Melaine, secretary of the treasury of the United States, sent Mr. Elliott a certificate of deposit of the money and a letter of thanks. In conclusion the letter the assistant treasurer said: "Be pleased to accept the assurance that your generous expression of sympathy are received with the feelings they naturally inspire, coming as they do from the near though foreign kin of a great part of the population of this country."

Gloucester, Mass, June 16.—The following telegram referring to the killing and mutilation of two American marines at Guantanamo bay in the attack made by the Spanish on the American camp Saturday night last, was received by Mayor Davis to-day:

"Gloucester, England, June 16.—To the Worshipful Mayor of Gloucester, Mass.: Please accept sympathy of a private citizen over the death and reported mutilation of your fellow townsmen. Hope it is not true. (Signed) Cullis Branwood."

The following answer was sent: "Mr. Cullis Branwood, Gloucester, England: Appreciate sympathy. Report of mutilation true. Signed) Frank E. Davis, Mayor."

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

IMMIGRANTS WITH SMALLPOX.

Three Cases Found in a Train Load at Winnipeg—The Measles Also.

Winnipeg, June 16.—The first two trains of immigrants from the steamer Pisa via Halifax arrived in the city last night. Dr. Anglis, representing the city health department, and Dr. Corbett, representing the Dominion government, met the immigrants at Rat Portage. They ascertained that there was one case of small pox, two cases of a mild form, and twenty cases of measles on board. This information was wired Commissioner McCreary and the Mayor and the passengers were permitted to go through the city on the understanding that they would be taken care of by the Dominion government. The train passed through the city with all carriages locked. No one was allowed to communicate with them and they were taken to quarantine about two miles from the city on the Stonewall branch. The cases of smallpox, which are of mild form, will be taken to the city pest house and all the other passengers will be detained under a rigid quarantine until all danger is over. Citizens have no apprehension of any danger as all proper precautions have been taken to prevent any spread of disease.

BUSH FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Little Party of United States Marines Find It Difficult to Follow the Enemy.

On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, Guanatamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14 (noon), via Kingston, June 16.—The landing of this small detachment of marines—mostly raw men—in the enemy's country has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and possibly also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spaniards to be daring bush fighters and proven that every American camp must be compactly built, as well as protected, to resist night attacks, as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and shown that, given free rein, the repeating rifles of 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition in killing shadows in a single night, and not think even then that they have done much shooting. Though 16 dead Spaniards were found by Lieut. Neville's men in regular uniforms, most of these, seen in daylight attacks, wore scarcely anything except big plantation leaves round the forehead in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied with branches round the waists and reaching shoulder high and moving cautiously, could even cross open ground without being detected, though some were caught in the game. Another trick was making a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, making it almost impossible to detect them, where the stunted palm everywhere rises out of the chapparal. The Cuban auxiliaries were most successful in pointing out these tricks. There are 60 of these men now in camp, mostly negroes. The Cuban officers are hawk-eyed woodsmen, equalling the Spaniards in every device of bush craft. The American marines speak enthusiastically of their bearing. At night, in skirmish line, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the bush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

ROBERT INGERSOLL ON CUBA.

Spain's Barbarous Cruetly Is Pictured in Words.

"Liberty is my religion, and by liberty I mean when every man enjoys himself, but not at the expense of another. What light is to the eyes, what air is to the lungs, what love is to the thought, liberty is to the soul of man. It is the seed and soil the light and air, the dew and the rain of progress, love and joy. Whoever is not willing to give to every other human being whatever right he claims for himself, I care not what his position, his power, his culture, his wealth, he is simply a savage."

In these words Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll introduced himself and his topic to the great audience which filled every available space in McVicker's theatre, Chicago, to hear him speak on "Liberty."

With him the transition was easy from liberty as a text to the war now being waged by the United States against Spain, which he declared was the only war ever waged for humanity's sake alone. Every point—and there were many—was greeted with applause which sometimes rose to the dignity of a storm of acclaim. The audience was typical of the thought and force of the community.

"There is one thing of which I am proud," Colonel Ingersoll went on, "and that is our fathers solved in the new world the problem of equality. I am glad our fathers were great and brave enough to say 'No' to taxation without representation. I am glad that they were brave enough to say that every man should have his right in making the laws of the land he is bound to obey, and that they threw down the gauntlet to one of the mightiest nations then upon the globe.

"Something like that has happened in the world in our time. Do you know there is a little island out in the Atlantic that touches our shores, an island that has about 2,000,000 of people, an island with a climate like the bridal of the earth, an island with a soil recklessly rich? When that island was discovered it was inhabited by the gentlest race of people then living in the world, but when the discoverers endeavered to make slaves of these people, and—although they were kind and loving and gentle—they refused to be slaves, they were hunted by dogs, scarred and mutilated and murdered, annihilated.

"Do you know that from that time to this that same power has robbed every individual of that beautiful island? And do you know a little while ago they lifted the banner of revolt and for three years they fought as valiantly as human beings every fought?

"Oppressed, assassinated, starved, Cuba fell upon her knees and stretched her thinly transparent hands toward this great republic and implored aid and succor. We looked. We saw her eyes filled with tears, her shrunk frame, her pallid babes, her dying and her unburied dead, and mercy moved to redress wrong became as stern, as unpitying as justice, and the great republic drew the sword of war and said to Spain: 'Take your bloody hand from the throat of the helpless. Sheathe your dagger of assassination. Your flag shall no longer pollute the free air of the western world.'"

Cyclists in rural France are well catered for in delightful little countrified cafes, with open-air table often set in an arbor of evergreens. A franc and a half or two will get you a perfection of an omelette, a plate of stewed wild rabbit, soft cheese, wine and black coffee, and for an extra four sous or so the waitress, if the wheelman is ungallant enough to let her do it, will inflate his tires, the merest "marchand de vins" being nowadays the proud possessor of a standard pump.—The Caterer.

An organist says that a cow mooes in a perfect fifth octave, or tenth; a dog barks in a fifth or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave, and a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

REPRISAL ON CANADA.

Dominion Excluded From Favored Nation Treatment Accorded Other British Possessions.

Germany Shows Her Displeasure But the Exclusion Will Scarcely Affect Canada.

Outsider's Application for British Columbia Judgeship to Be Met With Refusal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 16.—A Berlin despatch says it is officially announced that from July 31 next Great Britain and her colonies with the exception of Canada will receive from Germany the benefit of the most favored nation treatment. The exclusion of Canada from these benefits is regarded as a reprisal for Canada's act which brought about the denouncement by Great Britain of the commercial treaties with Germany and Gelgium.

Regarding the notice of reprisal upon Canada Sir Richard Cartwright says the move was not unexpected, and Canada could not complain as she need not have expected favored nation treatment from those to whom she did not give it. In regard to Germany's trade with Canada it was decidedly one-sided and we would not suffer much. We bought at least six times as much from Germany as she did from us, possibly a great deal more than that. Direct imports from Germany into Canada in 1897 were $6,491,000 and in addition there must have been a good deal imported from Germany through England. On the other hand, Canadian exports to Germany were only $1,045,000. Canada therefore would be very little affected by Germany's action.

The date has not yet been fixed for the conference in Quebec.

It is stated that Mr. E. P. Davies, of Vancouver, will probably get the position of chief justice of British Columbia for which D. C. Fraser, M.P., was an aspirant.

Mr. Blair denies the truth of the report that Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, is to supercede Mr. Harris on the Intercolonial railway. General Manager Pottinger denies the rumor that he is to succeed Collingwood Schreiber as deputy minister of railways.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Baptist Convention at Winnipeg—Rocky Mountain Locusts—Sir Adolphe Chapleau's Funeral.

At Wolseley, Man., as a young lad named Dureault was returning from school on a broncho the animal became frightened by some boys and ran away. The tethering rope was round the lad's neck and choked him to death.

It is reported that Rocky Mountain locusts have made their appearance in small numbers in Northwestern Manitoba. The insects are doing great damage in the Dakotas and it is feared the plague will be in Manitoba next year. The state entomologist of Minnesota has issued warnings to farmers to adopt every means of destroying the eggs that will be deposited this year by plowing their land deep, fire, etc.

The Templar newspaper of Hamilton, the organ of the prohibition party, has been sold to the publishers of the Verse, of New York, the leading temperance paper of the Eastern States, and will be run as the Canadian edition of the Verse.

A writ has been issued at Woodstock by the estate of the late Arch. McDonald, claiming $10,000 damages, against the Grand Trunk railway. McDonald was killed at Woodstock station.

The funeral of Sir Adolphe Chapleau took place from Laval university, Montreal, yesterday morning and was one of the largest ever held in that city. The pall-bearers were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier Marchand, Chief Justice Lacoste, Judge Wurtele, Judge Loranger, Hon. Mr. Nantel, Mr. Masson and Sir Wm. Hingston.

At the Baptist convention at Winnipeg yesterday it was decided to establish a Baptist college in Manitoba. Pastor McEwen, of New Westminster, B.C., was introduced and received with applause. Conveying the greeting of the brethren and sisters on the Pacific Coast he proceeded to say that a convention had been organized there last July, the work having previously been in connection with Western Washington. Pastor Grant urged that closer union should be sought by British Columbia with Manitoba and the Northwest.

In an interview with the Paris correspondint of the Daily Mail, M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, said the settlement of the Niger dispute cleared all serious questions between France and England, except that of Egypt.

The papal nuncio has had a long conference to-day with Senor Romero Girona, the Spanish minister of the colonies, which fact is much commented upon.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

British Columbia Overture Respecting Home Mission Management Dealt With.

Montreal, June 16. — (Special)—The Presbyterian general assembly to-day lunched aboard the SS. Parisian at the invitation of the Allans. The committee to which had been referred the overture from the Synod of British Columbia regarding the appointment of a synodical home mission committee, etc., recommended that it would be an advantage to have one committee in charge of home mission work East and West, but did not approve of any other change in connection with committee organization. The overture, it was recommended, should be remitted to presbyteries and synods.

Mr. Gladstone was once five feet eleven in height, but with the weight of years his frame had shrunk, and when he was Prime Minister the last time he was only five feet nine. The smallness of the coffin at Westminister Hall struck everybody.