The Weekly Colonist.

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HOME RULE.

Agrarianism in Ireland—Discussion on Control of the Irish Constabulary.

Mr. Balfour's Opinions—Powers of the Irish Parliament to be Restrained.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, addressed a series of questions to the Government, with the view of obtaining definite information as to whether the Foreign office had authorized Sir Gerald Portal to proclaim a British protectorate in Uganda.

Sir Edward Grey, under secretary to the Foreign office, persisted, in his reply to Mr. Labouchere, in referring him to the published instructions given to Sir Gerald Portal when he went on his mission.

In response to inquiries as to the relations between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance, Sir Edward Gray stated that no pledge unknown to parliament had been given to any power that was a member of the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Arnold-Foster, Liberal-Unionist, M. P. for West Belfast, made a motion to adjourn in order to obtain opportunity for a debate on the growth of crime in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, Ireland, and the alleged failure of the Irish executive to check the increase of outlawry. Mr. Arnold-Foster accused Chief Secretary Morley of being apathetic towards the increase of crime in Ireland, and pointed out that since Mr. Morley had taken office there had been seventeen cases of outrage by moonlighters in the County of Limerick as against only one during the preceding twelve months.

Chief Secretary Morley in reply, admitted the increase of crime in Limerick, but contested the accuracy of Mr. Arnold-Foster's figures. Since April, he said, there had not been a single moonlight outrage.

The division on Mr. Arnold Foster's motion to adjourn resulted in its defeat by a vote of 241 to 203.

The House then went into committee on the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone accepted the proposed amendment that the right to interfere in hostilities between foreign countries be excepted from the powers of the Irish Legislature.

Mr. George Wyndham, Conservative, for Dover, proposed to exclude from the control of the Irish authorities all the Irish police except the local forces under local officials.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke at length in support of Mr. Wyndham's amendment. Clause 3, he said, was supposed to provide that the Irish Legislature should not have power to make laws concerning the military or naval forces or the defence of the realm, unless some such check as that suggested by the member for Devon were adopted. However, half the provisions of the bill must remain as worthless as the paper it was printed on. What value could the members possibly attach to the clause enacting that the new Irish legislature should have nothing to do with the military forces if at the same time the Irish Government should be permitted to control an armed and drilled force of constabulary 12,000 strong, while in the clause in question lay the right of the Irish Legislature to increase the strength of the constabulary? Unless the amendments were adopted there would be nothing to prevent the Irish Government from forming an army of its own under the pretence of reorganizing or developing this constabulary. The Central Police force was undoubtedly well adapted to present needs; but under the new Irish Government it would probably be used as a means to a far different end. One might prophesy with reasonable certainty that it would be made an instrument to accomplish the oppression of Ulster. A few months' training, moreover, would turn the constabulary into a formidable military force, such as the Irish Government ought not control. To allow this was pure lunacy. By sanctioning a clause under which such things were possible, Parliament would virtually grant to Ireland the disposition of a semi-military organization, which, in the critical days of the Imperial Government, might push Great Britain to severe straits. (Prolonged Unionist cheers.) It was true the Prime Minister regarded it as little less than personal to show any mistrust of the Nationalists; but, even so, Parliament must look forward to the effects of this bill, not only upon the Nationalists this year and next, but also upon those who would lead the Irish in from ten to fifteen years. They ought not to shut their eyes to the possibilities of the future, nor create a danger which it might strain the resources of the Imperial Government to meet.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Mr. Balfour, reminded the members that the bill did not place the Irish police under the control of the authorities in Dublin. In fact, he said, it expressly stipulated that such should not be the case.

Mr. Balfour—Nothing in the bill prevents the formation of a new constabulary.

Mr. Morley—It would be in direct contravention of the bill if the Irish Legislature should make laws to organize a force on anything like a military footing. (Hear, hear.)

Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet) insisted that the safeguards provided by the bill against misuse of the constabulary were quite inadequate. There was not a line in the bill, he said, to prevent the centralization of the constabulary and its transformation into a military force, under the command of the Government in Dublin.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist for Bury, said that an armed force might exist in Ireland and yet not be the military force forbidden under the bill. If the Government were really as desirous as they professed to be to prevent the Irish Legislature from forming such a force, why would they not agree to the amendment

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied that no semi-military force under the name of police could be legally constituted in Ireland, under the Bill; nevertheless, if the prohibitions already proposed appeared to be insufficient, he was willing to insert in the Bill words to meet the case beyond all doubt. (Hear, hear).

After this delay Mr. Wyndham, in accordance with Mr. Balfour's advice, withdrew his amendment.

Somewhat later, Mr. Morley accepted for the Government an amendment exempting from the control of the Irish Government forts, magazines, arsenals, naval dockyards and other similar means for the defense of the realm.

LONDON, June 2.—In the debate in the House of Commons on an amendment offered by Mr. E. W. Byrne, Conservative M.P., for Southwest Essex, the Irish members showed for the first time that they thought the Government was conceding too much without consulting them. Mr. Byrne's amendment was intended to prevent the Irish Legislature from enacting laws in respect to the use of arms by armed associations for drilling purposes.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said that to permit such use would be tantamount to permitting the formation of armed forces which might be improperly employed.

Chief Secretary Morley said that the Government would accept an amendment debarring the Irish Legislature from permitting the use of arms for military purposes.

Thomas Sexton, Nationalist for North Kerry, spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment and expressed the opinion that, in regard to such an amendment, as also the amendment of the previous evening forbidding the organization of a national constabulary, under Irish authority, representative Irish opinion ought to be allowed so speak before the Government replied.

The Byrne amendment was rejected by a vote of 283 to 245.

Colonel Lockwood, Conservative for West Essex, moved that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing in the same, or purchasing arms and explosives.

The amendment was rejected, after a short debate, by a vote of 294 to 254.

William Broderick, Conservative for the Guildford division of Surrey, proposed that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing with the powers and privileges of the armed forces stationed in Ireland.

His motion evoked a spirited protest from Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer.

The intention of the Opposition, Sir William said, apparently was to treat the future Legislature of Ireland as a monster of folly and crime. Such a presumption was without excuse and would be quite unworthy of Parliament. The Dublin Legislature would be no more likely to interfere with the army in the exercise of its duties than to promote the manufacture of dynamite. The amendment in question could not be contemplated in justice to the Irish people.

The amendment was defeated on division by 299 to 249.

Before the consideration of the Home Rule bill was begun to-day Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in reply to a question, said that after the importation of Canadian cattle was prohibited 5,119 head were killed, of this number but one was suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia.

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, June 1.—In the argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day, Sir Richard Webster analysed the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and compared it with the treaty between the United States and Russia in 1824. Sir Richard argued that the words in article 1, of the Russo-American treaty, "any part of the Pacific ocean," included Behring Sea, and he contended that Mr. Carter, of counsel for the United States, had been sadly mistaken in believing that Mr. Blaine had established that the Russian claim to exceptional jurisdiction over all of Behring Sea included within the 100 mile limits, had never been abandoned, but had been recognized by Great Britain.

Continuing his argument, Sir Richard asserted that Russia never exercised exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea outside of territorial limits, and never exercised exclusive control over fisheries in Behring Sea. He went on to argue that no seal hunting at Pribyloff Islands could confer exclusive rights on the high seas. Great Britain, he said, had never acknowledged that Russia possessed exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea, and Russia did not cede Behring Sea to the United States. If Russia had ceded Behring Sea, the cession would not bind other nations, nor justify the pretension of the United States to make Behring Sea a *mare clausum*.

FRISCO'S WORLD'S FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Only ex-Mayor Pond, who is president of the Chamber of Commerce, appeared at the Mayor's office, at 11 o'clock to-day, in response to a call sent out by Mayor Ellert for a meeting to discuss the proposition to hold a commercial world's fair in Golden Gate Park, in December next. Mr. Pond expressed grave doubts of the feasibility of the scheme. Mr. Watkins, of the Board of Trade, and President Barry Baldwin, of the Traffic Association, telephoned their inability to attend. Mr. Newman, of the Produce Exchange, who appeared later, said he thought the city should be thoroughly canvassed before anything were decided. Altogether the tone of the responses to the call was anything but encouraging, but the Mayor decided to give the project another trial. He accordingly set next Monday, at 3 p.m., as the time for conference with the same gentlemen upon the same subject.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 2.—(Special.)—To-day being the 27th anniversary of the Fenian invasion, the survivors of the Canadian volunteers who saw service at that time assembled to-day and marched in procession to Queen's Park and there, after services appropriate to the occasion had been held, they decorated with flowers the monument erected in memory of their comrades who fell twenty-seven years ago at Ridgeway.

There is a movement on foot to form an organization to be called the Ontario Mining Association. The object of the organization is to promote and develop the mining industries of the province.

George Cook, late sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery, who came to Canada with the English troops at the time of the Trent affair, died from injuries received from falling down stairs at his house.

CAPITAL NOTES

Official Manifestations of Sublime U. S. Cheek—Proposed Prosecution of Druggists.

Postal Rates With Newfoundland—International Fishery Inquiry—Destruction of Sockeyes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 1.—It is understood that the Inland Revenue Department has decided to invoke the law against certain druggists who have been selling tinctures deficient in alcoholic strength. The practice is a most reprehensible one, and is calculated to do great harm, as medicines calling for these tinctures may not be up to the quality and strength intended by the prescribing physician and contain less than the actual medical substances they ought to possess. An analysis of the samples obtained in different cities shows that dishonest druggists have not scrupled to defraud the public by palming off an inferior article as the genuine one.

On the first of next month the domestic postal rate of Canada will be applied to Newfoundland and vice versa. Under the new arrangements the postage on letters will be three cents instead of five. Newspapers will be transmitted free.

Commander Wakeham left for New York to-day to resume the international fishing inquiry.

The funeral of the two little Macdonald children, killed by a trolley on Tuesday, took place to-day. Hundreds of people attended.

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme court, is dangerously ill.

The Smithsonian Institute experts report that the small fish caught by the Indians along the Fraser river are young sock-eye. The Department will take steps to prevent the practice, which if continued will tend to the depletion of the salmon fishery.

Considerable indignation is felt here at the action of the Michigan Board of Health, in sending two agents to the Grosse Isle quarantine and sub stations and interfering with Canadian work. They have, moreover, had the impudence to demand from the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways salaries of $100 a month, which the companies hardly dare refuse.

OTTAWA, June 2.—There is bad news for the cattle exporters to-day. The High Commissioner cables that an animal ex-steamship Lake Winnipeg, was landed at Liverpool with symptoms of pulmonary trouble. The Imperial veterinary surgeons decided to make a microscopical examination of the lungs.

Nanaimo Infantry Co.: To be captain, Lieut. Emil A. Praeger, vice McGregor, resigned.

Alaska Boundary Commissioner King arrived here to-day. He returns to Alaska in August. During the next few weeks he will be engaged running the boundary to Passamaquody bay.

Another change has taken place in the Risley team. Bishop of Halifax has resigned on account of illness in his family. Dover, of Truro, takes his place.

Two new superintendents and two inspectors of the Mounted police are gazetted.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 1.—The Great Derby race at Epsom was won, as already announced, by McCalmont's bay colt, Isinglass. It was exactly 3:18 when the flag fell to a good start of the eleven horses. Lord William dashed to the front and set the pace, followed by Royal Harry, Raeburn, Williams and Irish Wake, running in a bunch close up, followed by Son-of-a-Gun, Peppercorn and Isinglass. Behind the last three named were Ravensbury, with Dame President last. Before reaching Sherwoods, Lord William drew clear off the bunch, which had been running him closely. Here the other horses also changed positions, Williams being first behind Lord William, followed by Quickly Wise, Peppercorn and Royal Harry, running nearly on equal terms, while behind them came Raeburn, Son-of-a-Gun and Dame President, with Isinglass, the favorite, and Ravensbury bringing up the rear. At the mile post Lord William was being ridden hard, but was still in front.

When this point was reached, however, Isinglass, who had been given his head, had come through the bunch and was running second, Williams third, Raeburn fourth, with Irish Wake, Royal Harry, Quickly Wise and Peppercorn in a bunch. Son-of-a-Gun had fallen back and was bringing up the rear. When the last hill-top was reached Lord William fell back beaten. In the meantime Williams had passed Isinglass, as had also Raeburn and Williams in front, Isinglass third, followed by Royal Harry, Irish Wake, Peppercorn and Son-of-a-Gun in a bunch; Quickly Wise and Lord William at the tail of the race. Half-way down the hill Raeburn headed Williams; immediately after Isinglass and Royal Harry passed Williams also.

As they came into the stretch, Isinglass, running on the inside, went to the front, closely followed by Raeburn, Royal Harry, Peppercorn and Ravensbury. When the distance post was reached Ravensbury had passed Royal Harry and Peppercorn and was running third. Coming on Ravensbury gradually overhauled and passed Raeburn, but he could not get near Isinglass, who was making a beautiful race, the others running in this order: Peppercorn, Quickly Wise, Royal Harry, Irish Wake, Son-of-a-Gun, Dame President and Williams. Lord William's saddle girths broke and Jockey Mullen was thrown. This, of course, put Lord William out of the running. Isinglass maintained the lead from Ravensbury and coming on won the race by a length and a half, two lengths between Ravensbury, second, and Raeburn, third.

PACIFIC COAST WORLD'S FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1. — The proposition to create a commercial world's fair for San Francisco by transferring the bulk of the choicest of the foreign and domestic exhibits at present on show at Chicago to San Francisco, to be located in the Golden Gate park, made at a meeting of Californians in Chicago last night was talked of in this city to-day. A number of influential men were spoken to on the subject, and while most of them were in favor of it, nearly all feared for its financial success. The consensus of opinion was that the plan was feasible and if a great showing could be made by the latter part of December San Francisco could have the fair. Mayor Ellert to-day wired a response to a dispatch from the State commission at Chicago urging prompt action. His reply was that he would call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and kindred organizations as soon as possible. Mayor Ellert, while not sanguine over the prospects of securing a World's fair for this city, says that if it is practicable he will do his utmost to effect the desired result.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 1. — (Special) — The wholesale firm of Regan, White & Co., is embarrassed, owing to the financial stringency, keen competition and bad debts. Their liabilities amount to $30,000, with assets about the same.

Alfred H. Wilson, doing business alone as Wilson & Frost, has assigned at the demand of Charpentier & Finn, contractors. The liabilities amount to $81,000; unsecured, $120,000. The assets consist mainly of real estate in various parts of the city.

Actions were entered to-day by the Provincial Government against the Allan steamship line and a number of wholesale merchants, for having made false returns to their collector.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The Professor Suspended From the Presbyterian Church for Heretical Teaching.

Will Continue His Connection With Union Seminary as if Nothing Had Happened.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Presbyterian general assembly, at 2:35 this afternoon, adopted the report of the committee suspending Dr. Briggs from the ministry of the Presbyterian church. The charges originally preferred against Dr. Briggs were:

(1) Teaching that reason is a fountain of divine authority which may savingly enlighten men, even such men as reject the Scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God, and reject also the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God as revealed therein.

(2) Teaching that the church is a fountain of divine authority, which, apart from the Holy Scriptures, may and does savingly enlighten men.

(3) Teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scriptures as it came from the authors.

(4) Teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch.

(5) Teaching that Isaiah is not the author of half of the book that bears his name.

(6) Teaching that sanctification is not complete at death, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the church, that the souls of believers are at death at once made perfect in holiness.

These charges were much modified before Dr. Briggs was placed on trial. While speaking in his defence before the General Assembly on Tuesday, the doctor said: "I now wish to bring forth my position. I shall adhere to the policy which I have thus far followed with regard to the errors in Holy Scripture. I refused to accept the dogma that original autographs are inerrant. I maintained that there are errors in the texts which we have, and that it is probable that the original texts, if we could discover them, would be much different from those we have in that regard. I refused to affirm that there were errors in the original autographs, because it is unscientific and unscholarly, and it is against the truth-loving spirit of Christianity to make affirmations of dogmas where we can have no certain evidence. I always refrained as far as possible from pointing to errors in the present text of Scripture, but every Biblical scholar admits them."

NEW YORK, June 2.—Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., returned from Washington to-night. When asked if he had heard of the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in his case, he replied:

"Yes, I heard of the sentence against me. I left Washington early in the afternoon, but deem it best not to talk on the matter at present."

"Do you still occupy the Edward Robinson chair of biblical theology in the seminary?" was asked.

"Most certainly I do. Is there anything in the terms of the endowment of that chair, or in the rules of the seminary, which requires that this professorship must be held by a minister of the Presbyterian church? Not at all."

"Has the decision of the General Assembly in suspending you from the ministry made any change in your relations with Union seminary?"

"None whatever," replied the doctor. "The General Assembly never contributed a dollar to Union seminary. It is supported almost wholly by New York merchants and others."

It was learned from others connected with Union seminary this evening that Prof. Briggs would go right on just as if nothing had happened, and he will be sustained in his action by the board of directors and the members of the faculty of the institute.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

DUBLIN, June 1.—Another agrarian crime was committed to-day in County Clare. A land agent named Maloney started out this morning to collect rents due from tenants in and about Tullah, nine and a half miles northeast of Ennis, the capital of County Clare. He was proceedingly quietly along the road when, as he passed some undergrowth by the road side, he was fired upon by several men concealed in the bushes. The aim of some of the would-be assassins was good, and Malony fell. Assistance was procured as soon as possible and the wounded man was taken to Tullah, where the physicians who attended him pronounced his injuries serious.

SLOUGH CREEK.

One Company Takes Out Four Hundred and Eighty Ounces in Six Weeks' Run.

Four Hydraulic Claims in Full Blast—Something About a Very Valuable Property.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

BARKERVILLE, May 24.—Having become tired of the monotony of "Poverty Gulch," Timon Creek, I, a few days ago, decided on a stroll of some dozen miles up the road to the residence of Mr. Charles Ramos, general superintendent of the Slough Creek Mining Co., as I wished to see and learn what had been done in the way of development by this company.

While passing through the little town of Stanley, once one of the most important mining towns in the Cariboo district, but now very much resembling Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," I inquired how much farther I had to walk and as to the condition of the roads. I was told that the walking was "fair, considerin'," and the distance, three and a half or four miles, so I started off on wha. I thought was a nice hour's ramble. But I was doomed to disappointment. About the only complaint I have to make of the good people of Cariboo is the good natured way they suit distances to the wishes of the poor, unsuspecting pedestrian. I had not proceeded more than a mile when I came to Chisholm Creek. The stream had risen very high, overflowed its banks, cut half a dozen channels for itself across the road, and there was no bridge. Being a "tender-foot," I naturally looked about for some way of getting across dry shod, and on going up stream a short distance discovered an old sluice-box, which, no doubt, at some time had done good work, but had now gone into "incequous desuetude" (Times). This appeared to offer a way over the difficulty. When right in the middle of the stream, where the water was deepest, my bridge suddenly gave way, and I found myself "gently drifting with the tide," waist deep in ice cold water. I quickly scrambled out on the opposite shore, a wetter, but a wiser man, resolved never more to put my faith in old sluice-boxes—when improvised as bridges. After walking another two miles I reached Devil's Canyon, and here found that my discomfort was not yet ended. Snow still covered the road to a depth of nearly twelve inches, real, nice, soft, beautiful snow, which you sink through to hard pan at every step, and which continued so to almost the end of my walk—about a mile and a half. I arrived at my destination after travelling nearly a mile further than I had anticipated, over a terribly hard road, tired, wet and hungry, and inwardly blessing the "old-timers" of Stanley.

I found Mr. Ramos at home, who gave me such a pleasant welcome that I forgot my discomforts and was soon in dry clothing and doing ample justice to a good supper.

SLOUGH CREEK AND VICINITY.

After a good night's rest, I woke bright and early, feeling none the worse for the experience of the previous day, and after dressing, went out for a breath of fresh air and a look at the scenery. The situation is most charming. Not twenty feet from the house Devil's Canyon creek ripples by and joins Slough creek, some 300 feet further down. Island Mountain, from which flows Coulter creek, is directly in front; Burns mountain slopes up directly to the right, while on the left is the famous Dragon mountain, from whose slopes untold quantities of the precious metal have been taken, and where rich paying claims are still being worked. Within a short distance can be seen the evidences of old workings, all of which have yielded good pay.

After breakfast, in company with Mr. Ramos, I started down the road to visit the scene of the operations of the Slough Creek Mining Co. On the way we passed four hydraulic claims that are being worked by Chinamen. All of these claims have paid for years. The second one, only last year, cleaned up 300 ounces of gold, and one on Nelson creek, a little further on, washed up last year, 480 ounces, representing the work of four men for six weeks. This claim has been working for thirty years, and has always paid well. It was originally opened by white men, who, after going to considerable expense, and building a flume, sold out to a Chinese company for $300. The first day the Chinamen cleaned $500, thus paying for their claim and making big wages besides. The chagrin of the former owners may well be imagined. Another Chinese company put in a monitor during the winter and were doing good work as we passed along. A little further on brought us to Slough creek and the workings of the Slough Creek Mining Co. This company's claim covers the width of the valley lying between Island and Dragon mountains (about half a mile) and is three miles in length.

Mining on Slough creek and vicinity has heretofore been chiefly surface work, and the means used for extracting gold have all been of the most primitive nature, still it is impossible to tell the vast amount of the precious metal that has been taken out of this creek; and there is no reason to doubt that equal wealth may yet be found by those who have the pluck and energy to interest themselves in this work.

Having in view the foregoing facts (and after seeing the creek and the immensely rich country drained by it) no one can help but coincide with the belief that by sinking to the bedrock where it is deepest, there is every probability of finding gold in such paying quantities as to throw even the old gold days into the shade. Even to the most skeptical it would seem impossible to be otherwise. This is not the opinion of one man only, but is shared by most of the old miners; and the Gold Commissioner of Cariboo, who has spent almost a lifetime in the district, has expressed the belief that there is no place in Cariboo which can compare with the possibilities of the Slough Creek valley as a paying property.

In crossing the mouth of Nelson creek, Mr. Ramos pointed out to me the preliminary work of the company. This consisted of four shafts stretching in a direct line across the bed of the valley, which were bored by a Chapman hydraulic jetting machine, and were for the purpose of finding the deep ground. These were respectively 41, 43, 45 and 245 feet deep, and in each of them gold was found. The last of these is now covered by about a foot of water during the present high stage of the stream, and only the post that marks the spot is visible. Slough creek is a rather pretentious stream. Its present ambition seems to be to overflow and cover the greater part of the valley, and the company have had considerable trouble in confining it to its proper channel. After crossing over we came to the main shaft, which is covered by a neat little frame house, and close to it is another building, in which is stored the boring machine and other apparatus.

On all sides can be seen the marks of industry. Thousands of logging and heavier timber, used for tunneling, are lying about in unique piles, ready for the hands of the drifter. Going down stream four hundred feet, you arrive at the present working of the drain, where the tunnel is tapped by a shaft 35 feet deep. From this to the next shaft is 225 feet, and in this distance, I was informed by Mr. Ramos, there are 400 sets of timber. To the next shaft is 227 feet, and here, too, the timbers are thickly set. The ground here is of such a nature as to require the most skilful workmanship, and Mr. Ramos may be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Harry Wilcox, than whom there is no better miner and more skilful worker in the whole Cariboo district. From the fourth shaft there are about 300 feet of tunnel, which is well timbered up and covered, after which it runs in an open drain and empties into the creek some 10,000 feet further down.

It looks almost incredible that this amount of work could have been accomplished in the short period of four months, and during the close season and at an expense that is only nominal. It simply points to the fact that the most careful management, economy and skilful workmanship have been displayed, and the Slough Creek Mining Co. may rest satisfied that their interests will be well served by thu general superintendent, who has spent a lifetime in mining, both in Canada and the States, and if gold is to be found, he will surely bring it to the surface.

CAJ.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Missing Nellie Holgate Robbed, Kidnapped and Taken to Idaho.

Her Adventures With Her Strange Captors, Who Finally Desert Her.

SEATTLE, June 1.—On May 3, Miss Nellie Holgate, employed as clerk in a leading drygoods store, disappeared from Seattle. She had gone for a row on Lake Washington, and next morning an empty boat was found. Her hat and cloak were found in the water. It was supposed she had been drowned, and the lake was dragged and the search continued for weeks. The fact was developed that she had $5,000 insurance on her life and then the people began to suspect she was not dead. This suspicion was confirmed to-day by the reception of the following remarkable dispatch from Lead, South Dakota: Miss Nellie Holgate returned here yesterday. She related this remarkable tale: "I left the Hotel Vendome, Seattle, for a call on Mrs. Lutz, but at the last moment changed my mind and went alone for a row on the lake, intending to call on her on my return. I left from the foot of Madison street, with Madrona park as my destination. When near the Lewis cottage a man and woman called out to me and I rowed into the shore, thinking it was some one I knew who wished to ask me for some information. I came up near and the man grabbed my boat and pulled it out on the land, at the same time saying: 'I want the money and watch I know you have.' I had almost $100 which I had intended to bank that day, but neglected it, and seeing no way out I gave it to him, and also my watch, pleading with him at the same time not to do me harm. He appeared to know me and to fear that I recognized him and after speaking to his wife in a strange language, which I took to be Italian, he turned to me and said: 'I guess we will take you with us.'

"In spite of my remonstrances, they took my boat and rowed it to a place where they had a team in waiting, and, leaving my jacket in the boat, drove off, in the meantime threatening me with instant death if I in any way attracted attention. By leaving the vicious looking woman with me whenever the man went in search of food, stopping in isolated places during the night, and shunning all the cities of any size, they managed to keep me a captive until we reached a ranch near Pocatello, Idaho, where we stayed over night to escape a terrible storm which raged. I was placed in a room by myself and told not to move during the night, with the usual threats repeated. In the morning, on venturing out, I was told by the good people with whom I found myself that my companions had departed during the night. I told them my story as soon as possible, they drove to Pocatello and assisted me with means to pay my fare to Denver, from where I communicated with my folks with the result that I am here safe and sound." Miss Nellie is at present stopping at her parents' home on South Mill street.

HIS LAST BULL FIGHT.

MADRID, June 1.—Lagartijo, the king of bull-fighters and the idol of the Madrid populace, made his last public appearance to-day. The performance was for his benefit, and besides the fee of 50,000 france he received half the gate receipts, which were 150,000. The official prices for boxes were from 100 to 300 francs, although in most cases they were much higher, as the seats were sold and re-sold shortly before the performance at a fabulous advance. More than 14,000 persons were present. Lagartijo was greeted with demonstrations of mad enthusiasm, which were repeated at the death of each bull. All the bulls were from the herd of the Duke of Veragua, who breeds the fiercest fighters in Spain. After Lagartijo had killed six of them he retired, amid the wildest cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, hats and mantles. Lagartijo will pass the rest of his life on his estate at Cordova. Despite his expensive habits and his proverbial generosity, he is a millionaire. He made all his money in bull fighting.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Description of Scenes at the Opening as Witnessed by a Victorian.

Interesting Pen Sketches of Some of the Great People Present.

LONDON, MAY 10.—You will no doubt have a score of reports of the opening of the Imperial Institute in London, from different press organs. Take one from a Victorian who was an eye-witness of the show under very favorable circumstances.

What others saw in it matters not to your correspondent; to him, or to any unbiased witness it must have appeared a magnificent demonstration of the Empire's might, of the popularity of the reigning family, and of the real, hearty, intelligent interest which Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales take in those sons of England, for whom England is too small, and who, therefore, spend life and brain and muscle in building up new kingdoms for the grand old Mother Country who bore them. Some have asked what good will the Institute do? That is easily answered. It will be, as it were, a huge book, always open here in the very heart of the world of commerce, for the nations to refer to when they seek for information upon our colonies, their products, their wages, their opportunities for the young and energetic; a book with references and illustrations always at hand; references in the club rooms, where will be found men from every colony; illustrations in the provincial chambers in the form of ore and grain, lumber, fish, for I saw material of all sorts.

But no one felt inclined to ask carping questions to-day. The good which was begun in the year of jubilee was to be completed by those who not only began, but forwarded every step of it. Of course we had Queen's weather, Victoria weather in two senses, and even during the milkmen's hour (say 7 a.m.) carriages, cabs and vehicles of all sorts were rattling through the streets. London life was at high pressure here on the 10th, and even hansoms were at a premium, whilst tickets for the show could not be bought at $5 apiece. In all the residential quarter round the Institute, stands had been erected, bunting and flowers lent color to the scene, the streets were packed with a well dressed crowd as thickly as the Fraser is with fish when the great "run" takes place, and roar after roar of English cheering told how those men lie who say that our monarchy is unpopular.

We took our places shortly after 11, everything being so marvellously well ordered that places in that crowd of 20,000 seat-holders were as easy to find as in Christ church cathedral, B.C., and joined in the first round of applause, which was awarded to a thin faced, grey haired old gentleman, who wore his hair very long, and smiled very kindly as he bowed, bare-headed, to us all, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then there went by strange people, from all the corners of the earth; groups of quaintly and gorgeously attired Chinese; a gentleman, in what looked like a yellow dressing-gown of water-proofed wallpaper; a nodding Indian in a gigantic orange turban; some splendidly savage-looking Afghan chiefs, with their features and fiercely truculent moustaches and whiskers, and then a medley of ambassadors, abiaze with orders, Lord Coleridge, in scarlet robes, his huge bald head contrasting strangely with the pretty face of the wife beside him, and after these the scarlet livery of the Royal house began to show. A magnificently mounted aide-de-camp came galloping down the track, the Royal Marines came to the present, the incomparable Life Guards came riding down, some of them on horses far from "safe" for less perfect horsemen, and after them the man whose idea it was to build the great structure in front of us, for the closer binding together of the colonies and the honor of his Royal mother.

Great Scott! how the people cheered. There were only three other *great* cheers to-day—one for the Queen, of course, as she drove by, the simplest dressed lady in all that great crowd, and yet as those who have seen her all admit, needing nothing to mark her as head of the proudest and mightiest nation God ever made; one for the Princess May, Britain's future Queen, and one (not the least) for the New South Wales cavalry, a body of splendidly mounted men, in the most thoroughly soldierlike get-up ever devised, brown uniform, brown boots and belts, brown sombreros, drilled cow-boys to look at, dressed in the most convenient fighting kit imaginable.

Englishmen know what fighting men should look like, and the rounds of applause given to the New South Wales men, were the verdicts of competent critics. Could not we turn out a similar force, I wonder? I shall not carry you through the whole ceremony, or tell you how the Queen was conducted to her waiting room, or how she and the Princess May listened to an address by the President of the Institute, an Imperial march by Sir Arthur Sullivan, a "peal of fifty changes" rang from the Tower," the roar of a Royal salute fired by the Royal Artillery in the park, the National anthem sung by Albani, or prayers said by the Archbishop. I would rather interest your readers by telling them about their future queen, a tall graceful figure in a very simple gown of heliotrope, made without any flounces or furbelows (forgive me ladies), a young fresh English (thoroughly English) girl, with a right royal carriage of her head and a graceful bow, which would perhaps not have been so noticeable had her future mother-in-law been present. No lady yet has learned to bow to any English crowd as she bows, and I doubt if any will ever command their cheers as our Princess does.

I think an honest critic, not blinded by loyalty, would say that Princess May is not beautiful in spite of the papers, but she is distinctly pretty with fresh, fair prettiness peculiar to English country girls, and if the cheery manner of the whole royal party, from H. H. H. (whose beard is getting very gray) and his extremely smartly built sailor-like son, Prince George, to that terror of slack soldiers, the Duke of Cambridge, may be relied upon, the royal family is as pleased with the bride elect, as the English people are, and that is saying much.

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