Arbitration Convention.

Details of Scheme for Optional Reference Agreed Upon by Peace Delegates.

Permanent Court to Undertake Settlement of Disputes Between Signatory Powers.

By Associated Press.

The Hague, July 7.—During the discussion to-day the plenary committee amended the article so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept mediation, they cease all direct relations in regard to the disputed questions, which shall be considered exclusively referred to the mediatory powers. Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted, at the request of Prof. Zorna, of the German delegation, Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, as follows:

"Members of the permanent court shall enjoy and exercise all the functions of diplomatic privileges and immunities."

"The bureau is authorized to place its offices and organization at the disposal of signatory powers for the proper exercise of any special arbitral jurisdiction."

"The signatory powers undertake to communicate to the bureau a copy of any stipulation regarding arbitration decided between them, and all judgments of the permanent court, and they undertake to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations and documents setting forth the execution of judgments pronounced by the court.

The text of the proposed convention is as follows:

"Article 1. With the object of preventing as far as possible, recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of differences which may arise among them.

"Article 2. The signatory powers decide that in case of serious difference or conflict they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances permit, to the good offices or mediation of one or several friendly powers.

"Article 3. Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to this arbitration scheme shall, on their own initiative, offer, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices or mediation to the contending states. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict, even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.

"Article 4. The part of mediator consists in reconciling conflicting claims and appeasing resentment which may have arisen between contending states.

"Article 5. The functions of mediation cease from the moment it may be stated by one of the contending parties or by the mediator himself that the compromise or basis of amicable understanding proposed by him has not been accepted.

"Article 6. Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel, and are devoid of obligatory force.

"Articles 7 and 8. Provide that certain conventions must be entered into in the event of good offices being offered during the hostilities, in order to prevent mobilization or hostilities until the acceptance of good offices is decided on.

"Articles 9 to 14. Provide for the institution of an international commission of inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital interest or honor of states, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an inquiry committee will not force an arbitral judgment, leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ulterlorly to mediation or arbitration.

"Articles 15 to 19. Set forth the general object and benefits it is hoped to derive from the arbitration court, and declare signing the convention implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to arbitral judgment.

"Article 20. With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, not regulated by diplomatic means, the signatory powers undertake to organize in the fallowing manner a permanent court of arbitration accessible at all times and exercising its functions unless otherwise stipulated between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

"Article 21. This court is to have competency in all arbitration cases unless the contending parties come to an understanding for the establishment of special arbitration jurisdiction.

"Article 22. An international bureau established at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent secretary will serve as the office of the court. It will be the intermediary for communication concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the management of all administrative affairs.

"Article 23. Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the present article not more than four persons of recognized competency in questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral character, and prepared to accept the functions of arbitration. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court on a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members and the same person may be chosen by different powers. Members of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of the death of resignation of a member of the court, the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

"Article 24. The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for a settlement of the differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators to be fixed by agreement. They will notify the bureau of their intention of applying to the court and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary an arbitral tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with the rules of article 31. The arbitrators thus nominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the day fixed by the contending parties.

"Article 25. The tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending parties.

"Article 26. The powers not signing the convention may apply to the court under the rules prescribed by the present convention.

"Article 27. The signatory powers may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the permanent court to any of their friends between whom a conflict is threatening, which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

"Article 28. A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and the Netherlands foreign minister, who will exercise the function of president, will be constituted at The Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be prepared to establish and organize the international bureau, which will remain under its direction and control. The council will notify the powers of the constitution of the court and arrange its installation, draw up the standing orders and other necessary regulations, will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute power concerning the appointment, suspension or dismissal of functionaries or employees, will fix the emoluments and salaries and control the general expenditure. The presence of five members at a duly convened meeting will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and its expenditure.

"Article 29. The expenses of the bureau are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

AN INTERESTING ITINERARY.

Farmers' Institutes and Dr. Fletcher's Approaching Visit.

Dr. Fletcher, the eminent Dominion entomologist and botanist, is timed to arrive in Victoria on Thursday, the 20th instant, and the following programme of meetings at which he will deliver addresses has been arranged by Mr. J. R. Anderson, superintendent of institutes:

Friday, July 21—Evening meeting Victoria Farmers' Institute.
Saturday, July 22—Afternoon meeting Cowichan Farmers' Institute.
Saturday, July 22—Evening meeting Metchosin Farmers' Institute.
Tuesday, July 25—Evening meeting Alberni Farmers' Institute.
Thursday, July 27—Evening meeting Comox Farmers' Institute.
Friday, July 28—Evening meeting Nanaimo Farmers' Institute.
Saturday, July 29—Evening meeting Islands Farmers' Institute.
Monday, July 31—Evening meeting Delta Farmers' Institute.
Tuesday, August 1—Afternoon meeting Langley Farmers' Institute.
Tuesday, August 1—Evening meeting Maple Ridge Farmers' Institute.
Wednesday, August 2—Afternoon meeting Matsqui Farmers' Institute.
Wednesday, August 2—Evening meeting Mission Farmers' Institute.
Thursday, August 3—Evening meeting Chilliwack Farmers' Institute.
Friday, August 4—Evening meeting Kent Farmers' Institute.
Thursday, August 10—Evening meeting Spallumcheen Farmers' Institute.
Friday, August 11—Evening meeting Osoyoos Farmers' Institute.
Saturday, August 12—Evening meeting Salmon Arm Farmers' Institute.

In addition, if it is desired and a meeting is arranged, an address can be given at Parksville on the evening of Monday, July 24.

It was asked that five weeks should be allotted to the province, but as Dr. Fletcher could not be spared for that length of time, the superintendent has reluctantly been obliged to cut off many points which he would have liked to have visited.

The high standing of Dr. Fletcher and the limited time at his disposal warrants the Colonist in bespeaking good audiences at those places which are fortunate enough to be visited by him.

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Close on Three Million Dollars' Worth of Goods Shipped to the States.

A few days ago the Colonist published a list of the exports from the Victoria consular district, including Victoria, Nanaimo and Chemainus, to the United States for the quarter ending June 30. The exports for the year follow:

Acid and soda	$ 608 18
Boiler plates	278 00
Coal	2,177,944 37
Coal tar	589 70
Collection stamps	752 00
Driving outfit	990 00
Dogs	1,265 00
Earthenware	2,885 00
Gold bullion	384,562 00
Groceries	3,248 73
Hides, skins and furs	133,279 65
Household goods	4,165 00
Iron drums	2,214 50
Junk	2,312 33
Liquors	10,238 98
Miscellaneous goods	5,444 84
Mining stock certificates	5,002 50
Nitrate soda	3,660 42
Oat hulls	943 83
Ore—Gold, silver and copper	11,148 70
Pig lead	422 50
Porcelain butts	6,200 36
Returned American goods	34,754 71
Total	$2,792,908 79

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Bags can be securely closed by a handy new fastener, which does away with the delay of tying a string around the mouth, a piece of wire being formed with a spring at the centre and a hook at one end of ends which can be quickly connected around the bag.

Ladies' hair can be rapidly dried after washing by a new invention, in which a lamp is placed in a casing at the rear of the chair to heat a top plate set in such a manner that the hair can be spread out on it to receive the heat.

A baker's oven on wheels has been patented by a Swedish woman, the heat being imparted by a fireplace or oil burner suspended underneath, with flues extending into the body of the wagon to circulate the heat around the shelves.

In a new method of cushioning a bicycle frame against sudden shock vertical sockets are placed on the ends of the hubs, with an inflatable cushion in the bottom, on which projections from the frame rest to deaden the action of rough roads.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Bombay is the leading pearl mart of the world.

The giant bees of India build combs 10 feet high.

Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands, which are connected by 80 bridges.

No picture is hung on the walls of the Louvre in Paris until the artist has been dead 10 years.

A man walking day and night without resting would take 428 days to journey round the world.

The highest point to which man can ascend without his health being very seriously affected is 16,050 feet.

The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average of 58 to the minute; that of the meat eater, 75. This represents a difference of 20,000 beats in 24 hours.

To spread the fingers and cause them to retain that position to fit the hand for piano playing a new stretcher has slings to engage the thumb and little finger, carried by nuts set on a screw threaded rod, the latter being turned to spread the nuts apart.

The ends of the inner tube of a bicycle tire are joined to form a continuous passage for the air in a Massachusetts man's patent, each end of the tube being provided with an open nipple, with a collar to connect the two and form an air-tight joint.

A GREAT BOOK FREE!

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now giving away, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at above address, 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1008 pages, profusely illustrated. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at $1.50, except only that the books are in strong manila paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away.

The Rush Is Still On.

Hundreds of Men Leaving Dawson for Cape Nome District.

Three Million in Dust Went Down the River on the Kerr.

Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson and Mr. Charles W. Watts, two wealthy Klondikers, were among the passengers arriving from the North on the steamer City of Topeka. They left Dawson on June 21.

"Near the Log Cabin," said Mr. Watts, "we were surprised to find awaiting us a train, which, by July 15, will be running to Lake Bennett. A trip to Dawson will then be one of pleasure, and a more beautiful one at this season of the year could not be found. The scenery is picturesque the entire 600 miles. The telegraph line is completed almost to the foot of Lake Lebarge.

"Twelve steamers are running up the river, giving almost a daily service, and each boat reduces the number of people from fifty to a hundred. Besides these the number going down the stream is only limited by the carrying capacity of the steamers.

"The Cape Nome fever is at its height, and the sale of tickets is augmented by a lay-over of thirty days at St. Michael. There are many who go down for the purpose of prospecting or buying claims, and will return to Dawson in the fall. But the great majority, unless they find better inducements there, will continue on to their respective homes, financially reduced and physically weakened, for no one, no matter how strong his physique, could fail to suffer from the severe exertions of the mad rush last summer."

Speaking of the future of the Klondike, Mr. Watts said: "The possibility of making money there is at last attracting the attention of capitalists in America and Europe. Since navigation opened this season more capital has come to Dawson for the purchase of mining property than in all the past years combined. Speculators have arrived representing syndicates in America, England, Germany and France. But the Klondiker is no poor man's country, and unless one has either capital or plenty of clothing and provisions, he had better stay away. Don't go there looking for work, for Dawson is filled now with idle men.

"Some of the claims, both bench and creek, turned out well. Hall and Pfeott, of 16 Eldorado, will take out $250,000. Lippy brothers started for Seattle down the river on June 20 with 1,375 pounds of dust, and on the same boat was Gus Wanger, of 13 Eldorado, with $50,000. On that boat, the Robert Kerr, leaving Dawson was over $5,000,000. The new arrivals before June 3 were treated to a novel sight, a train of forty horses from Dominion, each carrying from 150 to 200 pounds of gold dust, the aggregate amounting to $1,435,000.

"The largest nugget yet found in the Klondike was discovered by a layman on No. 6 below on Bonanza. It weighed 60½ ounces, and was valued at $968. The largest quartz specimen was found on Frank Fisher's claim on Gold Hill, and weighed 106½ ounces, valued at $1,804. A large amount of prospecting will be done this year, and new and valuable discoveries will undoubtedly be made. Two were reported to me as we came out, one on Thirty-Mile, where pans as high as $2 were washed, and the other on Big Salmon, where the winter's dump averaged $38 per day to the man. A stampede may be expected to both places.

"Since the change in the government of the Yukon there has been a feeling of more security in the mining change, and a great many of the men who have made money there are quietly buying property, especially on Sulphur, Dominion and Hunker creeks. Many sales have been recorded in the past six weeks. Among the largest buyers is Harry Ash, who paid $35,000 for three bench claims opposite No. 30 below on Bonanza left limit. Expert Cassidy values at $1,000,000 the property that Humboldt, Gates and Dr. Wilcoxson have bought since June for $105,000. They recently sold for $60,000 Nos. 7 and 11 below on Sulphur. Berry Bros. paid about $60,000 for No. 18 below upper on Dominion and are looking for more. Alex. McDonald paid a handsome figure for Nos. 46 and 47 below on Sulphur. In fact, all property on lower Sulphur is looking up in value. Sam James bought one-half of No. 85 below on Bonanza.

"Many of the new creeks, especially Eureka, are being prospected with very satisfactory results. Pay is located on the benches on the right fork and in the creek claims on the left fork. Gates and Wilcoxson have refused $10,000 for No. 10 on the left fork. Nos. 9, 11 and 12 of this stream have been opened for sluicing and show fine prospects."

Dr. Wilcoxson, who was present during the interview, responded to the question asking for an estimate of this year's output, and after some thought replied:

"My opinion is that it will not be less than $20,000,000, or over twice that of 1898. The exact amount, however, will never be known this year, or any other year, so long as the government continues to collect its present exorbitant royalty. The miners look upon it as an injustice, and all agree that it is a premium upon dishonesty, as there are few who, after undergoing the trials necessary to reach the gold fields last year, will, after a winter's hard work, give one-tenth of their net earnings for shipment to Ottawa instead of being used locally for the benefit of the miners and the betterment of the country.

"There can be no question that the government is acting unwisely and detrimentally to its own interests in the collection of so high a royalty, as the extra amount received above a more just percentage will not compensate for the loss in false returns. Besides, it creates a bad impression abroad, and keeps away the miner who would prospect and the capitalist who would invest. The action of the Canadian government in the past has not been conducive to the best interests of the country and its rapid development, but the reverse. The governor, Mr. Ogilvie, and the gold commissioner, Mr. Senkler, with their subordinates, are using their best endeavors to give a good government and to correct the evils of the past."

Dr. Wilcoxson is the owner of some handsome Klondike nuggets, which make a fine display. He has one taken from one of his claims valued at $250, and a handsome article of personal adornment consists of a watch chain with pendant, composed entirely of nuggets in their natural shapes as they were taken from the ground.

MANY A LOVER

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action upon the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by Henderson Bros.

THE RESTORATION OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: Since sending you my last communication upon this subject and of the efforts being made by Great Britain for its accomplishment, I regret having omitted mention of a prediction in the Bible upon the subject, and of the blessings that would follow.

In Isaiah, chapter 19, verse 20, it is written: "And it shall be for a sign, and for a witness unto the Lord of Hosts in the land of Egypt, for they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and He shall send them a Saviour, and a great one, and He shall deliver them."

Nothing, to my mind, is more clear that it is a solemn fact that there is a God in history of which in the past our beloved country has had such marked indications in her favor, and what is more clear than this prediction respecting Egypt, "that God will send them a Saviour, and a great one, who will deliver them," has marked reference to Great Britain as being that great power divinely appointed to execute this mission.

W. K. B.

LIBERALISM IN ONTARIO.

Comments of Independent Press on Shocking Corruption at Recent Elections.

THE WEST ELGIN INIQUITY.

Ottawa Journal (Ind.)

This West Elgin case merely caps a climax. It is the worst, but it is not the first nor the second nor the tenth time that the records of election trials have given reason to believe that the Liberal government of Ontario, or a responsible part of it, connives at systematic corruption of the electorate. Within the past few months Mr. Dryden, "Honest John," a minister of the crown; Mr. Garrow, a talked-of candidate for the cabinet, and Mr. MacNish, have been in succession unseated with evidence of the grossest corruption. All have disclaimed personal culpability. Well—if they are not to blame, who is? It is the carnival of corruption revealed everywhere by election trials a mere spontaneous breaking out of moral smallpox among petty heelers in each constituency? Have these petty heelers every where money to spend in profusion upon other nsons' interests? It is folly to think so. The evidence is crushing that the corrupt machinery is on a large scale, is countenanced in high places, and greased from sources of which Liberal leaders can not be ignorant. The judges on the bench have to complain publicly that their reports upon election trials, which might lead to punishment of corruptionists, are simply pigeon-holed by the government, and they (the judges) are found condemning the almost criminal conduct of the government's officers and forcing the officers to pay part of the costs of protests in elections which the neglect or worse of the officers rendered scandalously corrupt.

A DISGRACE TO LIBERALISM.

Hamilton Herald (Ind.)

Honest Liberals have cause to hang their heads in shame at the revelations of corruption and crookedness in connection with the West Elgin election.

The evidence shows that the Liberal campaign in West Elgin was practically in the hands of a gang of outsiders whose business it was to see that MacNish won—it mattered not how. Fraudulent deputy-returning officers, whom the sheriff did not know, were sworn in by that complaisant official, who accepted their unsworn statement of party heelers that they were the right men. Ballot boxes were detained in the hands of these men, and there is every reason to believe that the ballots were tampered with. Personation was rife. So was bribery. In fact, even according to the formal admission of Mr. MacNish, the method of conducting the Liberal campaign in the election was a disgrace, not only to Liberalism, but to the country as well.

And now, what is to be done about it? The unseating of Mr. MacNish and saddling a part of the costs on the culpable returning officer, is not enough. Such shameful practices would be all but impossible if the Hardy government had consented to a drastic law against electoral corruption and crookedness. Unless the government gives satisfactory proof that it does not desire to retain power by disgraceful means, it will be condemned by public opinion.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

Toronto Sun (Patron.)

It is not easy to find words to fittingly characterize the fraudulent and corrupt methods that were employed to elect Mr. MacNish in West Elgin. About the methods employed there can be no dispute. We have at the centre and in Toronto men who have not to deal with charges sworn to by some men and denied by others. We have to deal with charges made by the Conservatives and admitted by MacNish over his own signature. The sending in of Liberal workers to corrupt the electorate; the appointing of individuals with assumed names to act as deputy returning officers; the manipulation of the ballots; the frauds in the count; the personation of voters; the concealment of strangers who paid out money to electors—all this is admitted by Mr. MacNish to have been done on his behalf.

In the charges filed by the petitioners leading Liberal organizers and government officials—men very close to the government—are charged with having done or being directly responsible for much of the crooked work. These charges have not been withdrawn or disproved. Until they are disproved or until the guilty parties are punished the government will in the public mind have to bear, with its organizers, a large share of responsibility.

AN OUTRAGE AND DISGRACE.

Toronto Star (Ind. Lib.)

Mr. MacNish says that he believes that a large number of persons were specially sent into the constituency by men working on behalf of the Liberal party, for the express purpose of taking part in the election, and fraudulent and corrupt means were used. Is any attempt made to search out and punish these men?

This entire election business is a game between parties, and these crimes can be committed with impunity. That such a state of affairs is tolerated in this province is an outrage and a disgrace.

Hon. A. S. Hardy is premier of this province, and he is also attorney-general. As premier he frequently deplores corruption. As attorney-general he has the power to investigate, and if he is sincere he should investigate this matter to the very bottom and shield no friend and spare no foe.

CAPS THE CLIMAX.

Toronto Telegram (Ind. Con.)

West Elgin caps the climax.

West Elgin has brought the country face to face with an infamy compared to which trifles like the trade and barter of the elector who sells the vote he does not value for the $5 bill which he does value are nothing. The admissions at St. Thomas put the Ontario government and its candidate, Donald MacNish, in the position of the beneficiaries of a conspiracy to subvert free institutions.

Free institutions are in danger when organized scoundrelism goes into a riding and directs its minions to cheat and steal away the votes of free men. Unfortunately the country is more or less familiar with bribery, but this supreme infamy of fraud at the ballot box has never revealed its existence in such open and unblushing hideousness.

The "White Pass" railroad in Alaska ought to be popular with all classes.

The man who does the most business on earth—the gardener.

Some printers are blacksmiths, yet I never met a blacksmith who was a printer.

The belt will not Fitz-simmons.

The refrigerator trust which is now forming should furnish ice for the remains of the coffin trust.

All a man wants here below is a little more than he's got.

Endeavorers Convention.

Enthusiasm Over Remarkable Growth in Membership and Influence.

Newly Elected Canadian Council--Details of the Impressive Services.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Detroit, July 6.—According to Secretary Baer's report to the Christian Endeavor convention, there are now 979 intermediate societies, 14,180 junior societies, 85 mother societies and 49 senior societies. Over 100 societies are to be found upon ships, merchantmen and men-of-war, many societies in soldiers' camps and in unexpected places, such as prisons, schools of reform, workhouses, alms houses, asylums, institutions for the blind and for the deaf, schools and colleges, among car drivers and motormen, policemen, travelling men, life-savers on the coast, lighthouse employees, in large factories, etc., to the number of 200. "I have a right to be exultant," he adds, "when I say that we have crossed the fifty-five thousand line. The official enrollment is 55,813 societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000. If any Christian has lost his enthusiasm, these figures should be a source of inspiration. In England the Baptists lead in Christian Endeavor, in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists, in Canada the Methodists and in the United States the Presbyterians.

"The Christian Endeavor 'tenth legion' now numbers 14,700 members, who are giving not less than one-tenth of their incomes to God. This is an increase of over 4,000 members since we met in Nashville. Christian Endeavor has done much for missions in the past, and each year the tide has risen higher, this year has been our very best. Nearly nine thousand societies in making their annual reports have mentioned the amount of money contributed to their own missionary boards. This amount, augmented by what these same societies have given to other benevolent societies and to their own church, is nearly $5,000,000. Christian Endeavor in more ways than those already referred to borne fruit, and to-day is one of many agencies for increasing the membership of the churches of Christ. During the last ten years over one million and one half of our members have joined the churches. Over a million and one half of the church church members have come from the ranks of Christian Endeavor in the ten years. Behold what God hath wrought! Christian Endeavor lives."

Ten minutes of meditation and prayer followed the president's address upon the secretary's report of western progress. With bowed heads and closed eyes the great congregation sang softly old familiar hymns, alternating with prayers led by Rev. Dr. Floyd, of Philadelphia. A moment of silent prayer followed, closing with congregational recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The convention sermon was eloquently preached by Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, from the text, "And an inscription was written and placed upon the cross, saying in letters of Greek and Hebrew and Latin, This is the King of the Jews" (St. Mark, 20-14). Dr. Gunsaulus dwelt upon the significance of the fact that Pontius Pilate considered it necessary at the time of the crucifixion to inscribe the title of Christ in three languages. "We must exalt day by day and hour by hour," said he, "this Christ, this King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who dragged the Greeks, pulled the Romans and compelled the Hebrews to write upon his cross, whether it was in irony or sober fact, that he was King of the Jews.

"The Greek language is the language of intellect, the Hebrew is the language of the human heart, the Roman is the language of the human will. Superlative intelligence, profound emotion, resistless will, a combination of all these is necessary to express with any degree of adequacy the great fact of the atonement. Some of you in this audience are Romans, some are Greeks, but most of you have more of the Hebrew in your natures, more of the human heart and human emotion. It is for you have not the Christian Endeavor Society to take the language of the Roman, the language of the Greek, and the language of the Hebrew, and write, in the name of intellect, the name of resistless will, and the name of humanity 'This is our King, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.' Man's imperialism and God's imperialism is not only a strong arm and a pure heart, but it is right-thinking and Christian-living, making for the advancement of civilization."

Dr. Clark appointed as members of the committee to which shall be referred all matters of business and resolutions Secretary John Willis Baer, C. B. Holdridge, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. F. Dixon, of Galt, Ontario.

The afternoon was devoted to denominational rallies and to conferences upon lines of work auxiliary to Christian Endeavor. A Bible study conference was led by Prof. W. G. Moorehead, D.D., of Xenia, Ohio. A conference of personal workers was conducted by H. B. Gibb. A numerously attended conference for Junior Christian Endeavor Society workers and superintendents was held under the leadership of Miss Kate Haus, of St. Louis, Mo. More than thirty denominational meetings were held in as many churches, addressed by many leaders, ministerial and lay, upon a great variety of topics.

The following gentlemen have been elected to comprise the Canadian council: G. Tower Ferguson, Toronto; Rev. W. Cumming, Nanaimo; A. H. Bailey, Winnipeg; Prof. W. W. Andrews, Sackville, N. B.; A. H. Smith, Moosemin, N. W. T.; Rev. Wm. Ainsley, Halifax; Rev. Elliott, S. Rowe, Toronto; W. G. Turner, Charlottetown; W. L. Sturieff, Coaticooke, Que.

AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

Lord Percy Whittall Gets Six Months in a New Zealand Prison.

"Lord" Percy Whittall, who after a rather checkered career in British Columbia set sail for Australia in a sailing ship, has got himself into trouble in Wellington, New Zealand. A recent issue of a paper published in that city says:

"A very sad story was told in the Christchurch supreme court a few days ago by an exceedingly well-educated man named Whittall, who described himself as an artist whose works have been received in the Royal Academy. He was charged with false pretences, and his statement was to the effect that he was a confirmed dipsomaniac, for whom science at home could do nothing. Thinking that a long sea voyage would do him good, he left England in a sailing vessel in November of last year. Previously to leaving England, he asserted, he had made arrangements for sending remittances to Wellington, but owing to the ship making a quick passage he arrived there before the money, and got in debt. Two remittances did subsequently arrive, and he set out on a wild orgie of drinking. In order to get away from the drinkng acquaintances he had made in Wellngton, he left for Christchurch, leaving instructions, he stated, for the money which he had remaining in the Bank of New Zealand to be sent on there. On arrival at Christchurch he asserted that he was suffering from the effects of delirium tremens, and labored under the delusion that he wanted a bicycle and saddlery. He purchased these articles, though he had no use for them. It was a mania of his, he asserted, when intoxicated, to purchase bicycles, and whilst in Wellington he bought four of them for hard cash, and gave them away almost directly. He alleged that the news got abroad in Wellington that money had come to him, and his creditors got him to sign an order to the post-office to deliver his correspondence to them. This he had forgotten in his delirium, and thought he had money in the bank at Wellington, whereas he had none. When he took drink he was otherwise insane, and did not know in the least what he was doing. Ultimately, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment."

KOOTENAY RIFLE COMPANIES.

Instructor to Visit Each in Turn—First Inspection This Summer.

Capt. Hodgins, who is in command of the Nelson rifle company, has received notice from Lieut.-Col. Peters, district officer commanding military district eleven, that arrangements have been made for the appointment of a drill instructor for the officers and men of the British Columbia rifle companies, who will visit each company, and also that permission has been granted for the inspection of the several companies. The first letter reads:

"To the officer commanding the Nelson rifle company: I have to inform you that instructors are about to be provided for the British Columbia rifle companies in order to prepare the officers wishing to take the special course, vide R.O., part 8, paragraphs 89 and 102. The idea is that the instructor will attend at the headquarters of each company in turn for one month and that all shall receive the benefit of this appropriation. Those officers who desire to qualify will attend for examination in Victoria during the autumn for a period of seven days. Transportation will be provided and subsistence while in Victoria at the rate of $2.50 per day is recommended. Although this course is for the benefit of officers, any member of the company may join the class, and it is hoped at least that all non-commissioned officers will take advantage of it. The sergeant instructor will report to the officer commanding each company on the following dates: Revelstoke and Nelson, between the 15th July and the 15th August; Rossland and Kaslo, between the 18th August and the 18th September."

The second letter reads: "Permission having been obtained from the G.O.C. allowing an inspection of the British Columbia rifle companies after the end of the financial year of 1898, the D.O.C., military district No. 11, is prepared to carry it out any time during the months of July, August and September. As soon therefore as you are assured of the arrival of the officers' unifaorms and kits be good enuogh to inform me, so that this may be arranged.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Quiet Conditions Throughout Canada--Features of the American Markets.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 7.—Dun's review of trade for the week says: "Canadian reports on the whole are rather encouraging, although they do not indicate much improvement for the season. Halifax states that trade is decreasing as summer progresses, but it is up to a fair average of former years, and that crop prospects are encouraging, with prices of fish firm, but stocks small. At Montreal trade is quieter with the advancing season, but the situation is healthful, and dry goods payments on the 4th were well met. Trade at Quebec is steady, with collections fair. In groceries and sugar trade at Toronto is fairly active, with hardware, metals and leather in good demand, but wool continues dull. In all lines trade at Vancouver keeps up to the average, with collections good; and at Victoria wholesale trade is only fair in most lines, with collections satisfactory.

"Failures for the week have been 119 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 17 last year."

New York, July 7.—Bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending July 7 show a total of $1,652,294,230, an increase of 35.5 compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside New York city the clearances were $616,566,750, an increase of 25.2 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were as follows:

Montreal	$13,066,003
Toronto, inc. 13.3 per cent	11,211,922
Winnipeg, inc. 18.9 per cent	1,914,175
Halifax	1,610,589
Hamilton	804,053
Vancouver	731,919
Victoria	640,767
St. John, N.B., dec. 2.5 per cent	615,631

New York, July 7.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: We find exceptionally promising conditions presenting themselves in most lines of trade. The industrial situation is slightly easier, mainly owing to the increasing likelihood of a compromise between the tinplate makers and their employees, which may result in the shut-down in that industry proving only temporary. Another strong situation is found in the woollen trade. Prices of the best grade have advanced on active demand from dealers and manufacturers and in sympathy with the advance at London. The wheat market has moved within a narrow range this week, weather conditions furnishing the basis for most of the changes shown, the closing days of the week witnessing considerable firmness on short covering. Among the industries which report a more cheerful outlook than for some time past is that of anthraelte coal, which has advanced 25 cents per ton on July 1. Rather more strength is shown in lumber, and the same is true of leather, particularly calfskins, for which, it is understood, the government is in the market for considerable quantities. Sugar has sympathized with tendencies of foreign markets in which speculative activity has figured conspicuously. The extension of the guarantee period on refined grades gives color to earlier reports that competition will not be specially bitter during the coming canning season. Business failures number 136, as against 158 last week, 241 in this week a year ago, 213 in 1897, 219 in 1896, and 266 in 1895.

Rather less than seasonable quiet is reported in Dominion trade circles. Toronto reports June trade the largest for ten years past and retail trade and collections good. Efforts to sell Canadian wool in England have not been successful, prices obtained not being relatively any higher than can be got in the United States after paying duty. The good demand for lumber from domestic sources renders the lack of demand from the United States less keenly felt. Montreal reports the dry goods trade as fairly good and collections satisfactory. The hay crop will be light, but other crops will be good. British Columbia trade is quiet and collections only fair. Business failures for the week number 25, as compared with 23 last week and 16 in this week a year ago.

Fishing Good On Skeena.

Steamer Queen City Brings Better News From Northern River.

Northern Packs to Date--Mist Breaks Down Off Chemainus.

A good run of salmon has at last set in on the Skeena river, and when the Queen City left for Victoria boats were making bigger catches than were being made at Rivers Inlet. As many as 400 fish had been caught to the boat in one day's work, and the canneries generally are making satisfactory packs. The trouble with the Indians, however, has not yet been settled, the natives, with the exception of the Port Chester tribe, being all out on strike for 8 cents a fish since the 3rd inst. They are demanding 8 cents a fish, whereas those now working, together with the white fishermen and Japs, are being paid 7 cents a fish. The Queen City reports the following cannery packs: On Naas, July 1, Naas Harbor cannery, 140 cases (approximately), and Mill Bay 250.

On Skeena, July 1, Inverness, 1,100; North Pacific, 800; Windsor, 800; Balmoral, not packing; British America, 1,400; Cunningham's (approximately), 2,000; Carlisle, 1,400; Claxton, 600; Standard, 600.

On Lowe Inlet, Lowe Inlet cannery, 1,200 cases.

At Namu harbor, Draney cannery, 1,900.

On Rivers Inlet, July 3, Vancouver Packing Company, 1,100; Brunswick, 900; Wannuck, 1,100; R. I. C. and Victoria canneries combined, 800; and Wadhams, 900.

The Queen City brought down from the Balmoral cannery on the Skeena, where the Wallace brothers of Vancouver are salting salmon, 4 tons of the cured fish, which she discharged at Vancouver for trans-shipment by rail to New York and Chicago. Two more carloads were ready for shipping, and will be brought down by the next steamer. The steamer had as passengers to Vancouver the whole tribe of Cape Mudge Indians, some sixty or seventy in all, who will engage in fishing on the Fraser river.

THE DIRIGO SAILS.

Heavy Freight and Number of Passengers From This Port.

The Canadian Development Company gave the steamer Dirigo despatch for the North last evening with 100 tons of general freight and 60 head of sheep from this city. The passengers embarking here were H. P. Bell, C. E., who was appointed by the provincial government to inspect the White Pass & Yukon railway; H. Gordon, a gentleman from Scotland, going North to look after his interests at the White Horse; L. P. Duff, L. Milki, W. Langdon and wife, of Los Angeles; Charles Peabody, Capt. J. A. Ritchie, superintendent of the Canadian Development Co.'s steamers, and Miss Grace Tyre.

THE UPPER YUKON FLEET.

Complete List of Steamers Reaching Dawson to June 20.

Passengers, who arrived from the North by the steamer City of Topeka, give a complete list of vessels which wintered in the Yukon, between Ranger part and Dawson, and which arrived at the latter city up till June 20. The list is as follows:

Sovereign Monarch, Victoria, J. J. Healy, Rideout, Mary E. Graff, Robert Kerr, Seattle, Arnold, J. C. Barr, Seattle No. 3, Lightning Clara, Oil City, Pilgrim, Herman, U. S. Stratton, Reindeer, J. C. Power and John J. Cudahy.

From the headwaters the following arrived at Dawson:

Flora, W. K. Merwin, Columbia, Pingree, Tyrell, P. B. Lowe, Gold Star, Canadian and Ora.

The Ora was the first boat to arrive with connections from the outside.

THE MIST BREAKS DOWN.

Machinery of Little Vessel Becomes Disordered and Passengers Take Another Steamer.

Tug Mystery was sent out yesterday to take the passengers who left here on the Mist earlier in the day on to their destination from Chemainus. The party consists of Mr. William Jenson, proprietor of the Hotel Dallas, Mr. Walter Porter, proprietor of the Occidental, and Mr. Leich, an old-country gentleman. They were on their way to Hardy bay, at the Northeast end of Vancouver Island, where Mr. Jenson owns some mining property. When off Chemainus the machinery of the little steamer Mist, in which they were travelling, gave out. Another steamer was telegraphed for, and, as stated, the Mystery filled the order.

WARSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Pheasant and Icarus Assigned to Behring Sea Patrol Duty— Other Arrangements.

British patrol duty in the Behring sea this year will be performed by H. M. ships Pheasant and Icarus, which, with the cruiser Phaeton and the torpedo-destroyer Virago, have returned to Esquimalt from Vncouver. It is not definitely known yet when the two ships will get away for Ounalaska, but it is expected it will be on or about the