hem over the most pictur-
nental line in the world—
d the Great Lakes—and
to their homes filed with
ed information of their own
northern neighbor, in two
The San Francisco instruct-
gnized the advantage of the
on; then Oakland, Alameda,
ary, the Chase seminary of
Leland Stanford university
fessors fell into line, so that
the tours were, in order to
demand, obliged to go as
Diego, taking the holiday-
extreme southwest corner
ates and showing them their
northeastern extremity.
e the parties have each
ladies and gentlemen, and
taking the trips will reach
ento contingent is the last,
ss nothing that can be seen
eir universal verdict, while
that it surpassed all expec-
re not prepared to see so
British Columbia's capital.
expressed it, just English
the contrast charming.

LE NEWS.

31.—Mr. Gardner stated in
Commons to-day that the
nment had not yet formally
d of Agriculture to send
a at the expense of the
ort upon the alleged exist-
pneumonia. Mr. Gardner
the Canadian authorities
obtain this information,
would bear materially on
the maintenance of the re-
r in the debate on agricul-
r. Gardner replied to Tory
Ministry not closing
inst all foreign cattle, and
o need existed for such
ot and mouth disease was
and there were only seven-
uro-pneumonia so far this
together these statements
er's desire to impress the
Ministry will not be a party
exclusion of foreign cattle,
advisers consider there is
orting disease.
y 31.—Despite the denial
resence of cholera in Naples,
that appeared to sustain
Central News publishes the
as to the number of cases
and deaths in that city:
July 28 there were 292
gistered in the city, and 157
ily average was 37 cases
On July 22, 45 fresh cases
ere reported. The number
lined since then.

AL PARLIAMENT.

1.—In the House of Com-
ard Vincent Conservative
Central division of Shef-
e Commissioner of Works
dings had considered the
cent scenes in the House of
overcrowded benches. It
e, Mr. Vincent said,
to find accommoda-
their own party and
be informed as to whether
g prepared to remedy the
G. Shaw Lefevre, first com-
M. works and public build-
y that he refused to associate
with the accommodations.
lly was not crowded. At
f the members so desired,
would appoint a committee
e area of the House.

xplosion of Benzine.

URG, Aug. 1.—A dispatch
tal of the Government of
hat an explosion of benzine
in the magazine in the
The force of the explosion
urteen persons employed in
re killed and a number in-

With Swords.

co, Aug. 1.—In the city of
f Tamaulipas, a law student
Villareal Baorran, and a
d Juan Ranjel, had a fight
r some private matter not
were wounded.

in the Assiniboine.

ly 29.—Thomas Pittkin
Brandon in the Assiniboine

, July 31. — The entire
responded to a general
which originated on the
uyer & Reicks, importers
and notions, at 221
reet, at 5:30 this evening.
e was not under control.
Co., printers and station-
nd Buckingham & Heicht,
n the other, are at present

x., July 31.—A wreck oc-
ay night on the Mexican
ilway, near the Ravine
repout had washed away
rack, and the east bound
shed into the gap. Ex-
Furnival and Engineer
lin were fatally and Fire-
iously injured. A tramp
a ride was killed. None
were injured.

uly 31.—It was officially
that Count de Sponneck,
the United States, had
in a similar capacity to
Count Revanlow, first
Danish Legation at St.
been appointed to succeed
k in Washington.

us pills required! Esel-
ges' are pleasant to take
ills.

WORST FORM.
bout three years ago I was
spepsia in its worst form,
medicine would stay on my
med impossible to get relief.
ottle of B B.B. and one box
d they cured me completely.
B. SMITH, Elmsdale, Ont.

er Fifty Years.
SOOTHING SYRUP has been
years by millions of mothers
hen teething, with perfect
he child, softens the gums,
wind colic, and is the best
ne. It will relieve the poor
diately. Sold by Druggists
world. Twenty-five cents
nd ask for "Mrs. Winslow's
nd take no other kind
ai d&w-ly

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 34.

QUESTIONS OF SILVER.

Committees Appointed by the Chicago Convention—A Permanent Organization Formed.

Views of Representative Springer and Other Politicians on Tariff and Other Matters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The general committee elected by the silver convention met to-day at the Palmer House and effected permanent organization by electing General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president, and Geo. F. Washburn, of Boston, general secretary. Col. A. C. Fisk, of Colorado, and H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, were made honorary members of the committee. The committee on ways and means was elected, consisting of General A. J. Warner, of Ohio; Hon. Dennis Sheedy, Colorado; C. B. Matthews, New York; W. A. Clark, Montana; C. E. Allen, Utah; J. L. Johnson, Virginia; and Geo. V. Bryan, Idaho. The following committee on propaganda were appointed: Hon. J. S. Daugherty, Texas; Col. A. C. Fiske, Colorado; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; I. T. Dean, New York; E. D. Stark, Ohio; and Governor R. F. Kolb, Alabama. Addresses were delivered by Congressman Bryan, of Idaho, and other silver advocates, and it was decided that officials of the general committee, together with members of the sub committee should meet in Washington next Tuesday. They will probably remain there until the close of the session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress, was at the Capital to-day. His opinion is that Congress will not be in session for more than a week or ten days during this month. In that time he thought the much talked of clause in the Sherman Act could be repealed. The Ways and Means Committee could be empowered to draft a tariff bill for submission to Congress, when it convened, which should be some time in October. As to the tariff it would be impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to do justice to the subject. While the House was in constant session, there were too many disturbing elements, and the surroundings were not favorable for wise and safe legislation. But, if the committee was empowered to prepare a bill and was allowed to go to some quiet place on the sea shore, and pursue its labors unmolested, the result would be a satisfactory bill.

Touching the course of the Ways and Means committee in dealing with the tariff, Mr. Springer said it would doubtless report on a general tariff bill instead of a series of specific bills. That policy had done good service last congress, but the time was now at hand when the Democratic party must redeem its pledges and reform the entire tariff system. This would not involve any radical change in the views of the House. Mr. Springer believes that the majority can always reach an expression of its will through the committee on rules, which can bring in a special rule to fit each case as it arises. Mr. Springer had not seen Mr. Crisp, so he did not say anything respecting the composition of the committee or his own place upon them.

"If the President parts company with the Chicago platform, I believe his party will part company with him," were the significant words uttered by representative Oates, this afternoon, as he discussed the situation. "The Chicago platform, which the people endorsed in such thundering tones last November, calls for the repeal of the Sherman law, and the maintenance of gold and silver as money upon a parity. Any scheme which contemplates the abandonment of silver is against the principles set by the Chicago convention and will not be tolerated. There can, in my opinion, be no unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. If the President has set out to repeal the Sherman act without offering anything in its place, he has set up a platform not in accordance with that upon which he went before the people." Mr. Oates looks for the repeal of the Sherman law, with a condition that will provide for the free coinage of silver at an increased ratio.

Senator George came in to-day from Georgia and takes a rather cheerful view of the situation in the South. He believes there will be money for his people to move their crops, and that, with the movement of cotton, easier times will result, so far as the silver question is concerned. The Senator plants himself upon the platform, he says, upheld in his time in the Senate, and says he is a friend of silver and has not changed his views one whit.

Senator Squire, of Washington, is one of the few Western senators who takes the ground that the President should be allowed to deal with the silver question, in his own discretion, and he believes that it would be good policy for Congress to pass a joint resolution permitting the President to suspend the operation of the silver purchase portion of the Sherman law, in his discretion.

Mr. Bland, the champion of free coinage, arrived to-day and was seen in consultation with three members of his faith who are in the city. He said the friends of silver had agreed upon no plan of campaign, other than that they were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law, unless they were first given the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bland, in speaking of the ratio, said he saw no reason to change that now in force, so far as the possibility of repeal was concerned. Mr. Bland was emphatic in his declaration that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing act could not be accomplished in either House.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says: "Since the outbreak of Cholera in Naples more than 100,000 residents have fled from there. The official reports greatly understated the facts. The report for Sunday last said that there were nineteen cases and nine deaths. Reliable private advices declare that there were fifty-two new cases and twenty-eight deaths on that day, and forty-nine new cases and twenty-seven deaths on Monday. The official figures for Tuesday are eighteen new cases and six deaths. Several cases of cholera have occurred in Rome.

Impaired digestion repaired by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A meeting was held to day at the Mansion house to consider the financial and business situation. Lord Mayor Sir Stuart Knill presided. The gathering was largely attended. Among those present were Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Right Hon Henry Chaselin, formerly president of the board of agriculture; Right Hon Sir John Lubbock, of Robarts, Lubbock & Co., bankers; Hon. Thos F. Bayard, American ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. Daniel Horron and most of the leading bankers of London. Mr. Balfour disclaimed political motives for being present, and referred to the anxiety felt throughout the world in connection with the currency changes in India and the action that might be taken by the United States Government. The gold standard, Mr. Balfour declared, would never satisfy commercial wants, while a double standard alone could prevent dangerous oscillations in trade. He condemned isolated action on the part of individual states and recommended an international agreement fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver. In the course of his address Mr. Balfour denied that advocates of bimetalism aimed at an inflation of the currency. This might be true, he said, of some bimetallists connected with the western league of America, but it did not apply to the bimetallists of Europe, who believe the adoption of bimetallism would prove the safest commercial policy. In the event of a European war the debt standard would, according to Mr Balfour, be found very advantageous. The meeting adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Balfour for his address.

FRANCE IN SIAM.

Nothing Yet Done Towards Raising the Blockade—Considerable Anxiety Manifested.

The French Gunboat "Lion" Steams Down on H. M. "Pallas"—Her Captain's Apology.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Bangkok, dated Thursday night, says: "Nothing has been done yet to carry out the presumed instructions to the French officials to raise the blockade, and residents are still very anxious. The opinion is that Rear Admiral Humann is receiving orders through Saigon, where the forward party is delaying in the hope that events may enable France to increase her demands."

The Bangkok correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: By Admiral Humann's command, the captain of the French gunboat Lion has made an unreserved apology to Capt. McLeod, of the British cruiser Pallas, for having steamed down with a crew at quarters and guns out upon the Pallas, which was lying outside the blockade line. Capt. McLeod's prudence and coolness alone averted an armed conflict. This and another similar instance of the Lion's conduct justified the Pallas in preparing to avoid being taken at a disadvantage.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons Sir Ashmead Bartlett asked the Government if the British warships in Siamese waters had withdrawn without the limits of the blockade of the Menam river under directions from the French Admiral commanding the blockading squadron. He further asked if any British warship remained at Bangkok.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said, in reply, that no demand had been made by the French admiral for the withdrawal of the British warships from the blockade limits. Their removal outside the limits, he added, would never have been permitted by Her Majesty's Government. This statement was greeted with loud cheers.

Right Hon A. Kay Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty added to Sir Edward's statement that the gun boat Linnet still remained at Bangkok.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Rear-Admiral Humann, commanding the French fleet now in Siamese waters, announced that the blockade of Siam was raised yesterday afternoon.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—Measures to deport the remaining Chinamen on the Haytian Republic have commenced. Orders from the Treasury department at Washington City have been received and will be carried out as far as possible. Collector Black went before the United States commissioners and had warrants sworn out for the deportation of the Chinamen still on the Haytian Republic unless they can show reason for remaining or being allowed to land. If they cannot give satisfactory proof of their right to remain before these commissioners, they will be placed by the collector in charge of the United States marshal to deport in whatever way he thinks the most feasible.

This is a reversal of present methods. Now the Chinese demand the right to land and make the Government prove that it cannot, if it would, keep them on board. Hereafter the Government will demand of them proof that they should not be deported or a bona fide certificate. This announcement has created much excitement in Chinatown. There are about thirty-five Mongolians left on the Haytian Republic, and this step means that they cannot remain here unless they have regular certificates as provided by the Geary act. Heretofore all landings have been permitted under former laws without the enforcement of this law. As none of the Chinamen on board have certificates, none can well escape deportation.

STAMPING OUT PHYLLOXERA.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The efforts of the Government to stamp out phylloxera in Northern Italy have led to serious conflicts with the peasants. The Minister of Agriculture, with the view of stopping the ravages of the pest, recently ordered the destruction of vineyards covering a large area in the Province of Novare. The peasants losing employment through these steps took violent measures. A number of them were injured by the police and arrested. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sale of Part of the Thousand Islands—Trade Between Canada and Australia.

Dominion Rifle Association Matches—The Esquimalt Fortifications—C Battery's Marching Orders.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Thursday next is the day for the sale by auction of a portion of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, held in trust by the Dominion government for the Mississauga Indians. The intention was not to sell the whole of the Islands, which number over 900, but about two-thirds, in order to allow the question of preserving a portion as a public park to be settled. It has been decided to place 350 under the hammer. These will consist mostly of small islands.

The Department of Agriculture received to-day five cases of arrow-root from Australia, brought out by the Warrimoo on her initial trip. As an experiment, local grocers will be asked to distribute it with a view of testing its quality. Mr. Huddart has decided to dispatch the steamers from Vancouver on the 16th of the month hereafter, in place of the 14th, which will give the vessels two days longer in Canada. No change will be made in the date of sailing from Sydney.

Col. Bacon, secretary of the D. R. A., has written General Moore and Admiral Hopkins, at Halifax, inviting them on behalf of the Executive committee of the Association to send men under their command to participate in the forthcoming matches. It is some years since the Ottawa meet was honored by representatives of both the Army and Navy.

General Herbert goes to Goderich on Saturday, to consult the Minister of Militia with reference to the Esquimalt fortifications.

It is expected that "C" Battery will receive definite marching orders to come East at an early date.

Alf. Geddes, of the post office department, has been appointed Superintendent of the dog exhibit at the World's Fair.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The Colonial Secretary has sent a despatch to the Governor-General stating that the Queen will be pleased to accept his suggestion that the despatch from the Duke of Buckingham of July 24, 1868, in reference to the use of the title "Honorable" by certain persons in Canada be interpreted to give the right to use the title throughout the British possessions.

An Order-in-Council has been passed approving the amendment proposed by the Canadian Joint Freight Association Committee of the association of general freight agents of Canada, which is largely in favor of the merchants.

The Comptroller of Customs has issued a circular to Collectors that the duty on small parcels by express must be paid on their actual value to the importer, and not as at present, where all under fifty cents are admitted free, and over fifty cents to a dollar, charged one dollar.

Hon. Mr. Angers has authorized Sir Charles Tupper to offer to the British Government that Canada pay the expenses of two veterinary surgeons to be sent here to find out whether any pleuro-pneumonia really exists in any part of the Dominion.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Aside from the claims of hotels and boarding-houses which failed to receive their expected lodgers, the shortage in connection with the recent Christian Endeavor convention will be about $3,500.

The report that the Canada Cotton and Stormont mills, belonging to the Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co., were closed down is untrue. These mills are running full time.

Architect John James Brown died at his home at 4:10 this morning. Death resulted from an accident caused by a runaway in November last.

The mutinous sailor, Charles Meekin, was tried before Judge Dugas this morning on the charge of committing an aggravated assault upon James Fairweather, captain of the steamer State of Alabama, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—(Special)—The bookkeeper for a large wholesale house here was recently discovered by his employers to have been speculating and on examining his books they found he was $30,000 short. The matter was placed in the hands of a private detective and the bookkeeper was arrested and lodged in the police station, where he remained for two days, when his relatives, who are wealthy, replaced every cent of his shortage. The embezzler's name has not leaked out.

The shipments of grain out of the port of Montreal from the opening of navigation until the end of July amounted to 12,045,004 bushels against 9,338 941 for the same period last year. The exports so far are said to be the largest on record.

The C P R traffic for the week ending July 31st, was $565,000, for the same week, last year, it was $537,000.

A mischievous gang is at present infesting Point St. Charles, a suburb of Montreal. Mr. Thomas Virtue, who holds Montreal's Poultry Association cup for the best variety of poultry, up to a little while ago possessed no less than fifty eight prize fowls. Now he has only twelve left. The rest have been poisoned in batches by Paris green. The last outrage was committed last night, when no less than eighteen fowls were poisoned by Paris green sprinkled over the ground where the chickens and fowls are. Other complaints are from tradesmen, who have wire fly blinds fixed in their store doors. These blinds are ripped with knives, evidently out of pure mischief.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 4.—Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson and party arrived home last night from their trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Stevenson leaves to-night for Washington. Mrs. Stevenson is somewhat fatigued and will not accompany her husband to the capital. She will remain here till next fall.

VALUE OF SECURITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons to day, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative member for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, asked the Government whether since the stoppage of the free coining of silver in India, there had been, as stated, a depreciation in the value of securities held in England to the amount of £130,000,000, whether the supply of gold was not insufficient to the monetary requirements of trade, and what measure the Government proposed to take to avert a financial crisis.

Prime Minister Gladstone replied that he did not know how to ascertain the truth of the assertion that a decline to the amount mentioned had taken place in the value of securities held in England. He did not believe that the supply of gold was insufficient for trade requirements, and he could not announce measures to avert a crisis that he did not believe would occur.

AT CHICAGO.

World's Fair Expenses Being Gradually Reduced—The Management Satisfied With the Prospects.

Chinese Landed on Exposition Certificates—Russia's Day National Union Celebration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Reducing expenses continues at the World's Fair, and each day the number of employes is becoming smaller, so that soon the White City will be working on a "bed-rock" basis financially. It has been decided to reduce the secret service force, the number of gatemen and ticket sellers, the Columbian guard, and to materially lessen the number of passes. The committee on ceremonies will be abolished. The foreign affairs department may also be done away with, and the duties now performed by that department will be placed in control of the director-general. Thus the management hope to save from half to three-quarters of a million dollars during the next three months. It is said on the authority of Lyman J. Gage, of the finance committee, that the payment of bands will probably begin within ten days. Expenses, Mr. Gage says, are about $15 000 a day, which is as close as could be expected in a plant of such magnitude. The attendance will determine the final outcome of the fair financially, but with conservative management the bonds ought to be paid with a surplus besides.

President Higinbotham has given out the following statement:

"It is impossible to give any exact figures concerning the indebtness of the Fair. Few people realize how great an institution this is, and many think we should be able to stop at any moment and tell exactly how we stand. To do this is an impossibility. However, we are now taking our bearings and will be ready to state the statement this week. When the fair opened there was a great floating indebtedness. Since May we have been compelled to construct several buildings. Now, when we can say, with the best half of the exposition season before us, that we are out of debt, we are doing well. It may be we still owe a little more than we have money to pay, but the liability is of little consequence. Inside of five days we will have all the funds necessary to pay every cent we owe. The assertion that $1 000,000 will not put us even is false; we owe no such amount or anything like it."

Out of the 505 Chinese landed at San Francisco on World's Fair certificates as they are called, only 80 are at the Fair, and there is no telling when they will scatter out of that city and settle where they please. Six months ago Chun Pak Kwai, a San Francisco Chinaman, and Chou Ball, his partner in China, arranged to bring Chinese to San Francisco. They brought them over and the customs officers now say that no less than $300 each, or the sum of $150,000, was paid by those landed to Kwai.

The subjects of the Czar had a celebration at the White House to-day in honor of Empress Marie. It was called "Name Day," which Russians hold as of more importance than a birthday, and look forward to it, promising themselves a merry time. The Empress Marie, who was before her marriage Princess Dagmar of Denmark, is very popular in Russia. She attends all public functions and does more mixing with the "common" people than any other member of the royal family. She has established a number of free schools and has many young men attending college at her expense. She takes particular interest, too, in the education of young women. These things endear her to her subjects and this is why her "Name Day" was chosen for the official celebration at the Fair. The celebration began with religious ceremonies in the Russian church on West Madison street, at which Archbishop Nicholas presided. These were followed by a concert in Festival hall at Jackson park. The Russian band furnished music, under the leadership of Conductor Glawatch. The entire Exposition orchestra participated in the orchestra numbers, and supported in the choral selections on the programme the chorus of Russian singers who are residents of Chicago. The celebration of Russian Day concluded with a dinner given to members of the Russian jury of award and to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of foreign juries of awards, at the Lexington hotel.

To day the National Union, numbering 15 000 members throughout the United States, held a celebration on the Fair grounds.

The members of the executive committee of the National Nicaragua Ship Canal Association are gathering in response to a call from the president, ex Congressman Geo. L. Converse, to consider the bill to be presented to the extra session of Congress providing for the Government ownership of the canal. This bill provides that stock to the value of four million shall be issued to Nicaragua, one and a half millions to Costa Rica, and two millions to the Maritime Canal Company in payment for concessions, and that the American Company shall return to the Maritime Canal Company all the money it has expended, with interest. Fifteen directors are provided for, nine to be named by the President of the United States and six by the other parties to the concession.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Tribuna states that between Thursday noon and to-day noon twenty new cases of cholera and fourteen deaths were reported to the authorities in Naples.

RECIPROCITY IN WRECKING

The Conveniences of the Act Which Has Just Been Brought Into Effect.

Americans and Canadians Allowed the Same Privileges—History of the Movement.

The provisions of the "Reciprocity in Wrecking" arrangements which has now come into force by proclamations of the Canadian and United States governments are very simple, yet they cover all points necessary by allowing American tugs or steamers to render aid to vessels wrecked in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States. On the other side, Canadian vessels are allowed the same privilege. Exactly how the act will work is not yet known in Victoria, Collector of Customs A. R. Milne not having received any official advice of it, but this he expects to have in course of a short time, possibly within the next few days. Victoria will, it is expected, be materially benefited by the new arrangement, and the convenience to a great many shipping men will be considerable, besides which it will result in the saving of expense in some cases. It is quite possible that the operation of the law may be tried in course of the next few weeks right at Victoria, as when the next attempt is made to raise the San Pedro it may be necessary to bring over a large American tug to give greater steam power. The main portion of the steam now obtained is from the tug Lorne, which will have to go ahead, however, when the ship is raised, to tow her into harbor. There were seven other tugs employed, and these may be sufficient with the addition of the steamer Joan, which may possibly be available at the time; otherwise one of the big Port Townsend tugs may have to be called into service.

An interesting point in connection with the Reciprocity in Wrecking and Salving act is found in the conditions under which the act was passed. Year after year valuable vessels had been lost on the Great Lakes, along the St. Clair river, and also along the St. Lawrence, and simply because there was no such arrangement as has now been made, a tug which happened to be near at hand could not render any assistance, just because it happened to be registered under a different flag. The attention of Parliament was called to this injustice time and again, the chief movers in the matter being G. W. Taylor, M.P., for Leeds, and Col. Kirkpatrick, now lieutenant governor of Ontario. Various bills were introduced in the Commons to deal with the question and provide a solution of the difficulty, but these were all, unfortunately, unsuccessful until the Government came to an understanding with the Government of the United States, by which there was to be reprocity in wrecking. As a result of this the Canadian Act was passed in 1892 with a clause inserted that it should come into force on the publication of a proclamation to that effect by the Governor-General-in-Council. Early this year the necessary Order-in-Council was passed, but it was not until a few days ago that the United States Government took a similar action. The benefits which will accrue are believed to be general, and will, it is said, be as much felt on the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards as on the interior rivers and lakes, and what loss of business may result in one way will, it is expected, be made up in another.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A disastrous explosion took place on board the German armor-clad steamer Baden, at Kiel. Lieuts. Olsener and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and seventeen persons wounded. It appears some men had just removed from the magazine a grenade measuring twenty-six centimeters in diameter. Through some cause not yet explained the grenade exploded, killing or wounding nearly every person in the immediate neighborhood. The Baden is a vessel of 5 000 tons. She was launched in 1880, mounts eight large guns, and has armor ten inches thick at the water line.

LONDON, August 3.—The Miners' Relief committee, which has charge of the disposition of the funds collected for the families of the 139 miners who lost their lives in the recent colliery disaster at Thornhill, near Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, has passed a special address of thanks to Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, for his letter of sympathy and the cheque for $25 with which it was accompanied. It is said that this is the first time that a minister from a foreign country has made a contribution towards a miners' relief fund.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Charles de Lesseps, escorted by detectives, was taken from prison on Wednesday, and allowed to visit his wife, who is dangerously ill. After a brief interview he was taken back to the prison hospital.

LONDON, Aug 3.—There have been 666 deaths from cholera in Mecca and 318 in Jedda since the present epidemic broke out.

ODESSA, Aug 3.—The Government is closing all the schools in the South of Russia on account of the prevalence of cholera. Twenty doctors have gone to the Caucasus, and fourteen to Podolia.

The engineer of a Danish trawler has been taken to the hospital in Grimsby suffering with cholera.

"A MYSTERY OF THE SEA."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Board of Trade report on the loss, in February, of the White Star liner Naronic, has just been issued. The construction and equipment of the steamer, the report says, were in every way satisfactory; the vessel was sailed by experienced and reliable seamen, and she was not insured. From circumstantial evidence it is thought to be highly probable that she came into collision with an iceberg, as her cargo was not of the nature to ignite spontaneously or explode. Having exhausted every possible explanation the committee having the matter in charge is forced to the conclusion that the loss of the Naronic adds one more to the mysteries of the sea.

LORD ABERDEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Some of the leading citizens of Aberdeen gave a barquet this evening to the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General of Canada. The Earl, in a speech, dilated upon the energy with which the Canadians had built up their institutions. This energy was all the more creditable, he said, seeing that Canada's nearest neighbor was her powerful, but friendly sister nation, the United States—a nation which had great wealth and a vast population, and which enjoyed special facilities for rapid progress. Canada, he added, understood and would prove the advantage of steady and safe, if gradual, advancement. She also understood and appreciated the benefits arising from autonomy, combined with a vital, but absolutely unhampering connection with the British empire.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to the Lancet, the well known English medical weekly, cholera has been epidemic in Marseilles for the last three months. The local officials, it asserts, have carried their policy of deception to such a length that even the Government has been led astray in regard to the real state of affairs. The prefecture now admits that there have been 601 deaths from cholera in Marseilles since the middle of May. Several days twenty deaths were recorded, and on Saturday last the mortality went up twenty-five. During the last four weeks there have been 624 deaths from cholera throughout France.

THE SANDWICH ISLES.

Claus Spreckels Presented With a Gold-Handled Cane With an Inscription.

The Annexation Problem—Ex-Premier Parker Insolvent—Leprosy Only Slightly Contagious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The following advices arrived by steamer from Hawaii, yesterday:—

A few minutes before the Australia sailed from Honolulu on July 19, a number of prominent royalists met Claus Spreckels in the captain's cabin, and through Charles Creighton, presented him with a cane, upon the gold handle of which was engraved the following inscription: "Ave Clause. Morituri te salutant, in memoriam, from your fellow-citizens, doomed to die at the hands of the murder society of the annexation club. Threatened men live long. Leben sie hundert jahre und niemals sterben." A list of names was engraved beneath of persons said to have been selected by the annexationists for immediate slaughter in case the attempt to restore the Queen should be carried into effect. Creighton subsequently published an explanation that the whole affair was only a jocose reminder to Mr. Spreckels of his proscription in common with the others named. On hearing that his name was inscribed on the cane, U. S. Consul Blount denied all knowledge of such a sane, and expressed the strongest indignation at the unauthorized use of his name, and has laid before President Dole a formal complaint. The Government has demanded an explanation from Charles Creighton.

Just as the Australia was casting off, Mr. Spreckels addressed a crowd of natives. John E. Bush, who in the late Legislature vilified the Queen and Wilson, but who is now an active royalist leader, acted as interpreter and elicited some moderate cheers for Mr. Spreckels. Cheers for the Provisional Government were given by the whites in ringing style.

President Dole denies that Minister Thurston has reported any distinct intimation from Mr. Gresham as to renewed action upon the treaty of annexation. Mr. Dole believes, however, that in the natural course of things negotiations will be resumed at an early date, and for this reason Commissioner Alexander is being sent. He is to sail on the 27th. His instructions had not been made out up to the 24th. The Provisional Government has passed on no modifications to the treaty. Some modifications were tentatively discussed some time ago, but they were dropped, no useful action seeming to be available.

The numerous unsecured creditors of ex-Premier Samuel Parker have thrown him into bankruptcy. So far as ascertained his debts amount to $282 850, of which $232 000 is secured by mortgages, leaving over $50,000 due to some forty creditors. It is believed that under capable management the estate might be brought up to a value of $500,000. Mr Parker has lived fast. He was the Queen's Premier during most of her two-year's reign and her only unflinching minister on the question of the constitution.

A sensation has been created by Mr. Trousseaux, who comes out with a declaration that leprosy is but slightly contagious and that segregation is useless. He has hitherto stoutly maintained that it was seriously contagious and incurable and has himself examined and condemned thousands of lepers to Molokai. He claims to have been converted by reading the recent report of the leprosy commission in India.

On the 23 d Minister Blount explored the shores of Pearl harbor in a sailing yacht in company with President Dole and several prominent gentlemen. He expressed surprise at the great capabilities of the harbor and back country, which he had failed to observe from the railway. His companions were impressed with his keen and alert observation. To one he said: "You have a fine country. Before long it will be much finer." Mr. Blount expressed the hope of hearing on the 27th, that the way will be open for his early departure. He said that the critical period of affairs seems to have gone by.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that nearly one-third of the town of Fort Louis, the capital of the Island of Mauritius was destroyed by fire on July 23. Eight streets were burned, including the Rue de la Chasseu, the principal commercial thoroughfare. About two hundred houses were consumed. The loss amounts to more than 1,000,000 rupees.

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

Nanaimo Miners Agree to the Proposed Reductions of Pay and Output.

Mr. Robins Explains the Situation and Publicly Thanks the V. C. Co.'s Employes.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Aug. 3.—A settlement has been effected and the Nanaimo miners and all the employes of the New Vancouver Coal Co. return to work for the next three months. The output will be limited to half the usual amount. At to-day's meeting a majority voted in favor of Mr. Robins' proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on all earning wages of $3 and over per day, and 10 per cent. from those earning less.

Mr. Robins himself addressed the men this morning and spoke for nearly an hour. He explained the position of the company, pointed out the absolute necessity for a temporary reduction of wages and earnestly appealed to the men to stand by the Company. He said that during the last eighteen months the Company has been losing money. Every half year there was no dividend and though the accounts had not been rendered for the current six months, he knew that there would be no dividend, or if one were declared it would be derived from another source and not from any profits accruing from the mines. Things have been going on for many years in that way. Probably the company would have only wanted a reduction of five per cent. at the present time, but the financial crisis came. They asked in vain of their customers for cash. Then the time came to think of prompt measures to deal with this most serious situation. To have shut down altogether would have appeared to 99 out of 100 the simplest way out of the difficulty. But, it was as with a storekeeper, if you do close up you do not know whether on reopening you will have any customers at all. Still, it might be better to face that uncertainty than to go on raising coal and having to pay for it. He believed that if his audience could rid their minds of the idea that his proposition was an underhand attempt to cut down wages there would be no objections raised. Under the circumstances it seemed to him only rational to make such a proposal.

After Mr. Robins' speech the men decided to take a secret ballot for or against the proposed reduction. This was done, with the result that 380 voted for it while 99 were against. Everyone is delighted that the matter was settled without trouble, while all regret the necessity which compels so many to suffer a reduction in their pay.

Mr. Robins has publicly thanked the employes for the manner in which they have met him in this crisis.

CORRIGAN'S CASE STATED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An article under the signature of "A Catholic American" that appeared in the Sun has caused considerable gossip in Catholic church circles, as well as throughout the city generally. It is intended as a defence of Archbishop Corrigan. It is in reality a defiance of the papal authority, accompanied by a threat of cutting off financial aid and ultimately of secession from Rome. Archbishop Satolli, papal ablegate, is himself taken to task for the manner in which he restored excommunicated Father McGlynn, while even the Pope is practically charged with interference of the worst kind. The character of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is assailed from every standpoint, and it is stated in the broadest possible language that instead of being a priest he should have been a politician. The open defiance of Rome and the implied threat to cut off revenue from the archdiocese was read with amazement. The writer of the article tells of the manner in which the decrees of the propaganda at Rome were always accepted by Archbishop Corrigan, and then points out the changed condition of affairs under the new regime, when, regardless of the propaganda, Archbishop Satolli, "deputy pope," as the writer styled him, does as he pleases without consultation with the bishops whose territory he enters upon and whose decisions he reverses. Then he comes to the point evidently deemed best of all, the failure of Archbishop Corrigan to receive the Cardinal's hat. This, the "Catholic American" credits to the opposition and meddling of Dr. McGlynn, Archbishop Satolli and others. The writer has this to say of the suggested separation of the Catholic church in this country from Rome itself:

"Does the great change that I have been considering mean more than has been announced? Does it mean permanent separation of the government of the Catholic church in this country from the control of Rome? If this is so, should it not be more a representative change, and should not the constituency be heard in the choice of their new ruler?"

Then comes the concluding paragraph. Up to this time the letter seems to have been inspired by some one high in authority, but the last sentences seem to have been put on by the writer himself as a cracker to the whip, which somebody else had placed in his hands. He says:

"If we are to have an American pope, in fact or in effect, why should not Cardinal Gibbons be vested with the dignity and sovereign power? He was practically at the head of the Catholic church in this country before the advent of Mgr. Satolli from Italy. He has lived all his life under our institutions and among our people. He has earned and achieved the highest rank heretofore permitted to American Catholics by reason of meritorious services. Relative to the Catholic constituencies he would be called upon to govern, he is as able as he is eminent, and is possessed of the highest administrative and judicial powers. His elevation would strengthen every fibre of faith and of hope that binds American Catholics to the ancient faith."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The Labor Secretary, of the Mid Winter Exposition, now has the names of over 4,000 men, who desire employment either in grading the site or upon the buildings. A Committee of the Six Companies have agreed to erect in the Park an exact counterpart of the tomb of Confucius.