"SIDE YOUR OWN!"

Premier Gladstone Suggests That Members Sit According to Their Party.

Thursday's "Riot" Explained and Apologized For—Members of the House Satisfied.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day, Prime Minister Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Mr. John Lloyd Wharton, Conservative member for Ripon Division, Yorkshire, which question was prompted by the hand to hand conflict that occurred in the House last Thursday night, said that doubtless it would be for the general convenience of the House and the interests of good order, if an arrangement should be arrived at, by means of which the supporters of the Government and the members of the Opposition might sit on opposite sides of the House. Mr. Gladstone added that he had no power in the matter.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, Liberal, member for North Aberdeen, then asked if Mr. Gladstone had taken into consideration the injury done the honor and dignity of the House of Commons, and if the assaults committed by members on Thursday evening were to be allowed to pass without punishment being inflicted upon the offenders? He also inquired what action would be taken if he moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the matter.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he would answer the questions to-morrow.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, the well-known Radical member, referred to a statement made in the Pall Mall Gazette by a prominent Conservative, Mr. Fisher, member for Fulham, which referred to his assault on Mr. John Wm. Logan, Liberal member for South Leicestershire. He suggested that Mr. Logan be permitted to reply to Mr. Fisher's statement.

Speaker Peel said he thought it would conduce to a peaceful solution of the matter if both the gentlemen addressed the House.

Mr. Fisher, amid cries of "Logan," "Logan," arose and expressed deep regret for the part he had taken in the affray. He thought, he said, that Mr. Logan intended to assault him or Mr. Curzon, and it was for this reason that he mixed up in the the trouble. He was greatly distressed at having created disorder in the House.

Mr. Logan emphatically denied that he had intended to assault anyone, and sincerely regretted he had been concerned in the affair.

Mr. Gladstone said that the explanations were satisfactory to him and he hoped the matter would be allowed to drop.

Right Hon. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party, also expressed themselves as satisfied. Mr. McCarthy, however, protested against the idea that the row was due to the Irish members.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31.—Secretary Carlisle has taken a hand in the Chinese situation in New York, which has been the occasion of so much friction recently between the Treasury agents and Collector Hendricks, and brings the matter to a close. In a letter, which on Saturday he sent to Collector Hendricks, he says: "Your assumption that the responsibility for the execution of the laws relating to the exclusion of the Chinese rests alone upon the Collector, is unwarranted. Upon that officer is devolved the duty of examining and deciding upon the testimony presented by Chinese persons claiming the right to enter the United States, but, in all cases of doubt, it is his duty, as it is the usual practice of Collectors of Customs, to submit the case to the Secretary of the Treasury for his direction, with whom lies the ultimate responsibility for the enforcement of the laws, and whose lawful instructions in the premises should be obeyed by Collectors without question.

"The Department cannot concur in your view that the unauthorized practice, discontinued by its order of the 13th inst., of authenticating the certificates of the Chinese consul at New York by the signature and seal of the Collector, should be resumed. Evidence is before the Department, in one case, where a Chinese person represented himself to be a member of a firm of Chinese merchants in New York, and was so certified by the Chinese consul at New York, which was duly authenticated by the seal of the Custom house and the signature of one of your deputies, when, in point of fact, the Chinese person who presented himself at the Custom house was another and entirely different person from the one named in the certificate. This man applied for admission at one of the frontier custom houses upon the certificate mentioned, which, according to your theory, would be conclusive evidence of his right to enter, inasmuch as the photograph was that of the person who presented himself, but it was not that of the person named in the certificate, who was a real personage, formerly residing in New York and who was still in China.

"That many cases of this kind have occurred is beyond question, and the department sees no good reason for the continuance of a practice by your office which, in instances like that mentioned, only serves as an aid to those engaged in violating the law. It is an ascertained fact that many hundreds of Chinese laborers have come into the country within the past year under the guise of merchants, students, actors, or other persons of the exempt class, aided in most cases by customs officers, who were either corrupt or indifferent to their duty in the premises. It is my duty, as it is my purpose, to employ all the means under my control to enforce the law in good faith, and to that end I shall expect the cordial cooperation of all officers of the customs.

"Respectfully yours,
"J. G. CARLISLE,
"Secretary."

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 1.—The directors of the Seaconnet Mills held a meeting to-day and voted to shut down next Saturday night until September, or until the cloth market shows signs of improvement. The directors of the Flint Mill voted to shut down Monday for an indefinite period. The directors of the Wampanoag Mills voted to shut down next week and every alternate week until the market improves. The Anawan, Metacomet, Westamoe and Fall River factories will shut down next week for an indefinite period, and it is expected that the American Linen Co. will close its mills next Monday or later in the week. The Troy and Richard Borden mills have declared dividends, payable to-day, the former a dividend of $25 per share, and the latter a dividend of 1½ per cent.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., July 31.—The mail news of Lieut. Peary and his expedition received from Labrador is very unsatisfactory. The Falcon arrived at Battle Harbor on July 18, after a very rough and disagreeable passage from St. Johns. She was swept by heavy seas, which did considerable damage. The donkeys which Lieut. Peary took with him on board the Falcon were in a bad condition from exposure, and the injuries received when Battle Harbor was reached serious. Lieut. Peary had a two days' stay at Battle Harbor to enable him to repair damages and give his animals a chance to recover. While there he tried to purchase dogs but failed. He sailed then for Turnavik. Exorbitant prices were asked for dogs there, so the Lieut. decided not to purchase. He visited Hopedale next, and there the same thing happened. While at Hopedale he seriously contemplated killing the donkeys. He intended to visit the more Northern parts of Labrador for the purpose of getting dogs, though the delay would seriously endanger the success of his plans. It is now considerably after the time when he should have sailed for Greenland with good prospects of success. The season is getting late and the chances are they will be unable to reach Bowdoin Bay, as the steamer may be frozen in and be unable to get clear until next year.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The Record, to-day, has the following dispatch, dated St. John's, Nfld.: "Information has been received here from Labrador of serious trouble in Lieut. Peary's expedition. It is said it is so great that the trip is likely to prove a failure.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Security Demanded That the Terms of the Ultimatum Will Be Carried Out.

Great Britain's Attitude—Considerable Apprehension Manifested — Humann's Further Demands.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News says that it has been learned on good authority that France demands as security from Siam that the terms of the ultimatum will be carried out, the temporary custody of Chataboon, a town on the coast of Siam, also that Siam shall establish no military stations in certain named places near the frontier of Cambodia or within a certain distance of the Mekong river.

Replying in the House of Commons today to a question asked by Hon. George Curzon, Conservative member for Southport, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that he was unable to give exact information regarding the blockade of the Siamese coast and of the occupation of several islands by the French. It was understood, however, that the occupation of the islands was only temporary, being in some way connected with the blockading of portions of it. It did not appear that any British vessels had been seized by the French. The information at hand showed that two or three British vessels had been stopped under a misapprehension.

A dispatch to the Central News from Bangkok, dated Monday, 6 p.m., says: The uneasiness among the people here, far from lessening, is increasing. Several more French gunboats have arrived at Hoch Si Chang, making a total of thirteen now there. Negotiations are still going on, but the progress is not rapid; the intentions of the French are awaited with fear and apprehension. Rear-Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron, has issued a second blockade notice to take effect three days from Satrday. He will order the British warships Pallas and Swift, now lying off Bangkok, to go outside the blockade limits. M. Pavie, the French Minister resident, has gone to Saigon, and Rear-Admiral Humann is under directions from Paris. Unless the French Government interferes quickly an attack upon Bangkok seems certain. The trading community is surprised that Admiral Humann is still allowed a free hand.

The Standard to-day received the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent: "Owing to the representation made to M. de Ville, the Foreign Minister, by Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, the question of a neutral zone between the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Burmashan states, has been settled satisfactorily. It has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately."

No confirmation of the foregoing has been received up to a late hour to-night.

PARIS, July 31.—The ambiguous tone of yesterday's Cabinet Council in accepting Siam's surrender, has excited much comment. It is generally understood that this tone was adopted for the purpose of soothing international susceptibilities. It is stated to-night, on high authority, that France intends to take decisive steps to insure Siam's carrying out the terms of the ultimatum. The blockade of the Siamese coast will be continued, it is said, until the demands of France are satisfied. The French force now present in Siamese waters is supposed to be sufficient to make the blockade effective.

A prominent Paris merchant, who owns warehouses in Bangkok, in an interview today expressed the opinion that decisive action is necessary to restore the prestige which France enjoyed in Siam after the adoption of the commercial treaty of 1860. French trade has recently declined heavily, he said, in consequence of English and German enterprises and intrigues to destroy French influence. He believed that the strong tone of the ultimatum would tend greatly to restore the influence of the French in Siam. The opinion here is that the issue of the controversy is a triumph for the French over English diplomats.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that there will be no disagreement between France and England in the delimitation of the frontier. It is also believed that China will adopt her customary course of *laissez faire*, and not meddle with the matter.

NOTEWORTHY CASE.

BOSTON, July 31.—The extradition case of Alfred Morrissette will be heard in the United States District court to-morrow. The defendant, Morrissette, is wanted in Canada for attempting to utter a forged note and for obtaining money, which he knew was the fruit of forged checks, on the Quebec Government. This case promises to be a celebrated one, and will be a test of the new extradition treaty between the United States and the Canadian Governments.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Question of Saluting — Special Analysis of Vinegar—No Distress in Labrador.

Trial by Newspaper—Final Draft of Manitoba School Case Prepared —Contract Awarded.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 31.—The arrival of the Italian man-of-war Etna, at Montreal, gives rise to further complications. Yesterday the Etna formally saluted the commercial metropolis by twenty-guns. To-day a communication was received from the civic authorities requesting that the compliment be returned by the firing of a salute from St Helen's Island. It happened, however, that Montreal was not a saluting station, and much as the department would wish to pay a compliment to the Italian vessel it has been compelled to decline the request to order the salute. The Deputy Adjutant-General was instructed, however, to wait upon the Admiral and explain to him the circumstances.

The laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department is at present engaged in the analysis of vinegar. It is understood that considerable vinegar is now being made from imported strong acid obtained by distillation from wood. While this so-called vinegar is not deleterious this is an imposition on the public.

The Government steamer La Canadienne arrived at Gaspe yesterday from Labrador. She reports cod fishing excellent and salmon fishing fair. There are no reports of distress such as one is accustomed to hearing in the past few years.

The Department of Railways and Canals has awarded the contract for 1,300 lineal feet of steel pipe required in connection with the Sault Ste Marie canal to the Central Ontario Bridge Co., Peterboro.

A Montreal legal firm has published a pamphlet of over 100 pages narrating its fight with the Customs department over seizure of imported glass. Seeing the case is *sub judice* it seems strange that this course was taken.

W. Baker who went through the Northwest rebellion as a private in the 91st battalion writes from Penang, Straits Settlements applying for the Northwest medal.

The final draft of the Manitoba School case for reference to the Supreme Court has been adopted. It contains few changes from the draft previously published. They are chiefly clerical in character.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—Judging from telegrams received here to-day the Italian admiral at Montreal is in high dudgeon at the action of the militia authorities in not ordering a return salute to be fired in honor of his vessel. Colonel Houghton made the reasonable explanation that Montreal is not a saluting point, although the department officers do not admit that it is not safe to fire the guns on St. Helen's Island. Telegrams poured in here this morning begging for a salute, and about noon a message was received from Hon. Mr. Patterson, instructing the department to countermand its order of yesterday. Presumably the salute has been fired, and everybody here hopes that the admiral feels better.

The Government has been advised that President Cleveland has issued his proclamation declaring in operation the act of Congress providing for reciprocity in wrecking. Collectors of customs will be at once advised that the agreement is in force.

The chief engineer of public works goes to Europe to-morrow to search for the best material for submarine works, such as wharves, etc.

The Ottawa coal dealers tucked 85 cents per ton on coal to-day.

The Colonial Office advises the Government that Prince Yorihito Komatsue, one of the highest dignataries of the Empire of Japan, will visit Canada shortly. An intimation of that kind means that is is expected the Canadian Government will look well after the distinguished visitor.

The Department of Customs has ordered a big sale of contraband liquors to take place at Montreal.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—(Special)—A petition has been presented to the Court in the suit of Allan against the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company, on behalf of the English bondholders. The petitioners are Lieut.-Col. Grey, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Sir John Robert Heron Maxwell, Bart., of Hamilton House, Tooting, Surrey, England. They ask that the receiver of the road make separate accounts of the moneys received, and that he expend nothing on the parts of the road in which they are not interested.

Alex. Moore, the city scavenger, had his back broken to-day in a runaway.

A Regina dispatch says that circulars have been sent to the members of the Northwest Assembly, requesting them to be in readiness for the session, which is likely to be called for the 10th of August.

Nellie Kimms, a young woman who came to Brandon from the old country, in May last, and since employed as a domestic servant, yesterday sought to commit suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. The timely arrival of a physician, and the employment of an emetic, saved her life.

BIG BEND DISTRICT.

Prospectors and Investors Turning Their Attention to This Portion of the Province.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., July 31.—During the past month a number of prospectors have turned their attention to the placer and quartz mines of the Big Bend district. Among those who have visited that camp are Messrs. Williams and McLeary, of Everett, Wash. They left here July 6th, and after looking over the country since, have purchased the Consolation mine from Messrs. George Leforme and others. This mine is situated on French Creek, which enters Gold River about five miles east of the famous gold producing McCullough Creek. The price paid is not yet obtainable, but rumor has it well up into the thousands. A score or more prospectors and investors leave here this week for the Big Bend, and arrangements are being made for a steamer on the Columbia from Revelstoke to Downie Creek, which will greatly expedite and reduce the cost of transportation and time in reaching this well-known gold mining country.

Is your tongue coated? Take Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will work off that bilious condition.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 1.—The Journal prints to-day a sensational article on recent developments in American Catholic politics, which it declares come from the highest authority. Mgr. Satolli, the Papal ablegate, left last night for Washington after having spent several weeks in the Northwest and the Journal declares that the rebellion of Archbishop Corrigan of New York, is now to be punished. The head and front of the offending of the Archbishop of New York, has been his refusal to reinstate Dr. Burtsell in his original parish or one just as good in spite of the fact that he had been admonished to do so by the ablegate. Behind this refusal Satolli is said to see a determination on the part of Archbishop Corrigan not to yield to his authority. It must be either this or a resolve on Archbishop Corrigan's part to resign from the Archdiocese. The Journal says that Mgr. Satolli, after consultation with his close friend, Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, the leader of the Liberal wing of the American Catholic church, has determined to go to Rome soon and lay the matter before the Pope with a recommendation that a coadjutor be appointed to assist the Archbishop of New York in the mananagement of so large a diocese. The action, if approved by the Pope, as there seems every reason to suppose it will be, and be equivalent to the removal of Mgr. Corrigan from the active management of the affairs of the Archdiocese. The Journal hints that in case such action was taken by the Holy See it is entirely probable that Archbishop Ireland would be appointed the coadjutor.

FRENCH CONDITIONS.

Supplementary Guarantees Demanded From Siam—Note Issued by the Government.

Siam to be Stripped for the Time Being of the Semblance of Power.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The supplementary guarantees demanded by France from Siam, which include the temporary custody of the river and Port of Chantibun, and that Siam shall not establish military stations in certain named places near the Cambodia frontier, or within a certain distance of the Mekong river, were contained in a note issued by M. de Ville yesterday, and made public to-day. The text of the note is as follows:

PARIS, July 31.—The delay of Siam in accepting the ultimatum presented by the French minister resident at Bangkok, has justified the Government of the Republic in imposing heavier conditions. Being desirous, however, to give further proof of the sentiments by which she has been constantly actuated, France will content herself as an indispensible guarantee for the carrying out of the clauses by governing the river and port of Chantibun until the forts established by the French on the left bank of the Mekong river are removed. Siam will undertake to maintain no military forces at Sieumruf and in the locality situated within a radius of 25 kilometres of the Mekong river, starting from the Cambodian frontier, Siam will only maintain the police force necessary to preserve order. Moreover, Siam will not maintain warships or armed boats on the waters of the great lake or the Mekong river.

A council of the Ministry was held to-day. M. de Ville announced that Prince Vadhama has signified his Government's willingness to concede the supplementary guarantees demanded by France. M. de Ville also stated that his interview yesterday with Lord Dufferin was based on the negotiations which took place in 1889 between France and Great Britain, which recognized the principle of a buffer state between the French and the British possessions in the East. The question of a neutral zone, M. de Ville added, had been reserved for future consideration.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, read the last text of the first ultimatum, and of the supplementary ultimatum sent by France to Siam, and accepted by the latter country. He added: "We have signed an agreement in Paris establishing a neutral zone in Indo-China."

FRANCE IN THE EAST.

PARIS, July 31.—In the negotiations over the Siamese affair the British Government, through its representative in Paris, is insisting that France shall not annex the territory north of the 18th parallel of latitude, ceded to Siam on condition that it should never be ceded to any other government. There is no doubt at the embassy that France will give way sooner or later, the British case being so clear to British eyes. This point, as far as the knowledge of the embassy goes, is the only one which Great Britain has made the subject of intervention.

In substance the ultimatum over which all the trouble is taking place was as follows:

"First—The recognition of the rights of France in Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

"Second—The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.

"Third—Full satisfaction for the various Siamese aggressions against the French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

"Fourth—the punishment of the culprits and provision for pecuniary indemnity to the victims.

"Fifth—Indemnity of 200,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

"Sixth—The immediate deposit of 300,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth clauses, or the assignment of taxes in certain districts in lieu of such deposit."

Owing to representations made to M. de Ville, Foreign Minister, by Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, the question of a neutral zone between French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Shan states, has been settled satisfactorily. It has also been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately.

THE SAMBRO LIGHTHOUSE

Is at Sambro, N.S., whence Mr. R. E. Hartt writes as follows: "Without a doubt Burdock Blood Bitters have done me a lot of good. I was sick and weak and had no appetite, but B.B.B. made me feel smart and strong. Were its virtues more widely known many lives would be saved.'

SILVER CONVENTION.

Opening of the Big Gathering of Bimetallists—Chairman Warner's Introductory Remarks.

The Gold Standard Denounced as Inimical to the Welfare of Mankind.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The national convention called by the American Bi-metallic League, to consider the present silver crisis, had originally been intended as a gathering of delegates appointed by governors of states, commercial, industrial and other associations, but a few days ago it was decided to throw the doors open to all who are in favor of maintaining the money of the constitution and opposed to the establishment of a single gold standard in the United States, whether they were accredited representatives of an organized body or merely representatives of their own individual views.

The resolution under which the gathering came together was as follows: "The recent culmination of events of the greatest importance to the people of the country calls for wise counsel and determined action on the part of all patriotic citizens. A concerted purpose is manifest to seize upon the present opportunity to destroy silver as money, and to establish forever the gold standard, and at one stroke to change all debts to gold debts, with a never ending rise of gold and fall of prices. A financial disturbance, largely artificial and needless, has been created as an object lesson, and falsely attributed to the present silver law, to create a manifestation of public sentiment, under cover of which the greater crime of overthrowing the money of the constitution and establishing the single gold standard may be consummated. As a part of the same great conspiracy the mints of England have been closed and the shock is felt around the world. Congress has been called to meet in extra session on August 7. If at the session the money standard of the constitution is overthrown and the gold standard is finally established, to be extended over the world, an economic revolution will have been inaugurated more destructive to the welfare of mankind, and especially to the producing and laboring classes, than any in the history of the world."

Gen. Warner called the convention to order, and Secretary Barrington read the call for the gathering. After this Gen. Warner delivered an address, in which he said that decided action was needed, and that it was a time for plain talk. All over the country alarm was felt over the possibility of the establishment of a single gold standard. The silver men were not, by any means, on the defensive. On the contrary, they proposed to take aggressive action against those who are attempting to take advantage of the conditions which they have created to force upon the country a single gold standard. The present financial condition is largely artificial, amounting almost to a public crime, and for this the gold men should be held responsible. He continued: Referring to the act of 1873: "The members of congress, the speaker of the house who signed the bill, the President who approved it, never knew that it demonetized silver. There was but one man in the United States senate who knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver, and yet he has never been hanged or shot for treason. (Great applause at this allusion to John Sherman.) The act will be known in history as the crime of 1873. Let the memories of those who stand connected with it rot in oblivion." (Great applause.) Continuing he said he was willing to have the act of 1890 repealed if the other Sherman law, the act of 1873 can be repealed by the same bill. Let both Sherman laws go together and place the country back upon the constitution and the law as it stood before 1873.

Quoting the words of Hon. W. H. Harvey, a noted silver advocate and editor of the organ of the Bi-Metallic League, he said: "This convention is the first gun for financial independence from British dictation. We want the coinage laws restored as they were prior to 1873. Up to that date we had free coinage of both gold and silver. Since then we have had free coinage of gold only. There is only about $5 per capita of both gold and silver in the world, and it will take both of them for a basis of our credit money. Free coinage means an unlimited demand and fixes the price of silver as it is now fixed on gold, and takes the metal out of the market, where it is now subject to the kicks of bulls and bears. The only way to treat a money metal is to give it free coinage. The United States can go it alone with a friendly administration at Washington. There are several ways that we could protect ourselves against Europe. To try to continue on a gold standard means more liquidation and national bankruptcy. Gold is too scarce and can be cornered at any time by a few rich men, such as the Rothschilds. Silver scatters among the people, and it is not possible to corner it.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUL, Nicaragua, July 31.—Telegraphic communication with Granada has been restored, but official messages only have been so far allowed to be sent. Masaya has been occupied by the Leon revolutionists. Many wild rumors concerning the movements and proposed movements of troops on each side reach this port, but very little trustworthy information can be obtained. It is known, however, that there has been no fighting since the Zavella party evacuated Managua and retreated to Granada, where they are now entrenched. The steamer Victoria, which was sunk in Lake Nicaragua during the war against Sacaza, has been floated, and is now running between Granada and San Carlos.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31.—It is expected that President Diaz will soon issue a decree outlining a plan for a considerable reduction of the army by the disbandment of four or five thousand men. This is part of the programme of economy decided upon by the administration, which is determined to make all possible sacrifices to pay interest on the foreign debt, which has become so heavy a charge owing to the enormous premium on gold. Auxiliary forces will be created, which can be used if required, but which will not be a serious burden on the treasury.

VALPARAISO, July 31.—President Penas will have a meeting to-day to discuss the situation and decide whether the Federal Government shall interfere with the resolutions against the Provincial Government. The cabinet will also ask congress to send a committee of intervention to settle the trouble in San Luis. The revolt there was caused by the Radical party, who opposed the governor of the province and named a governor of their own. He organized a Provisional Government and is attempting to exercise the functions of a regularly appointed executive.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The preliminary trial of Second Officer Bellon, of the Occidental Co.'s steamer Oceanic, charged with smugging opium, is in progress before U. S. Commissioner Peacock. It appears that there was quite a ring on the steamer. Hundreds of pounds of opium were brought in each month and taken ashore in small quantities by the quartermaster, waiters, etc. Once off the dock it was deposited in a convenient saloon and removed to Chinatown as desired. A number of people are involved and it is said that when the Oceanic sails for the Orient after her present trip there may not be one of the old list of officers left. As the matter stands at present Quartermasters Daull and Emerson are in jail charged with smuggling while Fourth Officer Edye has been dismissed from the service. It is expected that when Daull and Emerson are on the stand they will give the whole scheme away. These two men and Fourth Officer Edye are believed to be only tools of their superior officers and if held to answer they will turn states evidence.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT.

MONTREAL, July 31.—(Special)—Sir John Abbott, yesterday, passed a very quiet and restful day, and appeared in the very best of spirits. He is very much improved in health, and his family do not think his condition by any means critical. He has never been obliged to take to his bed on account of his sickness; but a reclining posture seems to give him more ease than any other. He generally takes short walks, and shows a great deal of interest in everything, much as he used to do before his indisposition.

THE POPE'S LATEST.

His Definition of the Respective Relations of Capital and Labor.

The Masses Frequently Allow Themselves to be Blindly led by Agitators.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The Pope's latest encyclical reads in part: "Constitutions and laws have their foundation in the character and the traditions of peoples and nations. They are the work of good through the centres, as the history of every country shows. But no law, which wanders from religion or tends to subvert it, can be otherwise than defective, and in time must come to naught. Society is not a human invention, but a divine inspiration, for the real social contact is not merely a right between man and man but between man and God. When an individual fills his duty to God he cannot fail in performing it to society. Prosperity is an essential element to social order for the preservation and development of human life, and the divine law has declared property sacred and inviolable. Cursed be he who removeth his neighbor's land mark. But the poor man has, nevertheless, a right to be assisted by the rich, not by indiscriminate almsgiving, but by preparing such employment for him as will be useful. 'If a man will not work, neither shall he eat,' but if he hath no work, it is plainly the duty of those who can do so to provide it for him. This legitimatizes property; no so-called right has any sanction if not sanctioned by God, and no usurpation of others' rights can expect the blessing of Heaven.

At this moment Europe is in the throes of an immense upheaval of society, in which one violent struggle succeeds another unceasingly. In many cases the reason is to be found in the fact that legislation has not been duly enacted, for every person should have his legitimate part of the benefits of society according to the order of Providence. The state of unrest is not confined to the working classes, properly so-called. It has taken root and is bearing nefarious fruit in the more cultivated part of society. The masses, who do not perceive the niceties of light and shade, seeing these people moving in a superior condition of life, and being adherents of the principles of socialism, allow themselves to be led by agitators who have no real interest in the case they so loudly uphold beyond a sordid or a selfish one, and this is why strikes are so unprofitable of beneficial results. Placed on a basis more social than economic, being more of a struggle than a pacification, more of aggression than defence, the strike loses its natural aspect and hides its essence. A strike can be justified only as a means of defence when an individual interest is attacked; never can it be justified as a collective arm of aggression. The right of protecting the operative, whether in factory or in the field, should be admitted, and for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary should be fixed. The hours of labor should be arranged giving due attention to days of rest and abstention from labor."

DROP IN PORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—There is a panic on 'Change this morning. Pork, which closed at $19 yesterday, opened at $18.75 this morning, with the next price $18, and from that it went down by jumps of 25, 50 and $1 to $15.50, at this writing, a clean drop of $3 56. September wheat, which closed yesterday at 59⅝, opened ragged at from 61 to 60⅜, touched 60 and now stands at 60 4. September corn closed at 38½, against 38¾ at the close yesterday, and sold off to 38⅜. September pork is now quoted at $13, a loss of $6 since yesterday's final figures. The great transaction in pork which has held the price of that commodity at an inordinately high rate for months has collapsed, accompanied by the announcement of the failure of the three leading houses concerned in it, to wit: J G. Stever, E. W. Bailey and A. C. Helmhol. Pork sold down to $10 a barrel, but almost immediately recovered to $11.50, where it is now selling.

The North American Packing company, brokers for A. M. Wright & Co., have failed. All the firms that have failed so far to-day were brokers for Wright & Co., and unable to put up sufficient margins.

It is announced on the board to-day that John Cudahy has failed.

TOTTENHAM, July 31.—It is reported Henry Charles Aitken, a private banker in this city, who fled in August, 1892, after uttering forged paper, principally on the Bank of Hamilton, for $90,000, is about to return to Canada and surrender himself.

THE BEST REMEDY.

DEAR SIRS.—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B.B.B. the most strengthening and beneficial medicine I have taken.
MISS HEASLIP,
34 Huntley street, Toronto, Ont

DEPRESSED MARKET.

Mr. Robins' Proposition to the Miners in the Employ of the N. V. C. Co.

The Miners Appoint a Committee to Suggest a Compromise to the Management.

NANAIMO, Aug. 1—(Special)—Notice of an all round reduction in wages was given the employes of the New Vancouver Coal Company, yesterday. This afternoon a mass meeting was held to consider the proposition. The following letter was read from Superintendent Robins:—

"The condition of the coal market at the present time is so seriously depressed that the company is compelled to take prompt measures to meet the situation. Our business has been far from satisfactory for a long period; but we have held on from month to month in the hope that things would take a change for the better. The present financial stringency throughout the United States has, however, still further depressed the market; in fact it has brought matters to a crisis, so that we are now forced to deal with the situation, without further delay, in the best manner we can. The easiest solution for the company, if it considered its own position only, would be to shut down all the mines for the present; but the company would be very sorry to do so, as, no doubt, it would cause serious inconvenience, if not hardships, to a great many employes.

"The present difficulty demands special effort on both sides. The company is prepared to do its part, if you will do yours. No doubt, if we are to pass through the crisis unscathed, we shall all have to submit to reductions—agents, officers, outsiders, employes, everyone will have to bear his share of the burden—but I trust, and believe, the present condition of things will not last long, and, with patience, they will resume their former footing.

"We propose that the miners should agree to a reduction of 20 per cent. I do not think anything less will meet the case, and that the other employes of the company—trimmers, laborers, etc.—should accept a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. If this was agreed to we would then mine about one-half the present output, working such mines as would most lessen the costs and at the same time cause the least inconvenience to the general body of employes. Whether the coal could be sold or had to be stacked here or at San Francisco, the wages would be paid on the customary pay days, as heretofore. I earnestly appeal to you not to allow the real issue to be lost sight of. We only desire to tide over the present trouble with the least hardships to all concerned. This is no movement set afoot to try to lower the scale of wages. This suggestion is put forward as a temporary measure only, not to be continued a moment longer than the extreme necessity of the case requires."

A lengthened discussion ensued. Various opinions were expressed. Some favored closing the mines in preference to accepting the reduction; others proposed the adoption of a sliding scale, but finally the following motion was carried:

"That a committee of five be appointed to wait on Mr. Robins and inform him that the miners agree to accept a reduction of ten per cent. upon all coal dug, providing that other underground laborers wages be left the same as at present; also that a written guarantee be given that wages will be raised to the former standard when the market is in a better condition."

A committee was appointed accordingly, and the meeting adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning to hear their report.

The top-men took no part in the meeting. The Northfield miners were present, but have to make a proposition themselves for the acceptance or refusal of the Company. The meeting was very orderly, though hundreds of miners and the general public were present.

FEARFUL SCENES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—Two negroes who committed an assault upon Mrs. Sightler, of Gaston, were lynched to-day. Will Thompson, an overgrown sixteen-year-old negro, was caught near Columbia and taken to Gaston early this morning, where his captors were met by a mob of 200 men, who were joined by 100 more from this city. Thompson confessed that he and Tom Preston and Andy Kaigler, all colored, committed the crime one week ago. The crowd proposed to nail him up in a turpentine barrel and burn him. Instead, he was hanged to a small tree.

Before the hanging Archibald Sightler, husband of the woman, laid fifty lashes on the negro's bare back with a heavy buggy trace, every blow bringing the blood. When he became tired another man took his place and continued the whipping. Thompson could make no sound because the rope around his neck choked him. After the hanging a hundred men fired into his body with pistols, shotguns and rifles. Hardly a square inch of his body escaped a bullet.

At 11 o'clock, Preston was captured seven miles from Gaston, and was taken to the scene of the early morning tragedy. Here all the horrors of the Thompson lynching were re-enacted. Preston was stripped and pinioned to the same scaffold which had served for Thompson. Sightler with the same heavy buggy trace beat the unfortunate man, and when he was exhausted, the whipping was continued by others of the mob, until the negro's entire body was a mass of bleeding flesh. At 12 o'clock, after Preston had regained consciousness, he was strung up to the same limb to which Thompson had been hanged four hours before, and his body was riddled with bullets. Preston protested his innocence to the last.

At 9 o'clock to-night, at Lexington court house, the mob had swelled to fully 1,000, and an attack upon the jail, where Kaigler is confined, is momentarily expected. It is believed the sheriff will not offer any serious resistance.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

OTTAWA, July 31.—(Special)—The strong agitation which has been started by a large section of the press of the Dominion against the sale of over 600 of the Thousand Islands group, in the St. Lawrence, has attracted the attention of the Government, and the question is being reconsidered. It is said that some of the Ministers are in favor of cancelling the sale, which is advertised at Gananoque on August 10. If this reconsideration goes into effect it will probably only apply to the larger islands.

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