Samoa's King Has Abdicated.

Malietoa Tanu Gives Up Title After Recognition by Three Powers.

Who Appoint Representatives to Govern and Abolish Kingship Forever.

Apia, Samoa, June 14, via Auckland, N. Z., June 21.—Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles, and the loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa promised to turn over more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malietoa Tanu was recognized as king by the commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the kingship was proclaimed valid and binding. Malietoa Tanu then abdicated in favor of the commissioners, who appointed a provisional government, consisting of the consuls of the three powers empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office, and the various municipal officials are confirmed. Dr. Wilhelm Solf has been authorized to act as president of the municipality of Apia. The commissioners expect to leave on June 28, but they have requested Chief Justice Chambers to remain. Their report recommends the abolition of kingship in the island and the appointment of a governor and an executive council, consisting of three nominees of three interested powers, assisted by a native house.

Under this scheme the governor would have a veto over general and municipal laws, the nominees would be the department heads, consular, diplomatic and judicial functions would be abolished, revenues would be raised by an increase of duties and poll tax, the jurisdiction of the Supreme court would be increased, the municipality under a mayor and council would be extended, and the post office would be under the general government.

The British cruiser Porpoise, Captain Sturdee, left via Fiji on June 8.

Apia and the country round about are resuming normal conditions. Americans and Britishers express satisfaction at the decision of the commissioners. Among the Germans it is rumored that Dr. Solf will be the administrator in the new native government.

London, June 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Apia, Samoan islands, under date of June 13 says: "Although considerable success has attended the labors of the commissioners, it cannot be said that the outlook for the immediate future is altogether satisfactory. In order to secure unanimity, the commissioners have followed to a perilous extent a policy of compromise, with the result that many of the conclusions at which they have arrived are inconsistent and displeasing to all parties.

"The only completely satisfactory features are the disarmament and disbandment of the natives, the resignation of Malietoa Tanu, and the abolition of the kingship. These incidents greatly relieve the tension and modify the fears of an outbreak, but the proclamation of a provisional government is keenly criticized by the natives and whites alike.

"During the absence of Herr Rose, the German consul, his duties will be in the hands of Herr Grunow, the vice-consul, while a deputy commissioner will undertake the duties of the British consul, Mr. Maxse. I have the best reason to believe that the commissioners will take early action to secure the retirement of the present chief justice and the American consul, Mr. Osborne, although no definite decision has been reached. As there are many delicate matters awaiting consideration, it is very doubtful whether the commissioners will be able to leave by the end of the month."

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

Special Officer in Charge Is Greatly Pleased With Results of Tests.

From the Skagway News.

C. C. Georgeson, of Sitka, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations for the U. S. department of agriculture, arrived in the city Wednesday morning from Juneau. Prof. Georgeson's visit to Skagway was in the interest of his work. He also came to secure a voluntary weather observer, to take the place of Geo. E. Sexton, who has removed to Log Cabin. He gives a very interesting account of the U. S. agricultural experiments in Alaska.

The present year is the third in which congress has appropriated funds for the purpose of carrying on the experimental work in Alaska. In 1897 $5,000 was appropriated for that purpose and two commissioners were appointed to investigate the agricultural possibilities of this district. They made an extended trip to Unalaska and other points and returned to Washington. On the strength of their report $10,000 was appropriated in 1898 to continue the work, and Mr. Georgeson was appointed special agent in charge. He came to Alaska and has since then made Sitka his home, where he has carried on extensive experiments in agriculture as well as to direct the work in Skagway, Juneau, Kadiak Island, Cook Inlet and other points.

On his arrival at Sitka he was met on all sides with remarks of the uselessness of his undertaking. People who had lived in Alaska twenty years said that vegetables and grains would not grow in this district.

"I began the work, however," said Mr. Georgeson, "and before summer ended I demonstrated that not only could vegetables be grown successfully, but that grains would mature. I have grown all the hardier varieties of garden vegetables such as thrive in the northern states of the Union. I have grown oats and barley five feet tall that matured with full heads by the 26th of September. I have grown flax for fiber three feet tall, and have also succeeded in maturing the seed. Last spring I planted red clover which grew to a height of about three feet. For the first year, and being grown from seed, this is really a remarkable result. The prevailing impression that grasses will not do well here is an erroneous one. I could show you timothy in Sitka five feet high. I took the samples of grasses and cereals to Washington last year, and the secretary of agriculture was so pleased and surprised with them that he kept them on exhibition in his private office for some time."

Mr. Georgeson had with him the plans for the new experimental station which is to be erected in Sitka. The plans show a fine two-story structure, modern in architectural appearance as well as in convenience. Bids for construction have been called for, and while the plans were here Architect I. M. Maxon examined the specifications with a view to bidding on the construction.

Although his duties do not include those of weather observer for this district, Mr. Georgeson is performing the work in the absence of the official observer. Before leaving the city he induced Dr. P. A. E. Boetzkes to take up the duties of voluntary weather observer of Skagway. When he saw the doctor's fine gardens and grounds on Eighteenth avenue he knew that he had found the right man for the position.

Three experimental reservations have been set aside, according to an act of congress, and they have been surveyed and entered by our special agent. The first was 110 acres, just outside of Sitka; the second, 166 acres on Kadiak island; and third, 320 acres on Kenai peninsula in the Cook Inlet country. In the last-named section there is a tract of land 150 miles long and 30 miles wide, of fine farming land, comparatively level, which some day in the dim distant future may be a prosperous farming community.

The duties of a "scientific farmer" are not new to Prof. Georgeson. Although he began his business career as a newspaper man, he early saw the error of his way and engaged in his present profession. For several years he filled a chair in the agricultural college of Kansas. Afterwards he occupied a similar position in the state of Texas. For some years he was professor of agriculture in the University of Tokyo, Japan, which he resigned to return to the United States. He has also held positions of trust with the secretaries of agriculture under different administrations.

Before returning to Sitka, he visited Haines Mission to secure data in regard to the success of experiments carried on in that locality.

HILL FIGHTING IN INDIA.

An Officer Who Has Had Experience Tells of Its Difficulties.

At the Royal United Service Institution Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, commanding the eastern district, read "A few notes on the characteristics of hill fighting in India."

Observing that the men who met our forces on the hillside acted on the motto "Under the shadow of the drawn sword lies paradise," the lecturer urged the absolute necessity for the British officer and soldier of being fully prepared for the tactics of Indian fighting men, many of whom had been trained in our Indian army. Such training converted such born good shots as the Pathans into an enemy whose efficiency was always improving. In the great mountains, where water hardly existed, these hill men of bone and muscle, who hardly perspired in mounting the highest ridges, were more than a match for the European soldier in the race for possession of a height. The characteristics of hill fighting were, briefly, difficult ground, for which men must be in good condition; no road, or at best, a rocky track necessitating the spreading of pack animals over miles of country; hot sun and probably no water; an elastic enemy shooting well, never tiring, and rarely standing for a resolute assault; cliff bridge-building and continual sniping at night, which broke the rest of the tired soldier. There was always, it must be remembered, danger in retirement even after successful action, as this was taken by the elated savage as a sign of defeat. But, in his opinion, additional courses of training were inexpedient, as our courses were good, and any further tax on the young soldier would prejudice recruiting. The principal points to be observed were: Our men must be in the pink of condition; officers must be thoroughly well trained in the choice of ground for an advance or retirement under cover; able to move troops over difficult country in such a manner as to secure a minimum of loss; able to place them in a position well concentrated, and whence they can bring their fire to bear on the approaching enemy; shooting in both individual and collective firing must be perfected; pace over bad ground must be regulated so as not unduly to fatigue; elasticity of movement when in extended order must be attained; men must be trained to the habit of greater observation and watchful of what is going on around them, whether in peace or war time; instant obedience must be rendered to the order or signal of an officer. Further rules in hill fighting were: Men must have good food before they move in the morning; an early start must be made to enable the fight to be fought, and the force if necessary withdrawn to camp, by daylight, in a country which passes from daylight to darkness in a few moments; in attacking high ground troops should always be moved by the valleys, as by the former plan the force got the advantage of ground, and would probably have at least one flank sheltered by the back of the ridge; further, the force could act on either side of the ridge and avoid the shower of rocks launched from the crest of the hill by its defenders; to keep the command together and to send no detachment on any duty which was not strong enough to give a good account of itself, for it had been in saving detachments which had been cut off or surrounded that so many of our casualties had occurred. In a country where the enemy always slept in his position on the high passes, the Englishmen could not be in too good training, and steady short route marches, with good rations, were of the highest importance. General officers should require their men at a few hours' notice to be ready to move five or six miles, make a road or throw a bridge, and select a bivouac. Everything must be done as regular as clockwork on service, and if we failed to train our men to this in peace time accidents would happen. In hill fighting a special point was the provision of an early meal, with some portion of meat with the morning tea. It was also absolutely necessary to secure and seize points of vantage, and two or three men must be told off to fire on dangerous places; and on broken and hilly ground the leading must be slow and cautious. Above all, advantage must be taken of cover. To charge at the double as taught in the drill-book was not practicable on the hills for heavily-laden men. Careful regard must always be had to the natural difficulties in Indian fighting, and the care and management of convoys was an important feature which could only be practically taught in India, where the government maintained a strength of about 20,000 mules. The lecturer also pointed to the urgent need of precaution against ambush, and gave hints on the best pattern of helmet and on field firing.

Madame Lancelot-Croce, the French artist, has just made for the French government a necklace composed of 12 medals bearing the heads of the 12 most famous women of French history. The subject was inspired by Queen Margherita of Italy, and the ornament is to be presented to the Empress of Russia.

DO YOU KNOW

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years.

Dreyfus Men Take Office.

Waldeck Rousseau Succeeds in Forming a Cabinet for France.

New Minister of War Has Always Befriended the Exiled Officer.

By Associated Press.

Paris, June 22.—Senator Waldeck Rousseau was recalled to the Elysee palace this morning, where President Loubet proposed he should form a cabinet immediately. This afternoon the announcement was made that he had completed the formation of a cabinet as follows:

Senator Waldeck Rousseau, premier of the council of ministers and minister of the interior.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs.

General Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war.

M. de Lanessan, minister of marine.

M. Monis, minister of justice.

M. Callauf, minister of finance.

M. Miller, minister of commerce.

M. Leygues, minister of public instruction.

M. Jean Dupuy, minister of agriculture.

M. Pierre Baudin, minister of public works.

The appointment of General the Marquis de Gallifet as minister of war is an extraordinary example of the way in which the Dreyfus case has revolutionized political conditions. For years past the General has been the bugaboo of the extremists, not only because of his monarchical sympathies, but on account of the rigorous manner in which he took part in repressing the Commune. His entry into the cabinet is undoubtedly due to his attitude towards the Dreyfus case, which has been throughout favorable to Dreyfus, although he holds that the proclamation of the prisoner's innocence should not include placing the responsibility of the apparent judicial blunders upon the general staff.

Senator Waldeck Rousseau entered parliament from Rennes, where he once practised law. He was born at Nantes December 2, 1846. After practising law at Rennes he became a member of the Paris bar. He was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1870, and was minister of the interior in the Gambetta cabinet in 1881-82, and in the Ferry cabinet in 1883-85. He was re-elected in 1885, retired from politics in 1889 and was elected senator in 1894. In politics he is a Republican and a Revisionist.

Paris, June 22.—The semi-official Temps this evening says Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at Brest and that the gates there will be rigorously closed to everybody. Afterwards the prisoner will be placed on a train and taken to Rennes.

DISBAND FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Closing Exercises of High School Yesterday—Mayor Redfern Will Renew Medal For Next Term.

Teachers and pupils of the Victoria High school have separated for the midsummer holidays. The parting exercises were held in the Pemberton gymnasium yesterday afternoon, and, thanks to Principal Paul, were of a character interesting both to the parents and children. Mayor Redfern presided, and among those in attendance were Bishop Perrin, Trustee Mrs. Grant, Superintendent Eaton, Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Mr. F. W. Best, and Mr. Alexander Wilson.

Mayor Redfern congratulated the young people on the results of the examination, and addressing the boys and girls before asking all to sing "God Save the Queen" proposed that three cheers be given for the teachers. He said that he would take great pleasure in renewing the gold medal prize which he offered for competition this term.

Bishop Perrin presented the certificates to the successful candidates in the preliminary examination of the Cambridge University, and wished all pleasant holidays.

Col. Gregory and Mr. Best also delivered addresses.

As the result of the superintendent's examination will not be known till the beginning of next term, the Governor-General's silver medal and other prizes for pupils of the first division will be reserved for presentation till then.

Medal for mathematics, given by His Worship Mayor Redfern for competition among pupils of the second and first divisions, Miss Laura Tingley.

Prize for English literature, presented by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, principal South Park school, Miss Fanny Forbes Whyte.

SECOND DIVISION.

Promoted to first division—Maud Anderson, Rose Brash, Margaret Hart, Beatrice Loat, Edgar McMicking, Lydia Nute, Angus Plewes, Hugo Seelig, Lena Sexsmith, Griswold Wilson.

Rolls of honor—Deportment, Lena Sexsmith; punctuality and regularity, Rose Brash; proficiency, Beatrice Loat.

Prizes—W. F. Best's prize for chemistry, Angus Plewes; Natural History Society prizes for best collection of native plants, first, Mabel Clarke; second, Arthur Futcher; third, Margaret Hart; principal's Latin prize, Beatrice Loat.

Rolls of honor—Punctuality and regularity, Stanley Mainwaring-Johnson; deportment, Miss Laura Tingley.

Division III to Division II—Miss Beatrice Ball, Marie Gibson, Elizabeth Heaney and Mabel Shepherd (equal), Ethel John, William Loat and May Renfree (equal), Lillian Hersey, John Lawson, Gilchrist Cameron, Arthur Futcher, Ethel Mills, Henry Hartnell, Agnes Dier, Arthur Belyea, Geddes, Lyall, George Brown, Wellington McAlpin, Ormonde Smith, Arthur Fowler, Brock Robertson.

Rolls of honor—Proficiency, Miss Beatrice Ball; deportment, Miss May Renfree; regularity, William Howard Loat.

Prizes—Miss Marie Gibson, Latin and French (100 per cent.); given by Mr. Paul, principal, Miss Beatrice Ball, mathematics; given by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Gladys Cameron, Latin.

From IV to III Division (Miss Rosalind Watson, B.A.)—Sophia Hiscocks, Marion Offerhaus, Nello M. Smith, Catherine Lovell, Kristruna Johnson, William Pooler, Winnifred Johnson, Joennna Johnson, Alex. Roberts, Jeral C. Potts, Herminna Wilson, Sidney Powell, Ida Goddard, Ralph Nicholson, Alex. Vaughan, Ray Sylvester, Helen Somerville, Norah L. Wilson, Edgar John, Eleanor Fawcett, Christina Murray, James Cran, John Barter, Jennie Colquhoun, Arno Wilson, Margaret Lovell, Herbert Leiser, Fred Harrup, Elizabeth Taylor, Sinclair Fred, Jessie McKilligan.

Rolls of honor—General proficiency, Sophia Hiscocks; deportment, Hermina Wilson; punctuality and regularity, Alex. Vaughan.

Prizes—First, general proficiency and botany, Sophia Hiscocks; second, general proficiency, Latin and French, Marion Offerhaus; third, general proficiency and mensuration, Nello M. Smith; prize for grammar and English literature, Khristruna Johnson.

Amateur Sportsman—What did I bring down, Pat?

Pat—Yer dog, sur; blew his head all off.

Amateur Sportsman—Where's the bird?

Pat—Picking at the dog, sur.

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Violent Perspiration Is Successful in Two Cases.

Lockjaw when caused by a wound has long been considered incurable, and it is only of late years that a few instances of successful treatment have been recorded, the most striking being those effected by the Indian woorali poison and by enormous doses of alcohol. The cases are reported in which all the alarming symptoms were removed by violent prespiration, says the London Globe. The first was that of a young man of 22, who had the misfortune of having his hand caught in the gearing of a thrashing machine, part of the skin was carried off, but in the course of a fortnight everything seemed progressing toward a speedy cure, when one morning the patient awoke with a strange rigidity in his jaws, violent pains all over the sternum, intermittent difficulty of breathing and convulsive starts in the lower limbs. A doctor being called in, he immediately proceeded to throw the patient into a violent prespiration. For this purpose he had hoops put under the bedclothes in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four deep pots filled with quicklime, which he slightly moistened with water.

To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being given to the family to moisten the quicklime from time to time and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bedclothes caught fire, which, however, was speedily extinguished. As for the perspiration, it was so immoderate as to pass all belief. On the fifth day all tetanic symptoms had disappeared, except a little stiffness in the jaws; the patient was in a state of complete prostration, which was, however, removed by good nourishment, and a few days after all traces of the dangerous affection had disappeared.

The second case was that of a day laborer, who, when the doctor came, appeared in a dying state. He at first denied having had any wound, but upon examination an injury caused by a hobnail was discovered on one of his great toes—a circumstance the patient had forgotten. The treatment was the same and attended with the same result.

Official Notification.

Companies Incorporated During the Week Announced in the Gazette.

Latest Provincial Appointments and Other Notices of Public Interest.

Yesterday's Provincial Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of a number of companies, including the Nelson Electric Tramway Company, Limited, capital $250,000, in $1 shares, to build tramways within ten miles of Nelson; the Keithley Creek Hydraulic Mining Company of Victoria, non-personal liability, capital $100,0000, in $1 shares, to acquire the property of the Squall Mining Company of British Columbia; and the Fraser River & Coast Navigation Company of New Westminster, capital $30,000. The extra-provincial companies registered during the week were: The Provincial Building & Loan Association, head office Toronto, capital $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 $100 shares, head office for British Columbia Victoria, Benjamin S. Oddy financial agent; the Deadwood Gold-Copper Mining Company, head office Spokane, capital $100,000, in 1,000,000 10 cent shares, head office in British Columbia Greenwood, Clive Pringe, barrister and solicitor, attorney; Senova Mining & Milling Company, head office Spokane, capital $50,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of 5 cents each, head office for British Columbia Kaslo, Chas. F. Powell, mining broker, Kaslo, attorney.

WANT WATER.

Two bands of Indians make application to record water. The Fountain tribe of Lillooet want 100 inches from We-O-Wis creek, Laring Valley, for domestic and agricultural purposes, and the Williams creek Indians want the same amount for similar purposes from a creek crossing the Cariboo wagon road between the 154 and 156 mile posts.

PRESSING FOR PAYMENT.

The chief commissioner of lands and works gives notice that all pre-emptors or purchasers of crown lands from whom the purchase money remaining unpaid on such lands is overdue, are required to make full payment of such balance, together with interest thereon, if any is due, within 12 months from this date, failing which their records or agreements concerning such lands are liable to cancellation, as provided by section 38 of the Land act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. M. Palmer, of Victoria; Tom Wilson, of Vancouver; and T. G. Earl, of Lytton, have been re-appointed members of the provincial board of horticulture for the first, second and third horticulture districts respectively.

R. B. Halfred, of Chemainus, has been appointed a license commissioner for Cowichan, and J. H. Jackson a notary public for Yale.

The resignation of Mr. D. A. Stoddart, of Clinton, as a justice of the peace has been accepted.

George B. McDonald, bookkeeper, of Cody, has been appointed attorney for the American Boy Mining & Milling Company, in place of Henry Callahan.

The head office of the Broken Hill Mining & Development Company, Limited Liability, is to be changed from Nelson to Ymir; and the head office of the Old Dominion Mining & Development Company, Limited Liability, from Rossland to Nelson.

The minister of mines gives notice that when the holder of a mineral claim is prepared to make application for a crown grant he shall send all the documents in support thereof, together with the fee of $10, to the gold commissioner for the district within which the claim is situated, who will examine and transmit them, when in order, to the head office at Victoria.

The annual general meeting of the New Westminster Southern Railway Company will be held on July 15.

Application has been made for permission to erect a bridge, with a suitable span, over the Upper Columbia river near Salmon Beds.

The time for the new justices of the peace to take the oath of office has been extended until August 1.

THREE SLEEPS.

A helpless infant in her mother's arms
Sleeping she lies
Her breast still throbbing with its recent sobbing,
And her faint cries
Hushed into silence by that gentle tone
That speaks such worlds of love, to her alone.

A happy maiden in her rosy youth
Sleeping she lies
The fresh breeze playing with her brown locks straying,
And with dear eyes
That lately locked with love on all around
Beneath their lashes hid in sleep profound.

Beneath the green turf of an old churchyard,
Sleeping she lies
Heaven's dew falls lightly and the stars shine nightly,
Like tearful eyes.
Lo, sister, sleep. The earth receives thee now;
But earth itself shall pass away ere thou.
—Household Words.

The Stranger Was Vexed.

How the Drummers Had Fun with Visiting Editor From the Prairies.

Notes From the City Hotels—Another Strike Made at Mount Sicker.

There is one editor among the many who visited Victoria with the W. C. P. A. excursionists, who if he had been called upon to chronicle his impressions of Victoria as those impressions were fresh, would have made liberal use of the dashes applying to some people in whose company accident threw him while here. He will have a chance to cool off, however, before reaching the seclusion of his sanctum on the prairies, and by that time probably will realize that it was only an innocent jest that so angered him on Wednesday evening. The visitor had wandered into the big reading room of the Driard, which it will be recalled by all familiar with the house, has four street doors, unused and kept locked, the only used entrance being from the main hall of the hotel. The man from the prairies having no reason to suppose that the doors were not for use, walked leisurely to the nearest apparent exit, with intent to pass to the street. The door resisted his gentle invitation to open, and half a dozen drummers lounging about in the easy chairs grew interested.

With an expression of mild annoyance, or rather of sorrow that a door should be so unaccommodating, the stranger passed to the next exit. As he tried this with equally poor luck, one of the drummers called across to a friend, in accents of re-assurance:

"It's all right—he just wants to see that all the doors are fastened before he turns in!"

There was a passing smile, and the guest reddening, turned in desperation to the third door, and gave its latch an impatient shake.

"Wonder if he's put the cat out?" observed a second travelling man.

The baited one turned upon him a glare of the most sanguinary brand, and made for the fourth door, finding his disgust and disappointment made complete simultaneously, when it, too, refused to open, and a mild-voiced knight of the grip away over in a distant corner observed:

"It's all right so long as he doesn't blow out the gas—I'm always afraid of that."

This was the last straw to a man whose professional duty has included the publication scores of times of the time-honored blow-out-the-gas jest, and he beat a hasty and somewhat undignified retreat to the office.

"Do you keep all the doors in this house locked for fear some one would steal you while you were sleeping?" he inquired, viciously—"or are you afraid those yahoos in the reading room will carry away the chairs?"

Then he plunged savagely through the door which leads to the bar, and when the bar-tender asked him politely how he liked the town—as well as his whiskey—he forthwith proceeded to say the streets were dusty; the nails protruded through the sidewalks; the tram cars made too few trips; the parliament buildings were too pretentious for a province not yet out of its baby clothes; the hack tariff was highway robbery; the new mercantile buildings looked as though the people were afraid the town was going backward; the firemen would look better in uniforms; the wires on the main streets were so thick as to keep the pure air away from the sidewalks; and the hackmen at the wharf were the most vigorous-lunged and insistent nuisances he had ever run across.

After which he felt much better.

* * *

The holiday tourists are finding that when real June weather does reach Victoria it is perfection unqualified. Such at least is the verdict of one party now at the Totel Victoria, and thuding the following: P. R. Kingston, San Francisco; J. P. and Mrs. Weston, and Miss Rena Edwards, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Thomas and Mrs. Seldon, of Ingersoll, Ont., and Miss Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland. At the Driard also there are a number of touring parties, the latest to arrive being from Nova Scotia, and two gentlemen and one lady composing it—Barclay Webster and wife, of Kentville, and W. H. Chase from Wolfville, Thomas Hughes of England, Carl Stahl of Terre Haute, Ind., and Edwin Mays and wife, from Portland, Ore., are also spending a few days at the Driard, with the pursuit of pleasure as their sole occupation. At the Dominion are Geo. Hill and family and John Jones, of Idaho, who are enjoying a trip through British Columbia in the course of which a week is allotted to Victoria.

* * *

J. T. Trowbridge, Puget Sound agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company; Charles Stewart, of Dodwell & Co., at Tacoma; R. C. Stevens, of the Great Northern, and H. F. Horton, form a railway and steamship party arriving over from Seattle by last evening's Utonia, and registered at the Victoria. L. H. Gray, general manager of the White Pass & Yukon road, was also in the city for a short time last evening, a guest of the Driard.

* * *

Henry B. Bird and Dr. F. L. Atkinson, of Sacramento; G. A. Veith and R. H. Cuscat of Cariboo, are at the Oriental. Mr. Veith's partner, R. Borland, is at the Hotel Victoria. All five are in the capital in connection with the suit now in trial, the plaintiffs being the two Californians, who seek damages for the non-delivery within a stated time of a pack train purchased from Veith & Borland, at a far northern point. The case is to be heard in the Supreme court to-day.

* * *

R. Gibson and J. Merritt, of Dawson, are at the Queen's, the former having recently disposed of his claim on Hunker at a price that will enable him to live in comfort the remainder of his life, and without further exerting himself. The two came down from the North on the City of Seattle, and reached here yesterday, by way of Port Angeles. They are on their way to Nanaimo at present.

* * *

O. E. Andrews, Simon and James Ivey, and J. Delamore, arrived at the Queen's yesterday from the Mount Sicker mines, and went over to Port Townsend by the Utonia last evening. They report another very rich strike made within the past few days, particulars being, however, withheld pending the completion of the record.

ALASKAN WONDERLAND.

Harriman's Scientists View the Great Glaciers and Find Much of Scientific Interest.

A most interesting description of the stay of the Harriman scientific party in Glacier bay, Alaska, has been received by John A. Whalley of Seattle from an attache of the expedition. The letter is dated Sitka, June 13, and is as follows:

"We are now at Sitka to stay for a few days. The party made a trip over the White Pass & Yukon railroad in a special train, which Mr. Hawkins kindly placed at our disposal. The scenery was very fine and several rare birds and animals were collected during the short stop at the summit. A party of government naturalists from Washington, D.C., were camping on the line of the road, and took great pride in their success so far in collecting the characteristic animals of the country. They are to descend the Yukon, making short stops at various points, and reach St. Michael about October 1.

"An interesting event was the meeting of John Muir with Mr. Young, the Presbyterian missionary. When Mr. Muir first wanted to go to Alaska in 1879 he went along with Mr. Young, who was looking for a companion to make a visit with him to the then unknown region of Glacier bay and Icy straits, the home of the Hoonlah tribe of Indians. At this time Mr. Muir discovered the Muir glacier and visited all the points where glaciers were discharging into sea water.

"There were then seven live glaciers throwing off icebergs into the bay; now there are nine. This apparent increase is due to decrease in the size of the old glaciers, making glaciers that were tributaries at that time separate and independent glaciers at the present date. This fact led to the discovery of a very beautiful glacier which was formerly a portion of the Johns Hopkins glacier on Reid inlet. Here the Johns Hopkins glacier has retreated some three or four miles, leaving the new glacier quite a distance from the present front of Johns Hopkins. The Harriman glacier, for such was the name bestowed on the new glacier by the party, after E. H. Harriman, the patron of the expedition, presents a front of nearly a mile of caving ice, which is continually roaring with the great number of icebergs thrown off.

"The face of the glacier is from 250 to 277 feet in height, sweeping across the fiord in a magnificent crescent. This glacier is some distance above the ordinary tourist line of travel, being very difficult of access owing to the great stream of icebergs continually thrown off by the several active glaciers at the head of Reid inlet. One iceberg measured by the party was almost 1,000 feet long, 900 feet wide and 100 feet high. Truly a creditable berg for the North Atlantic. The roar of the ice falling or breaking from the glaciers, the rolling and splitting of the bergs in the fog, make Reid inlet an awe-inspiring place and most dangerous to small boats, which alone are able to ascend the inlet any distance, and that, too, under favorable conditions. The waves from these huge bergs are very pronounced at a distance of several miles, and are liable to cause other icebergs to crack and crumble.

"The first days in Glacier bay were devoted to the Muir glacier, the most beautiful of all and the most accessible. A trip was made for some fifteen miles over the surface of this glacier and a camp made on the ice for one night. The great amount of soft snow and danger from crevices made further advance in that direction both difficult and dangerous, so the party turned back.

"Sections of wood were taken from trunks of trees three feet in diameter where now there is not a tree growing, showing evidence of an ancient forest, where such growth is impossible now.

"Some years ago the Hoonlah Indians came to Mr. Young to get him to pray to God to keep the glacier from cutting down the trees on one of the bays putting into Cross sound, saying their shaman had advised them to sacrifice two slaves to the god of the glacier. This they had done without any effect on the remorseless ice, which continued to advance on the woods surrounding their homes, and threatened soon to wipe out what had once been a beautiful forest. They were greatly disappointed when Mr. Young told them he could do nothing for them; a little less snow or a little more sunshine was all that could save the forest.

The present peculiarity of the upper end of Glacier bay is the almost entire absence of any vegetation. No tree, no moss, but everywhere great stretches of bare rock polished and carved by that master hand glacier.

"Splendid views were obtained of the Fairweather chain of mountains, one of the most beautiful ranges in the world, whose highest peak, Mount Crillon, rears its head to a height of 15,000 feet. Many peaks are over 10,000 feet in altitude.

"In June so cold is the water of Reid inlet that ice freezes in the few hours that the sun is absent, great patches of skim ice being found by the party on the morning of June 11.

"In twenty years most of the glaciers of this section have receded from a mile to four miles, following the law of recession which has been observed the world over in connection with glaciers.

"The naturalists and geologists are busy and happy, finding these apparently deserted regions a rich field for study in their line."

MR. MARTIN GOT LEFT.

Missed His Train at Northport and Wants the Railroad Roasted.

From the Rossland Record.

Hon. Joseph Martin got left at Northport yesterday on his way to the Boundary country, and upon his return to Rossland was seen by a representative of the Record and interviewed as follows:

"What do you think will be the outcome of the enforcement of the eight-hour law?"

"I do not know a thing about it," Mr. Martin answered with a smile.

"Would you mind saying what you think will be the outcome of the disallowance of the Japanese legislation by the Dominion government?"

"I wouldn't mind if I knew, but I do not know a thing about it," still pleasantly answered Mr. Martin.

"Is the Alaskan boundary question interesting the Coast people much, and what do they think of it?"

"I do not know a thing about it," murmured Mr. Martin.

"How did you come to get left at Northport, Mr. Martin?"

"Now you are talking about something I do know something about," vehemently answered Mr. Martin. "You see, there were three trains standing at the depot. The one I should have taken was third from the depot. No one said anything about 'all aboa'd or pointed out what train went my way or any other way, so my train sneaked away without me. The newspapers should roast the railroad, for I understand some one gets left every day."

Fighting Joe did not look half so much like he was going to ourst as he did before he was delivered of the above speech.

Assessor's Figures Prevail

The Court of Revision and Equalization Completes Its Labors.

Some Few Appeals Are Likely to Be Presented to the Courts.

Unless applications which have been already filed in the Supreme Court materially alter the reductions on civic assessment which have been allowed by the municipal court of revision, which completed its labors yesterday, the taxation for the current year will be practically upon the valuations presented by the city assessor. In the aggregate the reductions made during the six days sessions will not amount to more than $40,000, while last year reductions stood at $96,000.

The disallowance of the appeals filed in behalf of the Douglas estate has not been accepted by the interested parties, and as a result the justice of the assessor's figures will on Friday be considered in the Supreme court by Mr. Justice Walkem. The courts, it will be remembered, reduced the 1898 assessment by quite as much as the total reductions for this year now amount to. There are, however, fewer appeals entered, and taxes will in all probability not be cut down by more than $3,000.

Yesterday's session was, of course, devoted to clearing up the "unfinished business," and bit $2,050 was lopped off of realty values, with $1,200 from improvements. The assessor in his work this year has found fewer empty houses, a general disposition to improve residential property, and a hopeful feeling expressed by all large property owners. The work of yesterday may be briefly summarized, but seven appeals being on the list. These were disposed as follows:

Sir H. P. P. Crease appealed against the assessment on lots 15, 19, 20 and 21, 5-acre block 19, which was confirmed at $1,200; block 25, Fairfield estate, stands at $11,600, while the improvements were reduced from $7,000 to $6,000.

Mr. Anderson (in behalf of Mrs. Dunsmuir) appealed against the assessment on part section 74, which was ordered reduced from $3,000 to $2,750 per acre, the assessment on improvements being struck out.

Mrs. R. Lewis appealed against the assessment of lot 152, block V, which was confirmed, as also the valuation of improvements.

E. and R. Lewis appealed against the assessment of lots 4, 7 and 8, block 6, Hillside extension. This appeal, as also the appeal on improvements, was disallowed; the assessment on lot 142, block 10, Hillside extension, was ordered to stand.

The trustees of the Fisher estate appealed against the assessment of lots 1-3 and 15-18, block 28, Fairfield estate, which was confirmed; the valuation of improvements thereon being reduced from $750 to $500.

In its new capacity as a board of equalization as well as appeal the court then proceeded to readjust assessments of adjoining properties so as to conform with the reductions granted upon appeals. It was ordered in this connection that the valuation of half lot 78, block 23, owned by J. W. Mellor, be reduced from $1,400 to $1,200; that lot 801 (W. Walker owner) be reduced from $1,400 to $1,200; that lot 995 (Mrs. L. J. Quiglliott), be reduced from $1,412 to $1,200; that lot 966 (B. C. Land & Investment Agency) be reduced from $1,600 to $1,500; that lots 19-22, Fairfield estate (owned by J. G. Tiarks and Mrs. Scroggs) be reduced from $600 to $550 each; that lot 777 (LeNevue estate) be reduced from $1,600 to $1,500; that lot 778 (Bullen, Fisher and Rithet) be reduced from $1,600 to $1,500; that lot 78 (Mrs. Leask) be reduced from $1,600 to $1,500; and that lot 787 (C. G. Wylly) be reduced from $1,800 to $1,700.

It was also ordered that all lots in Hillside extension C, whose owners have not appealed, be reduced 10 per cent. in conformity with the reductions granted. The court refused to entertain the appeal entered by Mr. H. D. Helmcken as president of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society against the assessment of their hall on Blanchard street, on the ground that it had been filed too late.

BY YELLOWHEAD PASS.

Mackenzie & Mann's Scheme For Northern Transcontinental Line.

Montreal, June 19.—The Northern Pacific has brusquely refused the request of Mackenzie & Mann, railway contractors and owners, for assistance in an effort to parallel the line of the Canadian Pacific, and the refusal is taken as indicative of the sale of the Northern's lines in Manitoba to the Canadian, and proof of the existence of a defensive alliance between the two great roads.

The request was for running rights over the Northern Pacific between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. This privilege, with the three Canadian lines now owned by Mackenzie & Mann, and the construction work they have under way, would have given them a line from the Great Lakes to Edmonton.

It is the hope of the firm to eventually build through the Yellowhead Pass and on to Port Simpson, and it is said that they have already secured valuable surveys made years ago by the Dominion and the promise of Dominion and Provincial assistance in the enterprise.

SANDFORD FLEMING'S OFFENCE

Presbyterian Minister Takes Exception to a Recent Deliverance on a Doctrinal Point.

Hamilton, June 22.—(Special)—At the assembly to-day Rev. Angus McKay, of Lucknow, overturned in opposition to a pamphlet issued by Sir Sandford Fleming, entitled: 'Worship of the Presbyterian Church in Canada." Mr. McKay spoke in support of his overture and said the work in question contemplated the introduction of ritualism and unscriptural forms of worship.

He was referring at length to the condition of affairs in the Church of England, when Rev. Mr. Childness of Parry Sound rose to a point of order and expressed an opinion that the speaker ought to abstain from criticism of another church. Rev. Dr. Moore, acting moderator, called the speaker to order.

Mr. McKay went on to speak, after expressing his surprise at the interruptions. Once more he reverted to ritualism in the Church of England, but was again called to order, this time by the moderator, Dr. Campbell. Mr. McKay expressed the opinion he was being unfairly treated. Continuing, he said Sir Sandford Fleming's book set forth that fundamental error of Romanism that God's word was not the complete rule.