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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 30.

CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Stevenson, of Illinois, the Democratic Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Both Gentlemen Declared to be the Unanimous Choice of the Party.

CHICAGO, June 23.—When it was seen, this morning, that Cleveland had received 626 2-3rd votes, a Maryland delegate tried to move that the nomination be unanimous, but the chairman declared him out of order, as the result had not been formally announced. A number of delegates tried to obtain recognition, but the confusion was such that they could not be heard. A South Carolina delegate went to the desk and had the vote of that state changed from Boies to Cleveland. The Texas delegation changed its vote to 30 for Cleveland, the West Virginia delegation to 12 for Cleveland, the Maryland delegation to 16 for Cleveland, and Kentucky delegation to 12 for Cleveland.

Mr. Daniels, of Ohio, took the platform, his remarks exciting great enthusiasm, but the chair was unable to get order, for the crowd of New York people were crying out to Gov. Flower, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, and others of the New York delegation, to second the nomination, but the New York delegation sat silent. Finally Gov. Flower got on his chair, trying to move to make the nomination unanimous, but it was hard to hear him.

Bourke Cochrane next addressed the chair. He said: "As there were some expressions of dissent uttered in this neighborhood when the motion was made to declare the nomination unanimous, I deem it my duty to state that on the motion to make the nomination unanimous the vote of the State of New York, in full submission to this convention, was cast in the affirmative." This announcement was greeted with cheers from all parts of the hall, and there were cries of "Question!" The chairman put the question again, and this time it was carried without dissent.

A heavy rain storm prevailed throughout to-day's session, and seriously interfered with the speech-making, the speakers on several occasions being obliged to suspend their remarks on account of the noise of the rainfall on the roof of the wigwam. The delegates were slow in gathering, and it was 2:55 when Chairman Wilson called the convention to order. After prayer by Rev. Alfred Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who referred to the "platform of the Carpenter of Nazareth," and wove in the phrase "public offices a public trust," at which familiar utterances, from mere force of habit and utterly regardless of the proprieties, some of the delegates broke out into applause. The members then proceeded to business. Four candidates were placed in nomination for the vice-Presidency, Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, by Lamb, of Indiana; A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, by Worthington, of Illinois; Allen B. Morse of Michigan, by Uhl, of Michigan; and John T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, by General Bragg, of Wisconsin. The candidates were seconded in many instances by the State delegates merely announcing their choice without a speech.

The ballot resulted: Gray, 343; Stevenson, 403; rest scattered. Iowa withdrew her 26 votes for Watterson and cast them for Stevenson. Cole, of Ohio, then moved that Stevenson's nomination be made unanimous. The motion was carried amid cheers, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The Colorado Silver League held a meeting in Chicago, to-day. The plan of action for the League embraces the purpose of nominating a presidential ticket in coalition with the People's Party Convention at Omaha, and the capture of all the disaffected silver States in the West, as well as those in the South, which have shown so bitter a feeling against Cleveland, with the idea of forcing the election of the President by the House of Representatives, where the silver men claim to hold the balance of power.

EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE.

Pleas by Sir Charles Tupper and Others for Preferential Duties.

LONDON, June 23.—Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, spoke at the Empire Trade League conference, to-day. He argued that the British Government should place a duty of 5 shillings per quarter on American grain, and that Canadian grain should be admitted free. The agents-general of the Australian colonies, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, spoke in favor of preferential duties on colonial products imported to Great Britain.

THE KENT RACES.

SEATTLE, June 23.—The Kent races were continued, to-day; weather fine. There was a large attendance. Quarter dash, $150—Red Dick won, Cyclone second, Peppoose third. Time, 23¾.

Special for trotters and pacers, for a purse of $500—Del Cho won, Happy Medium second, Mink distanced. Time, 2:27¼; 2:25; 2:27; 2:29¼.

Trotting, 2:40 class, purse $250—Lady Mac won, Belle S. second, Nubia third. Time, 2:37½; 2:37½; 2:34½; 2:36½.

IRISH UNIONISTS.

Big Convention of Irish Unionists in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 23.—The Unionists of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, held a convention to-day in Leincester Hall. The hall was crowded. Many Irish peers were present, and the Earl of Fingal presided. A letter from the Duke of Devonshire excited great enthusiasm. It exhorted the Irish Unionists to unswerving allegiance to the undivided empire, and to persistent opposition to all attempts to abandon them to the cap ices of an Irish Parliament. The Earl of Fingal promised that his fellow Catholic Unionists would support he Protestant Unionists in their unwavering opposition to separation. The convention hall was decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and other Unionist statesmen.

FOUND AT SEA.

The Missing Men of the Mattie T. DWyer Are in the Land of the Living.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Six of the crew of the sealer, Mattie T. Dwyer came home on the steamer China to-day. It will be remembered that some time ago the story was told of the loss of the six men from the vessel. They left in two boats and, a heavy fog coming up, they lost the Dwyer and never returned to her. After drifting about for a number of days in Japanese waters they finally made a landing at some distant point on the Japan coast. They were cared for and sent to Yokohama, and the U. S. consul had them take passage on the China. The names of the men are Wm. Peterson, Peter Hammel, Gus Miller, J. Godfrey, John Cruse and Wm. Frey. The men experienced considerable hardship and had very little food left when shore was reached.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Moulders Strike for Better Wages—Prohibition Movement in Halifax.

Impaled on a Picket—Died at 105 Years—A Deaconness Home for Ontario.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The moulders employed in Clendinneng's big stove foundry have struck in order to have restored to them the old rate of wages, which they allege was reduced ten per cent. at the beginning of the year.

The schooner Eugenie has sailed from Montreal for Rijolet, on the Labrador coast, with a cargo of provisions and general merchandise for the Hudson Bay stations. At Rijolet she will be met by the company's steamer Erik, from London, which, after transferring the Eugenie's cargo will proceed to Ungava, at the entrance of Hudson Bay. In previous years the Erik came direct to Montreal and took her cargo on here, but a change has been made.

A rumor has gained currency to the effect that the American Company were endeavoring to secure control of the Canadian Express Company, and freeze out the Grand Trunk Railway. The Globe correspondent called on several of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Express Company's officials, to-day, and they all deny the rumor.

Rev. A. C. Courtice, until lately of London, Ont., succeeds Dr. Rose, as pastor of the Dominion Square Methodist Church.

The steamship Wetherly left Montreal, June 1st, with a cargo of grain and cattle, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she has been lost.

TORONTO, June 23.—At a meeting, held here, of delegates from the various Humane Societies in the Dominion, it was decided to form a Canadian Humane Association.

The evangelical branch of the English Church, in this diocese, has decided to establish a Deaconess' Home, in Toronto.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The Methodist Conference of Nova Scotia has voted down, by 41 to 24, the question of pledging the Conference to support no party or candidate not pledged to prohibition.

The oldest woman in Nova Scotia is dead. She was Mrs. John McMillan, of West Branch, Pictou, aged 105 years.

Potato bugs are reported to be swarming in all sections of Prince Edward Island.

BELLEVILLE, June 23.—The cheese factories at Amherst Island and Stella, were both destroyed by fire yesterday with all their contents.

LACHUTE, Que., June 23.—The residence of Thomas Burns, of this place was destroyed by fire this morning. It was insured.

KINGSLEY FALLS, Que., June 23.—W. J. Bradley, of this place, was killed to-day by the bursting of a wheel of a sawing machine at which he was working.

QUEBEC, June 23.—The prorogation of the Provincial Legislature is fixed for Friday.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday at Ste. Augustine, in the county of Portneuf. A man named Cantin, engaged in repairing the roof of a barn, slipped and falling to the ground, was impaled on a sharp picket standing below, which passed through his body.

A young man named McInley, belonging to Valcarier, Quebec county, was drowned while driving logs on a river in New Hampshire on Monday.

CANDIDATE STEVENSON.

Something About the Gentlemen Who Shares the ticket With Cleveland.

SEATTLE, June 24.—"Who is Stevenson?" asked nearly everyone when the nomination for Vice-President was made. Adlai E. Stevenson is a resident of Bloomington, Ill., and was formerly a Republican. When the greenback craze was at its height he was elected to Congress as a greenbacker by Democratic votes. During the Cleveland administration he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, and gained a great reputation as a head-chopper. His idea of civil service reform is that public office is a public trust, and Democrats make the best trustees. Mr. Stevenson was a candidate for temporary chairman of the Convention, but was beaten by Watterson's man, Owens. The principle objection urged against General Stevenson's election grew out of his greenback proclivities. On the other hand, General Stevenson was personally very popular, and many friends by the vigorous manner in which he attended to the decapitation of fourth-class postmasters under the Cleveland administration. He has all along been the Cleveland candidate for Vice-President. He is a cousin of ex-Governor Stevenson of this city.

DENVER, Col., June 23.—The Rocky Mountain News bolts the Democratic ticket on account of the silver platform.

CAPITAL NOTES.

B. C. Members Demand a Higher Tariff on Lead—Duty on Electric Rails.

The Redistribution Bill Practically Disposed of—Quiet at Edmonton.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—Messrs. Earle, Mara, Corbould and Gordon, have interviewed Premier Abbott, and strongly urged the imposition of a higher duty on lead. The matter was referred to a sub-committee of Council to report. The deputation also presented strong claims for subsidies on behalf of the Nicola Valley and Chilliwhack railways. The Premier said it was not decided whether railway subsidies would be granted this year, but if they were British Columbia would receive her proportion. The question of the duty on rails for electric railways being revived, the deputation obtained the impression that the Government would grant a remission of the duty on rails on roads running outside city boundaries, for instance the Vancouver and Westminster railway.

All is quiet at Edmonton. The Land Office has been removed to the south side of the River Saskatchewan.

Mr. Charlton asked if the Government proposes to take steps to prevent poaching by United States whalers in the waters of Hudson Bay.

The Redistribution bill was practically finished to-night. All the clauses were disposed of, and subsequently good progress was made in concurrence.

Mr. Courbold goes home on Tuesday.

Sir John Thompson announced that a communication on the subject of canals would be made, probably to-morrow.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

An Able Paper Written with the Conviction that it is His Last Appeal.

"The Case of Ireland Stated"—An Urgent Demand for Home Rule.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Gladstone sent out to-day his election manifesto in the form of an address to the electors of Midlothian. It is undoubtedly the ablest political paper that has come from "the grand old man's" hands in many years. In it he discusses at some length, the Irish question, touches upon the minor issues of the campaign, and closes with a pathetic allusion to the probability that before the opening of another campaign he will be in his grave. Ireland was, he says, never so loyal to the crown, never so closely attached to Great Britain never so united in herself as in the years following 1782, when she enjoyed self-government, and until discord was started after 1795 by the wicked machinations of her English enemies. For a generation after the union, Ireland had slept the sleep of physical misery and political servitude. The reform victories of 1829 and 1832 had given her consciousness and voice. Thereafter her heavy grievances and her battling inspirations formed the great standing burden of the British Parliament and had been the principal impediment of its work. In the bye-elections it had been shown, in recent years, that the people of Great Britain recognized the irresistible claim which Ireland made upon their sense of justice. Ireland was calm and peaceful, to-day, because she relied upon the British electorate to relieve her of her sufferings and burdens. This patience under wrongs was a happy omen.

Reciprocal affection undoubtedly would follow the frank concession of self-government to the afflicted country. Home Rule, sheltered by Imperial supremacy, should be granted and enjoined, and Ireland would then be at lasting peace. Calm reasoning would soon bring Ulster back to its senses, and to brotherhood with the rest of Ireland—to the brotherhood which existed before the Union. Mr. Gladstone then criticises recent English legislation and attempts at legislation on the part of the Government, incidentally describing Liberal Unionists as "dissentiented ex-Liberals." He admits the importance of the Labor question, and approves of reforms in electoral registration as well as the payment of members of the House of Commons, so that labor members may have the means of supporting themselves and their families. The manifesto closes with these words: "In the 60th year of my public life I necessarily feel that this is the last general election at which I can expect to solicit your suffrages. Only a small special share can belong to be in the work which I have sketched. I am sincerely grateful for your past confidence, and I humbly trust that I have done nothing to forfeit it. Even now, closely circumscribed as is the space before me, I trust I shall still be permitted, through the Almighty's bounty, to render, for a while, to you my imperfect but devoted services."

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Opinions Expressed by the London and Continental Newspapers.

BERLIN, June 23.—The papers have little to say on the nomination of Cleveland. Editors interviewed on the subject said they had written so much in favor of Cleveland that nothing remained to be said.

LONDON, June 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the nomination of Cleveland is a satisfactory sequel to the nomination of Harrison by the Republicans. In both cases the good sense and good faith of the American electors have caused the best men to be chosen.

The Standard says: It matters little to Englishmen which party is victorious. The general outlines of American policy are too firmly fixed for either party to deviate materially from them. There is plenty of sentiment in America, but since the slavery question was settled it does not find its way into politics. Happily for the Americans, they are not now divided by such deep, cutting issues. It was their turn, yesterday, to be rent in twain. Let us hope it is not going to be ours to-day.

The Times says: It is creditable to both parties that they have chosen candidates who were open and candid in their appeals for support. While there is little to choose on the silver question, the tariff plank marks a distinct Democratic step in advance. It is difficult to predict, but we are inclined to think Harrison's chances are slightly better and Cleveland's slightly worse than in 1888.

The Graphic thinks the defeat of Tammany Hall a gratifying demonstration in favor of the dignity and straightforwardness of the American public. Englishmen will watch Cleveland's campaign with cordial sympathy, for not only is his tariff policy in accord with England's school, but his party's platform wisely condemns the arrogant foreign policy of its opponents.

The Chronicle believes the outlook favors Harrison's election. The most remarkable event of the convention was the complete overthrow of the protection element and reinstatement of Mills' feeling.

The Daily News says Cleveland's nomination was inevitable. It fails to see anything of real difference between the Democrats and Republicans on the silver question, and says the tariff is the key to the contest.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Post's London cable says: Cleveland's nomination has a good influence upon American shares. The repeal of the silver act of 1890 is anticipated, either through the credit crisis or action by moderate men who foresee the danger of the situation.

THE TRADE QUESTION.

Further Particulars of the Boards of Trade Congress, in London.

MONTREAL, June 24.—A special cable from London, England, says that the conference of colonial delegates to the convention of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire lasted all day, yesterday. Many leading colonists were present, including all the Canadian delegates, and Right Hon. James Lowther, president, who said that Lord Salisbury sympathized with the league; that preferential rates would be established, but that he wanted the constituencies educated before undertaking to legislate in the matter. Mr. Lowther said that, in his Hastings speech, Lord Salisbury had shown that he no longer ignored the essential elements of Commercial Liberalism in Great Britain. Though Lord Salisbury did not precisely endorse the Free Trade principles the league advocated, he had said in his Hastings speech enough to show that he did not entertain the narrow prejudices with which the subject was too frequently surrounded in ministerial utterances. One of the features of the sitting, to-day, was an address by Sir Charles Tupper, in which he painted in glowing terms the capacity of Canada as a food-producing country. He said, even if Great Britain, by her trade policy, antagonized all other producing countries in the world, the Mother Country need not be short of an ample supply of food. Canada was quite capable of supplying the Empire with food. Sir Charles Tupper warmly urged the adoption of preferential tariffs within the Empire. He also urged that the Government place a duty of five shillings per quarter on American grain, and that Canadian wheat should be admitted free. Sir Donald A. Smith, president of the Bank of Montreal, spoke in very much the same strain. He favored Mr. McNeill's resolution recently passed that the Canadian House of Commons, which voiced the opinions of the great majority of the Canadian people, who earnestly desired even closer trade relations with the Mother country than those actually existing. After further discussions, already reported, the resolutions in favor of Inter-British Trade were unanimously passed amid hearty cheers.

FATAL DUEL.

Captain Mayer Killed by Marquis de Mores—Race Prejudice Responsible.

PARIS, June 24.—Captain Mayer, a well-known and dexterous swordsman, died last night from the effects of injuries received in a duel with the Marquis de Mores. The latter is an intimate friend of Edward Drumont, editor of Libre Parole, and has enthusiastically supported him in his attacks upon the Hebrews. It was this that led to the duel, in which de Mores threw Mayer off his guard and inflicted a wound in the lungs which resulted in Mayer's death. The Marquis de Mores fought a duel in March last with Mr. Isaac, the sub-prefect of Fournies, and seriously wounded him. The Marquis is deeply grieved at the fatal outcome, and says that the combat was fought under conditions which ought to have prevented a fatal termination. Mayer belonged to the engineer corps, and was regarded by his friends as a brilliant officer. Mayer was a Hebrew and the duel arose from a remark by De Mores that no Jew ought to be a member of the army. The duel was with swords and the terms were that the duelists were not to be in close quarters, and to cease when one received a wound, placing him in a position inferior to that of his adversary. When the duelists had taken their positions and the usual signal, "Allez," was given, the Marquis made a rapid lunge and his sword passed through Capt. Mayer's guard, piercing the body below the arm-pit. The Marquis immediately disengaged his weapon and leaped on his own ground. Capt. Mayer dropped his sword, exclaiming, "I am hurt," and fell to the ground. The Marquis advanced to his prostrate antagonist and, bending over him, asked, "Captain Mayer will you allow me to shake hands with you?" Captain Meyer held out his hand. The surgeon at once attended to the wounded man, and as soon as he was made as comfortable as the circumstances permitted, he was placed in a carriage and removed to a hospital, where he died.

A friend of the Marquis De Mores says that the insult which caused the duel was given at the recent meeting of M. Lamaz and Capt. Cremieux, acting for a Hebrew officer in the French army. In this latter duel, caused by Lamaz's utterances against Hebrew soldiers, the Marquis De Mores seconded Lamaz, Captain Meyer seconding Foa. The Marquis De Mores, immediately after the duel and in Meyer's hearing, made a remark about Hebrew *canaille*. This remark brought about the challenge for the fatal meeting from Meyer.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Influence of the Home Rule Controversy on the Elections—The Newcastle Programme.

Reported Parliamentary Irregularity on the Part of Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's Brother.

LONDON, June 24.—The election excitement is growing to the highest pitch. The Tories are anxious to make Home Rule for Ireland the sole issue, and are willing to promise every other reform on the Liberal programme. They are holding up the Ulster Protestants as an indication of what may happen should Home Rule prevail. That there is another feeling in Ulster was made evident at the dinner of the Ulster Home Rulers at Tholborner's Restaurant yesterday. Sir William Harcourt, in his address issued to-day, shows that the Tories are satisfied with Free Education and the small holdings advocated at the last election and have since adopted both. He declares that the Liberals will carry forward to success the principles of the Newcastle programme, notwithstanding Tory obstruction, and will prove that they are worthy of the confidence which there is every reason to believe the electors will bestow upon them.

A sensation has been cause in Parliamentary circles by the discovery that Richard Chamberlain, Unionist, M. P. for West Islington, has been acting as chairman of a select committee of the House of Commons, in a matter in which he has a direct personal interest. Richard Chamberlain is one of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's two brothers, and is four years younger than Joseph. He is an earnest opponent of Home Rule, while at the same time, claiming to be a Liberal in politics. The Hull Docks scheme has excited a great deal of controversy between opposing interests, and a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the merits of the scheme of opposition to it. Richard Chamberlain was made chairman, and, in accord with Parliamentary regulation, made an affidavit when he joined the Committee that he had no interest in the subject to be considered. It has now been discovered that he is largely interested in the North Eastern Railway, which is the most influential opponent of the scheme. The promoters of the scheme having ascertained this fact, drew attention to it to-day. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon withdrew from the Committee, after consulting the Speaker of the House. The promoters declined under the circumstances to proceed with the hearing, and a deadlock followed. At length the remaining members of the committee voted to throw out the bill providing for the Hull Docks scheme. The disappointed promoters hint at a rigorous inquiry.

CANADIAN NEWS.

BELLEVILLE, June 24.—Capt. Stratfield, A.D.C. to General Herbert, was robbed of $260, while asleep in a train, last night.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The stevedores here are on strike for uniform wages of $2 per day of nine hours.

COLLINGWOOD, June 24,—Patrick McKirt, aged 13, employed in Burton's Mill, Byng Inlet, fell on a circular saw and was cut in two.

BRANTFORD, June 24.—Charles Griffith, an employee of the Grand Trunk, who has been on a prolonged spree, was found dead in his own house, yesterday. The body was bruised and discolored.

PETERBORO, June 24.—George Hilliard, formerly member of the House of Commons for West Peterboro, and for many years prominent in the lumber districts, died here to-day, aged 65.

QUEBEC, June 24.—Provincial Treasurer Hall's resolutions respecting direct taxation have passed to third reading in the House, as also have bills respecting lunatic asylums, reformatory schools and industrial schools.

Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn, vicar of All Saints, South Acton, England, was elected bishop of Quebec to-night on the fourteenth ballot. Bishop Hamilton, of Niagara, received but a few votes less.

ESSEX CENTRE, June 24,—Ike Mulder, a notorious colored outlaw, who for the past five years has terrorized the people of Colchester South, was arrested yesterday in that township by a posse of constables. He was wanted on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

HAMILTON, June 24.—W. K. Muir, formerly General Manager of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, died yesterday in Detroit of inflammation of the brain. His health had been bad for some time and he had just returned from a trip to Japan and British Columbia. At the time of his death he was President and General Manager of the Eureka Steel Works and of the Star Line of Steamers. He leaves an estate valued at over a million dollars.

TORONTO, June 24.—Reports have been received from all parts of the Province of Ontario which show that the recent rains have, on the whole, been of benefit to the crops and the prospect of good crops is even brighter than reported recently. In some localities where the rain was excessive the Fall wheat will be rusty and may not fill out well.

W. M. Charles, private banker, Chicago, arrived here and caused the arrest of John McMartin, of this city, who was recently in Chicago, on three charges of forgery. The amount involved is about $600.

MONTREAL, June 24.—Twenty men sail from Canada to-night to take part in the shooting matches at Bisley, Lieut.-Col. Massey in command. Major McDonald, of Toronto, is second, The sharpshooters go on board the Parisian to-night.

The electric railway franchise has not yet been given out. There are several competitors in the field, including an American syndicate.

Two men were killed yesterday while blasting stone in a suburb. The drill gang noticed that a large block of rock remained unmoved by the previous blast, and a man named Bernard held a wedge in the crevice while another, Paquette, drove it home. At the second blow an explosion occurred in the centre of the sewer. Paquette was almost disembowelled and hurled across the pit. Bernard was thrown up 25 feet, both arms being broken and a piece of rock embedded in his chest. They both died in a few minutes after the explosion. Two of the other laborers were severely hurt.

SHANNON SHILLALAGHS.

Tumult in the Treaty-Stone City—Skull-Cracking Squabbles.

DUBLIN, June 24.—A meeting of anti-Parnellites was held in the Town Hall in Limerick, this evening. Francis A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite M. P. for the city of Limerick, was the speaker. Mr. O'Keefe arrived before the hall was opened, and found several hundred Parnellites in front of the door. He and his party tried to enter, but were driven back amid a storm of stones and mud. The hooting was the first announcement of trouble received by the crowd in the Hall, but within ten minutes they all were out in the street and engaged in a hand to hand fight with Parnellites. Sixty constables, who had been assigned to duty at the Hall, used their clubs right and left, but without avail. Several constables were knocked down and trampled on, and all were roughly handled. The doors of the hall were pulled off their hinges and were knocked to pieces to supply weapons. Chairs were brought down from the platform and were used for fighting against the clubs of the Parnellites. When 160 extra police arrived, the crowd in the street had swelled to 2,500 or 3,000, and the groups of combatants were scattered through the side streets near the hall. About thirty seriously injured men had been carried into the hall by the anti-Parnellites, and as many more had been helped away by their opponents. The constables charged down several streets, clubbing the rioters without mercy, and in 15 minutes restored order. About 130 men were hurt seriously in the riot; but nobody was injured mortally. The anti-Parnellites returned to the hall, accompanied by Mr. O'Keefe and his party and held their meeting. The full force of police guarded the hall until the close of the meeting, and there was no further disturbance.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Seymour Narrows Bridge Bill Before the Senate—Increased Exports and Imports.

Adoption of the New Patent Act—Direct Line Between Canada and Jamaica.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 24.—The House has decided not to sit on Dominion Day.

The Patent Act has been passed, after a protest from Mr. McMullen against an increase of the life of patents to eighteen years.

The Criminal Law bill is well advanced. Sir John Thompson refused to raise the age of consent to sixteen years.

The House was in Committee of Supply all evening. Good progress was made. The general impression is that prorogation will take place about July 7th.

The Senate Railway committee, this morning, decided to leave it to the Governor-in-Council to decide the height of the second Narrows bridge or the width of span. An amendment was defeated by 15 to 8.

The exports for the 11 months show an increase of $12,000,000, and the imports an increase of $943,000.

The municipality survey has deposited plans of the bridge over the Serpentine and Nicomekl rivers with the Public Works department for approval.

A direct line of steamers has commenced to run between Montreal and Jamaica.

The deposits exceeded the withdrawals in the Post Office Savings bank, last month.

IN DARKER ENGLAND.

H. M. Stanley's Latest Discoveries and Adventures in the Wilds of North Lambeth.

LONDON, June 24.—Henry M. Stanley's first effort to capture the suffrages of the costermongers in North Lambeth was a failure. From the beginning to the end of the indoor meeting, which he proposed to address this evening, confusion was supreme. The rough and ready element, which is strong in the North Lambeth neighborhood, had complete control of the meeting, and despite the presence of Mrs. Stanley, did not hesitate to insult and abuse the speaker. Mr. Stanley's appearance on the platform was the signal for shuffling and suppressed groaning at the rear of the hall. When he was introduced there was a roar of laughter, mingled with yells. For the first ten minutes he was unable to make himself heard. For a short time Mr. Stanley maintained his complacency under the face of adverse comment, then he became embarrassed and showed symptoms of losing his temper. The disturbance increased with Mr. Stanley's confusion, until nothing could be heard, except hooting and taunting. Stanley stopped talking and glared fiercely at the mob. Mrs. Stanley burst into tears, twice rose to her feet and then sank into her seat. Her evident distress had considerable effect upon the shouters, and they began to calm down. Before Mr. Stanley could resume his speech, she sprang to her feet and cried: "When all of you and I are dead and forgotten then the name of Stanley will live, revered and loved." These words were followed by a burst of laughter and cries of "Shame?" The police ejected four men and constables were stationed around the Hall. When order was partly restored, Mr. Stanley resumed his address. Despite further interruption, he said apparently all he had come to say. A vote of confidence was barely carried and the meeting closed in an uproar.

Boies Congratulates Cleveland.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 23. — Governor Boies sent the following message to Grover Cleveland to-day: "Accept the hearty congratulations of the Iowa Democrats, and be assured that none will be more devoted to you than myself and those I am proud to number among my friends in this state."

BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

The Chief Secretary Distinguishes Between the Unionist and Home Rule Policy.

The Unionists Have Done Much to Improve the Condition of the People.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Balfour's election address was given out to-day. It claims practically everything in sight. It calls for a warm and ungrudging endorsement of the Government policy at home and abroad, denounces Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward that question, and promises many labor reforms—most notably old age pensions. The address, substantially, is as follows: Through six eventful years the Unionist party has stood between the people and the manifold injustice, dangers and absurdities of any scheme of Home Rule. Every year's experience has freshly justified our hostility, while the ambiguous and hesitating modifications by which the Separatists have endeavored to soften the cruelties of their original proposals, seem to make Home Rule even more unjust and absurd. Criticism on a scheme which the authors have not placed clearly before us cannot be complete; but an Irish parliament, controlling an Irish executive parliament, and, so far as the security of the Loyalists is concerned, the promised supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, would be a sham Government; while the Dublin Parliament and Irish Westminster would produce intolerable consequences. Such a condition would be greatly unjust to England, and cruelly oppressive to the minority in Ireland. The characters of Irish politicians and their objects in view of their criminality and their methods, are matters of common knowledge, and to those men Mr. Gladstone proposes to hand the helpless minority. The Unionist has a different policy. He recognizes that as a community grows, it is necessary to modify its laws. "We claim," he says, "more beneficent legislation for this Parliament than for any previous Parliament in the settlement of local government in England, and its extension to Ireland." In conclusion, Mr. Balfour claims that the Unionists are the party from which the laboring man has received the most and may expect more. Their policy, he says, is to encourage thrift in whatever old age pension scheme they may introduce and he promises the introduction in Parliament of such a scheme. Their policy is to improve the condition of the poor. In case the subject of the amendment of the Registration Law comes up, he says, the redistribution of Parliamentary representation must first be considered.

BLAKE, A HOME RULE LEADER.

The Idea Not Relished by the Parnellite Faction.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The Witness' New York correspondent waited upon John Redmond, leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalists, yesterday, and requested his opinion on the subject of Hon. Mr. Blake's going to the Irish Nationalist party as leader of the anti-Parnellite section. Mr. Redmond declined altogether to be interviewed on the subject. "I have no news whatever on the matter," said Redmond. The correspondent adds that the American friends who were with Redmond at the moment were utterly opposed to the idea of a Canadian becoming a Nationalist leader, or even apparently being given an Irish seat. Prejudice against Canada seems to be their only motive, as they expressed no reason.

CABLE NEWS.

The Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, June 24.—The new cabinet is as follows: M. Tricoupis, prime minister and minister of finance; M. Dragonis, minister of foreign affairs; M. Thestikos, minister of the interior; M. Simoulis, minister of justice; M. Kossonakos, minister of public instruction; M. Tzamados, minister of war; and M. Souloudes, minister of marine.

Religious Fighting in Africa.

LONDON, June 23.—Letters from Captain Lugard, dated February, and others from Captain Williams, dated March 7, present a new view of the recent conflicts between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Uganda. They agree that the Catholics murdered a Protestant chief, and then attacked Captain Lugard's fort. This is apparently the case to which M. Hirsch, Viscar Apostolic of Uganda, referred in his letter, which reached Berlin about four or five weeks ago. M. Hirsch said that the Fort first opened fire on the Catholics.

Gladstone's Address.

LONDON, June 24.—The Standard, Tory organ, says: "There is hardly a passage in Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents which can ruffle Unionist complacency. Many of the paragraphs are distinct with dignity and pathos, but these are not of a combative complexion." The Times says: "The address is common-place both in manner and matter, and not the aggressive statement that was expected as a platform for the Separatists."

Dead and Living Decapitated.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Advices from China by the steamer China to-day state that a warrant for the decapitation of 11 criminals was recently received at Hang Chow. Four of the men had already died in prison since their sentence. In China custom prescribes that the sentence must be carried out on his body, whether he be dead or alive, and accordingly in the present case the quartette were exhumed and the festering remains bereft of their heads in vindication of the law. The survivors, when ordered to make ready for the ceremony, resisted, but were overpowered and pinioned, and half dead were thrown on the ground, and according to custom plied with liquor and viands. After the feast they were led to the Potter's field and the headsman promptly attended to them. The heads of the seven along with those of the four who had died in prison were afterwards exposed in cages at the place where their crimes had been committed.