The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

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BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SIMPSON, W. R. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

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From the Daily Colonist, June 11, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Flag-Staff Erected.

A flag-staff was erected on the Bank of British Columbia building by Mr. A. A. Smith yesterday, which set the building off to advantage.

Hon. Edward Blake.

A dispatch from the East announces the serious illness of Hon. Edward Blake. He is threatened with paralysis. He had similar symptoms in 1878. It is feared the honorable gentleman will not live long.

Addition to Our Fishing Fleet.

The Nova Scotian schooner Sappho has sailed from Halifax for Victoria, where she will take her place in the black-cod and seal fishing fleet, which outfits at this port. She brings a number of experienced eastern fishermen.

The Coinage.

A royal proclamation has been issued ordering certain new coins to be made at the mint. The British gold coinage will no longer be limited to sovereigns and half sovereigns, but there is to be five pound gold pieces, and also others of the value of two pounds; there is also to be a silver double florin, and other pieces of silver money called "The Queen's Maundy Monies" of four pence, three pence, two pence and one penny.

Police Court.

Lottie, a Hydah Indian woman, appeared on a charge of being drunk. She was dismissed.

Chas. Zoelle, on remand charged with assault, was further remanded until Tuesday next.

David Bamfield, charged with an infraction of bylaw 143, was fined $10.

J. H. Boon and J. H. Brown, who were up on a charge of supplying liquor to Indians, were remanded until the 18th.

The Arrival of the Maude.

The steamer Maude, Capt. Meyer, arrived from the north at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. We are indebted to Purser H. Lipsett for the following notes:

Weather throughout the trip was very pleasant. Fish on the Skeena are not plentiful, as the weather so far in that district has been too cold, but a good run is expected very soon. One boat brought in a catch of 38 salmon just before the Maude left there. At Alert Bay and Rivers Inlet nothing was doing. Rivers Inlet canneries will commence about July 1st.

A marriage will shortly take place on the Skeena, the contracting parties being Mr. Jno. Cuthbert, proprietor of the Balmoral cannery, and a sister-in-law of Mr. B. Stapleton, manager of the Inverness cannery. Rev. D. Jennings officiating. This, we think, is the first event of the kind in that locality.

The steamer Glad Tidings was met near Metlakahtla under way to Fort Simpson.

The Maude made the trip to Fort Simpson and return in seven days and six hours, the fastest trip on record.

A Love Episode.

Pauline McIntyre crushed a note in her delicate, taper fingers, and with bloodless cheeks and a weird, strange look in her large, lustrous eyes, sank upon a *fauteuil* in the calm, cold agony of despair.

"Pauline," said Mrs. McIntyre, bending tenderly over her daughter, "do not take it so hard. Remember that cruel treachery and foul deceit walk hand in hand, at times attendant on a thing in human form who wears the outward seal of manhood. You will, of course, have nothing more to do with him."

"Never!" hissed the poor, stricken girl from between her own teeth. "I have set my life upon a cast, and I will stand the die. The vile knock-kneed dude—forgive, mamma," sobbed Pauline, breaking completely down under the terrible strain, "forgive me if I appear too harsh and rude, but, oh, you little know what 'tis to lose faith in man, to have your heart turned into a sidewalk for fiends to tread upon. O mamma, pity and forgive your daughter, um!"

"I do forgive you, Pauline," replied Mrs. McIntyre, bravely suppressing her emotions, and stroking her daughter's pale brow and commercial hair. "I forgive you, and pity you with all my heart. Do you think he had the slightest reason to write you such a cold and cruel letter?"

"Not the slightest," replied Pauline, bristling with haughty indignation. The old blue blood of the McIntyres was coursing in her veins. "Have I not always treated him with due deference? Has not his slightest wish been law?"

"You are quite sure, Pauline, that you love him?"

"Sure, mamma! Dost mock me? Pass the pie."

"True, daughter," [illegible] McIntyre, with a perplexed expression hovering upon her strong matronly features, "I believe you. Won't you please read me the note of the heartless wretch?"

"I will," passionately exclaimed the girl. "Listen."

"MIS MACKINTYRE—Won't you at oness put sum more starch in my cuffs and collards they cum bak on me as thin an pahmsy as a dish of hotel kaushy. I pays a washerwoman and I wants my close did up in sum kind of style.

"JOHN FOPPLETON."

A Card of Thanks.

The members of the Blue Ribbon Club desire to return their sincere thanks to the ladies and officers who so kindly assisted at the concert at Esquimalt on Wednesday evening.

Nanaimo Assizes.

NANAIMO, June 10.—The jury in the McKelvey perjury case were unable to agree and were discharged yesterday. A new jury is to be empanelled to-day.

Bill Famagus, for assaulting a constable, is under trial to-day.

Dixon's Case.

C. P. Dixon was brought into court at Portland, on Tuesday morning to plead to a charge of embezzling $1,993.07 of the funds entrusted to him by the Canadian Pacific railway. He was by consent of the district attorney, granted until Monday to plead.

The Liberal Leader.

A recent Ottawa dispatch says: The Toronto *Globe* says there is no hope that Mr. Blake's resignation of the leadership of the liberal party will be recalled. He is threatened with paralysis and his health causes great anxiety to his friends. The party caucus yesterday elected Hon. Wilfred Laurier temporary leader.

Pim Memorial Fund.

The president of the United Kingdom Pilot's Association, Mr. Geo. Cawley, has issued the first report of the contributions to the Admiral Pim Memorial fund. The British Columbia pilots, through Mr. E. Crow Baker, M. P., contributed £10, which does not come far from heading the subscription list. The New York pilots subscribed £40 and those of Quebec £10. The total to date is £132 13s. 6d. The object is a worthy one since Admiral Pim deserved well of his fellows, and it is pleasing to find that our own pilots have shown such commendable generosity.

Incoming Passengers.

The following passengers sailed for Victoria by the steamship G. W. Elder yesterday: Miss M. Doyle, Mrs. A. C. West, Miss K. McNaught, Mrs. Devoe and nurse, R. Nuttall, wife and daughter, G. Denny, Mrs. Jones, J. W. Jones and niece, Mrs. W. Boyd, R. E. Griffiths and wife, Miss Bertha Gray, S. R. Roster, A. Adal, D. Fulton, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Wingard, Mrs. Ronnoday, W. H. Mead, A. B. Thibeds, H. C. Long, J. Lach and wife, Miss Bland, W. Alexander, B. J. Simons, N. Merrian, P. S. Leach, W. C. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Scales, A. E. Shunate, C. P. Tatso, R. Kelly, W. Kelly, C. Kelly.

The Bluejackets' Picnic.

The seamen from H. M. S. Caroline enjoyed a grand picnic at the Gorge yesterday and it was a pleasure to watch the rare good humor and genuine joviality of all present. At eight o'clock four large busses containing the picnickers drove through the city and out Douglas street to the Gorge amid cheers and songs and music. It was a novel sight for Victorians, and the prettily decorated busses gay with bunting were heralded with a desire to join the crowd of merry makers.

At the Gorge the day was passed in various sports and the following were the successful competitors: One hundred yard race, Richard Nicholson; one-quarter mile for boys, Jones and Fell; high jump, Richmond and Burnside; quarter mile run for men, Richards and Ross; long jump, Elston and Redmond; half mile, Hunt and Steins; three legged race, Wallace and Austin; veteran's race, Coutts and Harrington; egg race, Nicholson; sack race, Austin; consolidation race, Lewis and Knight; greasy pole, Hennessey and Evans; tug of war by the starboard watch. Prizes for the sports were given out of the canteen funds of H. M. S. Caroline, under command of Capt. Sir William Wiseman and Senior Lieutenant Sampson. The picnic was under the direction of President Boothe, Manager Haughton and Secretary Weale. At the conclusion of the programme a fine supper was enjoyed by all present after which Mr. Haughton, in a neat speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the officers and President Boothe which were given heartily, after which the "ship's crew," proposed by Mr. Ruff, was given in good style. Mr. Weale made an excellent speech, which was loudly applauded, when the merry-makers prepared for a return to Victoria, while the band, under the leadership of Sergt. Wright, added to the pleasure of the participants. In the evening the entire party drove through the city and serenaded Hon. Colonist office, where three loyal cheers were given for the Queen, the lieutenant-governor, and THE COLONIST, amid waving of bunting and music by the band.

These outings are a source of great pleasure to the men of H. M. ships, and the indulgence is beneficial in many ways, as it helps to establish a feeling of harmony and good-fellowship among so many men who are so closely brought together by a life in the navy.

It is needless to add that though the boys had a good time, they acted like the fine fellows they are. Victoria has yet to learn of an instance of misconduct on the part of the bluejackets.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. C. West will arrive from San Francisco on the G. W. Elder.

R. Nuttall, wife and daughter, are passengers by the G. W. Elder for this city.

Mr. MacKay, manager of the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, left this morning for New York *via* the C. P. R.

Mr. Justice Gray, D. E. Brown and wife, Capt. H. G. Lewis, Capt. Webber and S. Leiser, were passengers from the mainland by the steamer Yosemite last night.

Miss Rodney and Miss Giltner, public school teachers of Portland, visited the city yesterday en *route* for Boston, M[illegible] and were the guests of Mrs. D. R. [illegible] at the Driard.

MARINE.

Steamer City of [illegible] at 1 o'clock p[illegible]

The ste[illegible] leave f[illegible]

[illegible] Pilot returned from [illegible] last evening. She went to [illegible] tow the Thos. M. Reed to sea, [illegible] vessel was not ready, she will go [illegible] about Wednesday.

Sealing schooner Alfred Adam[illegible] leave for Behring's sea *via* Port San [illegible] this morning. Mr. Frank, of Gutma[illegible] Frank, will go down to Port San Jua[illegible] and will return by a canoe in a few days.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Arrived—Steamer State of California, Astoria; ship Indian, Port Townsend. Sailed—Steamer Geo. W. Elder, Victoria; steamer Columbia, Portland; ship America, Gibson, Port Townsend.

ALASKA NEWS.

A Siwash Hunts a Bear and Both are Killed.

An Indian Uprising at Chilcat—Compelling Indians and Chinamen to Marry their Squaws—The Douglas Island Mines.

The steamship Idaho, which arrived at Seattle on Wednesday morning, fifty hours from Fort Wrangle, brought the following news:

There is still considerable snow in the mines back of Juneau, but under the influence of the late warm weather it is rapidly disappearing, and further south it has almost entirely melted away.

The day before the Idaho arrived at Juneau on her down trip a siwash on Douglas Island while out hunting with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun, came across a monstrous cinnamon bear. The opportunity was too good and the prospective glory of having killed the monarch of the forest, was too great for the old brave to withstand, and he accordingly took aim and fired, wounding the brute in one of his paws. His bearship resented such treatment, and Mr. Siwash made for a tree closely followed by Bruin. Being a good climber, however, he got safely up and seated himself by the branches and proceeded to load his old fusee, but being somewhat excited he got in too heavy a charge. Taking careful aim he banged away and Indian and gun both came tumbling to the ground in front of Mr. Bear, and from the appearance of things when found a few hours after, there must have been a terrible battle. Both bear and Indian were dead. In the Indian's hand was a large knife, which he had used with good effect on his adversary, cutting him open and letting out his entrails, while he was badly torn up by the bear's claws. They were both brought over to Juneau and laid side by side in a house, where they were seen by those on board the steamer. The bear was a monster, said to be one of the largest ever killed in that country, and measured seventeen feet in length from nose to tail, and twenty inches across the head at the ears.

The local authorities have taken hold of matrimonial affairs in that country and are compelling Indians and Chinamen who have been and are now living with squaws to marry them. There were fourteen of these marriages at Juneau the other day, and at Wrangel a man by the name of Barney Donnelly is now held in bonds of $250 for refusing to marry a klootchman with whom he has been living for some years.

While the steamer was at Killisnoo two weddings occurred on board. Two Chinamen were married to klootchmen by a justice of the peace who happened to be on the boat. He managed to get a dollar and a half apiece out of the bridegrooms for performing the ceremony.

Some fears are entertained of serious trouble with the Indians. There was an uprising among them at Chilcat last month and the few whites and missionaries stationed there fled in haste and took refuge in a more congenial section of the country. The United States gunboat Pinta is now stationed in that vicinity, keeping a close watch over the copper colored inhabitants.

A number of eastern capitalists have recently purchased mining claims on Douglas island and will establish mills and machinery for the purpose of developing their purchases.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

The address presented by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia to the Queen in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, is completed and was on exhibition yesterday at the art store of Jos. Somers on Government street. Our citizens have reason to feel proud of this beautiful souvenir, which is a work of art, unique and original in design, and in the technique of its execution admirably portrays the touch of a true artist. Although many greetings may be received from the various colonies by Her Majesty, that of British Columbia cannot fail to command universal attention, and evoke the true appreciation it is entitled by its merit to receive. In all its various phases it is a close study of art and its intrinsic value would be recognized among a hundred. It is not an illuminated address, the whole effect being produced from pure transparent water colors on parchment. The foreground represents a landscape from Beacon hill, showing Government House with Mount Baker in the distance. It is one of those delightful late afternoon effects just preceding twilight, for which our province is famous, and the far off rays of the setting sun tinge the snow capped mountain with just the faintest glow of delicate pink intermingled with gray shadows that seem to fade from view on the blue sky beyond. The scene is remarkably true to nature and all the colors are blended with such nicety and tone that the picture is at once comprehensive to the vision in its entirety. The Princess Louise having visited this locality when in Victoria will recognise the scene. Great care has been taken in arranging the floral work and it has evidently been the idea of the artist to keep flowers of one tone together to produce a subdued and realistic effect. It is noticeable that the purple and blue flowers are grouped together on one side, the red and pink on the other, while the corners are adorned with white flowers and orchids. The whole floral ornamentation is gradually worked up to an exquisitely painted sun flower in the center over the British coat of arms, delineating the proud fact that "the sun never sets on the British possessions." There are twenty-five varieties of flowers indigenous to Vancouver Island and grown within a short radius of Victoria. Each one has been painted from nature and in the delicate imitation of their most minute parts the resemblance to reality is observed. Among them are distinguished camas, wild tulip, crocus, lilies, lady slippers, the maccasin plant and peculiar rock moss of the island; the lupin, larkspur and columbine, wild rose, yellow and white daisies and the Oregon grape. All these are elaborately entwined in a manner distinctive and charming before a richly tinted sky, which runs up one side as a background, giving an idea of distance and bringing the flowers boldly to the front. On the opposite side a tall pine tree extends almost the entire length, forming a desirable contrast to the flowers. The entire work has been masterly handled in detail and the intensity of subtle coloring is suggestive of our botanical wealth that must be admired by all.

The artist who has succeeded in producing this finished study is no less than Madame de L'Aubiniere, who already enjoys an enviable reputation among the art *connoisseurs* of Europe, and who has had the honor of painting three pictures which were purchased by Her Majesty from an exhibition of the artist's pictures in Bond street, London. She has been a regular visitor at the Royal Academy for five years, and her paintings have been received with special favor among those of the first line. The address has been beautifully engrossed by Mr. Dens[illegible] who finished the difficult task [illegible] painting. The lettering is bold [illegible] and is plainly represented as [illegible] evidence it with a pen, and [illegible] deed to be congratulated [illegible] on the perfection, symmetry and neatness of the work. The address is signed [illegible] of Mr. Speaker Pooley [illegible] on exhibition this morning [illegible] will be forwarded to Her Majesty.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The American Flag Fired Upon—Don Carlos at Panama.

From the Panama *Star* and *Herald* of May 17th we take the following:

A telegraph office has been opened at San Francisco, in the department of Santa Rosa, Honduras. Gradually the wires are being extended all over the republic, and at the present rate many years will not elapse before all the towns in the republic will be in communication by electricity.

The American schooner Lotos, Capt. Ross, was fired upon when entering the harbor of La Union, Salvador, a few days ago. The sails were perforated by a few bullet shots. The mistake arose owing to the soldiers on guard believing the vessel was engaged in some revolutionary enterprise. The United States man-of-war Alert happened to arrive in the port on the following day, and Capt. Graham at once made a representation of the matter to the authorities, when an ample apology was tendered by the officers in command, and whose blundering might have caused loss of life—and as a consequence international dispute. In former years it was made a principle of international usage to demand that the flag of the nation fired on should be hoisted and saluted, but Capt. Graham thought that a verbal apology would be sufficient, while at the same time it would teach this over-zealous official that a nervous anxiety to fire at imaginary enemies should not be permitted to carry him to the excess of firing on a friendly flag carried by a harmless trader.

An important and notable character in modern Spanish history is at present in Panama, as Don Carlos de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, and pretender to the Spanish crown, arrived by the Orinoco from Southampton. Don Carlos travels incognito, under the pseudonym of Count de Breu and bears with him an Austrian passport, and is also recommended to the Austrian Ministers and Consuls should he require any attentions at their hands. Hence Don Carlos will proceed to Lima by the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Serena, together with the gentlemen who accompany him on his tour, Senor Francisco Melgar and Dr. Cona.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The news from Chili regarding the cholera continues to be favorable, but the Board of Health here has not as yet signified any intention of re-establishing communication with Arica, Iquiqui, Valparaiso and the other ports of that republic, even though the custom house and the warehouses are filled to overflowing with goods brought from Europe and destined for Peru.

Our Lima correspondent informs us that two cargoes of wheat and flour have arrived there—one from San Francisco and the other from Australia. This importation was made by the government, and good bread is now being supplied at cost price to the public, thus rendering the bakers and millers furious at the loss of what they had hitherto conceived to be a monopoly in their hands, and one from which they were to grow rich at the expense of a population which at present cannot be considered in a flourishing condition. Government action in this matter is to be applauded.

Lake Maracaibo, in Venezuela, is about to be sounded and mapped by the American steamer Delfin. The lake is a large one, and it bears many historical associations connected with its first discovery by the Spaniards, its subsequent experiences when buccaneers almost held command in the Spanish Main, and later on, when its waters witnessed sanguinary conflicts between the patriots fighting for liberty against the Royalist troops and vessels. Lake Maracaibo, as years roll on, will in all probability hold high position on the Atlantic as a commercial centre.

A proposition has been made to the government by Senor A. de Albertis to establish a tug service in the Bay of Callao and in other ports of Peru, off which vessels are frequently calmed several days before a favorable slant of wind will carry them into the anchorage they seek. All interested in shipping are anxious this measure should be approved, as also that of Captain John Harris for the construction of a drydock at the island of San Lorenzo, and to which reference is made in our Lima correspondence. Between San Francisco and Valparaiso there is no drydock, and the construction of one at San Lorenzo would be of incalculable benefit to commerce. The situation selected is admirably adapted for the purpose, and if the dock be built, as proposed by Captain Harris, it will do much to revive the languishing trade of Callao.

METLAKAHTLA.

An Incorrect Story of the Indian Village at Fort Simpson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The coast of British Columbia extends for nearly 600 miles between Alaska on the north and Washington territory on the south. At the northern point of this line is Fort Simpson, an old post of the Hudson Bay company. To this fort a young Englishman went 30 years ago, with the apparently chimerical purpose of christianizing the savage tribes whose huts clustered about the neighborhood. He learned their language, took up his abode among them, and as the result of his teaching and influence there sprang up near by a new Indian village, which has become the most important settlement upon the entire coast. The visitor of to-day finds there streets of commodious and well built houses, a school house, town hall and, dominating them all, a gothic church seating 1,200—all these the result of the toil of the Tsimshean Indians. The very name of this town, Metlakahtla, has become a household word among many of the churches of England and Scotland as one of the most conspicuous triumphs of Christian missions. Its influence, moreover, has affected all the tribes for hundreds of miles up and down the coast. The English missionary, remaining a layman, became magistrate for a wide territory—governed wisely, kept liquor away from the tribes and fostered remunerative industries among them. A great reverse, however, has fallen upon this community. The province of British Columbia, in order to secure the utmost advantage from the sale of land on the line of the proposed Canadian Pacific railroad, has decided that the Indians have no rights in the land. At one blow the results of the long years of sacrifice and toil of the Metlakahtla Indians have been doomed. Their title to houses, gardens, church, town hall, industrial plant, everything—is undermined. Looking over the forest clad hills of Alaska, which are in sight from their town, it occurred to them that the United States might afford them a justice which was ruthlessly denied them in the land of their forefathers. Their missionary recently came on to Washington, and, having received authoritative assurances that his Indians might have privileges of settlement and ownership in Alaska identical to those granted to white men, he proposes that he and they shall become Americans. Their village is to be dismantled, their homes torn down, their tilled gardens deserted, and once more they are to begin in a virgin wilderness sixty miles away, at Port Chester, the laborious task of a new town. The natives of Alaska, who are warmly disposed towards the Tsimsheans, welcome their proposed advent, and we may be thankful that so vigorous and elevating an influence is to reach the 30,000 Indians of our vast Northwest domain. The Englishman whose consecration and personal qualities have born such fruit is Mr. William Duncan.

CABLE NEWS.

The Coercion Bill is Ridiculed by Members in the Commons.

Smith's Obnoxious Proposal Severely Criticized by Gladstone, Parnell and Other Members.

Exciting Race for the Hardwicke Stakes. Ormond the Winner—The Gladstone Testimonial in London—Loo to Victoria—Davitt's Arrest Urged.

Coercion.

LONDON, June 10.—Balfour announced in the commons that the provisions for the commission of judges would be included in a second bill which will be introduced immediately, embodying the new proposals of the government (loud laughter and ironical cheers).

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated the government upon the new method of saving time in the house. Coercion Bill No. 1 would probably be so ridiculous that it would require a third coercion bill to set it right. It is probable that to-morrow or Monday the Parnellites will raise the debate on the evictions in Ireland. Gladstone, Parnell and other leaders will speak to-morrow on Smith's proposal. If the debate should be protracted the closure rule will be applied.

A Parnellite Claim.

The Parnellites intend to claim that if the amendments to the crime's bill be not discussed by the 15th it should be reserved for the report stage of the bill.

The Gladstone Testimonial.

The Gladstone testimonial from America will be publicly exhibited in London for some days after the jubilee celebration when it will be returned to Gladstone.

The Hardwicke Stakes.

LONDON, June 10.—This was the last day of the Ascot Heath race meeting. The races for the Hardwicke stakes of two thousand guineas was won by Ormand; Minting, second; Bendigo, third. Four starters.

The other starter was H. Fenwick's 3-year old colt Phil. Minting took the lead at the start, Ormande close. Minting had a clear lead, Bendigo third. The latter when five furlongs from home dropped back to the last again. All were in close order entering the straight, but Phil succumbed directly and the others drew nearer. The three closed before reaching the distance post and an intensely exciting struggle took place. Bendigo gave way at the half distance post. Minting struggled gamely, but was unable to shake Ormande, who, amid deafening cheers, won by a neck, Bendigo three lengths behind Minting. Time, 2:44.

There were seven starters for the Alexandria plate; about three miles, J. Hammond's 5 year old horse Eurasian won; Lord Hartington's 5 year old horse Sir Kenneth, 2nd; Wynar's 5 year old mare Stone Clink, 3rd. The other starters were the Duke of Beaufort's 5 year old colt The Ooh, Leopold DeRothschild's aged home Middlethorpe, J. M. Kent's aged mare Wavelet and Winey's 5 year old mare Alb. Eurasian won by two lengths, with only a head between the second and third. Time, 5:25⅘.

Loo to Victoria.

ROME, June 10.—The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee consists of a Mosaic reproduction of Raphael's frescos representing the algerical figure of Poetry. The work was executed in the vatican. Monsignor Stilla will convey the gift to England and he will be accompanied by Fathers Zalesca and Leri, two young priests of the ecclesiastical academy, whom the Pope will, in honor of the occasion, create bishops.

The Gazette Rampant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is rampant over the action of the Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, giving notice that he would to-day move that the committee name the time when they would report the Irish crimes' amendment bill to the house. It urges every English and Irish member of parliament who opposes Smith's proposal, from Gladstone downwards, to get themselves suspended rather than to tamely acquiesce in Smith's monstrous encroachment on the liberties of parliament.

(Eastern Press Association via the C.P.R.)

The Coercion Bill.

LONDON, June 10.—The house of commons was crowded to-night in anticipation of an important debate on the government's motion to force an early conclusion of the consideration of the coercion bill. All the benches were occupied and many members were forced to stand in the aisles. Doorways and passages and all the galleries were packed with leading diplomats who were present, and in the speaker's gallery were some of the most distinguished persons in England. It was evidently regarded that a crisis had been reached, not only in the progress of the bill but in the records of the government, which had so boldly challenged its opponents. The Right Hon Smith arose about 5 o'clock and amid a breathless silence offered a motion which he gave notice of yesterday, that the committee be instructed to name a period at which they would report the Irish Crimes' act amendment bill to the house.

Smith, in making this motion, maintained that he was actuated by the public, not parties. (Jeers from the home rule bench.) He admitted there was no exact precedent, (laughter) but the exigency of the case must be its justification. (Cheers and counter cheers). It was imperative for the house to do something to prevent degradation and vindicate its honor.

Gladstone in a long and spirited speech challenged one by one the statements and arguments presented by Smith. He charged the government with forcing upon an unwilling people an odious and needless measure of coercion by a means utterly without precedent. He pointed out the only way to expediate the bill was to make its operation temporary, remove its worst features and give the Irish peasants equal rights with British workmen. The general tone of Gladstone's speech was resignation to the inevitable. Events, he said, would finish the liberals. Parnell then arose and said that if the measure was passed the discussion would become a mockery and rights of the minority would vanish. Tories, and even Smith himself, were obstructors. The Parnellites merely opposed the passage of an iniquitous bill. If the government desired to facilitate the progress of public business for England as well as for Ireland the Parnellites would not oppose it. The cry of obstruction was a transparent sham. The motion of Smith was as ruthlessly denied proposal made in parliament since Charles the First entered it to arrest five members who would not be subservient to him. Parnell concluded amid rousing cheers by moving an amendment that (insamuch that the crimes bill was intended to permanently deprive the Irish people of their constitutional rights, the house declines to sanction the proposal of the government.)

Bradlaugh followed with a brilliant speech in support of the amendment. Harcourt had promised that when liberals returned to power they would not fail to use the rod. Tories, continued Bradlaugh, were now putting the rod in pickle for their own backs.

Goschen followed Bradlaugh. By this time, however, the opposition seemed to have become disheartened by the conviction that the result was a foregone conclusion and the remainder of the debate up to 11 o'clock was unexpectedly tame. There were only a few minor scenes. The general opinion was that the government would resort to cloture before the night was through. At a late hour the tories began flocking in from clubs and banquets, many of them half drunk with a likelihood of being wholly so before morning.

Large Fire in London.

A fire broke out on the Manhattan wharf at Silvertown opposite Woolwich, among mineral oil stores. It soon enveloped the entire wharf. There were a number of explosions which rendered it dangerous for firemen to approach the burning oil which ran into the river covering the water for a considerable distance above and below the wharf. Shipping in the vicinity was in great danger and barely had time to escape by hauling into the stream. One thousand barrels of oil have been destroyed. The wharf was owned by Simpson & Co.

Davitt's Arrest Urged.

The *Globe*, in an editorial article, evidently inspired, urges the arrest of Davitt for inciting the Irish people to violence.

The Steamship Collision.

The board of trade will inquire into the cause of the collision between the steamers Celtic and Britannic. The inquiry will begin a fortnight from to-day. In view of the finding of the New York court yesterday in this case the suspension of the certificates of both captains is considered certain.

The Egyptian Evacuation.

In the house of lords this evening the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement in regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention. He confirmed the intimations that the British troops would evacuate Egypt in three years. Since their return he said would be made easy by various stipulations, and he was hopeful that the powers would ratify them. It may be remarked here that diplomats do not share the hope of the noble lord and that French and Russians are much irritated at the new convention.

A Prince Born.

COPENHAGEN, June 10.—The Princess Waldemar has safely been delivered of a son; both doing well.

Shot by Moonlighters.

DUBLIN, June 10.—A farmer named Curting, living near Kanturk, has been beaten and shot by moonlighters and is in a critical condition. These outrages are having an injurious effect on the plan of campaign.

The Crown Prince's Recovery.

BERLIN, June 10.—A consultation of physicians was held to-day on the case of the Crown Prince. The conclusion reached was that the prince promises certain and imperatively speedy recovery.

The Emperor's Illness.

The emperor's illness has been worse than was officially admitted, he has been confined to his bed nearly every day since he returned from Kiel. Besides the irritation of his eyes which is catarrhal, he suffers from abdominal cramps. There is fear that the latter complaint may develop into diarrhoea in which event the crisis will become grave.

THE COMMONS.

Committee Will Report That McNamee Be Fairly Dealt With—Bills For Departmental Reorganization Under Discussion.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, June 10.—The committee on McNamee's claim met this morning and took the statement of the petitioner. The committee will probably report that McNamee should be fairly dealt with.

Bills for departmental reorganization have been under discussion for several hours.

THE SENATE.

Considerable Opposition to the Chinese Bill Which, However, Gets a Second Reading—Senator McInnes' Deadhead Bill Laughed Out of the Senate.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, June 10.—The Chinese bill envoked considerable opposition in the Senate. Senator Almon said it was disgraceful that such a law should be on the statute book. It was against the feelings of humanity and contrary to the law of God. The bill finally got a second reading but may be thrown out at a subsequent stage.

Senator McInnes withdrew his bill granting free passes to legislators and judges. It was literally laughed out of the Senate.

THE CHILDREN'S JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Jubilee committee should give prizes for a flower show and exhibition for children and amateur gardeners, to be called in after years the Jubilee Flower Show for children and amateurs. Many people say that some amusement should be provided for the young ones, so that they may remember the Jubilee year, and a flower show would be very good for them. At Sandringham the children make wreaths, crosses and all kinds of things from leaves, twisting small sprays into doll chairs and with rushes that grow at Sandringham make small mats. These things are not much good, but people who go to Sandringham buy them just to take home in remembrance of the day. Now, do you not think that if the attention of the committee was called to it they would give prizes and provide a place for say a flower show and exhibition, to be followed in the evening by music and dancing only for children? The rink would not be a bad place—it might be free, or charge a small entrance fee, and people who came from the other side would be sure to buy flowers if only just a small wild bud button-hole to take home to say, I brought this from Victoria. The money made of flowers could go another year for prizes, and to establish a show to be held every year. There is really very little done here to encourage people to make their gardens look nice; if there were a few flower shows held here for children there would be many flowers growing in little back yards and under the windows where now there is nothing.

It would be very nice for the young people if there were several flower shows during the summer, for there can be no better amusement than for them to look after them, and were children to get any encouragement they will grow them if only in pots. There are flower shows in most of the towns in England for pot flowers grown by children, and one must go to such shows to see how pleased the young ones are, and the care they must have taken with them. The children out here have every advantage and only need a little encouragement to make their homes look beautiful with flowers at the windows and in the garden, and it would be a good time to commence at the Jubilee. Surely some of those who have flowers will give the little ones some to make up into wreaths, and those who make the best get the prize. Wild flowers make up splendidly and next year the children could grow them; it is not too late this year for them to grow autumn flowers and have a very good show in the autumn. The summer lasts much longer here than it does in England where everyone, if ever so poor have their flowers to brighten up their home.

E. A. T.

CALL and have a talk with FRASER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Emigrants Returned to Ireland by the Commissioners in New York.

The Western Union Telegraph Offices at Pittsburg are Partially Destroyed by Fire.

United States Troops in Camp—Sad Drowning Accident—A Prize Fight Arranged—A Government Suit Against the Burlington Railway—California's Infected Vineyards.

American Fish for Asia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—At a meeting of the state board of fish commissioners to-day J. W. Willage, chief of patrol, reported that he made a recent visit to Monterey bay and that the catching, in fact the destruction, of small fish in plain violation of law is apalling. More than 100 chinamen are camped there and are using nets as small as can be made. Minnows an inch in length could not squeeze through the netted obstructions. They fish with hooks and with lines two miles in length baited and hooked with protruding sharply finished wire in the line of fish travel to catch everything coming in and going out of the bay. Forty boats are seining with small nets and dragging patrol lines. There is a Chinese colony ashore drying fish as a commercial product for shipment to Asia.

U. S. Troops Moving.

Eight companies of the First U. S. infantry will go into camp at Santa Cruz on July 6th, and remain in camp until the latter part of August. The companies will rendezvous at the Presidio July 5th and march overland. The purpose of the expedition is to be the instruction of the troops.

Infected Vineyards.

Dr. J. T. Bauer, formerly treasurer of this city and now a resident of Napa renews his claim for the efficacy of the mercurial remedy for vineyards infested with phylloxera. He writes Viticultural Officer Wheeler as follows: "I planted here a hundred Zinfandel cuttings in the very worst infected spot of the vineyard and when phylloxera had destroyed every vine I put half an ounce of mercury finely divided in every hole around the cuttings. I took off dying Zinfandel vines of which all died the following year. To-day I looked at these 100 Zinfandel vines. Some of them died like other cuttings will do even when taken from healthy vines but at least eighty present are doing well and are full of bunches of grapes. They look very healthy and every other European and every resident having vines such as Taylor and Lenoir have partially died. For myself I have not the least interest in either success or failure of mercury. I have neither interest in quicksilver mine, and am out of business altogether. Dr. Bauer's remedy received general attention several years ago and was experimented with extensively by the viticultural commission in several Sonoma vineyards. Immediate results were not those claimed by the inventor, nor sufficiently favorable to warrant further investigation. The particular experiment referred to by Dr. Bauer that of planting with quicksilver was not tried. The remedy should well be examined and the test carried on for a long time to give the remedy a fair trial.

The Pittsburg Fire.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—As a result of the fire in the main office at the W. U. Telegraph Co. in this city, the telephone wires shared the same fate, as those of the Western Union, and the Telephone Co. will not be in a condition to do business for at least ten days. The Western Union Co. immediately transferred its business to the Mutual Union wires, and is gradually getting into working condition. Only the two upper floors of the building, which belongs to the First National Bank, and is one of the finest in the city, were burned. The direct loss will not fall under one hundred thousand dollars, but the indirect loss will aggregate a much larger amount.

Emigrants Troubles.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Counsel for the Inman Steamship Co. applied to-day to the U. S. district court for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of seventy Irish emigrants whose return to Ireland on the City of Chester to-morrow has been ordered by the emigrant commissioners, arguments to be heard on Tuesday. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight emigrants were landed at Castle Garden to-day. The new rule to hold all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by proper guardians went into effect this morning. Several boys were found to be alone and they were held for investigation.

(Eastern Press Association via the C. P. R.)

Postmaster's Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Three thousand postmasters from all over the United States will assemble in Washington next December to urge upon congress the propriety of increasing their salaries and changing the classification of mail matter.

The Army and the Sabbath.

The board of army regulations has abandoned further consideration on the method of observing the sabbath in the army. They are satisfied that the present way is the best that can be devised