r.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ELY PURE

ers, Holland; Dr. and Mrs. D. Lafette, etroit; Dr. F. W. Mann, Detroit; Dr. J. Mulheron, Detroit; Dr. D. McLeay, rairieville; Dr. F. W. Robbins, Detoit; Mr. G. A. Robins, Chicago; Dr. . W. Stoner, Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. . L. Smith, Baltimore; Dr. C. J. Suyndt, Gladwin; Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tibds, Detroit; Dr. H. D. Thompson, Alon; Dr. W. G. Hastie, Detroit; Dr. artin Stamm, Fremont, Ohio.

THE CARNEGIE FRAUDS.

ore Queer Disclosures About Those Armor Plates.

Washington, June 12.—Lieutenant Alert Ackerman of the navy was heard -day by the house committee on armor ate frauds. He was one of the naval ard which investigated the first chars of fraud.

His evidence covered in detail the irgularities in treating the specific armor ates. He had heard that Superintendt Schwab and other officials and employees had an interest in the Carnegie mpany, and had, therefore, a motive passing plates not up to the standard. e told of the manner in which his susions had been excited as to the irregurities of the work. He found that rtain lines of work would be stopped hen he entered a ship. One of the perintendents, Mr. Kylne, had misled n on various details of the work. His own experiments and the affidavits informers had corroborated his suspins and he had assessed damages ainst the company as a result of his n knowledge and suspicions. Ackerman told of the investigation of e second and supplemental charges. is testimony developed a new branch of egularity as to the manipulation of a ting machine used by the Carnegie mpany. The machine was operated as to give false figures. Disclosures re also made as to serious defects two plates of the Monterey and one in Machias.

Lieutenant Ackerman said blowholes re a positive defect and could be avoid-

In this opinion his statement differ from that of other naval officers. The tness described the serious blowhole the 13 inch armor of the Monterey. wire four feet long had been inserted the hole.

Chairman Cummings read from the testmony of the second investigation to the ect that one of the workmen had been charged at the suggestion of one of government inspectors.

The committee commented on this testmony, stating that it treated confidentiy of the relations between the Carnecompany and the naval inspectors.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

atters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING.

BRITANNIA AND VIGILANT.

London, June 13.—The Field says Geo. uld had an interview with the Prince Wales, and they arranged a series of tches between the Prince's cutter Britnia and George Gould's sloop Vigilt.

BRITANNIA BEATS SATANITA.

London, June 13.—The regatta of the mes Yacht club took place to-day. e first prize was £5000. The only testants were the Prince of Wales' tannia and D. H. Clark's Satanita. e former won handily.

ATHLETICS.

ROEBER BEATS ROSS.

ew York, June 12.—At the academy music to-night Ernest Roeber, the mpion Graeco-Roman wrestler of the ld, defeated Duncan C. Ross. Roe won three straight bouts. In the catch-as-catch-can, Roeber threw s in ten and a half minutes. He the second, Graeco-Roman, in five utes, and the third, catch-as-catch, in four minutes.

OXFORD AND YALE.

ew York, June 12.—The Yale-Oxford tests have been fixed for July 16.

THE TURF.

SALE OF FAST ONES.

orris Park, N. Y., June 13.—The ses belonging to Boyle & Littlefield e sold at auction to-day. The prices $1000 were as follows:

eacemaker, Onondaga-Jowse, Gone stables, $4300; Halton, Himyarud, L. H. Vingut, $3500; Miss Maude, ke of Montrose-Miss Mattie, C. Littlel, $8600; Bright Phoebus, Falsetto-H and Blue, C. Littlefield, $5600; Sec- Attempt, Himyar-First Attempt, C. tlefield, $1200.

THE GLORIANA WINS.

ew York, June 12.—In the New York cht club race to-day the sloop Wasp s beaten by the sloop Glorians by rly half an hour. The Ariel barely eated the Emerald on time allowance. the mixed running race the sloop een Mab won on her time allowance nearly thirteen minutes, and the ooner Sachem finished two minutes ad of her.

The Silver Problem.

erlin, June 9.—Herr Ludwig Bamber- an eminent authority upon the ques- bi-metallism, and a member of silver commission, declares that after nty-one years of earnest discussion tangible result has been arrived at, the meetings of the commission have nished overwhelming proof that in the re no conference, either national or rnational, will arrive at a different re- According to Herr Bamberger, an erstanding upon bi-metallism seems ave been impossible between the difnt states of Europe, including Engl or without England. He says the erence of interests of different couns precludes any satisfactory agreeit.

he steamer Maude will leave for the t coast to-morrow night.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9—NO. 42. WHOLE NUMBER 478. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd 1894. PART 1.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Still Tinkering at the Tariff—Seventy Changes, Sixty Being Increases.

The Red Parlor Again Supreme—Curran Bridge Boodle, $290.000.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 28.—The observance of the national holiday in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration closed here to-day, when the house of commons resumed its duties this afternoon. It is not known yet whether the break in the work of legislation from Wednesday evening last until to-day will have the effect of shortening or prolonging the session to any appreciable degree outside the date on which prorogation otherwise would occur. If my own experience be worth anything, a few holidays adds to the length of the session more than the days which they actually number. One day would make little difference, since members would not leave the city. But in the present case neary all the members, outside of British Columbia, have left for their homes. Even the members from the far away little province of Prince Edward Island, which stands out in the Atlantic as a sentinel guarding our much loved Dominion, have been able in the present case to pay a visit to their constituencies. As a consequence they will return to Ottawa laden with a crop of grievances which have been supplied them by their constituents, and which the latter insist ought to be redressed. The tariff changes have all been carefully watched by the electors who read the newspapers, and the opinion which has been formed on them will be conveyed to the member upon this visit to his constituency. He will have to attend to the same when he returns to Ottawa, which of course means more talk and more business for the house to attend to.

In reference to the tariff, it is still lying between heaven and earth in an unsettled state. It may be finished in a week or it may not. That entirely depends upon the willingness of the manufacturer to cease crying for more plunder. The government have already come down handsomely in obedience to the demands of the high protectionists. Out of nearly seventy changes in the tariff sixty have been increases. That is to say, seventy changes have been made to suit the manufacturers, and out of these seventy-six have added more taxation to the great masses of the people beyond what was intended by the resolutions of Mr. Foster when he delivered his budget speech, now nearly two months ago. All kinds of abuse was heaped upon the Liberals because it was said they deterred the finance minister a day longer than he intended for the delivery of his financial statement, it proved later that he was not ready to do so, because it was not really prepared. When he did come to deliver it he had not reached his private residence that evening before clerical errors were discovered. What has happened since that day has been repeatedly chronicled by the press of both sides of politics. Delegation after delegation of the privileged classes threatened the existence of the government, and the ministry had to yield to their exorbitant demands, and as a consequence item after item of the tariff was changed to meet their wishes.

The Conservative press, of course, praised the administration for the tariff as it was first given to the public. It was said to be par excellence. We were told that the tariff committee were to be congratulated for their able efforts during the nine or ten months during which they were finding out exactly what the people required and then giving it to them. It must be admitted, and indeed was admitted, that many of the changes then made were in the direction asked for not only by the great masses, but strenuously insisted on by the Liberal party. The change of many items from specific to ad valorem duties was a good thing. Conservatives and Liberals alike were agreed upon this point.

But notice what follows. One after the other of these items was restored. Ad valorem duties were not high enough to give the favored classes enough of public plunder, and so the specific duties were again imposed. By these changes the supporters of the government were put in a humiliating position. In the first place the old tariff as it stood before parliament met was held to be all right. When Mr. Foster announced his new tariff it was voted to be a perfect tariff, just what was required. In a few days the same party, which includes every member from British Columbia, will vote in response to the sound of the division bell that they were wrong in both instances and that the re-revised tariff is more than perefct. Indeed should Mr. Foster, at the beck of his masters of the Red Parlor, find out further clerical errors and announce them to the house every Tory in it will say that it was very foolish of them not to see that that would be the most perfect tariff of all. History does not show any precedent for a government making such a pitiable example of its followers as has been the case this session.

While the whole matter is to be viewed thus on the surface, it does not really show the true state of affairs. Indeed, there is some tall swearing among the better class of Conservative members of parliament, especially from Ontario. Not a few of the Ontario followers of the government have gone in for tariff reform with the honest desire to see it accomplished, and now to see that their best wishes have been thwarted, after openly having announced themselves as tariff reformers, puts them in a very false position with their constituents. But what are they going to do about it? They cannot break with the combines, for it is from these that the sinews of war come. Nor are the combinesters satisfied with the action of the government. True they are pleased at getting the ministry to return to the high protection theory, but they hold that the action of the government in first announcing their intention to give way, even in a small degree, to the tariff reform cry, drew the attention of the whole community to the iniquity of the protective system in such a way as to make its destruction only a mere question of time. They roundly abuse the government for having proposed the reductions clamored for, and then going back to the old tariff, because such a course showed plainly that reduction was desirable. What they wanted was the old tariff except one or two changes, notably a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements so as to please the Patrons of Industry. Another strong argument was used against the agricultural implement men, and that was that they were nearly all Reformers, and the few Conservatives in the business had been only small contributors to Tory election funds. The latter cry had weight, and there was therefore no difficulty in dealing with them.

The whole business has shown as clear as noonday that the protective system is a monstrous fraud on the community. The few are benefited and the many are robbed. The poor man is made poorer still and the rich man is enabled to add to his accumulated wealth. Parliament has been about two months tariff tinkering, and we are to-day in about the same place as where we began.

The first great object lessons to those who want to see this iniquity abolished was witnessed when the government had to delay calling parliament until congress had dealt with the United States tariff. Just as the difficulties of the Democrats increased there in dealing with the tariff so became louder the cries of the combinesters and their friends in parliament here for protection. Only one or two voices in the ministry were heard in favor of protection a few years ago. Three months ago their number increased. As the combinesters succeeded in the United States in mutilating the Wilson tariff bill our Canadian Tory legislators became jubilant, and to-day the members of the Canadian government are loud in their praises of protection and the Red Parlor has once more resumed the full control of the affairs of the Dominion. Such is the present state of the political machine, and such it will remain just as long as the present government rules at Ottawa.

An evidence of the extravagance of the present government and their desire to reward their political friends is observed in the increase of employes in the civil service since the Mackenzie regime. In 1878 there were some 380 permanent hands employed in the departments at Ottawa. To-day there are 856. Now anybody can see that the increase of population or work for these officials has not by any means increased to an extent which would warrant this increase in the number of servants employed or the amount of money expended.

J. P. B. Casgrain, Q. C., and Jos. R. Roy, C. E., were appointed by the Montreal Herald company some time ago to look into the Curran bridge scandal. Their report was given for the first time to the public at the meeting of the public accounts committee the other day. On being examined Mr. Casgrain said that he and Mr. Roy took the government figures. Taking the government figures for quantities of ice he made the cost $9,450. This was at 50 cents per cubic yard. That would allow a good profit for the contractor. His calculation of the quantity was 20 per cent. less than the figures of the government commissioners. As to the crib work removed, he made the quantity about 25 per cent. less, but he had not his figures with him, because he did not expect to be questioned upon them. For the purpose of the investigation he used the commissioners' plans and figures. Taking these figures and the crib work of 8529 cubic yards at $1.25 per yard would cost $10,661. The commissioners allowed $1.50, but in the opinion of Mr. Casgrain $1.25 was a good price. The masonry removed was 2127 cubic yards. He and Mr. Roy estimated that this could be done at a good profit to the contractor at $1.50 per cubic yard, or in all $3,190. The excavation of earth was 9720 cubic yards at 75 cents per cubic yard, or $7,290. The stone filling in of piers was $2 per yard, or in all $7,400. For masonry he and Mr. Roy allowed $17 per cubic yard, which he considered was a profitable price. For tubes, $16,390; temporary bridge, $2,000; other temporary works, $3,000, and contingencies, say $7,000. The $2,000 for the temporary bridge they put down the same as the commissioners had done, but witness was not aware whether a bridge was required or not. He saw no bridge. The total estimates which he and Mr. Roy had made for the substructures of the bridge at the above prices, which he considered high, was $140,000. The amount of the accounts rendered for this part of the work was $430,000. Their estimate was therefore that $290,000 had been charged in excess of the price. The commissioners' estimate was that $200,000 had been charged in excess. This one job will give an idea of how the public works of the Dominion are being carried on.

SLABTOWN.

Washington Floods.

Tacoma, Wn., June 18.—A correspondent at the Dalles wires that in that vicinity the loss by floods is about $600,000. The town was not damaged seriously, and the losses have fallen upon those best able to stand them, the government and the Union Pacific railway. Uncompleted locks on which the United States government has expended over $2,000,000 narrowly escaped total destruction and its works have been damaged to the extent of $200,000. The water is yet so high that it is impossible to tell exactly to what extent the land has suffered. The damage to fisheries and canneries, including the loss of time, will amount to at least $100,000. Work on the Cascade locks was commenced eighteen years ago, and Day & Day are under contract to complete the work by March, 1895.

No Cholera in Hamburg.

Hamburg, June 18.—Nothing is known here of the reported reappearance of cholera in this city.

Relief in six hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

GOVERNMENT VS. RAILWAYS.

Attorney-General Olney Has Decided to Take Proceedings at Once.

To Recover the Amount of Bonds Which the Government Guaranteed.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The attorney-general has definitely determined to enter suit against the Union Pacific railway and Kansas Pacific railway jointly and the Central Pacific railway, to recover the amount of bonds which are guaranteed by the government, together with accrued interest at 6 per cent. for thirty years. The total amount for the three roads, including interest, is $171,006,537.60. Attorney-General Olney transmitted on Saturday to Assistant-Attorney Russell, until recent connected with the French spoliation claims, several documents connected with the railroad cases, with the statement that they were to be filed with the suits. The Union and Kansas Pacific suit will be filed in Washington and the other in San Francisco. All that remains now is to discover available avenues for testimony to prove the government's points. Attorney Russell is engaged day and night on the cases. The method of procedure of the government will be to endeavor to prove that he original stockholders of the road have been guilty of a breach of trust. The contracts with the government required that a certain percentage of the earnings of the roads should be set aside for a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of debts to the government, which has not been done. If the courts sustain the position taken by the government attorney the misplaced funds will be recovered wherever they may be found. This will make the ramifications of the cases more intricate than in any cases of a like nature in the history of the country.

MORRISON IS FREE.

The Megantic Outlaw Released from the Penitentiary.

Ottawa, June 18.—Lord Aberdeen has approved of the recommendation of the minister of justice releasing Donald Morrison, and word was sent to the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary by the state department at two o'clock to-day. The Megantic outlaw is therefore a free man.

Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, has gone to England as Canadian representative on the committee appointed to consider the manning of merchant ships.

A. H. Fraser, of Toronto, has been instructed by the government to examine the Athabasca petroleum deposits.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—John Glennon, of Geneva, N. Y., was until a few days ago a laborer with a big family on his hands. Now he is about to come into possession of $25,000. Some months ago his bachelor brother at Lawrence, Pa., died suddenly in this city, leaving an estate valued at that sum.

Toledo, O., June 18.—Some mysterious agency is causing the death of fish in many of the rivers of northwestern Ohio. Complaints come from villages and towns on the Sandusky that the banks of the stream are lined with dead fish, from minnows to pike and pickerel a foot long. There was a plague of dead fish in the Sandusky last year, but not so serious as now.

Metuchen, N. J., June 18.—A battle in the air was fought yesterday between this state and Perth Amboy by 17-year-old locusts and dragon flies. The battle lasted for half an hour and was watched by many. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the road was thronged with carriages filed with people on their way to Boynton beach. They were startled by a large swarm of locusts, which settled on trees, fences and along the roadside. Following the locusts was a swarm of dragon flies. They attacked the locusts, which rose in the air, pursued by the flies. The dragons seemed to have the best of the battle from start to finish, and many deal locusts fell. The dragons, quicker of wing than the locusts, singled out their victims and darted at them like flashes of lightning. One blow was sufficient to send a locust to earth. The swarm of locusts was much reduced, and the survivors started southwards, pursued by the bloodthirsty dragon flies.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

Appeals Considered by the Divisional Court This Morning.

The divisional court sat this morning. There were present on the bench Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake. Justice McCreight of New Westminster had been sent for, but on account of press of work on the Mainland it was impossible for him to come.

Burns vs. Trapp—This is an appeal in which the jurisdiction of county court judges to try supreme court cases will have to be decided and as it is an important question the appeal stands over until after the elections as the attorney-general holds a brief.

McColl vs. Leamy et al.—Appeal by the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice McCreight made on a summons to fix security to be given by defendants on appeal. The order placed the security at $500 to meet the cost that may be occasioned by appeal and directed that costs of suit be paid according to decree on the solicitor undertaking to repay if the court should so direct, and also that bond be given for the amount of the judgment to the satisfaction of the registrar. The ground of appeal was that no stay of execution or proceedings was asked for on the summons. Appeal dismissed. Eckstein for the appellant, J. W. McColl for respondent.

Gordon vs. Cotton—Before Justices Crease and Drake. Campbell, for the defendant, appealed from an order dated 31 May, refusing an application by the defendant to amend Mr. Justice Drake's order of May 26. The order on its face does not show that it is a court order, and the defendant now seeks to have placed on the order under the judge's name, the words "Sitting in Court." E. P. Davis appeared for the plaintiff. The court dismissed the appeal, holding that the material was insufficient and also that the defendant being in contempt, could not appeal.

There was another appeal in Gordon vs. Cotton. It was from the order of Mr. Justice Drake committing the defendant. Mr. Justice Walkem sat for Mr. Justice Drake for the purpose of amending a clerical error in the latter's order, and so neither of them could sit on the appeal. It will be heard here on the 28th instant when Justice McCreight will be here.

Larson & Co. vs. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company and others—Appeal by the plaintiffs in a mechanics' lien action from the judgment of Judge Spinks. The action was tried at Nelson and decided on a preliminary objection on the ground which said the work was finished "on or about" and which the learned judge held was insufficient. The case was not argued, but will come up on July 12th. E. V. Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips for plaintiffs and Gordon Hunter for defendants.

The Wrong Man Hung.

Springfield, Mass., June 18.—Dr. Mary Walker last night applied to Matron Malloy for protection. She stated she was on her way to LeBanon, N. H., to see about the final adjustment of the $2 500 reward for the capture of Frank H. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warren, and that emissaries of the Warden family were following her with evil intent. She claims that Almy is still alive and that it was Frank Abbott that was hung in his stead.

With Imposing Ceremonies.

Berlin, June 18.—The foundation stone of the new Protestant cathedral, which is to replace the old Dom church, was laid yesterday. There were imposing ceremonies. Emperor William, the empress and imperial children, with a number of royal personages, the German and Prussian ministers, a number of generals, and civil officials, attended the ceremony.

A Proposed Attack.

St. John's, Nfld., June 18.—The steamer Sylvia, from New York, which is expected to-day, may be the object of an attack on the part of the Whitewayites. According to the plans, which have already been formulated, they propose to get hold of the cargo if possible. A man-of-war now lying in the harbor will also land men at the slightest sign of trouble.

A VICTIM TO SCIENCE.

A Man Consents to Have a Hole Bored into His Stomach.

New York, June 18.—The man who for the consideration of $5000 consented to have a hole bored through his stomach in the interests of science, has paid for his fortune with his life. It all came through an advertisement last August, printed by one Osbaldeston, who conducts a massage establishment in West 46th street. It called for a man who would consent to go down to Guayanquil, Ecuador, and there submit to an experimental operation by two South American doctors. Osbaldeston acted as agent for those physicians. It was illustrative of hard times that more than 120 answers were received. The operation in question was simply an incision in the stomach through which the action of the gastric juices might be observed. The cavity thus made was about the size of a hazel nut. Tubes of gold and silver were inserted and through these the nourishment taken by the patient was forced, the digestive process being marked by the aid of electric light. Incidental to the operation, certain chemical substances were administered to the patient through the tubes to ascertain positively the action of drugs in combination with each other. It does not appear that any specific object was to be achieved by these investigations, or that so far medical science has been served in the slightest degree.

Twice before had Osbaldeston obtained subjects for these medical men. The first patient was J. Burton. He recovered after nearly a year of suffering and is now a farmer in Queensland. The second subject was inoculated with several frightful diseases and died a horrible death. Among 120 persons who answered Osbaldeston was one powerful fellow. He was five feet in height and weighed 180 pounds, looked hard and wiry and was as active as a cat. Osbaldeston decided that he would do. His name was Ferdinand Pietrich. The first week in September Pietrich sailed for Guayaquil. There for four or five weeks he remained under medical care in preparation for the ordeal and it was the second or third week in October before the chief surgeon, Dr. Adele Ajaico ventured to perform the operation. Osbaldeston learned four or five months ago that the operation had been completely successful and that the patient was on the road to recovery, when he took to drink. Under these conditions it became necessary to stop treatment for a time and in this interval Pietrich, while sitting on the battlements of the fortress one morning was sunstruck and died within two hours. He was alone in the world and it does not appear that he ever got the money for which he had risked his life or anything beyond the travelling expenses.

Rosebery Condemned.

London, June 18.—Dr. Percival, master of Rugby, preached in Westminster Abbey last night, taking as his text, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In the course of his sermon he referred to Lord Rosebery and horse racing, and said the world appeared to have taken Cain's word as a motto. When an English nobleman patronized the turf with its weedy growth of dishonesty and degradation, simply to gratify a feeling for excitement, and did not use an effort nor a finger to reform it, he came under the same condemnation.

TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Law is Set at Defiance, and Indians and Negroes Are Against Whites.

Pearl City Streets Filled With Howling Mobs—Policemen Beaten.

New Orleans, June 18.—A special from Bluefields says: The Mosquito question does not seem to be quieting. Outbreaks are numerous. In Bluefields courts are set at defiance, while at Pearl City, which is the second town of importance and size on the reservation, things are even worse. In Pearl City on the evening of the fourth when the police attempted to arrest a disorderly negro, an American named Joe Lahn called upon a crowd of negroes and Indians to resist. The crowd fell upon the police with great fury. Two policemen were beaten nearly to death. The newly appointed Nicaraguan governor came out to quell the riot, but was compelled to flee to the government building for his life. The streets are now filled by a howling mob of half-drunken natives, men and women. The women and girls did their full share of drinking and fighting. After the riot they had a "May Pole" dance in front of the government buildings, which lasted till midnight. In the morning the governor sent a message to Bluefields asking for troops. He sent another to the British cruiser Magicienne asking for marines to protect his life. The riot was the outcome of the long pentup hatred in Nicaragua. There is said to be a prefect understanding between the negroes and the Indian tribes. The consuls have received official notice that the ministers have agreed upon a plan of settlement, and while the terms are not made public, it is generally understood to be favorable to Nicaragua. She is to retain sovereign rights, and will fortify the frontier, collect revenues and hold public lands. On the other hand the crief will be restored with municipal rights only.

CHINESE DAY.

A Lavish Display in the Procession at the Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, June 18.—The celebration by the Chinese to-day was the most characteristic that has taken place at the exposition. The feature of the day was a grand procession in the afternoon, which for gorgeousness has never been excelled in the city and which presented many unique sights. Numerous floats and floral devices, banners and richly arrayed Chinese galore, warriors armed with spears, tridents and other Mongolian weapons and gongs and great lanterns in profusion. The exposition band headed the procession and a Chinese band of 25 pieces was also in line. Among the floats was a joss house, a large Chinese junk, a dragon ship and Chinese goddess seated on a dragon throne. All were lavishly adorned with silk banners bearing inscriptions in characters of gold. After the procession exercises were held in Festival Hall under Chinese auspices, speeches being made both in Chinese and English.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

Lawyer and Statesman and Ex-Minister to Germany Dead.

Englewood, N. J., June 16.—William Walter Phelps is dead. Deceased was born in New York City August 24, 1839. His father, John J. Phelps, organized and became president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and, being the only son, William Walter inherited the fortune. Entering active practice as a lawyer, he became counsel for the Rock Island and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads, the United States Trust Company and other corporations before he was thirty years old. In Congress he took high rank as a debater almost at once, and became noted as one of the few men to whom the house would always listen. In 1881 President Garfield sent him as United States Minister to Austria, where his familiarity with the language and customs of the country, his liberal mode of life, and his intense Americanism made him a valuable representative. On the change of administration he at once tendered his resignation, and finally retired in August, 1882. He was immediately elected to congress from his old district. Immediately after the inauguration of President Harrison he appointed Phelps a member of the Berlin commission to settle the Samoan question. He performed his duties with such ability and obtained such popularity that the President afterwards appointed him minister to Germany. Phelps was familiar with German history and spoke the language, and his daughter married a German nobleman. No American minister, except Bayard Taylor, ever was so much thought of in Berlin. On his return to New Jersey, Governor Werts, a Democrat, appointed him judge of the court of appeals. His fortune, a large part of which was in railroad stocks, was about $12,000,000.

CRISPI'S CLOSE CALL.

An Assassin Fires at the Premier—The Villain Promptly Captured.

Rome, June 16.—As Premier Crispi was driving to the chamber of deputies to-day and when the vehicle turned from the Via Gregoria into the Via Capolecaz, a man loitering on the sidewalk drew a revolver from his breast, rushed up to the carriage, took aim at the premier and fired.

Signor Crispi, uninjured, promptly sprang out of the carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The man was almost immediately seized by the people attracted by the report of the revolver. In a moment the neighborhood was crowded. A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors, and he would have been beaten to death had it not been for the prompt arrival of the police. The premier examined the revolver curiously. He was loudly cheered for the courage he displayed. When the sitting of the chamber opened there were loud cheers for the premier. The president told of the attempt upon Crispi's life, severely denouncing the outrage. The remarks were greeted with loud applause.

The would-be assassin gave the name of Paolo Lega, and described himself as a joiner. The police have, however, discovered that he was a member of several anarchist societies, where he was known as Marat, after the famous French revolutionist. Marat declares that he arrived in Rome this morning, charged with the mission to kill Crispi. He added that he was sorry that he had failed in his object. King Humbert, as soon as he heard of the attempted assassination of Crispi, sent him his congratulations upon his escape.

WHISKEY SMUGGLING

Between Fort Simpson and Alaska—Mr. Schumacher's Story.

San Francisco, June 18.—S. B. Robins and E. F. Schumacher, who for seven or eight years have been mining near Juneau, Alaska, discovered and have just sold the Black Eagle mine. New arrivals from Alaska say there is an immense amount of whiskey smuggling in towns along the coast, and that both Indians and white men can get all the whiskey they like despite the laws. "The whiskey is brought up from Fort Simpson, B. C., in boats," said Schumacher, "and a lot of men have got rich at it. From Juneau to Fort Simpson is a little over 300 miles, but a couple of smugglers in a Columbia river fishing boat or sealing boat can make the round trip in six weeks. It pays too, for they bring a good load and make a big profit. Down at Fort Simpson the whiskey costs $1.50 to $1.75 a gallon, and at Juneau it sells for $4.50 a gallon, a boat carrying four to six hundred gallons, or say from two to two and a half tons. That means $1250 or $1650 profit, so that it is no wonder that a good many people are engaged in the traffic and getting rich. Of course some show is made of capturing the smugglers, and doubtless some effort is made in earnest, but it is easy to evade them. Smugglers usually arrive in the night a little below the town, wait until the tide goes down, and then bury the casks or barrels in the sand, leaving a mark near at hand. The next tide that comes up effaces all indications. It is a long beach to watch. After it is once there everybody drinks judges and all. There is not an office holder that does not drink. Bars are wide open and whiskey is sold publicly."

GERMANY OFFENDED.

The Policy of England and Spain Does not Please That Nation.

Berlin, June 16.—The crisis in the affairs of Europe caused by the death of Sultan Muley Hassan and the strong feeling aroused in certain quarters in regard to the succession of his son, Abdul Aziz, has served to focus the feelings of antagonism towards England which has been especially noticeable and which has grown in strength ever since the announcement of the Anglo-Kongo treaty. As evidence of this feeling against England it is believed that it is the determination of the German government not to take part in any naval demonstration which the other powers may contemplate making upon the coast of Morocco. Of course should German interests be menaced by any outcome of the disputes which have arisen since the death of the Sultan, the emperor may be compelled to send a fleet to Morocco. But, according to present indications, there will be no necessity for such a step, as the German diplomats are confident that the rival interests of the western powers will insure their neutrality. In this connection the Cologne Gazette semi-officially remarks: "Although Germany does not hanker after territorial aggrandizement, she has important commercial interests and the security of numerous German subjects to defend." Then, referring to the eventuality of the transfer of Morocco to an European power, the Gazette adds significantly: "After our recent experiences with English and Spanish diplomacy in connection with the Kongo agreement and the commercial treaty, neither of the countries can expect the same friendly co-operation that confidently had been hoped for otherwise. It is time that Germany should show that she is determined not to be treated as a quantite negligeable in African questions."

As though to show that political affairs do not affect the personal relations of the two courts, Emperor William, during the week has been feting the delegation from the First Royal Dragoons, the British regiment to which Queen Victoria, during her stay at Coburg, appointed him honorary colonel. The British dragoons were treated in a most hospitable manner, and left Berlin delighted with the emperor's hospitality.

In spite of reassuring statements from Friedrichsruhe there is an uneasy feeling in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness, which is now believed to be of a serious nature.

A blacksmith from Hamburg named Webber has invented a cuirass which has successfully resisted bullets fired from the German military rifle at twenty paces. The blacksmith intends to make a tour of Europe with his coat.

Empress of India.

Yokohama, Junne 18.—The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India arrived from Vancouver at 7 a.m., Monday, June 18.

Dynamiters at Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—A morning paper here published the plot of anarchists to blow up the National Capitol, the White House, national treasury, and other public buildings. The leader in the plot is said to be Honore Jackson, who narrowly escaped hanging with two anarchists in Chicago, and who was an active spirit in Louis Riel's rebellion in British America. The plot is said to be an outgrowth of the Coxey movement.

Hooper Sentenced.

Montreal, June 18.—Hooper has been sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.