IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Queen Victoria Makes Her Last State Entry Into London to Open It.

The Procession and Ceremonials Eclipse Anything Seen Since Her Coronation.

LONDON, May 10.—With probably greater pomp and state ceremonial than has attended any state function since the coronation of Queen Victoria, the Imperial Institute in Kensington Gore was formally opened by Her Majesty. Moreover, she caused it to be semi-officially stated that this would be the last occasion upon which she would make a public entry into the metropolis. The day was declared a public holiday, the banks and other financial offices were closed, and business of all kinds, save that of necessity, was suspended in the city. Thousands of Union Jacks and royal standards were thrown to the breeze at daylight. The sky was clear and the air balmy, in fact, a more typical May day could hardly be imagined. All London seemed to have turned itself out at an early hour.

The region of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens was the great rendezvous of the populace, and to it the masses poured in a stream through a dozen avenues that connected with the farthest corners of the city. Thousands came on foot from Bow, Hackney, Dalston, Shoreditch, Limehouse and Whitechapel, and others of the districts ten to fifteen miles away from the central point of the day's festivities. It was not only the metropolis itself that was represented in the throngs on the streets, but Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburg, Dundee, Belfast, Dublin and other cities in the United Kingdom had sent their delegations. The route of the procession was from Buckingham Palace up Constitution hill, around Hyde Park corner into Rotten Row, thence through the Alexandra gate to Exhibition road, on which, between the Royal Albert hall and the Royal College of Music, is the Institute.

The streets through which the royal procession was to pass were lined with gaily decorated grand stands, a few being reserved for private parties, but the majority were open to the public on payment of sixpence. More than half a million of the spectators were thus provided for. The others packed the sidewalks, steps, windows, grass lawns, and wherever else they could get a foothold. At every street intersection a triumphal arch had been erected and at spaces of a few feet strings of flags were stretched across the road, so that the royal procession passed under an almost continuous archway of waving bunting.

Early in the morning the Prince of Wales, who has for several weeks past given personal attention to the arrangements for the event, visited the institute in order to satisfy himself that nothing had been neglected. Not until he had assured himself on this point was the Lord Chamberlain ordered to state that the programme might be proceeded with. It was 11:15 when the booming of cannon from the artillery detachment stationed in St. James' Park stretched out over the territory for miles to the westward announced that the Queen had entered her carriage and that the royal pageant was prepared to move. This was also a signal for the preliminary procession composed of personages who were to receive Her Majesty at the institute, to move from Hyde Park corner, and through the Kensington palace garden to the institute.

There were two processions, one composed of a score of Indian princes in native costume, and escorted by two detachments of cavalry, and the other that of the Lord Mayor, the members of the board of aldermen, and the visiting mayors and corporations from other cities. These arrived at the Institute nearly an hour in advance of the Queen, and were shown to the sections reserved for them in order of precedence. The state carriage in which Her Majesty rode, and which was finished in gold and blue enameling, was drawn by eight cream-colored horses with out-riders in uniforms of scarlet and gold. Two hundred Life Guards in magnificent uniforms, and mounted upon black chargers, cleared the way for the procession. Immediately before the carriage galloped a squad of Indian cavalry. On either side of it, forming a special escort, was a detachment of cavalry from New South Wales, while in the rear was a detachment of horse artillery from Victoria.

Her Majesty was attired in black with bonnet to match, and sat alone on the rear seat of the carriage, facing the horses. In her hand she carried a bouquet of white roses. On the other seat was the Princess Beatrice, in a lavender costume with trimmings of pearl and golden cord. Five other carriages made up the procession. They were occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the ladies in waiting on the sovereign, the rear being brought up by the full regiment of the Grenadier Guards. As the Royal carriage passed through the Alexandra gate it was in full sight of the Royal Albert memorial, and here, for a moment, Her Majesty bowed her head upon hands. The entire route from the Palace to the Institute was lined with troops, a military band at every street intersection, which played the national anthem as the procession went past. Behind the troops were the spectators, a sea of faces, men, women and children. When the carriage turned Hyde Park corner, a thousand or more members of the stock exchange, who are Unionists in sentiment, and who occupied a special stand, sang Rule Britannia. A little farther on was a stand occupied exclusively by the American colony. It was decorated with the colors of the United States and Great Britain, and from the front seats the stars and stripes and the Union Jack were waved when the Queen came into view. Her Majesty acknowledged the transatlantic greeting by a graceful inclination of the head.

Another discharge of cannon, this time from Kensington Gardens, announced the arrival of the royal party at the entrance to the Institute. A number of school girls in white frocks had been drawn up on either side of the steps, and with low courtesies they threw flowers at the Queen's feet as she passed up on the arm of the Princess Beatrice. At the main archway she was met by the Prince of Wales and the Lord Chamberlain, who escorted her to the elevator, and thence to the grand hall of the building, 22 feet above the street, and where the invited guests had already assembled. The aisle in the centre hall leading to the dais was lined by Indian and colonial troops, gentlemen-at-arms, yeomen of the guard and trumpeters of state. The latter blew a blast as the approach of the Queen was signalled, and at the same moment the band of 200 pieces under the personal direction of Sir Arthur Sullivan, burst forth with the national anthem. Never before probably had a British sovereign received such a greeting from the people. The roar started the moment the moment the Queen descended the steps of the palace to the carriage, and it could still be heard long after she had passed into the Institute. It was a popular reception in every sense of the word. Myriads of dainty white handkerchiefs fluttered in the air and seemed to keep time with the hoarse cheering of the male spectators, while children tossed out nosegays and baskets full of loose flowers, only to be trampled under the feet of the horses or crushed under the wheels of the royal carriage. At one point in the parade the pathway of the royal party was literally strewn for half a mile with flowers.

The scene which met the eyes of the Queen as she ascended the dais and took her seat in the large golden chair was grand. To her right were arranged the members of the House of Lords and the diplomatic corps; to the left the colonial representatives, the members of the cabinet and of the House of Commons. Immediately in front were the members of the nobility, beyond, the municipal representatives of London and other cities. There were over seven thousand souls in all, and the magnificent uniforms of the members of the diplomatic corps, the picturesque garb of the colonial princes, the gorgeous robes, chains and jewels of office of the mayors and aldermen, the showy dress of the Indian princes, the velvet knee breeches, white hose and buckled shoes of the privy councillors, and the brilliant toilettes of the ladies, the latter making up nearly one-half of the audience, combined to produce an imposing scene. Everything was now in readiness for the ceremony proper. For the second time Sir Arthur Sullivan waved his baton, and the chamber resounded with the strains of the Hallelujah chorus.

As the music died away the Right Hon. and Most Reverend Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, attired in full archiepiscopal vestments, advanced before the dais and pronounced an invocation, which concluded with the repeating of the Lord's Prayer by all present in unison. Another selection was rendered by the orchestra, and then the Prince of Wales advanced to the foot of the dais, and, kneeling upon a velvet cushion, read an address to his royal mother. It breathed the loyalty of her subjects, congratulated her upon the continuous prosperity and peace of her reign, referred to the purposes for which the institution was designed, and humbly requested her to dedicate the Institute to the uses of the present and of posperity. As he concluded he placed the address in a golden casket and handed it to the Queen. Her Majesty received it with her right hand, and with her left passed at the same moment to the Lord Chamberlain the manuscript containing her reply. This was read by that functionary. It was very brief, expressing the pleasure which it afforded Her Majesty to comply with the request of her loyal subjects, and the further hope that the Institution would prove a landmark in the present era of advancement.

As the Lord Chamberlain concluded, the Princess Beatrice handed to the Queen a splendid master key, made of precious metals and studded with jewels. This the Queen applied to the door of the silver model of the Imperial Institute presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales by the citizens of London upon the occasion of their silver wedding. As the key entered into the lock it pressed an electric button, and at the same moment the orchestra struck up the National Anthem, the bells of the institute, manned by ringers from every cathedral in the country, rang out a joyous peal, and a royal salute was fired by the artillery stationed in Hyde park. This concluded the ceremony, and after Her Majesty had greeted several of those present the procession was reformed and she returned to Buckingham palace.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTRY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President has appointed James H. Blount, of Georgia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands, succeeding John Stevens, resigned. Mr. Blount's commission bears date from yesterday, and will be sent him by the next mail for his signature. The appointment was decided on at the cabinet meeting yesterday. A report from Mr. Blount, mailed in Honolulu during the last week in April, came to Secretary Gresham yesterday morning, and was taken by him to the cabinet meeting. Owing to the confidential character of the report its contents are kept secret, but it is presumed that it contained such information that the President determined to lose no time in commissioning a new minister to succeed Minister Stevens.

It had been supposed at the state department that Minister Stevens would remain in charge of the legation until the 24th of this month, at which time he had announced his intention of sailing for San Francisco. There is reason, however, to believe that Mr. Stevens was not allowed to remain in charge of the legation until the 24th inst., because of his activity in behalf of annexation. There is a further statement made that Messrs. Bowen and Sewell, who went to Honolulu shortly after Commissioner Blount's arrival, have been active in their efforts to stimulate sentiment on the islands in favor of annexation, and are thought to have created the impression that in so doing they represented the President.

Secretary Gresham has informed Mr. Blount that the President repudiates everything said and done by these gentlemen. Mr. Sewell was an applicant for the position of assistant secretary of state under the present administration, but failed to secure the appointment. Ex-Minister Stevens will sail for the United States on the 24th inst., and will be accompanied by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens. They will bring with them the body of their daughter, who was drowned early in this year. Letters received by naval officers and others in the Government service, indicate that the Provisional Government maintains a firm hold. One letter states that the native sentiment in favor of annexation is growing.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 9.—(Special)—George Olds, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned from a trip to Duluth and other points West was interviewed regarding the quantity of grain now in store in Maitoba and the Northwest. The latest returns, he said, were 2,034,320 bushels of wheat, 124,000 bushels of oats, and 33,500 bushels of barley stored in the interior, while the Canadian Pacific elevators at Fort William contained no less than 3,111,865 bushels.

The first mail matter from Great Britain for Japan this season, to go by the Canadian route, arrived by the Labrador at Quebec on Sunday. It will go by the C.P.R. steamer, leaving Vancouver May 15.

C. F. Bridgeman has shot and killed his wife in this city. Bridgeman lived for several years in Winnipeg.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

CABLE NEWS.

A Beethoven Festival—Destructive Hurricanes in the New Hebrides—European Armaments.

The German Government Want Papal Support—Quarantine Against Cholera—Hungarian Politics.

LONDON, May 8.—Reports from the Continent show that drouth and heat have spoiled the beet root crop, and that an enormous increase in sugar prices is in progress. Grain speculators declare that all hope of saving the winter wheat crop is gone.

MELBOURNE, May 9.—The Bank of Victoria, Ltd., has suspended. According to the balance sheet of last December deposits amounted to over seven million pounds. J. N. Law is general manager and A. E. Wall is accountant. The failure is of great importance. The bank has several branches; the London branch was at 24 Clements Lane, E.C. The subscribed capital of the Bank of Victoria is £1,200,000. The liabilities are about double.

LONDON, May 9.—The usual meeting of the council of the Imperial Federation League held on Saturday to consider Sir Charles Tupper's statements respecting the desire of some prominent members to secure contributions from the colonies for the Imperial army, has led to an interesting and lively discussion. Lord Reay and Sir John Coulombe in moving their resolutions disclaimed any such desire. Sir Charles Tupper fully accepted the disclaimer, but produced a mass of evidence to support his inference as to his critics' views. Messrs. Faithful, Begg and other members expressed the hope that a split would be avoided and moved the previous question. Chairman Edward Stanhope suggested a resolution according satisfaction at Sir Charles Tupper's acceptance of the explanation offered by Lord Reay and Sir John Coulombe. Sir Charles accepted this, which was adopted with unanimity. The meeting was brought to a friendly close, having served the purpose of bringing to an issue this question which has been so long simmering. Sir Charles Tupper claims a distinct victory for the principle which he has always advocated, that in relation to joint action for Imperial defence the starting point is colonial outlay, and that action for self-defence is just as much Imperial as the expenditure of the funds voted for the army and navy.

BERLIN, May 10.—Preparations for the elections to be held on June 15 are already going actively forward. The Socialists have nominated 110 candidates in various parts of the empire.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 10.—The mail brings the details of a hurricane which swept the New Hebrides. The whole settlement at the port of Sandwich was obliterated and half of New Caledonia was submerged. At the Chio the floods washed 10 000 tons of nickel ore into the sea and filled the mines with water and wreckage. The coffee plantations were swept clean. The natives are shelterless and destitute.

ROME, May 10.—Cardinal Ziglaria died to-day. He was regarded as a candidate for the Papacy. He was Bishop of Frasca and Prefect of the Congregation of Sundies. He was born in Corsica 1833, and was raised to the Cardinalate in 1879.

BUDA PESTH, May 10.—The Hungarian Prime Minister announces that the cabinet will not resign, in spite of the action of the House of Magnates in voting "No confidence" on the Church question by a majority of 25.

ROME, May 10.—Since the dissolution of the German Reichstag negotiations between Von Bulow, Prussian minister to the Vatican, and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, continue. The object of these negotiations on the part of Von Bulow is to arrive at arrangements by which pressure from the Vatican will be exerted upon the German Catholic bishops to the end of obtaining their support for the government in the coming general elections for the Reichstag.

BREMEN, May 10.—The authorities at this port have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Vossiche Zeitung says that the address made by the Kaiser to the officers of the guards in Tempelhoferfeldt is tantamount to personal interference by the Kaiser with the coming elections to the Reichstag. A reply cannot be given today. The people will furnish a reply on the 15th of June. A few other journals also comment upon the speech, but say that it expresses the personal opinion of the Kaiser, and is not an official declaration of the opinion of the government.

BERLIN, May 10.—At the colonial office it is stated that the powers which are parties to the Samoan treaty have accepted the resignation of Chief Justice Cederkrantz and Baron von Pilsach, president of the municipal council.

BONN, Germany, May 10.—The great national musical festival in honor of Beethoven, who was born in this city, opened here to-day and will last for one week. All the great singers of Germany will participate. This is the first recognition of the great composer faom his native town, although scores of statues have risen to his memory elsewhere. Several thousand visitors have arrived, and the residence of the great composer will be dedicated as a national museum.

ROME, May 10.—Premier Giolitti stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Government was opposed to two army corps as suggested. It was imperative, he said, that existing relations be maintained.

PARIS, May 10.—In commenting on the report that the Pope is about to propose a general disarmament, Le Debats says that France can have for such a proposal but one reply: "Non possumus."

VIENNA, May 10.—Cardinal Vassary, primate of Hungary, appeared in the Hungarian house of magnates with twenty-one Catholic prelates during the budget debate yesterday and made a violent attack upon the policy of the Government towards the Church, Vaterland, organ of the Catholics, says that his object is to form a clerical party in the lower house.

PARIS, May 10.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill raising the French legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy. In the course of the debate on the bill some objections were raised on account of the expense of the change. Premier Dupuy, in answering the objections, said that the change was necessary and advantageous, and would tend to lighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries and emphasize the desire to live on a footing of mutual sympathy which the community of origin of the two governments explained and justified in every way. The Premier's remarks were greeted with applause. The bill was adopted by a vote of 438 to 30.

PARIS, May 10.—Le Debats, in commenting on Emperor William's speech to the officers of the guard, says that its tone is such that it contains nothing that need alarm the neighbors of Germany. On the other hand, Le Temps considers the Emperor's speech a menacing one.

VIENNA, May 10.—Particulars of a recent mutiny of Cossacks in Kieffe have been received here. The mutiny was due to the harshness with which the soldiers were treated by the officers. The ringleaders fired upon their superiors and the mutineers fled to a place of refuge, where they were besieged for twenty-four hours. They did not surrender until their provisions gave out. Fifteen mutineers were killed and fifteen were wounded.

MADRID, May 10.—A dispatch from Cuba announces that the captain general has raised the state of siege in eastern Cuba in view of the present peaceful aspect in that part of the island.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 10.—T. Knox, the American who is serving a sentence for forgery, was remarried to his wife at the hotel here last night. It is understood their former marriage was an informal affair. Mrs. Knox was convicted of the same crime charged against her husband, but as the proof was not very strong, she was pardoned by President Diaz on May 4.

U. S. PHILANTHROPY.

PARIS, May 10.—Attorney-General Sir Charles Russell, of the counsel for Great Britain before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, began his address to-day on behalf of the British case. The court-room was thronged with British and American residents of Paris and visitors from abroad. He urged that the method of sealing on the Pribyloff Islands was more destructive and more cruel than pelagic sealing. He ridiculed the professions of the United States that they were acting in this matter in a spirit of humanity. Pelagic sealing, he said, was due to the enormous tax imposed by the United States upon the lessees of the seal islands. He meant no offence to his friends on the other side of the case, but he asked that all the members of the tribunal rid their minds of cant and face the question without any lofty talk of philanthropy. Referring to Canada's intervention in the Behring Sea negotiations, Sir Charles remarked that as the American colonists were not silent regarding Imperial measures affecting themselves, when Lord North was the Salisbury of the period, but vigorously asserted the colonies right to speak, so that they should not reproach Canada when she acted similarly. He indignantly repudiated the charges impugning the impartiality of the British commissioners.

Sir Charles said he would not discuss the *modus vivendi* regulations, but absolutely denied the existence of property right in wild animals. He expressed the willingness of Great Britain to join in regulations benefitting nations generally, but not such as to benefit Americans exclusively. He condemned the American exaggerations regarding the value of the sealing industry, and defined international law to be such principles as are acquiesced in by nations, but no nation was bound by a principle until it was accepted. He defined the powers of the tribunal to be to apply recognized international law to the pending dispute, and justified Canada's intervention in negotiations. He produced evidence to show that the Alaska catch of late years had contained many female skins. Replying to Mr. Morgan, counsel explained that the reference to the Newfoundland bank fisheries in the Anglo-American treaty of 1893, acknowledged no property in fish such as was now claimed in seals, and showed that the American Government obtained forty-two shillings royalty on each skin, saying that if the seals were, as alleged, a trust for the benefit of mankind it was at the highest market price.

WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A shadow has been cast over the English military colony at Fottersal's, corner of Sixteenth and State streets, by the sudden death of Captain Edward Wm. D. Croker, of the 93rd (Gordon) Highlanders, the adjutant of the tournament. He had a severe fall from his horse during the performance on Monday evening, causing internal injuries, from which he died shortly after midnight this morning. Capt. Croker was a son of Captain Edward Croker and Lady Georgina Croker, of Ballynagode, County Limerick. He was a cousin of the present Earl of Clancarty and a nephew of Viscount Monck. He was given a full military funeral, which took place at Graceland this afternoon.

Director-General Davis, to-day, referring to the statement that several articles had been stolen from the different buildings, said he had no doubt it was true and considered the protection furnished by the Columbian Guards utterly inadequate.

A dispatch from Havana says that Admiral Gomez y Lone, who commanded the Spanish vessels of war in the recent Naval Review at New York, and who was prevented from ill health from reviewing the parade and came here in his flag ship, the Infanta, is dead.

The green flag of Ireland and the stars and stripes floated from the battlements of Blarney castle this afternoon, on the occasion of the opening of the Irish village in the midway plaisance, over which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen presided. A good crowd was in attendance. The centre of attraction was the concert hall, where Lord and Lady Aberdeen addressed the assemblage on the philanthropic object of the enterprise and the commendable act of the Irish Industrial association. A good programme was carried out in the hall, all the musicians, harpers, pipers and jig dancers, being of the "Ould Sod." The different booths and cottages were crowded with invited guests, sightseeing, talking to the Irishmen and girls, and buying the wares for which Lord and Lady Aberdeen want to find a permanent market in this country.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 9.—(Special)—The alimony suit of Mrs. Jane Clark Allen against her husband, Dr. Wm. C. Allen, formerly of Cornwall, but now practising at Fort McLeod, was set aside at Osgoode hall to-day, on the ground that the action should have been brought in the Northwest Territories.

At a meeting of the Congregational District Union to-day a resolution was passed deprecating the action of those representatives of Congregationalism who had waited on the Toronto Presbytery some months ago with propositions looking towards a union of the two denominations.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Changes in the Bisley Team—Rifle Shooting—Contracts for Indian Supplies.

Canada's Commercial Agent in Scandinavia—Reductions of the Census Staff.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 10.—Two changes in the Bisley team are announced to-day. Ellis and Short, of the Ottawa Guards, have resigned their positions on the team and their places will be taken by Shearing, of Sherbrooke, and Case, of the Halifax Garrison Artillery. Shearing has accepted, but Case has yet to be heard from. Hutchinson, of Ottawa, is now the waiting man.

The Department of Trade and Commerce were notified to-day by the High Commissioner that the ruling prices for prime hay in Great Britain run from eighty to a hundred and fifteen shillings. At these prices there is a good margin for Eastern exporters.

So far 117 teams are entered for the rifle league matches. The number is less than last year owing to the fact that the Snider is still used. It is thought next year that the Martini will be adopted in the Dominion matches. The Minister of Militia is carefully studying the question of arming the forces with Martini-Metford rifles. It is probable that Parliament will be asked next session to provide the means.

The contracts for Indian supplies for Manitoba and the territories were awarded to-day. For the first time in its history the department made a stipulation that the bacon must be Canadian cured. Last year showed that the Canadian product was fully equal in quality to the States product, hence the change.

Mr. Sonntum, recently appointed commercial agent for Canada at Christiana, Norway, has received his instructions. He has already entered into arrangements with certain Canadian manufacturers and exporters, to handle for them canned goods, flour, grain, oatmeal, etc., and confidently expects that a good trade can be built up between Canada and Scandinavia. Mr. Sonntum will furnish information to Canadian producers as to the goods which are likely to find a ready market in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and will also report quarterly to the Department of Trade and Commerce as to the trend of trade.

A deputation of manufacturers of Portland cement interviewed Hon. Mr. Foster to-day, to urge that there be no change in the duty as asked by certain Toronto importers. They say if the duty is retained there is a good prospect of capturing the whole market for the Canadian product, which is just getting on its feet.

Twenty clerks who have been engaged in the census branch since the work was undertaken, received their conge yesterday.

Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Patterson left for the Northwest to-night via Toronto. They will be joined in the Queen City by Messrs. McLaren and Montague. They expect to be away a month.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

OTTAWA, May 9.—Mr. Parmalee, controller of Chinese immigration, says that the official report of the number of immigrants brought in by the Empress of Japan on her last trip, April 11, was 1,002, their destination being as follows: Victoria, 102; Vancouver, 241; Eastern Canada, 3; Cuba, 216, and the United States, 657.

OWEN SOUND—May 9—Alfred Frost, County Crown Attorney, for Grey county, died here yesterday.

HAMILTON, May 9.—William Geiss, one of the best-known residents in the city, is dead aged 47.

TORONTO, May 9—Albert Cross, aged forty, married, was found drowned in four feet of water to day. Nathanial Townsend, for over thirty years a resident of the west end of the city, is dead.

HAMILTON, May 9.—David McLean had an artery accidentally cut to-day and died before the flow of blood could be stopped.

KINCARDINE, May 9.—Bertha, the handsome eighteen year old daughter of William Milne, of this township, committed suicide yesterday with strychnine. There is no known cause for the act.

CARBERRY, Man., May 10.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning at 2:30, and before it could be extinguished a large portion of the east side of Main street was in ashes.

WINNIPEG, May 10.—The excursion to the coast under the auspices of the Manitoba and the Northwest Press association, left to-day. A special tourist car was attached to the Canadian Pacific express. The trip will last two weeks or more, and about five days will be spent on the coast. The party, which number 75, will remain over at Calgary and Banff one day.

TORONTO, May 10.—The bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Commissioner of Crow Islands Hardy to establish the Algonquin National Park, in Northern Ontario, passed through the Committee of the House yesterday. The park will include 1,360 square miles.

MONTREAL, May 10.—The last will and testament of the late Colonel Hewitt Bernard has been filed. The petition for probate is signed by the two testamentary executors, Baroness Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, and Frederick White, comptroller of the Northwest Mounted police. The will, after providing for $10,000 bequests on behalf of the deceased's two nieces, Dora Poplar and Mary Fitzgibbons, and also a further bequest of $500 to Frederick White, constitutes Baroness Macdonald, the deceased's sister, his universal legatee for the residue of the estate.

PORT ARTHUR, May 10.—Rev. Father Herbert, chief of the Jesuits in this country, and for many years a resident here, died at the Fort William Mission to-day of inflammation of the lungs.

BROCKVILLE, May 10.—The grist mill at Lyndhurst Ont., owned by D. W. Green, and rented to other parties, was partially blown up last night by dynamite. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The Bedford hotel, a favorite summer resort, was burned to the ground to-day. It was insured in the Western for $1,000, and for $1,000 in the Quebec Fire Co.

KILLED BY NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The police have learned that the student whose body was found in the woods near the Plussa station, on the Warsaw railway, had been associated with Nihilists. The Student's secret society suspected of the murder is a Nihilist organization with which the young man had been connected, and from which he was trying to separate himself. The members of the society killed him because they feared that he would betray them. Documents compromising several members were found at their lodgings, and were seized by the police. Two men who are suspected of the murder, after having been arrested, will be executed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, May 10.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway, held to-day, 314,696 shares were represented, and the proceedings were unanimous throughout. The reports show gross earnings for the year 1892, to have been $21,409,352, and the expenditure, $12,989,004; net earnings, $8,420,348, and interest earned on deposits on loans, $203,603. The fixed charges were $5,102,018; leaving a surplus for the year after paying dividends of $2 921,932, and an accumulated surplus of $6,923,531. The increase in profits from working, including interest earned, was $614,291. The land sales for the year were 392,467 acres for $1,355,618 against 97,240 acres for $414,945 last year. The net townsite sales were $345,552. The directors say there is an increase in the acreage ready for crop of over 30 per cent. in the North West, which gives promise of a large traffic after next harvest.

The past winter has been the most difficult within the experience of the company and results of working have consequently compared at a disadvantage. Among other improvements reported are 551 wooden bridges replaced with permanent work during the year. The directors, who recommend further improvements and additional rolling stock, say: "The improvements and permanent additions to your property of this and a similar character are necessary to the healthy and continuous development and retention of traffic and expenditures for these purposes will not cease so long as they continue to prosper. These expenditures must be made either from profit or from new capital. The directors hold that the annual profits after providing for a reasonable reserve fund, should be divided among the shareholders, and that additions and improvements to the property should be provided for by new capital." The former officers of the Board were re-elected.

HARRIS' LAST STATEMENT.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 10.—The remains of Carlyle W. Harris were buried here yesterday afternoon. After the burial Harris' last statement was sent by the warden to the prison department of the state. Harris in this, his last writing, opened with reference to the review of his case by the governor. He canvasses the review, refers to his giving himself up when he learned of the warrant for his arrest, recurs to his refusal of the proffered means of escape from Sing Sing, and then says regarding the refusal of executive clemency:

"The action of the court was not justified by the facts in the case, and hence the public outcry must be silenced by a seeming justification of the court outside of the facts. There is an idea in the minds of many that at the time of my wife's death I desired a marriage with some other woman. Such a person I never found, nor does she exist. No one had so many reasons, all based on a sentiment of love as the idea, for desiring my wife to live as I had. She would have brought me money and professional success; she would have graced my home, and had I known of her sad habit it would have been my happiness to shield and cure her. May God in His mercy bless and guard those whom I leave behind and leave them peace. And now face to face with the greatest mystery known to man, knowing that no concealment or untruth can mitigate my end, I do solemnly declare that I am innocent of the crime for which I am to die."

B. C. METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 10.—The Methodist Conference evangelistic service last night was well attended and very heartily entered into. Rev. J. H. White, president of the Conference, and Charles Ladner, Revelstoke, led the meeting. Missionaries from the Far North gave a glowing accounts of the work among the Indian tribes, a great number having turned to Christianity during the year. The stationing committee has not yet completed the first draft of stations, but expects to lay it on the table to-morrow morning.

The ministerial session of conference opened this morning, Rev. J. H. White presiding. The roll was called and 28 ministers answered to their names. The usual disciplinary questions were asked concerning the life and character of each minister, and all passed without challenge.

Revs. Geo H. Morden, C. H. M. Sutherland J. C. Spencer and J. P. Hicks were recommended to be received into full connection with the conference and ordained to the work of the ministry.

Revs. J. D. P. Knox, S. Wilkinson, D. D. Birks, A. K. Sharp, A. J. Gaebel, E. V. Smith, T. Neville, William Hicks, James Hicks, E. Manuel, B. C. Freeman and W. J. Stone were continued on probation for the ministry.

The united meeting of the lay and clerical conference begins to-morrow.

ROME, May 8.—The pope is preparing an encyclical to the European governments setting forth the inevitable crisis to which the crushing military charges condemn them. He will call the attention of the governments to the necessity of introducing the idea of pacification into the general election policy, as well as the appeasement of the anger of the working classes consequent upon their misery. His Holiness will ask for a resolution on the question of disarmament, probably by an encyclical, which may be the result of an agreement come to in his interview with the Emperor of Germany. The Governments of Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Russia are said to be already informed of the agreement referred to above, and are willing to accept it. Russia has made certain reserves, but intends, it is believed, to adhere to the general decision, in which case she would be charged with the mission of bringing pressure upon France to induce her to join the other nations.

HAVANA, May 8.—A dispatch from Abrenos, Cienfuegos, says that to-day a locomotive and four cars loaded with laborers broke through a bridge near the town. Two bodies have been taken from the wreck, and twenty or thirty more are believed to be still under the debris. Nine of the men on the train escaped with only slight injuries. The state of siege in the district of Santiago has been raised.

ELECTROCUTED.

Hon. Carlyle W. Harris of New York Met the Dread Messenger of Death.

He Declared Himself to Be Absolutely Innocent, and Died Instantaneously.

SING SING, N.Y., May 9.—Carlyle W. Harris was electrocuted in the prison here yesterday. Harris slept little during the night, rose early and looked over the manuscript he had prepared to be given to the press after his death. He seemed cooler and ate a light breakfast at 8 o'clock. His mother and brother had taken final leave of him early in the morning, but they occupied a room in a neighboring hotel, from the window of which the black flag could be seen when hoisted as a signal that his spirit had taken flight. The vigil was a sorrowful one, as with straining eyes they looked away toward the staff on which the sombre emblem would float when the condemned man passed from earth. The death warrant was read at 8:30 o'clock. The reading had no visible effect on the condemned man. Harris did not ask for morphine or any stimulant, but wanted a couple of oranges, which were given him. He was shaved and his hair cut at 10 30 and he put on a new suit of clothes.

At 12:15 the witnesses were conducted to the execution chamber. The witnesses numbered twenty-seven, consisting of seven physicians, ten newspaper men and ten state officials and friends of the warden. When they arrived in the execution chamber the witnesses took their seats in a semi-circle around the death chair, and everything being in readiness, two keepers brought Harris into the chamber, accompanied by the chaplain. He looked pale, and as he entered the room, paused an instant on the threshold and calmly surveyed the assembled witnesses. One of the keepers indicated the chair to him, and without even a glance of curiosity at the death-dealing machine, he stepped forward and took his seat. As he did so, he requested permission to speak. This was accorded to him and he said, speaking as if every word cost him great effort: "I have no further reservation to make, and I desire to say that I am absolutely innocent." Then he settled back in the chair and the electrodes were quickly attached.

At 12:40 p. m. the signal was given, the lever clicked sharply, and the form of the condemned man stiffened till the straps creaked, while 1,760 volts passed through his frame. At the end of two seconds the current was reduced to 150 volts, which was continued for fifty-four seconds longer, when Harris was pronounced dead. As the current was fully shut off the body dropped back limp. An examination showed no signs of life, and it was evident that death had been instantaneous. At 3 o'clock, Undertaker Kipp drove up to the prison. He procured the prison physician's certificate of the cause of Harris' death, and then drove into the prison grounds. The wagon was a highly polished oak casket, which was carried into the death chamber where the body of Harris, dressed in a dark suit of prison-made goods, reposed upon a table. The body was placed in the casket, but the undertaker refused to disclose the plans for its disposition. A silver plate upon the cover of the casket contained this inscription: "Carlyle W. Harris, murdered May 8, 1893, aged 23 years, 7 months and 15 days. We would not have permitted it if we had known."

There was an impressive scene at the Ambler house in the afternoon when Mrs. Harris was seen by reporters. The remarkable woman stood calm and passive, facing them, and with dry eyes and firm voice said: "It has been said that Carlyle Harris was guilty because he shed no tears when Helen Potts died. I have shed no tears, and God knows I loved Carlyle Harris. My boy was innocent. You men who saw him die know he went to the chair an innocent man. With his last words he declared his innocence, and yet he has been killed. He has been judicially murdered. His last statement was to have been given as soon as he was dead, and I have not received it yet. I do not think I shall ever see it, at least as my boy wrote it. It was my boy's last wish that it be given out to-day, but I am powerless to carry it out." Warden Durston was asked for Carlyle Harris' statement, which it is understood he prepared for the press. Durston said he thought it best to submit it to the superintendent of prisons first, and he will mail it to that official.

EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The police guarded all night the Four Courts, in which a bomb was exploded at 10:40 on Sunday evening. They found in the quadrangular courtyard a time fuse and the fragments of a large zinc canister, similar to those left by the explosion in Exchange court last December. The paving stones in the yard were loosened, but the walls of the court building were but little injured. The police say that the bomb was evidently thrown into the deep area from the King Inn quay, which is on the river Liffey, between Whitworth and Richmond bridges, and just opposite the court building. The explosion was heard more distinctly from a distance than near by. It roused everybody at the Kilmainham barracks and Lord Wolseley sent at once an orderly to report on the trouble. Before midnight thousands had gathered at the Four courts.

Yesterday a number of people were in the neighborhood, but the crowds have been kept back by a double cordon of police, who will keep the courtyard intact until after the arrival of a Government inspector. The purpose of the persons throwing the bomb was not to sacrifice human life. At night the Four courts and all the immediate neighborhood are deserted, so there was not the slightest chance that anybody would be killed by the explosion. The Nationalists believe that the thrower of the bomb intended to embarrass the Government. The police attribute the act to a Unionist agent, who wish to make the impression that the Irish extremists were eager to remind the people of the Phœnix Park assassination.

Revolutionists Bought Off.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Madrid says: It is reported that the collapse of the revolution in Cuba is due to the government buying off the leaders. This method was adopted during the last revolt because it was cheaper than fighting. The government found it impossible to bring about a decisive battle with the guerilla bands. The rebels hid in the forts and murdered all soldiers straying from the army, which was decimated, moreover, by malaria and typhus fever. The Sartarius brothers are land owners in the village of Velasco. They were easily bought, owing to the coldness of the populace towards them.