BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Earl of Jersey To Represent Imperial Government at Ottawa.

Cotton Mills at Hayfield, Derbyshire, Closed Owing to Dull Times.

Irish Linens Not in Demand—No Cabinet Minister Invited—Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

LONDON, May 29.—The selection of the Earl of Jersey to represent the imperial government at the intercolonial conference which opens on June 22 at Ottawa, is generally applauded. The Earl of Jersey has a keen sympathy for everything which has a tendency to unite Canada and Australia, and when governor of New South Wales he learned of the need which Australia has for both cable and steamship lines to connect the colony with other parts of the empire.

The cotton mills at Hayfield, Derbyshire, owned by T. H. Sidebottom, member of parliament for Stallbridge, have been closed, owing to the depression in the cotton trade. The stoppage of these mills has thrown three thousand people out of work.

The usual 12 o'clock adjournment was not taken in the house of commons today, but a night session was held in order to facilitate the budget debate. When the house convened tonight Sir William Webster offered an amendment seeking to modify the method of levying death duties, which was rejected by a vote of 231 to 199.

On the subject of the exclusion of diseased cattle, which came up again, Mr. Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, repudiated the idea that the government should exclude American and Canadian cattle merely to maintain the prices of English stock and said the government only desired to exclude disease.

It is noticed here that no cabinet minister has been invited to attend the conference at Leeds in June on the subject of reform of the house of lords.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to a question put by John Redmond, said that the government had no statuteable power to make loans for the purpose of co-operating with the farming interests of Ireland. Mr. Morley added that it was impossible, at the present time, to consider the question of legislation upon this subject.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, author of "A Window in Thrums," etc., whose illness was announced by the Associated Press on Saturday last, is now in a critical condition. Mr. Barrie is suffering from pneumonia and the disease has extended to his second lung.

BELFAST, May 29.—The Northern Whig says that the stagnation in the demand for Irish linens owing to the delay in the disposition of the tariff bill in the United States is about to compel the failure of one of the oldest and best known firms in Belfast. All creditors will be paid in full.

LONDON, May 29.—Baroness Roques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life upon conviction of having poisoned her late husband, has sent a letter to the newspapers, accompanied by a pamphlet which is said to give the latest evidence collected in favor of the prisoner. The baroness appeals for assistance from the press in securing justice for Mrs. Maybrick. The baroness says she understands that the refusal of the home office to re-open the case is due to the fact that the authorities are in possession of secret adverse evidence, but the baroness adds that she is certain if she was informed of the nature of the evidence she would be able to refute it. The pamphlet contains an affidavit dated Feb. 9, 1894, setting forth that the prescription which the baroness found in a Bible formerly possessed by the late James Maybrick, which prescription includes arsenic, is identical with the prescription mixed by M. Brouant, the chemist of Avenue D, Paris, in 1878. The baroness explains that she now remembers that Mr. Maybrick obtained this prescription when he suffered from a face eruption.

The affidavit of Valentine Charles Blake, the younger son of Sir Valentine Blake, is also given, and declares that he gave the deceased in February, 1889, one hundred and fifty grains of arsenic, as Mr. Maybrick complained that he was unable to obtain as much as he wanted at once. Finally, there is the declaration of Capt. Fleming of the Ulunda, who also testifies that he often saw Mr. Maybrick take arsenic at his home at Norfolk.

MORE BIG FLOODS.

The Union and Northern Pacific Trains Indefinitely Delayed—Bridges Carried Away.

PORTLAND, O., May 29.—The Willamette river continues to rise at the rate of one-half inch per hour. The wholesale district of the city is almost entirely flooded, and business is practically suspended.

Reports from the Upper Columbia region are to the effect that the water is still rising there. The Union Pacific trains are indefinitely delayed, and the northern Pacific passengers are being transferred to a steamer at Kalama and brought to the city. Owing to the slow rise of the water, ample time was given to secure property.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., May 29.—The Skagit river is 20 inches higher than ever known, being 23 feet above the low water mark. Railroads are washed out and bridges gone. No trains have reached here since last Friday. Rescue steamers have been sent out and found men and women in trees and on the house tops. The water has begun to recede.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 29.—The Union Pacific passenger train, due here yesterday morning, is at Grants. The east bound passenger train which left here last night is at Bondville, three miles east of Arlington, about 1,000 feet of track is out in one place and at Castle Rock there is a bad washout. The wires are down west of Grants, and no reports as to the condition of the track may be expected.

WEST INDIA TELEGRAPHS.

The Extension of the Halifax and Bermuda Line.

[Canadian Gazette, May 16.]

In the legislative council of Jamaica on April 6th, upon the vote of £2,000 for telegraphic communication, Mr. Levy referred to the question of cable subsidy. He said he understood that a proposal had been made to the government by a gentleman representing a company to connect Jamaica with Bermuda, by which they would get a much cheaper and better service. Could the government give the council any information on the subject? They all knew how unsatisfactory the present cable service was, and how very little they got from it. He would refer especially to the quotations of produce in the market. For instance, coffee was quoted at 72s. to 79s. There had been no quotations so low as that for the past three months. The whole service of messages was bad, and he hoped the colonial secretary would be able to tell them something about the new company which was coming into existence.

The colonial secretary (Sir Neal Porter) said they had shown every disposition to meet the new company. By the new line the charges would be lower and the line would not go across foreign soil. The question depended on the old company, the West India and Panama. They had to make arrangements which they had not yet done, and there was no good being off with the old love before being on with the new. They had, therefore, not quarreled with the West India and Panama company. As regards the market reports of produce he could not contradict what had been said. The manager had said that he would add some American quotations. Wrong quotations were more serious than no quotations at all.

The president (the Governor Sir Henry Blake) said when he was in England he had looked into the matter because he was anxious to secure the communication with Bermuda. He found that attempts were being made in England and in the colonial office to bring the two companies together and make some kind of agreement between them, under which they might extend the cable from Bermuda and Halifax. He saw Sir Charles Tupper and they went as a deputation to the authorities and impressed upon them the necessity that the West Indies should have better and cheaper cable communication than at present.

They were promised that the matter would not be lost sight of, but the real difficulty lay with the imperial treasury. It was difficult to get money out of the imperial treasury. Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that Canada was prepared, and that the imperial government should come forward and give something to enable the company to send on a cable here. He had tried in London to get the two companies to make some arrangement, and he did not despair seeing the thing settled. In the meantime he did state that it was quite possible that if the West India and Panama Telegraph company did not come to an arrangement they might find their subsidies cut off. He thought it well to say that, for he knew there was a strong feeling about the matter in various islands, and the possibility was that if no arrangement was come to between the West India and Panama telegraph company and the Halifax and Bermuda company, they might find, before twelve months had passed, pressure might be brought to bear—as of course it could by the colonies—to enable the Bermuda company to extend their lines and thus leave the West India and Panama telegraph company out in the cold. He would prefer to see some arrangement made, and not to leave the old line that had done good service in times gone by, in connection with the island. He thought something would be done in the next twelve months.

THE MASTERS OF EUROPE.

Turpin's Invention, It Is Said, Will Revolutionize the Art of Warfare.

PARIS, May 29.—La Patrie today announces that Turpin, the inventor whose name some time ago came prominently before the public in connection with the invention of an explosive known as melinite, and who was subsequently imprisoned, angered at the refusal of France to purchase his latest invention, has left the country and has sold to the governments composing the dreibund the secret of the manufacture of a terrible war machine. The latter is said to comprise a new explosive and a new projectile which it is claimed, will completely transform the art of warfare and the conditions under which it is waged, rendering its possessors the masters of Europe. The newspapers mentioned adds that Turpin received several million francs for the invention.

Dalhousie Alumni Association.

The New Brunswick Alumni association of Dalhousie college and university met 29th ult. The affairs of the college were thoroughly discussed. It is probable that a large number of Dalhousie men will be in the city attending the Presbyterian general assembly, and the executive committee of the association will arrange a joint meeting with them to deal with college affairs. The New Brunswick prize will be continued under conditions that are more favorable to boys going from New Brunswick schools.

The following officers were elected: President, A I Trueman, M A, B C L, St John; vice presidents, R C Weldon, M A, Ph D, M P, Albert; E W Lewis, B A, Campbellton; M C Atkinson, M D, C M, Bristol; Rev J M Robinson, B A, Moncton; Rev Willard McDonald, B A, Fredericton; secretary-treasurer, John Montgomery, B C, LL B, St John; executive committee, B S Smith, LL B, St John; A W Macrae, M A, St John; R A Irving, LL B, Moncton; W H Trueman, LL B, St John; J Roy Campbell, LL B, St John; auditors, John A Sinclair, LL B, St John; Murray Macneill, '96, St John.

LARD isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTHFUL, SATISFYING—none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Many Places Still in Charge of Militiamen and Constables.

It is Reported that an Effort will be Made to Resume Work at Some Mines.

LASALLE, Ills., May 29.—One hundred Winchester repeating rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition arrived today for the Citizens' Protective association. Col. Bennet received orders to send two companies of militia to Weenona today. While the troops were boarding a special train a despatch was received that the rioters had word of the movement and had fled. The police have found the missing Pole, Birkowski, supposed to have been murdered as a spy. He was concealed in a house, badly injured, but will recover.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 29.—Six hundred strikers went to Evans today to try to induce men there to go out. The governor has an aide on the scene, and the national guard will be ordered from this city and Oskaloosa if needed. The strikers openly declare that they purpose violence Thursday if the colored miners do not come out. Supt. Baxter and the working miners are all armed and prepared for an attack.

MINONK, Ill., May 29.—Two miners were arrested today for passing through the lines in Camp Culver. Sheriff Teel with a force of deputies made the arrests. Many Italian miners from Roanoak are here, but there is no indication of trouble.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 29.—The deputies, whose number has been increased to 600, are still in camp. Sheriff Bowers has gone to Denver, and it is presumed to be his intention to compel Gov. Waite to show his hand by calling upon him for the state troops to aid the deputies in enforcing the laws. The miners have also been reinforced by squads from other camps who have come well armed.

DENVER, Col., May 29.—Governor Waite has decided to go to Cripple Creek tonight to investigate the situation. He will visit the miners' stronghold, talk with the miners, and ascertain for himself to what extent they are interfering with the rights of the mine owners.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., May 29.—It is generally believed here that no attempt will be made to start the mines in this vicinity until the outcome of an effort to be made in other regions in a day or two is known. The points at which this effort will be made are now said to be O'Santer, in Clearfield county, and Horatio, Watson and Adrian, in Jefferson county. Arrangements have been made at these places to care for the men and protect any men who are willing to go to work at the terms offered by the operators. The miners here laugh at the idea of men from Philadelphia and other cities being able to do the work of coal miners.

MINONK, Ills., May 29.—The coal strike at this place so far as any active demonstration is concerned is thought to be practically over. All of the militia is now gone, and Sheriff Tool has discharged nearly all of his deputies. At Winona today every thing was quiet. At a meeting of the deputy sheriffs tonight it was voted to give a part of their pay to the needy miners and their families. It was also voted to stand guard should occasion require, if the men would go to work and furnish them ample provisions.

POMEROY, Ohio, May 29.—The delegation of miners which went down the river today by steamboat, 800 strong, to induce the miners at Spillman, W. Va., to cease work, came back tonight with flying banners and a band playing. They accomplished their mission without an unkind word on either side. Eighty-three men joined the strikers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—President McBride cannot be found, but state president Crawford and secretary Guymon of the United Mine Workers of Illinois state they have no knowledge of a settlement in view. They say it will depend upon the action of the Consolidated Coal Company. President Chas. Ridgeley stated that the company had not decided whether to make concessions to the strikers.

LASELLE, Ill., May 29.—All is quiet here tonight, and the sheriffs so far have been unmolested in making arrests of the striking miners engaged in Thursday's riot. Sixteen were in custody tonight, but when all are caught there will be sixty, being the number for whom warrants have been issued.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 29.—The deputies and strikers are still keeping at a safe distance from each other. Both sides are exerting every effort to increase their numbers, the strikers using in some instances loaded revolvers as argument. The strikers become milder and more insolent every day, and all the smaller towns are completely subjected.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.—J. L. Mitchell, of Tyrone, Edward J. Berwind, of New York, and J. C. Scott, of Philadelphia, representing the coal operators of Middle Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, had a conference with Gov. Pattison at the executive mansion tonight, which lasted until midnight. At its close the governor informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had written to James White, the leader of the striking miners at Houtsdale, as follows: "After the conference with the operators of Central Pennsylvania, I find that they are willing and offer to pay the highest wages paid in competitive districts in the United States and to conduct their business with the miners of Pennsylvania on that basis."

Governor Pattison says the operators are anxious to have a settlement, and he thinks the miners will accept their proposition and call off the strike.

RAILWAYMEN IN SESSION.

Important Measures Affecting Organized Labor Discussed.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring a Compulsory Arbitration Law.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the session of the railroad men today, and, upon invitation, addressed the assembly. Mr. Gompers spoke of the important measures affecting organized labor at this juncture and the necessity of every division and branch uniting in their efforts to remove or alleviate existing wrongs.

Daniel Harris, of the Cigar Makers' union, followed with an appeal to the railroad organizations to adopt the blue label and insist that all dealers who supply them with cigars sell only union-made cigars.

The Press committee stated that the report of the committee on resolutions had been adopted, subject to revision, and that when revised it would be made public.

The salient points of these resolutions were announced as follows: Favoring the passage by congress of a compulsory arbitration law, which should be equally binding on employer and employees; favoring the election of all railway commissioners by a direct vote of the people in the various states, instead of filling the position by appointment as is at present the rule; denouncing the recent decision of several federal judges on questions affecting the rights and privileges of wage-earners on railroads as unjust, unconstitutional and un-American; expressing disapproval of the action of Judge Jenkins and unqualified approval of Judge Caldwell's subsequent action in the matter of the Northern railroad; urging the passage of the laws granting to employes injured in the line of duty the opportunity of obtaining redress through the courts, thus doing away with the present employers' liability bill, particularly the "fellow-servant" clause.

The convention extends its encouragement and endorsement to the United Mine Workers of America in their present struggle for fair wages and decent conditions of employment. The convention also endorsed the plan of Mr. Morrissey for the formation of legislative commissions in each state, viz, that each district elect a local committee of advisement, the chairman of which should constitute the state committee, which in turn should appoint a sub-committee, who should be present at each session of the legislature in its respective state during the entire session with power to act for the furthorance or opposition of bills.

After the adoption of the resolutions the chairman announced that the business of the convention was over, and, after the body had passed the usual vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A HARD PORT TO LIVE IN.

Some Particulars About the Death of Capt. Kyffin and Others.

Capt. Olsen of the Bark Flora Tells The Sun About Affairs in Rio Janeiro.

THE SUN has already given its readers some idea of the dreadful work wrought at Rio Janeiro and other South American ports by the yellow fever. It was only the other day that Capt. Hayes' story was published in a brief form. Since then the bark Flora, Capt. Olsen, has arrived from Rio. Capt. Olsen left there the middle of last month. He was in Rio when Capt. Livingstone died and also when Capt. Geo. Kyffin died. He says he was sitting alongside of Capt. Kyffin in a ship chandlery when the latter was taken ill. He was at once removed to the institution known as the Strangers' hospital. It is run by English people, all the nurses being English ladies. Capt. Kyffin lived only a couple of days. Capt. Livingstone did not live more than three days after he took the fever.

Capt. Olsen says all of his crew with the exception of himself and the carpenter had the fever. He lost only two men, however. The hospitals at Rio were so full at the time his men were sick that orders were sent out that no more would be admitted.

The British consul directed that all the seamen belonging to English vessels should be sent down to St. Isabel hospital. Capt. Olsen took some down, the place being about eight miles from Rio. On its way down the boat was fired upon from the government forts. The boat headed for the shore, where the soldiers demanded passports, etc., and wanted to know what the boat contained.

Capt. Olsen satisfied them that everything was all right, and he was allowed to take his man to the hospital. After that all boats bound for St. Isabel hospital had to carry the Yellow flag forward and the National flag aft in order to get by the forts. Capt. Olsen says he would not care to visit Rio under similar circumstances again. Vessels were in danger of being fired upon from the government forts and from the rebels, and then there was this terrible disease. The only vessel that was there for any length of time and came away with all her crew was the ship Mabel Taylor, of which Capt. Hayes is the master and which is now loading deals up the bay.

The scenes during his stay at Rio, Capt. Olsen describes as heartrending. He saw the captain of a Dutch steamer and his wife, who had been rowed ashore to be sent to a hospital, die right at the landing place. There was nobody to throw a canvass covering over them for quite awhile.

A Norwegian captain who was on his way from his vessel to the shore to be put in the hospital died in the boat. Every day numbers of boats could be seen on their way to the shore with captains, mates and sailors who had contracted the dread disease.

When Capt. Olsen left Rio new fever cases were on the decrease, and it was hoped that it would soon be safer for vessels to go there. The rebellion being over, vessels would get quicker despatch.

The rebels were, in Capt. Olsen's opinion, obliged to give up for several reasons. They had no ammunition, and the fever was thinning their forces at an alarming rate. But all the trouble did not seem to have passed away with the departure of the rebels from Rio, for the feeling was that more trouble was to be had further south. The government then set about hiring laboring men by the hundred, and it was difficult to get men to work on the vessels in the port.

HEAVY FROSTS RUIN CROPS.

WINSTED, Conn., May 30.—Heavy frosts fell last night in the towns of Torrington, Litchfield, Winstead and the surrounding country, and all through the section ice formed. In several places the potatoes, corn and tomatoes are totally ruined, and the loss to the farmers will be heavy.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mathilde—Mr. Mungerford is a man who thoroughly believes in himself. Elaine—How very gullible he must be.—[Brooklyn Life.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons' & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Preston's Bronchial Pellets 25 cents.

A sign of spring—"Look out for the paint."

Fourteen young women of Indianapolis, Ind., own a laundry establishment worth $4,000. They earned it through their own industry.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROVINCIAL RIFLEMEN.

Arrangements Made for the Annual Meeting at Sussex This Year.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Draw Up the Prize List—Matters of Interest Discussed

A special meeting of the council of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle association was held May 30th in the office of Messrs. Parks' cotton mill. The president, Major John H. Parks, occupied the chair, and there were present: Lt.-Col. Tucker, Major Hartt, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Lordly, Color Sergt. Henderston and Staff Sergt. Lordly of the 62nd Fusiliers; Lt.-Col. Beer of the 74th Battalion; Major Markham and Capt. McRobbie of the 8th Hussars; Capt. Smith and Lt. Perliey of the Rifles, and Capt. J. T. Hartt.

The first business was the question of opening all matches' to members, thus admitting civilians to all competitions. This was discussed at considerable length.

Major Markham moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this council it is not desirable to make any change in the regulations governing the right of entry in the matches.

Major Markham maintained that in England the militia and volunteers had more prizes to compete for than those of Canada did. We should therefore make every effort to keep officers and men who were good shots in their corps, rather than make regulations which would have a tendency to drive them out.

Lt.-Col. Beer seconded the resolution. He said that if men found that they could shoot just the same whether they were active members of corps or not, they were apt to leave them. It would be hard to retain them at all events. All the men who could shoot were wanted in the militia and every inducement should be held out to them to continue their connexion with their corps. There were officers in the 74th and non-commissioned officers and men, too, who would leave if they were accorded the same privileges as civilians.

Sergt. Henderson moved the following amendment:

That all non-commissioned officers and men, after serving nine years in the militia, be allowed the same right of entry as retired officers now have.

Sergt. Henderson claimed that this change would not take the shots out of the various corps. The move would be following in the steps of the national association. He advocated the encouragement of rifle shooting among all people.

Capt. Thompson was of the opinion that men who had served nine years should be allowed the same privileges as were accorded retired officers.

Capt. Hartt alluded to the change made for the government of the Bisley meeting. Veterans whatever they were, were allowed to shoot for everything except her majesty's prize. These veterans were retired non-commissioned officers and men. The D. R. A. had been memorialized to open matches to men who had retired after seven years' service. It was best, he thought, for the N. B. association to give the concession asked.

Sergt. Henderson said a great many of the shots were on the staff of their respective corps.

Capt. Hartt considered this a good move, inasmuch as it was asserted that all shooting men were officers and non-coms.

Lt. Perley advocated the opening of all matches to retired non-coms. and men who had given nine years service. It could be tried for a time, and if it was found that it was detrimental, then the association could go back to the old rule.

Capt. Smith was in favor of the amendment, and at the same time put in a word for the men composing the rifle clubs at Moncton, St. Andrews, Hampton and other places. The St. Andrews men could not join any corps, as the only military organization in Charlotte county was a company of the 71st at St. Stephen.

Major Markham inquired how this change would affect the Bisley team and New Brunswick's representatives on it.

Capt. Smith replied that the Bisley team was selected at Ottawa. The opening up of the competitions to these riflemen would have the effect of recruiting corps, for if one of them made a good showing he would join a corps so as to qualify for Bisley.

Col. Beer and Major Markham wanted the council to defer action until the D. R. A. had decided what was best to do in the premises.

Col. Tucker urged prompt action. The council should not wait for any other body to act before they decided what was best to be done. Men who had served nine years were entitled to some rights. He would vote for opening up the matches to civilians.

Capt. Thompson wanted the council to act now. There was nothing to be gained by waiting.

The amendment was then put and carried.

The report of the committee appointed to frame a prize list for the ensuing annual matches was then submitted. The committee have not thought it necessary to submit a prize list fully drawn up, but taking the programme of last year as a basis they beg to recommend the following alterations and additions to the prize list and regulations:

First as to the prize list the committee recommend:

1. That in the Prince of Wales match the ranges be 200 yards, 7 shots, standing, and 500 yards, 10 shots.

2. That in the provincial match the range be 600 yards, 10 shots. The ranges and number of shots in the other matches to remain as last year.

3. That the individual prizes in the nursery be reduced in number to 19, and in value to $75, and be arranged as follows:

1st prize	$10
2nd "	8
3rd "	6
4th "	5
6 prizes of $4	24
4 " $3	12
5 " $2	10
	$75

4. That in the all comers a prize of $12 be added as second prize and one prize of $2 omitted, thus adding $10 to the amount of the list; also that instead of two prizes of $7, there be one prize of $8 and one prize of $6.

5. That in the association match a prize of $12 be inserted as second prize, and to offset it that three prizes of $4 be struck out. This will make the number of prizes 50 and the value $240, as heretofore.

7. That the list in the provincial match, except the nursery, be included in the grand aggregate. It is also suggested that the P. R. A. medal might with advantage be placed in the provincial match.

8. That the Snider extra match be omitted.

9. That Martini A be five shots and Martini B seven shots, and that any person making a possible score at either range do immediately fire three tie shots, the result of which shall be entered on his ticket.

10. That $25 be added to Martini A, viz., one prize of $5, one prize of $3 and seven prizes of $2, making the total value $115 and the number of prizes 24.

11. That $23 be added to Martini B, viz., a first prize of $12, two prizes of $3 and five prizes of $2, making the total value $73 and the number of prizes 19. The total value of the prize list will thus be $1,218, as against $1,240 in 1893, a reduction of $22.

Second as to the regulations.

The committee recommended:

1. That the clause respecting the use of one rifle by two competitors be struck out.

2. That the ammunition be sold at 17 cents per package of ten rounds or at fifty cents for three packages.

3. That the clause about blowing off be struck out and a regulation inserted prohibiting all blowing off on the range.

4. That the new dimensions of the 200 yard target adopted by the N. R. A. be adhered to.

5. That the N. R. A. regulations as to Martini rifles be inserted in the paragraph in lieu of those having reference to the Snider.

6. That no sighting shots be allowed in Martini A. and B.

JOHN H. MCROBBIE, captain.
J. TWINING HARTT, captain.

The report was discussed section by section, and adopted as read.

When the Nursery match was under consideration, Major Markham spoke in opposition to cutting down the prizes, stating that it was intended to encourage young shots. It should be made as attractive as possible.

Capt. McRobbie said there were prizes for nearly all the competitors in the Nursery last year.

Capt. Smith moved that the matches of the association be thrown open to certified members of rifle clubs who had been members three months previous to the meeting.

This matter was dropped after some discussion.

It was decided, on motion of Capt. Hartt, that the Prince of Wales cup and the medal that goes with it, and the N. R. A. medal, should be restricted to efficient militiamen.

Capt. Hartt moved that all competitors who are, or have been in the militia be required to wear uniforms of some kind during the meetings of the association.

This was opposed by some but it passed.

The date for the opening of the next meeting at Sussex was fixed for August 21st.

Lt. Perley made some remarks relative to the N. R. A. medal. It had been won by some men a number of times. Now the N. R. A. had agreed to allow men who had once won it to shoot in the Bisley match for all time. Lt. Perley suggested that in future if the winners of the medal at the P. R. A. meeting had won it at a previous competition he should receive a badge and allow the second man on the list to take the medal.

No action was taken, it being considered that this was a matter more for the competitors to deal with.

BAD BLOOD CAUSES Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula and Skin Diseases.

B.B.B. CURES BAD BLOOD

MR. FRED. CARTER.

DEAR SIRS.—I was covered with pimples and small boils and after obtaining no relief from a doctor tried different remedies without success until one Sunday I was given ½ of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which the sores were sent flying in about one week's time. I made up my mind never to be without B.B.B. in the house, and I can highly recommend it to all.

FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. C.

I can answer for the truth of the above.

T. C. CHRISTIAN, Haney, B. C.

JOAN OF ARC ANNIVERSARY.

Young Catholics and Masons Have a Fight Over an Inscription.

PARIS, May 30.—This being the anniversary of the death of Joan of Arc, deputations from several Masonic lodges today placed a large floral wreath upon the statue of the Maid of Orleans in the Rue des Pyramides. The wreath was inscribed: "To Joan of Arc, abandoned by royalty, burned by the church." This inscription caused a riot. The wording was seen by a number of young Catholics, who gathered in a body and made a dash for the statue. The Masons had in the meantime reassembled, and when the young Catholics removed the wreath and tore down the inscription there was a free fight between the Masons and the Catholics, during which sticks were freely used. Finally the police charged upon the combatants and dispersed them after making a number of arrests.

THE ANNUAL CUSTOM.

It Has Prevailed for Two Hundred and Thirteen Years.

BOSTON, May 30.—Following the custom of the last 213 years, the annual convention of the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts, both Unitarian and Trinitarian, was held this afternoon in the room of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston, was chosen moderator and fourteen clergymen, representing all sections of the state were in attendance.

Dr. Henry F. Jenks, D. D., treasurer, reported that $1,556 has been received during the year, $1,026 of which had been paid out to the 27 widows of clergymen, for whose aid the organization is intended.

Mrs. Thackeray, widow of the novelist, is dead, at the age of seventy-five. She was an invalid fifty years.

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