The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

LAURIER'S TRADE POLICY.

Mr. Laurier is on his Western tour making very pretty speeches. He deals largely It appears that before the them of any series and there is no pugnacious disputant near to eak him exactly what, he means. The speech is a delightful perform ance, and when it is over very few, we imagine, will consider at all seriously white the state of the Republic that as the Baimosed's Government and fallen had been telegraphed to the galend, and it was argued by the lawyers of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the been about. The gifted Leader of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the been about of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the Been about. The gifted Leader of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the Been about of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the Been about. The gifted Leader of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the Been about of the Republic that as the Baim managers in the Been about of the Republic that as the Chillan Government they made the advance at their would appear almost cruel to pull such a pretty fabric to pieces for the sake of examining the materials of which it is constant the materials of the Republic in generalities, and there is no pugnacious disputant near to ask him exactly what he that it is perplexing or difficult to deal with. advances at their own peril. But in the The way in which he treated the trade meanwhile they were not bound—nor were question, the other day, at Brantford is a good example of the manner in which he handles a questien on which it is not convenient

After telling his audience that the policy he advocated is a tariff for revenue only, he have been liable for failing to perform their

This is the great line of cleavage at the present time between the Government and the Opposition. The Government believe in protection; we denounce protection as a fraud upon the people, as a robbery of the many in favor of the few. Nay, more—I where governments are subject to violent many in favor of the few. Nay, more—I am speaking here in a manufacturing city—I do not heatate to say, and I agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Paterson, that a revenue tariff is far more conductive to the best interests of the manufacturer, than is a protective tariff, and there are many reasons for it. So long as we are in the condition we are in to-day it is impossible to talk of free trade—or think of it—as it is practised in Great Britain. It is impossible to have in Great Britain It is impossible to have freedom of trade as they have it. We must continue to raise our revenue by a customs tariff, but so long as we raise our revenue by a customs tariff we raise it upon the car dinal principle that all duties shall be levied certain industries, because the experience of the last fifteen years has shown that under the pretence of developing certain industries we are only developing monopolies to sap the best substance of the country, and so on,

free trade. Canadians must not talk of it too, will be satisfied. We presume that or even think of it. They are to have a they are still sufficiently infatuated to con-"tariff for revenue only," but what that tinue lending to Principalities and Powers phrase means he takes good care to leave in South America, and this decision allows his hearers to imagine. He gives them no them to lend without intolerable inconvenihelp at all, further than to inform them as ence." emphatically as he is able that it is not to be like the English tariff for revenus onlyfor that is precisely what the English tariff were it possible to regard Mr. Madill's relace every fence rall that has been washed away, remove every particle of debris and forms that the next Domnian class the part the Government the floods, it assumes altogether too much and greatly mistakes the part the Government class that the the two distances the extinction of two diseases which in former days of the devite of race and religious have the duty of the Government class that the the next the cut the floods, it assumes altogether too much and greatly mistakes the part the Government class that the duty of the Government class that the duty of the Government that the the next the cut the floods, it assumes altogether too much and greatly mistakes the part the Government that the the next the cut the floods, it assumes altogether too much and greatly mistakes the part the Government the floods, it assumes the functions of almoner to all who have in any way suffered by the class of the floods, it assumes the functions of almoner to all who have in any way suffered by the Government that the next the class of the floods, it assumes the functions of alm is. It is a tariff for revenue and for revenue oal parson. He is also Grand President of alone. But according to Mr. Laurier the P.P.A. He made a very peculiar speech dian Liberals. This is, "incidental protec tion." But there is in that phrase concession to the protectionists, so it is consequently marked "dangerous." But it will not do for Mr. Laurier to talk like an English free trader, while in the same breath he repudiates English free trade for Canada. He cannot be a protectionist free trader or a free trade protectionist. There is, it is true, a middle course—that taken by a goodly number of American Democrats, which is free trade in opposition but protectionist in power. But it is not to be supposed that Mr. Laurier designs to take that course. Neither did many of the Democrats, but they were forced into it.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

A very interesting case was recently decided by the British Court of Appeal, in which a South American Republic was one was in progress, Balmaceda, the President de facto, was badly in want of money. There was at the time in the Treasury vaults of the Republic a considerable number of bars of silver. The President applied to Congress for power to use part of this silver as security for a loan. Congress consented without a demur, and the money was borrowed from an English bank. Some of our readers may remember that the silver was conveyed to England by H.M.S. Espiegle. There was a good deal of discussion at the

favor of the Bank. They "laid down that you need not investigate the con character of a de facto Government when asked to do business with it; and further, that you are not bound to stop doing business with the agents of such a Government merely because the newspapers announce its dissolution."

It appears that before the 29th of August they entitled - to withhold from Senor Vidal the advances they had contracted to make. "It is clear," said the Master of the Rolls. " that if the statement in the newspapers had turned out to be erroneous, the damages for which the defendants would ontract would have been enormous."

changes the defacto Government of this year can repudiate the obligations of the de facto Government of last year, it would be a very risky business to lend money to any of its Governments. The Times in considering the question indulges in some unwonted pleasantries. It says: "If it were necessary for them (the financiers) to be eminent constitutional lawyers. to weigh in the golden scales the compara-Civica, or to distinguish the psychological moment at which a Da Fonseca gives place to a Peixoto, or a Peixoto to a De Mello-Court of Appeal will be bast in the long run for the South Americans themselves. They

A FIREBRAND.

The Rev. J. C. Madill is Ontario's politi-

concern to the country how offices were par-celled out among the squabbling factions

Not the least of the evils of the state of things which the predominance of such men fession were made the chief qualifications for popular support and official advancenent—as they would be sure to be—canting hypocrites and intolerant zealots would spring up in all directions. The demand would create the supply, and the candidates for public favor would try to outvie each of the parties. While the civil war in Chili who had the audacity to oppose them. Blatant bigots would find their way into the Legislatures, and the public offices would be filled with men who had by the meanest arts won the favor of the bigots aforesaid. From the reign of hypocrisy, cant and intolerance that would thus be inaugurated all liberal-minded men and all lovers of peace and

charity may well pray to be delivered.

THE RAW MATERIAL. The Times' Westminster correspondent. time about the propriety of using a ship of taking his one from the editor, wired on days afterwards, £106 000. In the interval between the first advance and the second the municipalities has sent in the necessary of the n manded the return of the silver bars, on the which the Opposition statements relative to from outside the Province, but also with. bread and a little wheat to market but for ground that the Government to which the last advance had been made had at the time cocted—lies manufactured out of whole no existence. The Court of Appeal decided in cloth and unauthenticated rumors.

Trom unusue he frovince, out also with out of any the gopher, which has shaved the municipal bodies or private individuals in contribution of funds for the Not only have they eaten the green.

FRASER VALLEY RELIEF

A good deal has been written about the subject of the Fraser Valley relief, and it is unfortunate, to say the least, that an effort which should be purely philanthropic and charitable should have been turned into a matter of politics. At the outset the Government took the position that, as the acsubject of the Fraser Valley relief, and it is ernment took the position that, as the accounts of distress and suffering which were any place. the Opposition press. The Government, in conjunction with a properly organized relief delivered an address on Public Medicine at to the inadequacy of the efforts put forth by the Government. If mistakes were made, as alleged, they arose not from intent but known to conduce to the preservation of the from misrepresentations or from some other public health. Sir Charles Cameron directs cause for which the Government cannot be attention to the fact that life is shorter in stances of organized relief, no matter where or under what circumstances, in which some of the assistance afforded has not been misdirected or the claims of some more worthy three of the largest towns the

the settlers of the Fraser valley and the try. "The difference," the lecturer said, neither of them have so high a regard for policy which it intends to pursue in regard." between the rural rate and that in some of Jews of the middle ages and forced to do business on the same principles. That is which are characteristic of the newspaper in no less than 13 17 per 1,000. In that city question and which, under a guise of fairthere died in 1893 two persons for every
Chinese and the Japanese are hamcoyote killed in a settled district of the Provwe quote from the Toronto Globe's report and the italics are ours. The reader observes that the only definite statement in this passage is that relating to free trade. Under Mr. Laurier Canada is not to have free trade. Canadians must not talk of it too, will be satisfied. We presume that the guile which under-free trade. They death in equal population in many parts of England."

In the South Americans themselves. They will get their loans on easier terms; and opinion upon which to found further attacks upon the Government. Nobody is deceived by such these facts is that the nearer the town can be made to resemble the country, as far as free trade. Canadians must not talk of it too, will be satisfied. We presume that the guile which under-free trade. They are to have they are the latest advices are on the side of the Chinese. The other day we were told that the Koreans halled the Japanese as the mering each other. The Koreans accord. In the certificate of a Justice of the Province of the Prov lies all the utterances of our contemporary, health are concerned, the healthier it will under the guise of good-will and honest-ap. allowed to remain on the surface of the

> The article in question, if it means anything, means that the government should undertake to supply every want, real or imdeed that the measures taken to preserve aginary, which exists in the New Westminster District on account of the floods. If matter of vital importance that he shall be not only personally honest—that is a virtue to be presumed—but able to compel honesty in others. It would be a matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of the matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of matter of small duty to seek out cases of suffering where living distress in a case of suffering where three persons per thousand of the Middle Ages. In Eagland or the Middle Ages. In Eagland or the Middle Ages. In Eagland from two to the middle Ages. In Eaglan duty to seek out cases of want, and give such particulars as the News-Advertiser demands. Obviously it occupies no more favorthe scramble little account is taken of fit- able position of advantage in regard to knowness for public service. Surely the people of ing the distress which may exist then members Canada, by see and bitter experience, have passed the stage when they can be amused or frightened away from looking after the interest of the country.
>
> In the distress which may exist then members of the relief committee and others. It is not bound by the ethics of humanitarianism to go further in this direction than the community at large. It is a duty which devolves upon all alike. When it comes to as Mr. Madill would be certain to produce extraneous acts of beneficence, of which the would be the placing in power and office present relief fund forms a part, the Governa gang of cunning and unprincipled hypo ment has no more responsibility than the orites. If sectarian zeal and fanatical pro- Opposition, or the municipalities or private Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons in Ire. to direct that the said Act shall come into op citizens. It is as much the duty of the News Advertiser to furnish particulars, if it study of his life. He has authority for knows whereof it speaks, as the Government, and to assist in relief. The whole matter has been very much misunderstood. and those who wish to shoulder on the Government the task of supplying what bylously rests on the whole community at large, do so in entire ignorance of their own responsibilities or for the purpose of making political capital out of misfortune.

Further, no one has a right to expect to be replaced, as a matter of Governmental sistance of private charity, in their former position, no matter how serious their losses or from what natural causes these have been brought about. While we must not neglect the individual cases of absolute distress and year in British Calumbia, there has been too want, we must at the same time strive to little in the Northwest Territories. The has distinguished the people of Canada suffered greatly for want of rain, and the at all times and under all circum-little that did grow was destroyed by the was belonging to a neutral power for such a burpose.

Monday as follows: "Appropriations of stances, and such as we have seen gophers. These little creatures, that look a purpose.

\$1,000, voted at the last session, are not stances, and such as we have seen gophers. These little creatures, that look a purpose. The London and River Platte Bank re- paid yet, though nearly two months ago the West Kootenay, the losses and deprivation parts of the Territories. A reward of five ceived the silver bars in due time and advarious councils had work done to the of citizens which through fire and flood cents is given for the head of every gopher vanced to the agent of the Chillan Govern amount of the appropriation, and the men have been scarcely less than those of the killed, and although it has caused immense ment, Senor Vidal, first £8,000, and a few employed are waiting for their pay," etc., people of the Fraser Valley, and who have numbers of them to be caught, they are days afterwards, £106 000. In the interval etc. On inquiry we find that only one of made no appeal outside their own district. very far, indeed, from being exterminated.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, F. R. C. S. L.

committee, went to work and did all in its the annual meeting of the British Medical power to relieve distress where it existed, Association at Bristol, in the beginning of and to afford every reasonable facility for the present month. This address contains Japanese are exercising their ingenuity to supplying the wants of the settlers. Until much information which every intelligent very recently, not a voice was raised as resident of a city ought to possess. Even a held responsible. There are very few in the towns than in the country. Last year directed or the claims of some more wortny since than others have not been overlooked. This rate was 21.57. Leaving out these and that their fleet had been beater and that their army had been defeated than others have not been overlooked. This is practically unavoidable.

We have been constrained to make these remarks from representations of a recent was ten per cent, above the average rate, from Korea are in the hands of the Chinese, charges as to the character of the work al. Corrected for age and sex distribution, the ready done, and particularly on account of an article appearing in the News-Advertiser 23.32 and in the rest of the country 17.62. It is easy to see then that any war news from of yesterday in which the Government is That is, there were 5 70 more deaths in Korea must either have a Chinese or Japanasked to declare itself on the actual needs of every 1,000 in the towns than in the coun-

and when it wears its blandest smile we be. That is, if the air and water are kept were victorious, now the Chinese have the naturally look for the poison which lurks pure and if no disease-breeding matter is under the coise of cood will and honest an allowed to remain on the surface of the

> causes was 30.14 whilst the zymotic death rate was 18.27 or equal to the death rate from all causes in England. In the vast province of Bengal the zymotic (dirt disease) death rate was 23.04 England has been described by the cause 23.04 England has been described by foreigners as the birth place and home of sanitary science, and it surely de-

everywhere are less salubrious than the open Lieutenant-Governor in Council: The man who said this is no amateur sanitarian. He is Professor of Chemistry and oil, has by an Order in Council been ples land. He has made sanitary science the eration from the date hereof: every fact he adduces and for every assertion he makes. When a man in his position Act by Order in Council, to divide the Provbears strong testimony to the efficacy of the ince into districts: precautions that have been used in Great | And whereas Our said Lieutenant Gor Britain to preserve the public health, he has by and with the advice of his Executive Couna right to be heard with respect. It is, in oil, has, by an Order in Council in that behalf, fact, folly and stupidity to disregard the Districts namely: lesson that he teaches. Those in whose hands has been placed the duty of preserving the health of the citizens of Victorie should study carefully the address of this

eminent sanitarian. A PEST OF THE PLAINS.

If there has been too much water this encourage a spirit of self-reliance, such as farmers of some districts in that region have

corn, but they have stored away grain nouncement been made either officially or carrots and other garden stuff in their gran-otherwise; and it is well to bear in mind aries. The odd sections are a four-fold

American journalist intensely aggravating. Everyone is asking for news from the seat of war and there is no news that can be relied upon to give the eagerly expectant public. prevent the outside world from knowing what is going on in Korea and the seas

adjacent thereto. At first it was said that the Japanese were victorious on both sea and land. It was asserted that the slow going Chinese were unprepared to meet their active and lively foes, that their fleet had been beaten, latest news is that the war is confined to Chinese domination. Then the Japanese ground or near it, the town will be nearly, but we go so far as just to hint that it would not be wise to take the war news that if not quite, as healthy as the country.

Sir Charles Cameron makes it very clear appears in the dispatches as gospel. Some them a very great deal better than no news at all. We may some day hear the truth about the Korean campaigs, but not for some little time to come we fear.

Subscribe for THE WEELEY COLONIST.



J. H. TURNER CANADA

ROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. CTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, WHEREAS it is Attorney-General. W provided by cotion 22 of an Act passed by the Legislature serves the compliment. Its general and fever death rates are amongst the lowest in the world. This is the more remarkable when one considers the large proportion of the people who live in the towns—for towns are less salubrious than the open.

> And whereas section 2 of the said Act decr that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Gov-

And whereas Our said Lieutenant-Governor

by and with the advice of his Executive Coun-

been pleased to divide the Province into three All that portion of the Province comprised within the Island of Vancouver to be known as

All that portion of the Province, excluding Vancouver Island, which is situated to the west of the CascadeRange of Mountains, to be known All that portion of the Province not included

District No. 1:

n before recited.

NOW KNOW YE, therefore, that in pursuince thereof, We do hereby proclaim the said orce from the date hereof : And the Districts thereunder to be as is here-

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have cause these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affix d: Witness, the Honorable JOHN HERBERT TURNER. the Deputy of Our Lieutena Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria in Our said Province, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine four, and in the fifty-eighth year and eight hundred and minety-

By Command.

JAMES BAKER

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—There was a fair legree of activity at the Stock Exchange today; but the increase in business was at the expense of values. The temper of speculation was so "bearish" that the purchases by London, estimated at upward of 10,000 shares, failed to have more than a moment.

MARRIED

ESTES-FINLAY—On the 22nd inst., at the home of the bride's mother, Pandora avenue, by the Rev. Jos Hall, W. S. Estes to Miss T. Finlay.

SHARP—MAINWARING-JOHNSON—On the 28th August, 1891, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and the Rev. Canon Beanlands, sub Dean, the Rev. Osto Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab, Rector of St. Faul's, Esquimalt, B.C., eldest son of Rev. T. Sharp, M.A., Rector of Harrington, Evesham, to Stella, second daughter of Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Victoria, B.C.

London papers please copy.

OLARKE—At his residence, 53 Michigan street, on the 27th instanr, William Raymond Clarke, a native of England, aged 60 years and 7 workles CKEEL-At the residence of her daughter, Mis D. F. Adams, on the 26th inst. Mrs. W. B. McKeel, wife of the late W. B. Mc Keel, of New Brunswick. and 70 va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



For each wolf, two dollars (\$2.00). For each coyote, one dollar (\$1.00).

By command.

JAMES BAKER Provincial Secretary

Provincial Secretary's Office. 23nd August, 1894. auf6-wv1m



NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Official Scalers' Act, 1894," that an examination of candidates for the position of Official Scalers will be held at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, at Vancouver, on Tuesday, 18th September next, All persons intending to present themselves for examination shall, on or before the 10th day of September next, give notice in writing to the undersigned of such intention, and their post-

F. G. VERNON. Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department,

Victoria, B.C., 22nd August. 1894. au26-td-w



ORDER IN COUNCIL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA. TUESDAY, the 14th day of August; 1894, PRESENT: AIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOV

ERNOR IN COUNCIL. ON A MEMORANDUM from the Honour-U able the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, dated 2nd August, 1894, recommending that the provisions of the "Official Scalers' Act, 1894," be put into force, and that a proclamation to that effect be published in the British Columbia Gazette as required by the Act.

The Minister also recommends that for the purposes of this Act the Province be divided in to three districts, as full ws, viz :--DISTRICT No. 1.

All that portion of the Province comprised within the Island of Vancouver, for which there shall be appointed one Official Scaler. DISTRICT No. 2.

All that portion of the Province except Vancade Range of Mountains, for which there shall be appointed two Official Scalers.

DISTRICT No. 3 within Districts Nos. 1 and 2, to be known as in Districts 1 and 2, for which there shall be ap All that portion of the Province not included pointed one official Scaler.

The Minister further recommends that the following named gentlemen be appointed a Beard of Examiners to examine and test the ability and knowledge of the applicants desirtheir remuneration be five do lars per day while actually employed as such Examiners, viz.:-R. H. H. Alexander, W. H. Chase, Wm. McPherson.

THEODORE DAVIE.

au26-wy21 Clerk Executive Council.



CHINESE VICTORY.

Report That Japanese Have Been Defeated and Driven From Huang Chow.

Warshing Aground-Foreigners in Tientsen Uneasy on Account of Native Troops.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29 .- All sorts of rumors are affoat concerning the battle alleged to have been fought between the Japanese and Chinese troops on Aug. 13, but nothing offidial has been received here. According to reports received by the native press, a force of 5,000 Chinese tropps attacked the Japanase forces guarding the Ping Yange passes in Northwest Korea and drove them from their position. The Chinese were joined by a large number of Koreans, who applied for arms and assignment to the Chinese advance

arms and assignment to the Chinese advance guard. These accounts say that next day the Chinese troops were reinforced by 4,000 men from Yi Chow, and wi h this angmentation on Aug. 15, engaged and defeated the Japanese at Chong Hou.

Additional troops, to the number of 16 ooo, joined the Cainese army on August 16, and next day another attack was made on the Japanese with the result that the latter lost 4,000 men and left a large amount of ammunition, baggage, etc., on the field. On August 18, according to the native reports, the Chinese were fired upon by thirteen Japanese warships in the Tatung river, near Huang Chow, losing several hundred men. Subsequently three of the warships got Huang Unow, losing several nundred men.
Subsequently three of the warships got
aground and were fired upon and seriously
damaged by the Chinese artillery. The
Japanese forces retreated southward and Japanese forces retreated southward and were pursued by the Chinese cavalry until night in. On the following day, Gen. Yeh, commanding the Chinese army, succeeded in getting in the rear of the Japanese, routing them after a sharp fight, and capturing field.

Huang Chow.

London, Aug. 30 — The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says: "There is an uneasy feeling in Tientsin owing to the attitude of the native troops. Foreigners are arming themselves as they fear an attack. The French warship Lion, the German Wolf, the British Linnet, the American Monocacy and the Russian Sibootch have been sent by their governments to Tientsin.

Vienna, Aug. 30.—A Japanese govern luang Chow.
London, Aug. 30 — The Shanghai corre-

Tientsin.
Vienna, Aug. 30.—A Japanese government agent has bought 200,000 guns of the old type in this city, and is said to have had most of them shipped to Amsterdam, whence they will be carried to Yokohama.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Herr Wulfing, a members of the said to and despinent and the said to a said to have the said to and the said to a said to have the said to a said to have a said to have the said to said to have whence they will be carried to Yokohama.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 — Herr Wulfing, a member of the silver commission, has written a series of articles to the Deutsche Wochenblatt, attacking the interests of the group of German bankers who proposed to open subscriptions in Germany to

group of German bankers who proposed to open subscriptions in Germany to a Chinese loan. Herr Wulfing warns the a Chinese loan, public against subscribing to a gold loan, such as is proposed, inasmuch as China is a silver country, and declares that the conclusion of a gold loan to China would inevitable a re

sion of a gold loan to China would inevitably lead to losses in Germany's financial dealing with Mexico.

Glassow, Aug. 29.—The steamship Islam, seized by the customs authorities here, acting under instructions from the British goving and the base of the base of the large seed. nment has been released. The Japanese inister has guaranteed that the Islam is not

to be used for war purposes.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Admiral Ramsay received a cablegram this morning from Commodore Carpenter at Nagasaki, anthe U. S. S. Monocacy for Chemulpo, Korea. The Monocacy has been at Nagasaki since July 31, taking on coal and stores and awaiting the arrival of Commodore Carpenter, who was sent out from Washington last month to command the Asiatic squadron. On the arrival of the Monocacy at Chemulpo, where the Baltimore has been alone in guarding American interests for some time, Commodore Carpenter will hoist his diag on the latter vessel. The Comcord and Petrel, which were ordered from Behring On the arrival of the Monocacy at Chemulpo, where the Baltimore has been alone in guarding American interests for some time, Commodore Carpenter will hoist his flag on the latter vessel. The Concord and Petrel, which were ordered from Behring see to reinforce the Asiatic squadron are sea to reinforce the Asiatic squadron, are laily expected at Yokohama. Commodore dally expected at Yokonama. Commodore Carpenter will probably order one of them to Shanghai and the other to Chemulpo, relieving the Baltimore, which will then cruise as far south as Hongkong. The Charleston, which left San Francisco last Sunday morn-which left San Francisco last San Francisco l log, expected to reach Yokohama soon after September 20, when she will be joined by the commander-in-chief and become the flag-

the commander-in-chief and become the flagship of the equadrom.

The new Japanese minister, Shinichiro
Kurino, has been presented to the president.
The presentation was remarkable for its celerity, but this is accounted for by the desire of the new minister to present his credentials and be fully empowered to deal with
the state department before the president
leaves Washington City.

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MASSACHUSETTS STRIKES.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 29.-The strike situation remains practically unchanged, and little excitement attended the opening of the Bennett and Columbia mills epening of the Benneur and commended age to this morning. The stirring speeches made handli on the Common have not put the manufacturers in a very good state of mind, although they refuse to have anything to say in reply to any of these meetings, it being inst their policy to be drawn into con-sation on any course the strikers may talk of taking. The operatives have a more hopeful feeling since the managers of the Bennett and Columbia mills have given in to mands. The Card and Picker room Govern the city seeking aid and receiving word of the progress made by those already in other nities. The exodus of mill help from the city has partially ceased, and vesting the granding of the granding of the control of the Bennett and Columbia mills, about one-third of the unemployed carders and pickers have been employed.

SHARP PRACTICE.

LONDON, Aug. 28. - The St. James peaki Gazette publishes a letter written by an would would ing the writer would ing the unless in such that American sealers are possible in such that the writer and Hudson's Bay. This the writer egards as exceedingly sharp practice, in such that the writer with the writer in the writer with the writer wit regards as exceedingly sharp practice, in-asmuch as while brother Jonathan invites the powers to adhere to the Behring Sta award, he has done some poaching on his own account.

ANARCHIST PLOT.

ROME, Aug. 29 .- A journal in Berescia says that an anarchist plot to kill the King B. C. of Greece was revealed recently by an informer to the Milan police. The man designation of the pathies there is former to the Milan police. The man designated by the informer was arrested in Milan and was found to be in possession of letters proving that he intended to stab the King.