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A DESTRUCTIVE MACHINE

THE LATEST INVENTION THAT MEANS DEATH.

It Will Knock all Modern Warships Into Kindling-wood and Does Not Require to Hit Them.

Maxim, the gunmaker, and Dr. Schupphaus, the gunpowder expert, have just invented a new cannon and torpedo powder which will knock all modern war vessels to pieces like eggshells. This big gun will throw a huge cannon ball full of explosives 10 miles, and where it strikes it will smash into kindling wood everything with a hundreds of feet. In fact, this terror dosen't even have to hit a warship to do its thing. If the shot lands in the water near by it will sink the ship and stun everybody on board from the force of the explosion. The special powder employed is almost pure gun-cotton, compounded with such a small percent of nitro-glycerine as to possess none of the disadvantages of nitro-glycerine powders, and preserved from decomposition through a slight admixture of urea. It is perfectly safe to handle, and can be beaten with a heavy hammer on an anvil without exploding. The secret of

ITS REMARKABLE POWER

lies in a simple mathematical truth which no one had previously thought of. High explosive powder is now loaded into cannon in the form of strips, small cubes or solid cylindrical rods from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, several feet in length and looking like a bundle of dark sticks of beeswax. When the powder is tucked off the ends and circumference of each rod of powder ignite instantaneously and burn towards the centre. The volume of gases generated by combustion grows constantly less, because the burning surface is less, and as it is the volume of gas which gives velocity to the projectile shot from the gun, a loss of velocity is the inevitable result. The projectile does not go so far as it would if the pressure of the gases had increased, or had at least been maintained. In each piece of the Maxim Schupphaus powder is a lot of small holes running through the entire length of the rod. When the powder is ignited the flame spreads instantaneously, not only over the circumference of each rod but throughout the perforation as well. These little holes are burnt out with such rapidity that the difference in the volume of explosive gases generated at the beginning and at the end of the bore of the gun is about in the ratio of 16 to 1. The projectile therefore leaves the gun with terrific velocity, and each little hole in the rods of the powder does its share towards hurrying it on its mission of destruction miles away from the scene. With a big gun the havoc wrought by this new wonder of modern ordnance would be incalculable. Five hundred pounds of explosive dropped some fine day into City Hall park from some point over beyond Coney Island would wipe out the entire structure, says the New York World.

THIS NEW DEATH.

dealing powder has been fired in field guns and in the heavy coast defence rifles at Sandy Hook with surprising results. From a 10-inch gun, loaded with 128 lbs. of this powder, a projectile weighing 671 lbs. was thrown eight miles out to sea. To test the efficiency of the system in torpedo service the inventors constructed a gun on a new model. The gun was of four inch calibre and threw projectiles weighing 50 lbs., containing nitro-gelatine or maximite, a new, high explosive invented by Mr. Maxim, nearly as powerful as nitro-gelatine and safer to handle. The damage done was confined to a sandbank in the neighborhood of their works, but even with so small a projectile sand was thrown as high as a church steeple. To test by a large gun the actual destructive work of this new power would be impossible in a civilized community. The force of the high explosive thrown would be too great. It would be necessary to withdraw to the Great Sahara desert, the wilds of Siberia or some equally unfrequented locality in order to see just what would happen if 500 lbs of explosive should hit something. Even in Sahara some wandering caravan or exploring party some 20 or 40 miles off might be missing after the discharge. The big gun which Messrs. Maxim and Schupphaus propose to construct will be a 20-inch gun especially adapted for coast defence. This gun will show some peculiarities. It will not be built up, that is, composed of many pieces of steel bound together, but will consist of a single thin steel tube about 30 feet long, with walls not over two inches in thickness, in marked contrast with the mortars whose walls are made eight or ten inches thick in order to resist the pressure of the discharge. A 20-inch gun of this type, using the new powder, could be planted at the entrance of New York harbor, either in Fort Washington or Fort Wadsworth, and command the entire sea for a radius of 10 miles. So uniform are the pressures and velocities obtained that a wonderful accuracy of fire is possible. It would only be necessary to train the gun upon any ship sighted by the range-finder within this radius to insure its complete destruction. Equally

FATAL CONSEQUENCES.

would ensue if one of these great projectiles struck any part of the superstructure of a ship and exploded. The energy required to lift a body weighing 500 lbs., whether solid or gaseous, at the velocity at which the gates of a dynamite explosion are raised, is several million foot lbs. and since an equal pressure is exerted downward to raise the gases it will be seen how tremendous is the force which would be driven downward into the hold of a ship by the explosion of 500 lbs., of nitro-gelatine. No man-of-war ever built could withstand such a shock. Its sides would sink a broken mass into the waves. The explosion of one of these huge projectiles under water in proximity to a man-of-war would be equally disastrous, for the water being a uniform body, the force of the concussion would be the same in all directions and would strike the side of the ship like a catapult. This system of throwing projectiles is just as efficacious on shipboard against coast fortifications or other vessels at sea. It is not hard to predict what would happen. A man-of-war armed with one of these guns would be lord of the sea, for it could sink any ship, wood or steel, almost as soon as sighted, and at a distance beyond the reach of the heaviest guns now afloat. The strongest armored ships would be crushed like egg shells before the terrific fire, and the sea would fast swallow up the noble steel cruisers that it has cost the nations so much to perfect. If a time should come when all the navies of the world were armed with these guns and war should be declared they would have such a wholesome dread of each other that the popular running tactics of the prize ring would prevail at sea. The best fighter would be the best runner, and this style of battle would be followed until some more powerful engine of destruction was discovered which would give new courage to its possessor. Imagine the fearful execution that would be caused by one of these man-made meteors in case of a bombardment. A hostile ship carrying this system could lie beyond the Narrows and discharge a projectile into the lower portion of New York city, doing millions of dollars worth of damage, blotting out thousands of lives and leaving a yawning crater where the explosion occurred. Wars would consist of one shot, if they were ever entered into at all, and if but one of these earth-shaking projectiles ever fell within a great and populous city war would be banished from the list as something too frightful, too Satanic to be contemplated.

PRIVILEGES OF STATION.

Wives of Ambassadors Accorded a Peculiar Recognition.

Contrary to general belief wives of ambassadors are official personages with strictly defined prerogatives, procedure and rank, says the New York Recorder. Many of the privileges are very quaint. Thus, for instance, when one gives birth to a child during the term of her husband's mission, it is customary for the Sovereign to whose court the husband is accredited, to act as sponsor for the infant. In Spain the wives of Ambassadors, on being received by the Queen Regent, are accorded by etiquette a kiss on the cheek, and thereupon a chair to the right of the Sovereign. At Versailles and at the Tuileries in monarchial days they were conceded the tabourets of duchesses when in the presence of royalty, while at the Vatican, when received by the Pontiff, they are permitted to seat themselves on a pile of cushions. In England wives of ambassadors have been the frequent cause of difficulty, both in court and in society. At one time all the wives of earls abstained from coming to court so as not to yield precedence to the wives of ambassadors, while in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign the duchesses rose in arms at the idea of making way for those ladies. But they were forced to yield, as not only the ambassadors, but the ambassadors' wives are looked upon as representing the personality of their Sovereign, and it would be impossible for any sovereign ruler to walk behind an English subject, either at official functions or even in society. Like their husbands, the wives of ambassadors cannot be sued for debt, no matter how big the account which they may run up, as Paris dressmakers have found to their cost. In one instance where the wife of the Spanish ambassador at Turin had had her effects seized on behalf of some creditor, the most profuse official apologies were subsequently offered by the Sardinian Government to the court at Madrid. They are entitled to harness six horses to their carriages should the fancy seize them, whereas the subjects of the Sovereign in the country where they are living are debarred from using more than four. When the lady drives in her state coach to the royal or imperial palace to pay her respects to the Queen or Empress the palace guard is compelled to turn out just as if the ambassador's wife were a member of the royal family.

THE WARREMOO ARRIVES

After an Uneventful Voyage—Some of the Passengers.

The R. M. S., Warrimoo, 3336 tons, commander C. E. Bird, R. N. R., arrived in port Sunday afternoon from Sydney, via Suva and Honolulu. She left Sydney at 2 p.m., on the 18th. ultc., arriving off Suva at midnight of the 23rd., the weather being thick she lay off until daylight, arriving at anchorage at 6:45 a.m., on the 24th. She experienced moderate westerly and southerly winds with smooth sea and fine weather until making the land, thence thick and hazy. She left Suva at 6 p.m., the same day, with dirty rainy weather through the group, which was cleared next day at 10:30 a.m. Experienced fresh squally S. E. trades, crossed the equator at 1 a.m., on the 25th. and passed R. M. S. Mowera at 9:5 a.m. on the 31st., bound south, in lat. 15.20.n 161 45w. W. E. trades proved strong and rainy with moderate sea. Arrived at Honolulu at 3:30 p.m. on the 1st. inst and left again at 6:30 a.m. on the 2nd., with fresh N. E. trades and fine weather until the 6th., when foggy weather set in lasting until the 8th. Rounded Cape Flattery at 1:30 a.m., arriving at Victoria at 7 a.m., on the 9th. Had a passenger list a large Argentine Republic barque in ballast, beating north, lat. 38 25n. long 138, 30 west.

The following were passengers: Misses, Brown, Chapman, Thompson (3), McIlwraith, Ingham, Ladies Walker and McIlwraith, Mesdames Thompson, servant and two children, Dyson, Long. General Sir M. Walker, Lord Howard de Walden, Rev. Mr. Ingham, Messrs. McEacharn, Robinson Pirie, Wilson Thompson, Baird Carter, Gam Mon Long, and 81 second class.

Lady McIlwraith, the wife of Sir Thos. McIlwraith, late Premier of New South Wales, who was in Vancouver a little more than a year ago, and who when she returned home from England, suffered ill-health. Sir Thomas thereupon sailed for England again to consult specialists, and Lady McIlwraith is now en route to join him.

General Sir M. Walker is a distinguished officer. For many years he was Governor of Gibraltar, and is now traveling for pleasure.

Lord Howard de Walden is a globe trotter, on his way to the old country.

Mr. McEacharn is one of the firm of Burns, Philip & Co., who have a branch in this city. His visit is a business one.

No news of importance was gained at Honolulu.

ANOTHER PIONEER DEAD.

Postmaster Miller at noon was advised by wire from Santa Barbara that James Van Bremer had died there this morning. The despatch is from the deceased's daughter, who states that the executors are Messrs. Ben Springer, Jonathan Miller and Capt. Stalker. Mr. Van Bremer for some years past has spent the winter in California. He left here last October, when he appeared to be in his usual health, which for years past was not so satisfactory as his friends could desire. Deceased owned considerable property in this city, some of which is quite valuable. He had lived in these parts for a number of years and was one of the best known and most highly esteemed men on the Inlet. For years he resided at Moodyville, where he held a position in connection with the mills. He was also interested in several enterprises in this locality as well as elsewhere in the Province. He at one time owned the little steam ferries plying between the south and north shores of the Inlet. He was about 65 years of age. He was a member of Mount Herman Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Springer was summoned to his bedside some days ago and left for Santa Barbara by way of Victoria and the steamship line, but he had not reached his destination this morning. It is not yet known where the remains are to be interred.

WILL BE RUNNING IN SEPTEMBER.

D. J. Munn, who has just returned from the Kootenay country, reports that a force of over 500 men are employed in grading the Kaslo & Slocan railway and in a short time the number will be increased to 1,000. The rails will be on the ground by July and the whole 36 miles of road from Kaslo to Cody Creek will be completed and ready for operation by September. A great number of trails are already being built from the mines down to the line of the railway and others are projected, so that as soon as the railway is completed the mine owners will be in a position to ship. Many new strikes have recently been made in the Kaslo-Slocan country, among them the Ruth which is on the same mountain as the Slocan Star, the Dalny on the South Fork of the Kaslo and a new body of ore has been struck on the Lucky Jim. One of the most satisfactory features of the West Kootenay country is that the ore bodies are so large that the miners are able to sell enough as they develop their properties to pay them well for their work, and a poor man is not therefore obliged to sell his prospect to a capitalist, but can hold on to his claim and reap all the benefits from it. The policy of the new road will be to develop the mining interest by giving low rates, relying o nthe volume of ore shipments to pay it.

WILBY-LANGDALE.

In the Princess street Methodist church last evening, George Wilby, of The World composing room, was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss M. E. Langdale, youngest daughter of R. H. Langdale, of 517 Barnard street, and formerly of Owen Sound, Ont., Rev. W. W. Baer, officiating. The bride, who looked charming, was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Misses Green and Cooper, while the groom was supported by Alfred and John Langdale, brothers of the bride. She and her maids carried handsome bouquets of cream roses from the greenhouses of J. T. Higgins, Victoria. The ceremony took place at 8:45, the edifice being well filled. The church was prettily decorated, the members of the choir, of which the bride had long been an associate, showing their mark of esteem in this manner. After the ceremony a small party, consisting of the bride's family and bridesmaids, enjoyed the wedding supper at the residence of the bride's parents, the newly wedded couple later departing for their future home, 1225 Barclay street. The entire World staff extends most hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wilby and trusts sweet matrimonial joys will be theirs.

GOOD HEALTH.

And a good appetite go hand in hand. With the loss of appetite, the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is in such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are clearly shown. Thousands who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merits as a purifier of the blood, its power to restore and sharpen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. Thus it is, not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

A BRILLIANT AUTHORESS.

THE PERSONALITY OF JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

Slight and Frail in Bearing and Impression—Her Features Delicate and Intensely Feminine — Her Little Play.

Mrs. Craigie, who is making the name of "John Oliver Hobbes" famous in fiction, is a very young woman—almost a mere girl—shy, tiny and extremely pretty. She is English so far as the place of her birth is concerned; but in descent, and, to some extent, in temperament, she is thoroughly American. Her father, John Morgan Richards, is one of the wealthiest wholesale chemists in London; Mr. Richards—Welsh by descent—is an American of Americans, and belongs to that peculiarly charming type—the quiet, refined and cultured American gentleman. This is the type which is yet but little known among us. We know the American millionaire who consorts with our royalties and marries his daughters to our dukes. We know the keen, pushing and smart American man of business, and we know the somewhat loud-voiced and overburdened American tourist. But that delightful and entirely unique type of American gentleman, with a family of long descent and of a university education, is as yet but a rare phenomenon among us. Mr. Richards can go back to a period anterior to the revolution in the history of his family's settlement in America. In the days of warfare his people were soldiers; but in quieter times they went into the church. No fewer than four generations of them have been in the church; one of them, the great grandfather of Mrs. Craigie, founded the first theological seminary in New York and held the chair of theology up to the time of his death. The Fields, who have figured so brilliantly in so many departments of American life—in law, with Judge Field, of the Supreme court, and David Dudley Field; in enterprise, with Cyrus Field, of the American cable—are cousins of Mr. Richards. Mrs. Richards is even more typically American. Restless, energetic, imaginative and lavishly hospitable, her spacious home in that quiet section of the city is certainly a somewhat unusual one for a woman to hold, and yet it is a fashion approved. H. B. W. Robinson, S. R., Victoria, to keep his offer of a site for a lot for a Pythian home open for another year. The balance of the afternoon and evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Grand Lodge constitution in which it is proposed to make some changes.

The grand lodge officers were hospitably entertained at supper last evening by Mine Host Richardson of the Delmonico, when a jolly evening was passed with toasts and music.

The Grand Lodge resumed at 9:30 a.m. to-day.

The matter of Grand Lodge constitution having been laid over till next year, the report of the Finance committee was adopted and read.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the press and to the C. P. N. Co., for many courtesies extended during the session.

The officers for the ensuing term were then installed by supreme representative Crossan. Brief remarks were made by the several officers expressing their thanks for the honors bestowed on them.

The Grand Chancellor then announced the committees for the coming term and the following district deputy grand chancellors were appointed: Far West No. 1, T. Deasy; Wellington No. 2, R. Butters; Granville No. 3, H. C. Clarke; Nanaimo No. 4, T. Boyce; Comox No. 5, S. Creech; Royal No. 6, Wm. Huson; Rathbone No. 7, H. W. Dowling; Victoria No. 8, A. Robertson; Myrtle No. 9, J. Parkin; Sunset No. 10, J. Kirkwood; Mount Pleasant No. 11, J. W. Mills; Fraser River No. 12, L. Chadsey; Langley No. 13, J. W. Drummond; Benevolence No. 14, C. White; Maple No. 15, W. H. Loomis; Granite No. 16, J. Mahoney; Victoria No. 17, Andrew Rusta; Coldstream No. 18, J. Schubert; Crusader No. 19, J. E. Evans; Primrose No. 20, J. L. Brown.

The various committees and D. D. G. C's appointed were on motion confirmed and the sixth session having concluded its labors the Grand Lodge was duly closed to meet on the first Tuesday in June, 1896, at Nanaimo.

A motion was passed altering article V., section 1, of the Grand Lodge constitution fixing the representation of subordinate lodges at one delegate for charter, one for first 100 members, one for second 100, and one for each 75 thereafter.

WORKED THE GAMBLERS.

Two big trucks backed up in front of No. 134 Clark street yesterday afternoon, says the Chicago Times-Herald, and in a few minutes men with overalls began to carry tables and chairs out of George V. Hankins' old gambling house and load them into the vehicles at the curb. The street soon became almost impassable with curious onlookers, and the police had to make a passage-way through which the men could carry the gambling paraphernalia to the wagons. Among the spectators were gamblers who had been employed in the house for years and others who had been frequent patrons of the place. The house had been closed since Mayor Hopkins put a stop to gambling last December. All the implements had since been stored on the fourth floor of the building, and they were hauled away yesterday because the structure is to be torn down in order to make way for a skyscraper. The destruction of the building removes one of the most widely-known gambling houses in America. It was opened May 1, 1880, by George V. Hankins, and those who claim to know say that it cleared for its owner more than $1,000,000. When Hankins went into the place he bought it from Cap Rounds, who was running what gamblers termed a "shotgun" house, on account of the small stakes played for. Rounds occupied only one room on the floor, but when Hankins took possession he leased the entire floor. It cost Hankins about $5,000 to start the house, and part of this he was obliged to borrow. In less than a month he had paid back the borrowed money. The house made money from the day he opened it, and for years the average daily winnings above expenses were $1,000. After the place had been running about a year Hankins introduced a novel and profitable feature. At 5 o'clock every day he spread a free luncheon for his customers, which consisted of the best edibles in the market. Hankins had observed that most of the players would go to dinner between 5 and 8 o'clock, and it was to keep them in the house that he evolved the idea of a free luncheon. It became so popular that Hankins rented the floor above his gambling house and turned it into a restaurant. He had cooks and waiters galore, and the patrons of the house were served handsomely. All this was free, and the fame of Hankins spread from New York to San Francisco. Strangers visiting the neighborhood lost many customers in consequence of Hankin's free dinner, and with Mayor Harrison's aid they compelled him to discontinue the feature. Scores of clerks who worked down town would chance 25 or 50 cents at some game just for the sake of getting a 75-cent meal. Many amusing stories are told of how young fellows used to scheme to get a dinner for nothing. Two would go into the house together and play it the faro table. One would play 35 one way on a card and the other would "copper" his bet. By this play one would win $3, and the other would lose $5. Then they would go upstairs to the restaurant and eat $2 worth of provender. After the restaurant was discontinued Hankins put gambling tables on this floor. He then had about 25 tables in the house, five of these being faro. For years the house admitted on an average of 3,000 players a day. One of the rules of the house was that no employe could advance money to a player on personal property. When the house was in full blast it employed 60 men. Every Sunday in the year the house closed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and did not open until 8 the following day. Gamblers all say that it was a square game, and if an employe was caught cheating he was instantly discharged.

A SERMON ON BICYCLES.

A Clergyman Tells What a Good Wheel is Typical of.

Rev. Edward S. Ufford, of Williamsett, recently preached a sermon on bicycles. In front of him on the platform was a modern safety. He took as his text Job XXX.-22: Thou causeth me to ride upon the wind.

"The figure in Job's mind," said the speaker, "is that of a feather wafted abroad by the breezes of heaven. The man speeding along on a wheel equipped with pneumatic tires offers an excellent exemplification of a Christian riding above his troubles. We have outdone Peter, who failed to walk upon the water, for we can ride upon the wind. Proceeding directly to his subject the preacher compared the tire to character without which no man or undertaking can be truely successful. The chain he compared to presents manliness and the handle bars mental calibre and good sense, which guide us all in the right path. The ball-bearings typify a fleetness of nature, one whose highest ideal and happiness is in serving others. The chain represents continuance in well-doing, for even as its links succeed each other, so does well-doing succeed begin where it seemingly ends. The pedals symbolize faith and good works; the pedals must work together as faith and good works go hand in hand and neither can act independently. The frame, he said, was the temperate body that knows restraint, and in that was the secret of its strength. The weldless tube," said he, "finds all the jewelled setting. It is enameled with glistening polish, just as the healthy body shines in its coat of cuticle." The lamp, he continued, was the prototype of the Bible. The careful rider took it with him, as the boy starting for school or which his fond mother puts in his trunk. The bell representing the voice of conscience, ever ringing in our souls and urging us to put off the old and put on the new. The old fashioned wheel he declared to be the type of the man of sin, slothful, heavy and unreliable. The new wheel represents regenerate man, ever up and doing the dictates of his God. "I am entirely opposed to riding on Sunday," said Mr. Ufford. "If a man goes to church he may justly take an hour's recreation on his wheel. But the action of clubs who spend the whole day riding, perhaps in the haunts of sin, is to be frowned upon. I myself sometimes use my bicycle on Sundays to visit my sick brethren, and I think I do not profane the Sabbath by so doing." Mr. Ufford said to a reporter: "A member of my congregation suggested to me that I preach a sermon to wheelmen. I did not do it to obtain any cheap notoriety, and I do not think it just that it should be styled as one paper calls me, the Rev. Bicycle Ufford." A lady wanted to have a floral bicycle in the pulpit, but said it was arranged so that we had three wheels decked with flowers. That was how the idea started, and I consider that in using the bicycle in my sermon I have not interpolated anything irreverent into a religious talk." Many wheelmen were present, who seemed to enjoy thoroughly the preachers allusions. Mr. Ufford is himself an enthusiastic wheelman and thinks a wheel not a luxury, but a necessity.

CHATTELLE WAS SANE.

When Chattelle, who was hanged the other day at Stratford, Ont., for the brutal murder of Jessie Keith, was first lodged in jail after his conviction he was visited by Father Downey in the belief that he might be aroused to a sense of his awful position, says the Toronto Globe, but instead of availing himself of the proffered privileges the convict attempted to argue with the priest to justify his crime from the Scriptures, in which he was fairly well versed. In consequence of this Father Downey ceased his visits until shortly before the day of execution, when he found the doomed man more tractable, his manner completely changed and he appeared anxious for the priest's ministrations. To a correspondent Father Downey expressed his opinion that Chatterlle's strange behavior at first was part of his cunningly-planned pretense of insanity, and it was only when he finally realized that all hope was absolutely gone that he succumbed to the inevitable and became resigned to his fate. Before going to bed the evening before he was hanged he spent some time in preparing a brief speech which he intended to deliver on the scaffold, in which he would have acknowledged the justice of his punishment and asked forgiveness of God and man, and especially of the father of the poor little victim for the awful and irreparable wrong he had done him. At the last moment, however, his courage failed him and he made no attempt to utter a word beyond the responses to the priest's prayers.

IRISH LITERARY REVIVAL.

Lady Aberdeen lectured recently in the Massey hall, Toronto, under the auspices of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association, on The Present Irish Literary Revival. Archbishop Walsh introduced the Countess, and said that the debt "poor old Ireland" owed Her Excellency for developing the nation's ancient arts and industries was greater than the national debt of England, and more difficult to pay.

The lecture was not so much on the subject of modern literary creations in the Emerald Isle, but on the effort that is being made by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and those associated with him in the Irish Literary Society of London, England, to revive and translate the ancient poetry and art of Ireland. A sketch was given of the social conditions of the pagans of Ireland, with their devotion to poetry and music, as expressed in the songs of the Celtic bards. Side by side with the advanced state of their laws, in that they gave married women property rights, and went on to tell of the stimulus which St. Patrick's mission gave to the literary tendencies of the Irish, and the brilliant place the women held in the early days of the middle ages. The literary output of Katharine Tynan Hinspton, Jane Barlow, Emily Lawless and other Irish writers of the present day was sketched.

Lord Aberdeen read a sketch by Lady Hingston, of Montreal, and incidentally told the cheering audience that Her Excellency's gown was trimmed with Irish lace. Hon. T. W. Anglin and Sir Frank Smith made speeches of thanks. A concert of Irish songs, selected by Lady Aberdeen was rendered.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

E. H. Campbell, the Powell street junk dealer, is in fresh trouble, or his business is. He is detained at Seattle for having stolen goods in his possession and the customs officers have seized a portion of his stock here on the ground that it has been smuggled into the country, presumably in the sloop in which Campbell and his companion were when arrested. The World is in receipt of letters from Melbourne and Yokohama warning people to be on their guard against one E. H. Campbell who did the bilk act in both of those cities. Can it be the same man?

BACK FROM M'GILL.

E. E. MacLeod returned from Montreal yesterday, where he has been attending the second year at McGill Medical college. Mr. MacLeod passed his primary examination very successfully, which include anatomy, practical anatomy, physiology, practical physiology, chemistry, practical chemistry, botany and history, taking fourth rank honors in practical anatomy. The college closed on March 15th and will reopen on Oct. 2nd.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge Seeking Incorporation—Election of Officers.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias yesterday endorsed a request that each subordinate lodge send to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals 10 cents per capita towards the erection of a monument at Utica, N. Y., to Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the order. A committee was appointed to arrange for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge. The work of this said other committees occupied most of Wednesday afternoon's session.

In the evening a special session of the Grand Lodge was held for the purpose of conferring the past chancellor degree on several candidates. After that the members of the Grand Lodge attended the meeting of Granville Lodge to witness the conferring of the third rank. This being done the Grand Lodge officers were entertained at supper by the Grand Lodge Reception committee. Speeches, songs and recitations made the evening pass pleasantly.

At the session of the Grand Lodge this morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Grand Chancellor, T. Ackerman, Royal Lodge No. 6, New Westminster.

Grand Vice-Chancellor, F. W. Dowling, Rathbone Lodge No. 7, Vancouver.

Grand Prelate, J. B. Kennedy, Royal No. 6, New Westminster.

Grand K. of R. & S., E. Pürdner, of Far West No. 1, Victoria.

Grand Master of Exchequer, W. K. Leighton, Myrtle No. 9, Nanaimo.

Grand Master at Arms, James Maddock, Damon, No. 8, Northfield.

Grand Inner Guard, E. E. Leason, Sunset, No. 10, Victoria.

Grand Outer Guard, H. G. Muller, Coldstream, No. 18, Vernon.

Supreme Representative, H. J. Anstie, Rathbone Lodge, No. 7, Vancouver.

The Committee on charter and by-laws reported Primrose Lodge, No. 20, of Kamloops, entitled to a charter and same was granted.

On Thursday afternoon the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias received a delegation from Calanthe Temple, No. 1, of Rathbone sisters, of New Westminster. The object of the visit was to enlist the sympathy and support of the members of the order in extending the Rathbone Sisters throughout the Province. The delegation comprised Mesdames Stacey, Cooksley and Zelanzy. They explained that no ladies were eligible for membership in the order unless related to, some Knight of Pythias by blood or marriage. Members of the Knights of Pythias are admitted as honorary members. The social advancement of the members is the object of the society. The order has now 25,000 members. The committee made a strong appeal. A number of members of the Grand Lodge spoke very favorably of the proposition. The delegation has no doubt done much to favorably impress the members of the Grand Lodge, who will act as missionaries for the project in their various districts. It was decided to ask H. B. W. Robinson, S. R., Victoria, to keep his offer of a site for a lot for a Pythian home open for another year. The balance of the afternoon and evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Grand Lodge constitution in which it is proposed to make some changes.

The grand lodge officers were hospitably entertained at supper last evening by Mine Host Richardson of the Delmonico, when a jolly evening was passed with toasts and music.

The Grand Lodge resumed 9:30 a.m. to-day.

The matter of Grand Lodge constitution having been laid over till next year, the report of the Finance committee was adopted and read.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the press and to the C. P. N. Co., for many courtesies extended during the session.

The officers for the ensuing term were then installed by supreme representative Crossan. Brief remarks were made by the several officers expressing their thanks for the honors bestowed on them.

The Grand Chancellor then announced the committees for the coming term and the following district deputy grand chancellors were appointed: Far West No. 1, T. Deasy; Wellington No. 2, R. Butters; Granville No. 3, H. C. Clarke; Nanaimo No. 4, T. Boyce; Comox No. 5, S. Creech; Royal No. 6, Wm. Huson; Rathbone No. 7, H. W. Dowling; Victoria No. 8, A. Robertson; Myrtle No. 9, J. Parkin; Sunset No. 10, J. Kirkwood; Mount Pleasant No. 11, J. W. Mills; Fraser River No. 12, L. Chadsey; Langley No. 13, J. W. Drummond; Benevolence No. 14, C. White; Maple No. 15, W. H. Loomis; Granite No. 16, J. Mahoney; Victoria No. 17, Andrew Rusta; Coldstream No. 18, J. Schubert; Crusader No. 19, J. E. Evans; Primrose No. 20, J. L. Brown.

The various committees and D. D. G. C's appointed were on motion confirmed and the sixth session having concluded its labors the Grand Lodge was duly closed to meet on the first Tuesday in June, 1896, at Nanaimo.

A motion was passed altering article V., section 1, of the Grand Lodge constitution fixing the representation of subordinate lodges at one delegate for charter, one for first 100 members, one for second 100, and one for each 75 thereafter.

WORKED THE GAMBLERS.

Two big trucks backed up in front of No. 134 Clark street yesterday afternoon, says the Chicago Times-Herald, and in a few minutes men with overalls began to carry tables and chairs out of George V. Hankins' old gambling house and load them into the vehicles at the curb. The street soon became almost impassable with curious onlookers, and the police had to make a passage-way through which the men could carry the gambling paraphernalia to the wagons. Among the spectators were gamblers who had been employed in the house for years and others who had been frequent patrons of the place. The house had been closed since Mayor Hopkins put a stop to gambling last December. All the implements had since been stored on the fourth floor of the building, and they were hauled away yesterday because the structure is to be torn down in order to make way for a skyscraper. The destruction of the building removes one of the most widely-known gambling houses in America. It was opened May 1, 1880, by George V. Hankins, and those who claim to know say that it cleared for its owner more than $1,000,000. When Hankins went into the place he bought it from Cap Rounds, who was running what gamblers termed a "shotgun" house, on account of the small stakes played for. Rounds occupied only one room on the floor, but when Hankins took possession he leased the entire floor. It cost Hankins about $5,000 to start the house, and part of this he was obliged to borrow. In less than a month he had paid back the borrowed money. The house made money from the day he opened it, and for years the average daily winnings above expenses were $1,000. After the place had been running about a year Hankins introduced a novel and profitable feature. At 5 o'clock every day he spread a free luncheon for his customers, which consisted of the best edibles in the market. Hankins had observed that most of the players would go to dinner between 5 and 8 o'clock, and it was to keep them in the house that he evolved the idea of a free luncheon. It became so popular that Hankins rented the floor above his gambling house and turned it into a restaurant. He had cooks and waiters galore, and the patrons of the house were served handsomely. All this was free, and the fame of Hankins spread from New York to San Francisco. Strangers visiting the neighborhood lost many customers in consequence of Hankin's free dinner, and with Mayor Harrison's aid they compelled him to discontinue the feature. Scores of clerks who worked down town would chance 25 or 50 cents at some game just for the sake of getting a 75-cent meal. Many amusing stories are told of how young fellows used to scheme to get a dinner for nothing. Two would go into the house together and play it the faro table. One would play 35 one way on a card and the other would "copper" his bet. By this play one would win $3, and the other would lose $5. Then they would go upstairs to the restaurant and eat $2 worth of provender. After the restaurant was discontinued Hankins put gambling tables on this floor. He then had about 25 tables in the house, five of these being faro. For years the house admitted on an

CARIBOO NOTES.

Interesting News From the Mines—A Scene of Great Activity.

The World had a pleasant chat this morning with H. W. Sherlock, who has just returned from Barkerville. He says that work is being pushed on the Whittier claim right at Barkerville. It is to be worked with the aid of a hydraulic elevator. This ground is very rich but for a long time people have considered that it could not be worked. The hydraulic elevator has solved the problem. Before the mine can be made to yield off its richness a drain 2,000 feet long has to be constructed. Of this 500 feet have been completed. The work on the drain has been a boon to a great many men. Mr. Whittier employs no Chinese on the work. Two hundred and ninety two tons of freight are now on the way in for this claim, consisting of piping, etc. Messrs. Rihet, Dupont and Dunlevy are at Barkerville with a view to making arrangements for starting work on the Iron Mountain claims. These are the claims over which there has been so much dispute. The Government advanced money for the prosecution of work on this camp but foreclosed and took back the claims. A defence was raised that the Government's demand for payment was not accompanied by the required three months' notice. It is understood that the matters in dispute have been settled and that the claim will be worked. Mr. Pellew-Harvey, of this city, assayed some samples of quartz from the Iron Mountain camp and he reported them very rich. At Willow river Mr. Laird was drowned out by the high water but he is going to sink into the bed rock so as to draw the water off. At Slough creek a Seattle party have got a shaft sunk 90 feet. They, also, have been considerably bothered with the water but they are keeping on, though making slow progress. Just before Mr. Sherlock left F. C. Innes and Capt. Tatlow arrived. The one is looking over a property on Grouse creek and the other at some claims near Stanley. They will visit the Horsefly before returning. At Soda creek a party of eight Americans have constructed a dredger with a centrifugal pump. It has been tested and found to work very satisfactorily. They will go to Quesnelle to work it this year and next season they will go to Smoky river. The claim staked by Charley Law at Quesnelle is said to be very rich. He is now in San Francisco negotiating for capital and plant. The reports concerning the Horsefly, which will be a week or so in a week or so, are very encouraging. There are now 600 men at work on the Cariboo. J. M. Buxton's claim on 20 mile creek is turning out well and he brought out some excellent samples with him. The road, Mr. Sherlock says, is now very good for most 280 miles between Ashcroft and Barkerville and there are more teams on it than there have been since the first great excitement, if there were as many then as now. There is more freight offering than can be handled and a