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RISING IN COREA.

An Indignant Populace Murders a Tyrannical Governor and Other Public Officials.

Lives of Foreigners in Imminent Danger-The Revolution Directed Against Americans.

San Francisco, June 4.—Meagre details of the uprising in Kores have been brought by the steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from the Orient this morning. The people of the town of Dainezan in the Province of Kinkaiful, indignant at the governor's tyranng, first rose in revolt and their example was followed by other towns. Their forces soon numbered nearly eight thousand. At latest accounts the insur-

officials at the legation immediately stated the facts to Secretary Gresham in endly manner and impressed him with importance of prompt action. They extend that there were between these states and the failure of constitutional agitation

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5 .- Reports from the Western part of Kansas are very discouraging, and show that wheat in that sec ion will be a total failure. There was very little wheat raised west of the centre of the state, and unless conditions improve immediately there will be no corn raised. In many counties there has not been any rain for more than a year, with the exception of light showers. The people of that section are not well prepared to withstand another crop failure. Hundreds of farmers are without means to have prepared. crop failure. Hundreds of farmers are without means to buy provisions to tide them
over another year, and the prospect of another failure will force many to leave the
country. State Senator Wilcockson, of
Logan country, said to-day that the people of
that region would have to leave and abandon the prairies for stock ranches if the
crops failed again this year. The people
have held on in the hope that climatic conditions would change, but they will be
forced to leave before another cold winter
comes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4 -Some thirty American families through Paris and Lonat Peterhoff to be in the midst of the ceremonies in connection with the marriage next August of the Czarewitch, which will be celebrated with a pomp and splendor never before witnessed in Europe. The owners of the property in the region are expecting a harvest, and for small houses and villas figures runging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the month between August 15 and September 15 are asked. Speculation in windows on the route in St. Petersburg between the Nickolai railway depot to the Anitohkoff palacs, over which the triumphant procession will be made, has already commenced.

Out of 300,000 inhabitants in Montre mburbs, 30 000 are said to be unvacin-To reach these every effort is being by the health department, coupled made by the health department, coupled with the able assistance of the clergy. The archbishop sent a circular to the Roman Catholic clergy which was read in all the churches. The Protestant clergy also emphasized the need of vaccination to their congregations. Public notices were also placed in the newspapers by the Mayor at the request of the health department, calling upon all unvaccinated persons to present of hemselves.

out the armie and

TYNAN'S BOOK

'Irish Nationa' Invincibles and Their Madstone Unhesitat-

Phoeniy Park Murders the Revolt of a Nation With Parliament. arians as Leaders.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The sensation ook upon Irish effairs written by P. J. Tynan, the Irish Invincible, more generally nown as "Number One," is entitled "The Irish National Invincibles and Their Times," and its apparent purpose is to prove beyond a doubt the connection of "Invincibles" with the Irish parliamentary party. On the other hand it is asserted by some Irishmen that Mr. Tynan's book was written in order to further the campaign of

in order to further the campaign of Lord Salisbory and the Tory party, and that it is simply campaign literature from the Conservative camp. In fact, it is supposed to have been seen by more than a few friends of the author, copious extracte from it having been made, and that millions of circulars calling attention to Tynan's book have been printed ready for distribution to English voters upon the dissolution of Parliament.

The frish parliamentary party publicly denounced the authors of the Poccaix park crimes, and in so doing, it is claimed by Mr. Tynan, they were sailing under false colore to betray the trusting Irish. "For this," says Mr. Pynan in his introductory chapters, "and for the purpose of exposite their hypocrisy, this book was undertaken. In assating the policy and action of the Invincibles these false parliamentarians, these false politicians, are hesping mountains of infamy on their own memories." It is claimed that the book proves in the first place that the assertions of the London Times which resulted in the Parnell trial were not only absolutely tree.

proves in the first place that the assertions of the London Times which resulted in the Parnell trial were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but that they might have gone to a farther length than they did and still have been correct.

It also claims to show that there existed during the great struggle which took place in Ireland under the land league and its subsequent development, the Invincible Brott-erhood, a de jure government as completely organized as the de facto government, the word of the former being law throughout the country at the time, ment, the word of the former being law throughout the country at the time, while that of the latter was, through its impotence, only an object of ridicule to those who were watching the struggle which Ireland was making for freedom against her hereditary foe and master. It is also asserted that when public indignation reached its culminating point with the Phoenix park affair, the manifesto put out by the Irish parliamentary party at the time denouncing the act was a mere hypooritical ruse, and that instead of condemning or attempting to prevent further coouring or attempting to prevent further coour-rence of the sort the men who cried 'Shame upon the deeds' created the whole move-

ment, and were as responsible for it as if they had committed the crime themselves."

In fact, it is claimed by Tynan that the agitation which produced the Phonix park murders, the wholesale assassinations throughout Ireland and the dynamite outthousand. At latest accounts the insurgents had put the governor and thirty-four other persons, including officials, to death, and were marching upon Seoul. A force of soldiers have been sent to meet them. It is understood that the U.S. steamer Baltimore, now at Nagasaki, Japan, will be ordered to the scene.

Washington, June 3.—The Korean legation have received a message from the King's palace at Seoul stating that the rebels had gained possession of Chunlato, the southern and chief of the eight provinces of the kingdom, that the lives of all foreigners were in danger and that the presence of a United States warship to protect Americans was urgently requested. The officials at the legation immediately presented the facts to Secretary Gresham in a friendly manner and impressed him with

plained that there were between three hundred and four hundred Americans in the southern provinces of Korea and that the revolution was directed against them. Orders were at once sent by the naval department to the United States ship Baltimore at Nagasaki, Japan, to sail at once for Chemulpo, Korea, to protect American interests there. It will take forty-eight hours for the Baltimore to reach Chemulpo.

KANSAS CROP REPORTS:

and the failure of constitutional agitation is, as he states, only a repetition of history and further evidence of the perfidy of the Briton and his unwillingness to render justice unless compelled to do so by force. Provincialists is the word which Tynan scornfully substitutes for the title of "Nationalists" claimed by the Irish parliamentary party. He says that "Irishmen will never gain the respect of mankind while their political warries is so conducted."

He blames Parnell and James Stevens for not forcing the issues with the British ene-

He blames Parnell and James Stevens for not forcing the issues with the British enemy. The defection of both men when the crisis came proved that Ireland's leaders lacked the nerve to follow up their work by the only possible solution—sction. This statement refers to a striking chapter This statement refers to a striking chapter in the book wherein an account is given of the secret preparations. made by the Invincibles to rescue Parnell during his imprisonment in Kilmainham jail. For this every preparation had been made, and a vessel was ready to carry him from beneath the enemy's flag, but Parnell had not the courage and refused to leave. Had he accepted the plan of rescue the so-called constitutional agitation would have openly assumed the manlier attitude of Wolfetone and George Washington.

Parnell's Phoenix Park proclamatic

and George Washington.

Parnell's Phenix Park proclamation denouncing the killing of Burke and Cavendish Tynan refers to as "the policy of infamy," and demonstrates that it established a clear case of Parnell denouncing himself. The book styles she Parnell movement, with its Invincible affiliation, the Parnell government, and justifies the phrase by an elaborate description of the thorough organization of the movement. To their shame be it recorded, in every province of Ireland the Invincible feeling was spread by Parnellites." It was decided by the Parnellite government, which was also, with two exceptions, the executive of the Invincibles, that there was no alternative but to meet the "assassin rule" of the Briton by force. The vengeance of the Invincibles was primarily directed against the "two bureaucrats of Dublin castle," the chief and under secretary. The viceroy of Ireland was to be exempt so long as he refrained from actual executive duties. If he assumed them he, as well as the secretary, was to be at once "removed." It did not matter who occupied the detested offices. It was the official existence of the offices themselves which would not be tolerated.

In Dublin the Invincibles were mainly composed of men from the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and in the country districts recruited from the suppressed land league. The organizer in the country districts was a prominent Parnellite, and, says Tynan, "It was through no fault of his that the Invincibles did not make a redder record." He had no connection with the Phenix park incident, though a party to the policy of which it was an active part. The organization did not exist outside of Ireland. It was composed of native born Irishmen in Ireland. The book states that "one Parnellite member of Parliament wanted to go to Ireland to

themselves which would not be tolerated.

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Lord Frederich Cavendish as onier secre-ary." The member, it is claimed, remains to this day one of the leaders of the provin-pialists' (home rulers) parliamentary party

IN MEMORY OF GREELRY.

New York, June 4.—Horace Greeley's emory was honored by Typographical Union No. 6 the other day, when the statue by Alexauder Doyle at the junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third atreet was unveiled. There was an oration by Congressman Cummings. President Keller, of the New York Press Club, spoke on "Horace Greeley's Leftuence on the Newspaper Men of To-day." The statue was accepted on behalf of the city by District Attorney Fellows. From the base of the pedestal to the top the statue measures sixteen feet. It represents Greeley seated in an arm chair in an attitude of meditation, a newspaper clasped in his right hand and his glasses in the left. by Alexander Doyle as the junction of

F. Heisterman, H. E. Connon, T. B. Hall, W. Templeman, Robt. Ward and G. Leiser.

There were no reports of committees reseived, though that was ostensibly what the neeting was called for. The Manufactures committee wrote asking further time for the collection of important statistics, and was granted further time, members of other committees stating also that they had not been able to complete their reports yet. It was decided on motion of Robert Ward, seconded by C. E. Renouf, that the chairmen of the committees he requested to have their the committees be requested to have their annual reports in within the next ten days, and the resolution passed at the last meeting to have a special committee go through the reports before their presentation to the Council, was resoluded. The secretary read the following letter:

The President British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria

The President British Columbia Board of Trade. Victoria.

DEAR SIR.—I think it proper to inform you that the tron bridge connecting the Cariboo road with the C.P.R. at Ashcroft washed away this morning. Until some means are devised of crossing the river, which is here 650 feet wide, the whole trade and traffic of the districts west and north of here is out off. As it takes time to stretch cables and get a ferry re-dy, I would respectfully suggest that the executive of the Board of Trade should call the Government's attention to the urgency of at once sending up a large whare boat and men capable of managing same, so that passengers, letters and telegrams may be crossed, and further to arrange for the immediate construction of a ferry boat capable of carrying Cariboo and Lillooet freights. I may add there are several large enterprises going on in the Cariboo district, in which a quantity of heavy machinery is required and is now awaiting transport Unless a move be made promptly this season will be lot.

I am, dear sir, yours, very truly.

F. W. Foster.

The President had already seen Mr. Gore

The President had already seen Mr. Gore about the matter, and that gentleman had stated that the Government were fully cognizant of the fact and were taking immediate steps to get a ferry established and to repair the damage.

repair the damage.

The letter was, on motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Connon, referred to the Department of Lands and Works, a reply to be sent to Mr. Foster that the Government were already making every effort in the

Australasian delegates on their way to Ottawa to take part in the inter-colonial conference, and it was decided that these

Mr. Connon stated that though there was an interval of some two weeks between the sailing of the C.P.R. liners and the Northern Pacific steamers to China and Japan, no direct mails were made up here yet by the postal authorities for the Orient to be despatched on the Northern Pacific vessels. He would like the Board to place it on record that instead of sending to San Francisco or Tacoma a mail might be despatched on "sea rates" by the Northern Pacific steamers leaving here.

Mr. Renouf said that already the matter had been brought to the attention of the

Mr. Kenoul said that already the matter had been brought to the attention of the department, and it was decided that the city's representatives at Ottawa be written to upon the subject, asking them to call the attention of the Government to the advantage of this direct mail from Victoria.

The Fraser floods were brought up by Mr. Renouf, who thought that the dyking of the Fraser should be under direct supervision of the Government. He did not mean to say that the Province should take up the dyking, but the Government should insist upon the dykes being built up to a certain standard, which would have the effect of better dykes being constructed than at present.

dykes being constructed than at present.

Mr. Ward did not think the unfortunate settlers had the means of recovering from their present misfortunes. The question simmered down to the basis that either the land must be abandoned or the Government must see that a thorough system of dyking, a inaugurated. The Dominion Government tself was largely interested in lands in the Fraser valley, and should take its share with the Provincial Government. The expense would be heavy, no doubt, but the dykes should be built under the very best expert advice possible.

xpert advice possible.

SPRING ASSIZES

The Grand Jury's Presentment, and ndations They Make to the Court.

Whittail and Reid Set Free on "Nolle Prosequi"-Guilty of Arson.

The trial of the three boys accused in that most difficult calling and bore of arson occupied the whole day at the signature of Mand J. Chilton. The assizes yesterday, Mr. Justice Crease presiding. Only two of the lads appeared—Harry Walker and Donald Irv-ing—the third, Frederick Gavior, having lady scarcely 20 years of age and well ing—the third, Frederick Gaylor, having known in society. Since then she has forfeited his bail of \$500 Mr. R. Casaidy struck nearly every note on the keyappeared for the Crown, Mr. Fell for Irving and Mr. Taylor for Walker. The charge was that of setting fire to a barn containing hay belonging to Judge Brake in this city on the 16th of last December.

Sergt. Hawton, who arrested Irving, testified that I wing had told him Walker set fire to the hay and that though they had fought it with boxes and sticks, they could not put it out. Alice Barrett and Matilda not put it out. Alice Barrett and Matilda (Hibson, two other witnesses, saw the boys playing in the field where the hay shed stood and heard them say on going away that "there is some smoke now." In fact it was pretty well shown that the fire started while the boys were in the field. After recess a deposition of C. J. King as to the quantity of hay in the barn was put in by the prosecution and this closed the Crown's case.

Mr. Taylor, for the lad Walker, asked that he be discharged as under 14 years of age, the Crown not having shown proof as required in the case of persons above 7 and under 14 years of age, that he knew at the time of committing the crime that it was wrong. He quoted Taschereau and other authorities in support of his con-

His Lordship considered that the case nust still go to the jury, but noted the ob-ection. No witnesses were called for the ant governor of Canada. Her great-great

half of Irving, holding that no malicious-ness had been shown, nor was it even demonstrated that the boys had set fire to

any barn.

His Lordship in charging the jury de-His Lordship in charging the jury deplored that there was no other means of punishing boys over a certain age than by sending them to jail, and believed that in some cases a sound whipping would have more satisfactory results in cases where lads were too old for the reformatory. His Lordship referred also to the loose way in which many children were allowed to grow up, and expressed the belief that if they were properly looked after and parents made their homes more pleasant for them. in their homes more pleasant for them, in-stead of allowing them to run wild on the streets, such cases as the one before the jury would be far less frequent.

The jury after an absence of some fifteen minutes brought in a verdict of "guilty,"

with a strong recommendation to mercy."

Mr. Cassidy for the Crown entered a nolle proseque in the case of Whittall and Reid, who were forthwith discharged.

The grand jury brought in a true bill against Dr. Morrison for criminal libel, and made the following presentment:

To the Honorable Mr Justice Crease: " MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP :- We

Australasian delegates on their way to Ottawa to take part in the inter-colonial conference, and it was decided that these gentlemen be met at the steamer and welcomed, and that they be hospitably looked after during their stay in the city.

Mr. Connon stated that though there was order, while the wards seemed to be carefully made bright and as pleasant as possible for the patients. We found the sanitary for the patients. We found the sanitary arrangements within the building fairly good, but regret the plan adopted in both hospitals for clearing the grounds of sewerage is inefficient and of the most primitive kind.

We would therefore strongly recommend that some plan be devised for more thor-oughly clearing all the grounds by drainage oughly clearing an the grounds by dramage to the sea. We find among the inmates of the Jubilee hospital several old men who more properly belong to the charge of an old men's home, and think that the governold men's home, and think that the govern-ment or civic authorities should provide for them in some other way, rather than that they should be a charge upon a chari-table institution of this class.

The Chairman stated in regard to mails that during the delays caused by the floods the city's representatives at Ottawa had been asked to urge the Government to have the mails sent by whatever routes were available, and evidently no time had been lost by them in getting the matter attended to.

The Fraser floods were brought up by Mr. Renoul, who thought that the dyking of the Fraser should be under direct supervision of the Government. He did not mean to say that the Province should take up the dyking, but the Government should insist upon in the statution of this class.

We would respectfully call the attention of the court to the fact brought before us in the indictment for concealment of child birth, that three medical practitioners were called upon to attend the patient in question, but they absolutely refused to go to ner relief. We are of the opinion that the law should make it incumbent upon all registered medical practitioners to promptly attend such extreme cases of necessity when called upon as in this case, especially in this province of British Columbia, where the medical profession is so well protected by statute.

"We are also of opinion that some

" Victoria, June 5, 1894." The court meets again this morning at 10

Dyapepsia causes dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Souring of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Rating. Burdeck Blood Bitters are guaranteed to cure Dyapepsia, if faithfully used according to directions.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 5.—The arbitration agreement was read to the minera on Bull Hill, who laid down their arms and

A NEW LITERARY ASPIRANT. oung, but Daring, Original, Bright and

Among the new writers in New York is one who is sure to make a marked success if she continues in her daring and original way. Some time last summer a manuscript was sent to the editorial rooms of the American Press Asso-ciation entitled "How to Manage a Husband." It was thought to be the work of some one of ample experience surprise of the editor can therefore be imagined when he learned that the struck nearly every note on the key-



MAUD JAMES CHILTON.

pard of literature, her latest venture being a novel called "Society's Protegee." Miss Chilton's family is one of the oldest in America. She is a direct descendant of Edmund Fanning, lieutendefence.

Mr. Taylor would not address the jury, preferring to rest his case entirely on his objection.

Mr. Cassidy in summing up for the Crown held that the lads were quite old enough to know what they were about when they set the hav afire.

grandfather was one in the United States. Dr. George Chilton, the celebrated chemist, who was a professor at Yale, was her great-grandfather. Her grandfather was one of the earliest dry goods merchants in New York, while her father, Bruce Chilton, is an ex-member of the New York Stock Exchange. Miss Chilton evidently does not get her literary tendency from her ancestors. She has spent the greater part of her life abroad. Edu-

The kitchen is the motor of household 'weal or woe." In furnishing a house it is poor economy to sacrifice the kitchen to the parlor. The kitchen is still largely the victim of tradition. Likewise are old fashioned housekeepers. Few avail themselves of the many excellent labor saving devices now on the market. Here opens up to the modern woman a broad missionary field, in which she defeats one of her chief raison d'etre if she fails to exemplify in her kitchen the economy of physical expenditure. The incessant personal cleansthe grand jury in session assembled, make presentment as follows:

"Having visited and inspected the police cells at the city hall, we have to repeat that we found them well kept, in good order and the sanitary arrangements satifactory."

ing of inanimate things does not come within the province of the modern women. It belongs to those white slaves of our grandmothers' day who wore out their lives in scrubbing floors and "poltics and the sanitary arrangements satifactory"

The most expensive item in kitchen furniture is the range. A "brick set" range, including pipes and all the connections, with the tall cylindrical copper hot water boiler that stands in the chimney corner, costs from \$18 to \$75, according to size and quality. A proto-type of the cooking stove of 20 years ago is the "portable," fitted out with all modern heat and fuel saving appliances. It has two grates in which either wood or coal may be burned. These ranges cost from \$6 to \$50. The latter price includes the cost of hot water connection. The \$6 range has two griddle holds and a miniature oven. For light housekeeping it's very satisfactory. The \$30 range will meet the requirements of a large family. If the heating of bathroom water or the kitchen proper could be dispensed with or other means devised, ranges could be dispensed with, so cheap and convenient are gas or kerosene stoves. As food, fuel and strength savers, especially in warm weather, they are, despite old fashioned housekeepers' protests, unsurpassed. A gas stove is about as cheap as an oil stove. It is odorless, cleaner, safer and easier to manage. It requires no especial utensils. Those of any range will do. It can be placed wherever connection can be made with an ordinary gas burner.

They are made with one, two, three or four burners, and the larger ones have ovens. The average two burner costs \$4

"We are also of opinion that some radical changes are imperative in the arrangement of staircases and provision for jurors, witnesses and general public in the court house ("and the judge," added His Lordship), the former particularly being too circuitous and dangerous in case of fire or panic, at the same time wasting space that might be utilized for the latter.

"Your grand jury desires to express its great sympathy with the sufferers through the disastrous floods on the Mainland, and while feeling satisfaction at the efforts made by the Provincial Government to render temporary assistance, hopes that every possible sid may be given to those in need.

"On behalf of the grand jury.

"John B Lovell, "Foreman. and tin in price, is preferable to the latter. A three foot table with a zinc top and casters saves many a step. With care and discretion a modern kitcher may be fully equipped at an outlay of

\$100. It is possible to cover \$400.

Queen Victoria has a dread of fire Whenever she goes abroad, she always has a couple of fire extinguishers sent out in advance and fitted up in the house where she will reside. WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS Where Could They Find (All Round Young Newspaper Wor

A large newspaper establishment re

cently wanted an exchange editor. The ordinary tag clipper would not do. A person was wanted here who had a bright, eager mind and a living interest in all that interested humanity. The new editor would have to be acquainted. with the current questions of the day, from Garner's talking baboons to schemes for municipal reform. He must have a running knowledge of foreign politics, be acquainted with accounts of the latest inventions and discoveries, know the respective "views" of the goldbugs, the free silverites and those who think they have exploded both the gold and silver theories and got a peg beyond and want a currency resting on the faith of the nation. The editor must, further, be up in social economics and woman's rights as far as they have got, must know the Briggs case, the Parkhurst disturbance and the Breckinridge unpleasantness. He must be acquainted with the latest ideas on manual training and college football, as well as gymnastic culture in girls' colleges. These are a few of the things which the new exchange editor should know. If you look through the list, you will perceive that, formidable as it seems, there is not a thing in it actually beyond the knowledge and understanding of the thorough reader of newspapers, nothing that any really intelligent American should be ignorant of. The firm would just as soon have had a young woman as a young man in the place if they could have found a suitable one. They began search ing among the young newspaper women they knew or had heard of. Hundreds apply to them every year for employment, in dire distress some of them, with tears in their eyes. Manuscripts almost enough to build Bunker Hill monument come to them in a year from girls who think they have a mission to write. Yet when the firm looked about for the girl who could fill the place, among all these hundreds, even thousands, she was nowhere. Two or three they could recall who could take the desk, yet every one of these was already employed elsewhere at high pay. Now, whether you are a newspaper woman or any other woman, find the moral to this story for yourself and go and learn something. Do learn something and learn it thoroughly. Then the world will want you.

Many young women declare they want a career more than they want a husband. They can have both if they secure the

To me the saddest, most humiliating thing in connection with that horror at Washington is the fact that a woman could be found in the United States who would marry William C. P. Breckin-

The Boston Globe had an amusing cartoon on the subject of the passage by the Massachusetts legislature of the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. A lady has on her right a good looking young man whom she holds fast by a string. This represents the Massachusetts house. On her left is a grim old gentleman holding his spectacles and staring wildly before him. This is the senate, which the lady has not yet roped.

Of New York city papers The Press has come out openly and strongly for woman suffrage, The Recorder favors it, Mr. Connon, referred to the Lands and Works, a reply to Foster that the Government making every effort in the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

"We also visited the Provincial jail and found the place scrupulously clean and in excellent order throughout. We have to express our appreciation of the pains taken by the Warden in showing us through the next Australian steamer of the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

"We also visited the Provincial jail and found the place scrupulously clean and in excellent order throughout. We have to express our appreciation of the pains taken by the Warden in showing us through the most expensive item in kitchen the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

"We also visited the Provincial jail and found the place scrupulously clean and in excellent order throughout. We have to express our appreciation of the pains taken by the Warden in showing us through the most expensive item in kitchen the coorder and their lives in scrubbing floors and "pol-door." Painted, or, better still, oilcloth of tile design, is an economic and hygienic floor covering. Both yield readily to the mop and save "elbow grease."

The most expensive item in kitchen in kitchen in the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

"We also visited the Provincial jail and found the place scrupulously clean and in the place scrupilous and the editor of The Recorder woman's and the editor of the big front door." Painted, or, better still, oilcloth of tile design, is an economic and hygical and nals like these on our side our cause is almost won.

Two years ago a number of girls working in the Indianapolis laundries established a co-operative laundry of their own. It is a joint stock concern and is called the Co-operative Union laundry. The capital stock was \$5,000. about two-thirds of which was paid in in cash at the start. The young women themselves elect from their own number a board of trustees, who control the concern. Not understanding the direct financial management, they hired a man to attend to that for them. He proved faithful to his trust. The laundry has earned this year 54 per cent net on its capital and paid higher wages to its emoyees than many other laundries do. It is championed fortunately by the Central Labor union of Indianapolis. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

The Provincial elections are announced to ke place on July 7.

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but

A Centleman

who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife

and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Aver's Hair Vigor-nothing else." "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out day. I

hertouse

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has nained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

THE THE FLOO Still Above the

A Careful Es

(Special VANCOUVER, Government hav should appropriat the sufferers by quire authentic ustained. Act representative n owners in the val truthful and ca particular not to every case the min Mr. Shannon, o

s anding, aided ve under cultivation The Delta, at a south side, is high land was inunds acres of land in crops on cultivate ing. Surrey, the cut by the Great water two feet, area. The muni alightly affected Brownsville the lo about \$1,000. Th The Langley mu
miles long and a
2,500 people. Th
crops, but many fa
There were swin
furniture, bridge
\$2,500 : crops

furniture, bridge \$2,500; crops, \$ ture, etc., \$15,000 the principal loser Towle, James Ta old Hudson Bay of an old-time Hudwilkie, A. Camer Rosseau farm, and Mategut is a newith an area of aing about 600 settled, was poorly 1877, again in 187 total company etcher recent floods.

Sumas, twelve flooded. The cast driven to the mourare living in can hundred acres of a \$20,000; furniture other \$20,000; to the \$20,000; to the \$20,000; to the suman lease. Chetsey, Donald

Ackerman and J. Chilliwack and i five hundred peothem farmers. The cultivated. It is There are about and half was und minimum loss is corpe, and \$10,00
Total, \$310,000
are C. Evans, W.
M. Sweetman, A.
J. McCutchen, Ise
Wm. Bell, John I
Kipp, Geo. Bum
Rider, Donald and
Bent, W. H. De
T. Kitchen, M. P.I
Nellis on the north
In Richmond n
if any damage to
to the North Arm
hundred worth of hundred scree of loss of hone \$7,00 prite pal luser.
South Vancouve
on the Fraser, is u
In Burnaby thr
on the Fraser, the

In Coquitlam, there are fifty sett fences, etc., is \$8,0 are Messrs. Keefe the present owner At Maple Ridge there are 300 pe by the floods. Th dyke, but went a it. A large area sively. Most of this municipality. mated at \$30,000 are: Messars. Ha (Westminster), the couver syndicate; Hudson Bay emp Creighton and Spi Mission—Seven settlers. The who ity facing the rive is over the railway 150 settlers are aff tels, houses and or 000. The princips ton, McConnell, C James Munro and Dewdney has a sight; 200 people the dyke destroye the first damage f Crops, cattle, hog Crops, cattle, hogbeen destroyed to Among the losers of McKenney, Clark, Gardiner, Jno. Va

en—Eigh son. Nicon two, is from five water. On the tlers the loss on f tle, etc., is \$50,000 are James Gerou Peter Finch, Jos. Along twelve m the Yale district Several hop farm