ACE THE WHALEBACI

eck Steamer Progressist er Way From England to Victoria.

for a Year by Messes. muir With Option of Purchase.

sh turret-deck cargo steamer Captain Pinkham, is 56 days underland, England, for Vicexpected to arrive early in is consigned to Messrs. R. and Sons, who have charteryear with the option of purat the end of that time. The is a new steamer, having relaunched from the well building yards of William d Sons, limited, of Sunderwas built expressly for the g trade and will carry 51(n) is one of an entirely new sels, there being but fourteen , including those still on the hose that have been tried very successful. The huil ething after the style of the but is a decided improvet class of vessel. There is a on top of the hull and the flat bottom instead of being e whalebacks are. Then the same shape as in an ordinary Another improvement, which passenger steamers would life saver, are the davits. out over the side of the eping the boats out of the waves, and when it is neceser boats some very simple manipulated. The davi's ver the water like fong arms its are placed in the water ce from the steamer, so that danger of their being smashhe side of the vessel.

great drawbacks to the and the one that is causing Everett to go out of the coal trouble and cost of trimin the holds, it having to ap against the circular deck e cargo from shifting when With the turret-deck is different, they being selfcoal falling from the turfilling up the hold as the The Progressist is also a steamer to run. She will

teamer of her class to enter n known for some time that of the whaleback City of e been trying to sell that ves-Messrs. Dunsmuir, and it is ey made a big reduction in l price, \$260,000. The Prois said, will cost fully one sand dollars less than that being a stronger vessel is fitted for the business and ore coal.

TING FISHING CASE.

dians to be Prosecuted for

Erecting Weirs. han Indians are being prose-Dominion government for for catching salmon u er. The Indians have reerry Mills to defend them. go to Cowichan to-morrow. Il raise the point that the vernment has no control of n non-tidal waters, such as river is at the points where or catching fish have been case is a highly interesting he event of an adverse delower courts it will be carsupreme court of Canada are catching the fish for act may cut some figure in agreed that a liberal policy lowed in dealing with the stipulation having its orithe surrender of lands and ons by the Indians and the their rights to fisheries. as to have been heard veswas adjourned to give the to secure legal assistance. t their rights have been enin certain directions, are and will have the matter rd to finality.

BAY ODD FELLOWS. Meeting for the Election of

Officers.

Bay, June 17.—The half ng for the election of of-Loyal Island Union Lodge, was held at Burgovne Bay when the following bretheted for the ensuing six e Grand, A. W. Cooke: V. ock; Secretary, T. W.Mow-J. Nightingale: Lecture urvis; Warden, J. Vidler: Raines: Trustees, W. Lee, F. Raines; Auditors, . Cundle, J. Akerman. ng resolution was passed "That the brethren in ed do hereby declare their for Brother F. Foord in bereavement by the loss The ceremony of initiaed by the Past Master, hrough the lodge closed

cultural department stil watch on the fruit imported ince to prevent the spread esterday 22 boxes of Caliwhich were badly infected th larvae, were condemned They were part of this and had just been received

orm.

THE GREAT BALTIC CANAL.

Great Naval Display-List of Ships Present-A Magnificent Celebration.

Kiel, June 19.—There was a heavy downfall of rain this morning and for a time it seemed likely to jeopardize the success of the fetes. Happily the clouds cleared away and brilliant sunshine, accompanied by a pleasant breeze, follow- wald, have been erected for the purpose, ed. As a result the streets were soon alive with people and everywhere great animation prevails. Many streets were decorated with triumphal arches and with greetings to the emperor suspended across the thoroughfares. The whole city presents a strikingly effective appearance. Flags of all nations were for this whole line is furnished by two hoisted along the streets at noon, and sentries at the doors of the principal potels denoted the presence there of imperial guests. Naturally the chief cen- route, the buoys are lighted. Steam tugs ire of attraction was the seaport, where the display by the warships attracted many thousands. Those of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Austria were especially admired. Large stands, hidden by a profusion of flowers, have been erected at the entrance of the canal. At 8 a.m. the war vessels of the 14 nations represented here hoisted their flags to the strains of the anthems of their respective countries.

Kiel, June 19.-The waterway opened by the new canal has been navigable for smaller vessels for over 100 years. In 1874 was completed the Eider canal, which pursuing a tortuous course for 108 miles connects the Bay of Kiel and the town of Tonning on the North sea. Besides its devious meanderings this lines, etc. Provision is also made for canal has a depth of only seven feet, so vessels to go out of the way of large it was utterly useless for the passage of ships of war which may be passing the modern navy. At length Germany through the canal; seven widened passundertook the construction of the pres- ages occuring at a distance of about six ent magnificent work with its depth of miles apart for such vessels to lie in. 30 feet and breadth of over 210 feet. Each of these widened passages is 273 Although a scheme for a canal had been | yards long and 277 yards wider than the | for over 600 years before, it canal itself, was not until 1878 that the first definite plans were formulated and even then for years after the project languished on acafter a bill for the construction of the on June 3rd, 1887, work was formally inaugurated by the present emperor's soldiers, and port holds for guns wrought grandfather. The new canal stretched in the masonry, which in times of war across the Prussian province of Holstein. favorable to canal building, although in some places it has been found difficult to make a good bed because of the boggy and marshy ground, but nowhere have the builders of the canal encountered such abnormal formations of land and rocks or such rushing torrents as confronted those who undertook the Panama canal, or such treacherous sands as had to be overcome by De Lesseps in excavating the Suez canal. At no place Hull and London the saving in nautical is the soil more than 80 feet above the ea level and therefore it has not been necessary to construct locks at any oint except at each end, and these locks form a very important and costly feature of the Baltic canal. The construction has been necessary because of the difference between the tide levels of the two connecting seas. The locks at the Baltic end will not have to be used more than twenty-five or thirty times a year, since the rise and fall of tide upon the Baltic is very slight. The rise and fall of the North sea tide is, however, so great that but for the lock the depth of the To this feature, as a result following water in the canal would vary from 10 to 271/2 feet. The lock at Brunsbutte will therefore have to be kept closed most of the time. The two locks are the largest in the world with the exception that at Bremerhaven, near the river Wieser's mouth. Each consists of two hambers parallel and continuous. Each chamber has an available length of 492 feet and a with of 82 feet. Since the North German Lloyd's largest trans-Atlantic steamers are but 463 feet long and 52 feet wide, and the largest ironads in the present German navy are 380 feet long and 64 feet wide, it will be seen that the lock capacity is amply sufficient for the largest craft that will be called to pass through the canal, while several steamers and sailing ships of ordinary size can readily pass together. The importance of the new canal from every point of view can hardly be ver estimated. German men-of-war can Italy by nine vessels with a total dispass from one sea to the other without, ailing through foreign water, and now it is possible to concentrate the entire German navy upon the east or west coast. To the merchant marine the new channel will be of hardly less importance; the saving in time and distance Russia by three vessels with 20.872 tons, will be very considerable for ship's plyof Hull. The new course will be 238 ment of 13,896 tons, 52 officers and 1,

Denmark, and the Scandinavian penin-

available one for vessels in the Baltic

trade and counted the most dangerous in

Europe, more than 200 craft being an-

nually lost upon its treacherous coast.

After the labor of eight years and an

expenditure of about \$38,500,000, the

which was heretofore the only

provided with dock gates for the passage of vessels. Each of the gates is 271/3 yards wide and the space enclosed by its walls is 164 yards in length. The lowest possible depth of water at Brunsbuttel end is about 5 fathoms and at Holtenau a trifle more. The dock gates, or sluices, are operated by hydraulic power and the whole canal is lighted by electricity, said to be the longest distance in the world illuminated continuously that way. Some 5,000 poles taken from Bismarck's oaks in Sachsenand each light is 25 candle power, the distance between every two poles being about 266 yards The light furnished is powerful enough to enable navigators to plainly discern the route by night. The two sluices at the terminal points of the canal are lighted both by arc and incandescent lamps and the entrance points to the harbor and sluices are marked by lamps of different colors. The power main stations at Brunsbuttel and Holtenau. At all those points where the canal runs through small lakes and ponds, of which quite a number lie along the stationed at each main gate to the canal assist the passage of vessels, and inside of the gates are harbors for the accommodation of vessels which have to wait for a passage. At the lowest possible water the canal has depth of 41/2 fathoms, but 4% fathoms is the desired depth throughout. The breadth at the bottom is 24 1-10 yards. In traversing the canal vessels must be accompanied by special pilots and must not exceed a speed of 5% knots. The time thus required to pass through the canal, including delay at the two locks, will average 13 hours. Sailing vessels must be towed through the canal. Both sides of the new waterway are faced with stone up to the surface of the water, and at intervals of about 200 yards stone steps are let into a well, and at convenient points near these steps stand posts for warping

At several points the canal is crossed by movable bridges which, when opencount of the opposition of the military ed, leave free space of 541/4 yards, There authorities of the empire. But in 1886 are also a number of ferries. A finely the venerable Emperor William, Prince | constructed permanent railway bridge at Bismarck and General von Moltke each Levensau and Grunenthal carry the gave adherence to it and shortly there. West Holstein and Kiel Flensburg lines across the canal. The piers of these two canal was passed by the Reichstag, and bridges have casemated buttresses attached to each, capable of holding 400 would be used to prevent an enemy's passage. Each of these two bridges has an altitude above bigh water level of 138 feet, admitting the passage of the tallest

The purpose of the Baltic canal is two fold-commercial and naval. As for the commercial advantages, they resulted plainly enough, since the shortening of the voyage hitherto made around Skager Rack is considerable. From Newcastle, miles is 107, 181 and 238 respectively. From Dunkirk and other points along the French, Belgium and Dutch coasts, the saving varies from 236 to 250 miles. and from Emden, Bremen and Hamburg the saving is 283, 323 and 425 miles repectively. There are similar savings of distance and time for Baltic ports, Prussia, Mecklenburg and Russia. The military advantages accruing lie in the fact that henceforth in times of war the German navy cannot be rent or kept apart, and the provision of either Baltic or North shore cannot be interrupte l. the opening of the canal, the emperor attaches the highest importance.

The Reichstag voted 2,700,000 marks to defray the expenses incidental to the celebration of the opening of the canal. The government called attention to the international importance of the canal and asked that the festivities be on a corresponding scale, even exceeding those at the time of the opening of the Sucz canal in 1869. Invitations to attend the ceremonies were issued to all seafaring nations of Europe and to the United States and representatives of all these nations participated at the decoration as of the emperor. Germany has guests also 50 large and small vessels of the imperial navy at the opening exercises, while other nations are represented about as follows: Great Britain by 10 vessels with a total displacement of 78,-660 tons, 171 officers and 4,390 men; placement of 38,317 tons, 180 officers and 3,309 men; United States by four vessels with total displacement of 21,-747 tons, 75 officers and 1,497 men; France by three vessels with 18.800 tons displacement, 60 officers and 1,360 men; 70 officers and 1,350 men; Austria-Hunbetween the Baltic and points south gary by four vessels with total displacemiles shorter than the old one. Bremen 212 men; Scandinavia five vessels, with hips will gain 322 miles and Hamburg 55 officers, 1,232 men and 17,866 tons 424, but a still greater gain will be made Denmark by six vessels, with 32 officers, respect to the safety for passengers 1,370 men, and 2,960 tons; Holland by etween Jutland, the northwest part of two vessels, with 25 officers, 413 men, and 4,575 tons; Turkey by one cruisercorvette, with 15 officers, 300 men and 1.960 tons; in all about 52 foreign vessels, with 814 officers and 17,463 men.

The men of war participating in the great naval display were the following:

many's Commercial and Naval Enterprise.

great canal is ready for use. It intersects the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein from Brunsbuttel, near the mouth of the Elbertiver, to Holtenau on Kiel bay and opposite the city, a distance of 59 miles. The entrances at both termini have been provided with dock gates for the pass.

Josef, Kaiserin Elizabeth, Kaiserin Maria Terese. Great Britain—Battleships: Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Repulse, Resolution. Cruisers: Blenheim, Endymon. Torpedo vessels: Speedy, Halcyon. Royal yachts: Osborne, Enchantress. Denmark—Cruisers: Hekla, Geiser. Four terredo beats. tcrpedo boats. France—Battleship: Hoche. Armored cruiser: Dupuy de Leone. Cruiser: Sur-

couf
Germany—Battleships: Kurfurst, Frieders Wilhelm, Brandernberg, Worth, Weissemburg, Baden Bayerne, Sachsen, Wurtemburg, Coast Gefence ships: Hagen, Heindal, Hildebrand, Boowulf, Frithjoff, Seigefrid, Cruisers: Kaiseria, Augusta, Cefion, Dispatch vessels: Grille, Pfeil, Blitz, Jagd, Metear, Training ships: Geisenau, Stosch, Stein, Moltke, Mars, Blucher, Carol, Hay. Royal Yacht: Hohenzellern, Yacht: Kaiser Adler, Four torpedo division boats, twenty-four torpedo boats, besides numerous small craft. esides numerous small craft. Italy—Battleships: Reumberto, Sardegn, Andrea Dori, Ruggiorodi Lauria. Royal Yacht: Savola. Cruisers: Stromboli, Etru-

Yacht: Savola. Cruisers: Stromboli, Etruria. Torpedo vessels; Aretusa, Paerthope.
Norwegian—Gun vessels: Viking, Sleipner. Six torpedo boats.
Portuguese—Battleship: Vascadagama,
Russian—Battleship: Alexander II. Armored cruiser: Rurik. Armored gunboat:
Grosiastich Roumania. Cruiser: Elizabeta.
Gun vessel: Mircea,
Snanish—Battleship: Peltyo. Armored Spanish—Battleship: Peltyo. cruiser: Infanta Maria Teresa. Marques de Ensenaba. Swedish—Coast defence ships Thale, Gunboat: Edda. ships: Cota,

Turkish—Yacht: Fevaid.
United States—Armored cruiser. New Ork. Cruiser: Columbia, San Francisco,

The most brilliant feature of the series tually the close of the official programme of the festivities. The ceremony of laying the last stone will take place in the open air at Holtenau in view of thousands of guests and many thousands of sightseers and not in the lighthouse adjoining the sluice as at first intended.

The newspaper world is of course repre his wife to him and made her swear a sented, but of the 350 correspondents solemn oath that she would not reveal ing the British government to arbitrate who exhibit a desire to participate but to a living soul the hidden place of the 150 could be accommodated on the treasure. She took the oath, and from zuela, but the British answer pontely but steamer assigned by the government to that day to this—a period of twenty- firmly set the case back just where it newspaper men. Of the 150 nearly one five years—has faithfully guarded the had stood for the last five years and half represent newspapers of other coun- secret conveyed to her by her dying hustries than Germany. At the imperial band. banquet 15 representatives of the foreign press will be admitted .: Berlin, June 19.-The Emperor Wil-

liam, accompanied by four of his sons, started for Hamburg at 11 a.m. The official introduction of foreign adoccurred on board the Mars and con- to the city. cluded with an official interchange of quently, accompanied by the commanders of foreign squadrons and many officers of various nations, started for Ham-

burg in order to meet the emperor. Hamburg, June 19 .- At the Dammthor railroad station during the morning large crowds of people gathered from the city and surrounding country anxious to sons upon their arrival from Berlin. Throughout the morning people streamed into the city from all parts, and between noon and 1 p.m. the traffic through the main thoroughfares was entirely suspended. In spite of the large crowds assembled, the most perfect order was

kept by the mounted police.

At the luncheon given at noon to-day, in the banquetting hall of the Zoo gar: dens, 120 persons were entertained, including the King of Wurtemburg, visiting princes, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the German minister and members of the ramburg senate. The guests afterwards drove to the Elbe. embarked on the steamer and made a tour of the port. They were greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm. Berlin, June 19.-It is reported here

that the Messrs. Goulds' yacht Atlanta, while entering the port of Kiel yesterday, collided with the Italian warsh'n Partenope and both were damaged. Paris. June 19.-The Kiel correspondent of the Gaulois says: "The Russian

warships are desirous of participating inthe mourning of the French vessels upon the occasion of the anniversary of the death of President Carnot (June 24th) and will leave Kiel in company with the French ships with flags at half mast." The Gaulois correspondent adds that the playing of "Der Wacht am Rhein" by the band of the British fleet has given rise to much adverse comment.

Canadian News. Totenham, Ont. June 19.-This village was swept yesterday by a terrible fire. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon fire strong southwest wind blowing at the time caused the flames to spread rapidly east and north. Albert, Richmond. cictoria and Mill streets were swept on both sides, together with a considerable portion of Queen street south, About 80 foundry, Mercois' store, Potter's block, Lyons' shop, Verney & Co.'s furniture, Sandford's drug store and the Methodist church. The loss is estimated at \$125 - | yet. 000. The amount of insurance is not yet known.

Bracebridge, June 19.-Late last night Mrs. Wm. Demera, while getting a pail of water from the river, fell in and was drowned.

Brampton, Jnue 19.—Last evening Wm. Fawcett, a character about town, committed suicide by shooting himself. Toronto, June 19.-The Methodist conference yesterday adopted a resolution approving Manitoba's school policy and deprecating federal interference there-

Halifax, June 19.—Rev. S. William a walk and shortly after was found dead preparing a field for their benefit. Austro-Hungary-Cruisers: Kalser Franz on the roadside. He was 55 years old. Owing to the prolonged drought in this

A Pot of Gold

The Mystery Surrounding an Old Dwelling House Situated on Fisguard Street.

Tenantless for 20 Years-Treasure Said to be Buried on the Premises.

Over on Fisguard street, near the Maonic Hall, stands a two-story dwelling house which has not had a tenant for nearly a quarter of a century. The fact that it has remained tenantless for so long a period would in itself be enough to excite wonderment, but when it is known that the house is-and has been all these years-fully furnished from top lace curtains and blinds upon the windows, the curious at once commence Sundays. asking questions.

It is a strange story, the story which is told of this deserted dwelling, the very appearance of which is suggestive of mystery, and it will, perhaps, throw some light upon what has come to be looked upon by most Victorians as an unsolvable mystery.

Many years ago, so the story goes, this house, which is situated as described above, was erected by a Mr. a wealthy gentleman, who had a short time before arrived with his wife and family from Australia, where he had accumulated some considerable wealth. He was an eccentric individual this Mr. -, and had an abhorrence of banks of festivities will be the laying on Friday of the last stone in the building of from Australia, it is said, a large sum States and Great Britain touching the the canal and the international banquet of money in gold coin, which, for safe which is to follow it, this marking vir- keeping, he deposited in an earthern re- zuelan boundary dispute can be recorded, ceptacle and secretly buried in the yard which surrounded the dwelling.

Years passed away. Mr. pered and his hidden hoard was secretly added to on numerous occasions. But at last he sickened and was about to die. While on his deathbed he called ard went as far as his instructions from

After his death, awed perhaps by some longer in the house, which continually ed husband and his dying caution. So she closed up the place-disturbing noth-

The Mars hoisted the flag of sons who desired to rent the place, but countries shall be conceded as a condi-Admiral Knorres, and the latter subse- no, always the same: "It is not for tion precedent to arbitration of the quesrent." During the boom, houses were at a tion whether Venezuela is entitled to located, was often applied for-it adjoins period was never in doubt. Our interest the Chinese quarter and many Chinese in the question has repeatedly been were among the applicants-but they all shown by our friendly efforts to further received the same reply: "My house is a settlement alike honorable to both not for rent."

And so the old house has stood for the obtain a glimpse of the emperor and his past twenty-five years-moss grown, every pane of glass shattered by missiles thrown by mischievous boys, the of some plan of honorable settlement.' wind moans through the deserted rooms and rustles the dingy, faded curtains, Mr. Bayard from the British government which limp, threadbare and faded, yet hang from the casement.

than one occasion midnight visits have Schomber line as the whole of the Britbeen paid to the old deserted dwelling ish claim, but would submit to arbitraby those who, with iron probing rod in fruitless search for the buried treasure.

This is the story told of the old house. and though there may be no truth in the report that a pot of gold coin is buried on the premises the fact remains that the house stands to-day just as it sweep," made in 1887, against which did twenty-five years ago when the present owner moved away upon the death of her husband.

Surrounded by an old picket fence in a sad state of decay, with rank weeds flourishing unchecked upon every hand, its worm-eaten timbers nearly hidden by a thick growth of underbrush, it stands on Fisguard street.

AT QUATSINO.

Progress of the Scandinavian Colony-Survey of Lands.

The Scandinavian colony at Quatsino s reported as prospering. There are decided not to contest Vancouver Isalready six new houses in the colony. Two are fine frame houses, those of Mr. ing circulated asking W. W. B. McIn-Mordstrom and Mr. Leeson. Log houses are going up all about. Mr. Darling and Mr. Lledeam have put up some fine broke out in McKinney's foundry in the log houses. The surveying party in southwestern part of the village, and a charge of Mr. Burnett are busy and have already laid off a large tract of fine land on the north side of the sound, which is all taken. They are now getting another tract on the south side ready for the new colony coming over from Washington State. The fine large valley leadbuildings were burned, including the ing into Winter Harbor will next be considered. This valley leads out of the about 30 men. It is expected that the open country in the north and from the new government buildings for this city west arm, and is thought to be the best

> The Kitkatla Indians are on a visit to the sound. They are quite civilized in of the suit of William R. Laidlaw comparison with the Quatsino natives. against Russel Sage for \$50,000 ended Church services were held on Sunday by to-day, when the jury brought in a verthem, the sermon being in the Chinook dict in favor of the plaintiff for \$40,000. jargon for the benefit of the native A stay in the case was granted until Quatsinos, who do not understand the next September. The suit was for dam-Kitkatla language.

GALIANO ISLAND.

The Welcome Visit of the Mary Hare

Road Work Finished. Galiano Island, June 17 .- The Sunday school members of St. Andrew's church. Wetmore and J. A. Marple, Baptist min- Vancouver, will hold their annual picnic isters, were holding special services at at Plumper Pass, Mayne Island, on July Mabou. After tea Wetmore went for 26th. Mr. W. T. Collinson is kindly

is completely dry. Road work is now completed for the

year on Galiano Island. Two new bridges have been constructed, one of them near the residence of Mr. Robert Wright being quite a work of art. Many other valuable improvements have also been made.

It is with great pleasure that the islanders hail the arrival of the accomodating little steamer Mary Hare and her gracious master. No matter how small her consignment of freight is for the island she will always land it at the wharf, and thereby often save the settlers from pulling out against a strong tide to meet her. It is to be hoped that Captain Hare will receive a full share of the patronage of the island settlers.

A church choir has lately been formed on Galiano Island, and although its members have only twice met for practice, to bottom, even to the extent of having a vast improvement is to be noticed in the singing at the house of worship on

The British Government Politely But Firmly Maintains Its Position.

Will Arbitrate Doubtful Points Only-No Progress in Negotiations.

Washington, June 19.-No progress in submission to arbitration of the Vene since the reply made by the British foreign office to Ambassador Bayard's representations last January, to which reference was made in parliament yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs. Mr. Bay-Secretary Gresham would permit in urgthe differences between itself and Veneamounted to a declination to yield to Mr. Bayard's representations. It offered to arbitrate the title to the country west superstitious fear, she refused to remain of the modified Schomber line, but would admit of no question of the British title brought to mind memories of her depart- to the other vast area lying east of that line. Secretary Gresham had this very claim in mind when he wrote to Mr. mirals and commanders to the port cap- ing, not even a chair-and took up her Bayard as follows: "I cannot believe tain and military commandant at Kiel residence in a country district adjacent Her Majesty's government will maintain that the validity of their claim to terri-Many applications were made by per- tory long in dispute between the two premium, and this one being centrally other territory which until a very recent countries, and the president is pleased to know that Venezuela will soon renew her efforts to bring about such an adjustweather beaten, windows with nearly ment. It is not doubted that you will discreetly exert your influence in favor Now from the answer returned by it appears that it ignored all that Secretary Gresham had to say touching he There are a few in Victoria, who, it claim of Venezuela to other tracts lying s believed, know the truth of the above closer to British Guiana, that it was not story, and it is whispered that on more content even to stand on the original tion only the stretch of territory running hand, have labored long and often in down to the mouth of the Orinoco and embracing the rich mining country of the Yuruari, as far as Cuacpati, which it had included in its claims without notice and suddenly, by what Secretary Gresham described as a "comprehensive Mr. Bayard himself, then secretary of state, protested in formal instructions sent to United States Minister Phelps. So the matter rests where it did five years ago, and it is doubtful if anything further will be attempted by the state department in the absence of some express instructions from Congress at

> the next session. NANAIMO NEWS.

W. W. B. McInnes May Possibly Contest the Constituency.

Nanaimo, June 18 .- Mr. R. Smith has land constituency. A requisition is benes to stand. The latter is very popular and it is expected he will meet with the very best support. Like Mr. Smith, he possesses the faculty of making friends wherever he goes, so the Liberals in general will accord him their heartiest

support. A sample of stone has been obtained from Gabriola island and, if approved by the architect of the government buildings at Victoria, a quarry will be opened up that will give employment to will be commenced some time next week.

New York June 19 .- The fourth trial ages alleged to have been sustained by Laidlaw on account of Sage using him as a shield against the dynamiter Norcross's bomb.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London. Ont.