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ter, after a severe attack of Scarlet completely broken down. I spent dollars in doctors bills with but ction. Before she had taken one rdock Blood Bitters there was a re- hange, and now she is entirely tts MRS. HOPPERON

AT THE POLLS.

The Liberals a Little More Successful in Yesterday's Voting in Britain.

Why Chamberlain's Brother Was Defeated—The Workers Not Ungrateful—H. M. Stanley.

On the Total Elections the Liberals Have a Net Gain of Sixteen.

LONDON, July 6.—Public attention is largely attracted, to-day, to the man who has beaten Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Mr. Thomas Lough. The successful Liberal in West Islington is receiving congratulations from prominent Liberals everywhere. Mr. Lough owes his success largely to the fact of having done a most important section of workers of North London a very real and substantial service a year or so ago. The position of goods guards, porters and shunters on the Great Northern Railway had been seriously deteriorating. They had lost the allowance for house rent which the company had formerly granted. Their maximum wages had been reduced by an oppressive system of classification, and they were getting embittered by the repeated refusals of the company to consider their demands. Mr. Lough went into the whole matter; stated the case for the men with great moderation, but at the same time with signal power, and obtained an all round betterment of their condition. As the sum of his exertions, one shilling a week house rent was allowed the men, six hours were taken off their weekly hours, their rates of wages were increased from 1 to 2 shillings a week, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the Sunday service. Mr. Lough's services were appropriately acknowledged in a testimonial, signed by 200 men. They secured him also the support of the representatives of the railway. Mr. Chamberlain had put himself somewhat out of court with the workers and his shop-keeping constituents by the vagueness of his pledges. In 1885, for instance, Mr. Chamberlain was in favor of a reform of the House of Loads, the payment of members, a reform of the land laws, disestablishment, local option, the reform of taxation and a graduated income tax. Every one of these items was absent from the address issued previous to this election, and Mr. Chamberlain might have been a full fledged Tory, so far as his address was any indication. His charming wife was not able to make up for this almost utter abandonment of former principles on the part of her husband.

The Chronicle, to-day, claims the credit for having beaten Mr. H. M. Stanley. That paper waged a persistent warfare against the explorer, and printed extracts from his books to show how inhuman and merciless he had been in the slaughter of the Africans. Stanley is about to take a holiday. He is worn out. His wife and mother-in-law are also worn out, which gives Stanley a chance to get his breath again. They are all going to Wales. The Tory managers, looking at the results elsewhere, in London yesterday, are furious at their own folly in having taken Stanley for their candidate. They are sure now that they might have won with Gen. Fraser, who was induced to retire, it is said, by Stanley's mother-in-law. The mother-in-law visited Gen. Fraser several times, and the General, after taking the back door on several occasions, had to give in. Gen. Fraser is noted for his courage, as displayed during the Indian mutiny, and received the Victoria Cross for "conspicuous and cool gallantry in action." The Liberals have not realized their expectations, and the more sanguine have been considerably sobered by yesterday's results. Mr. Gladstone has, it is said, told a friend in Edinburgh that he expected 100 majority.

LONDON, July 6.—The total number of members so far elected, including to-day's pollings, is two hundred and forty, of whom there are one hundred and twenty-two Conservatives and twenty Unionists, making a total of one hundred and forty-two Tory-Unionists. The Liberals have ninety-four members and the Nationalists four. In today's elections the Liberals captured twelve seats heretofore held by Conservatives or Liberal-Unionists and the Tories and Liberal-Unionists captured five seats from the Liberals. This leaves the Liberals with a net gain of 16 seats. The pollings to-day showed that five Liberals came very near capturing a number of other seats. Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, for instance, the Conservative leader had only a narrow majority. But the result is the same, however narrow the majority, and the fact remains that the Tories and Liberal-Unionists have managed in many cases by very slender majorities to remain in possession of doubtful constituencies, in which the Liberals were supposed to have excellent prospects of success. The indications to-night are that the Liberals will fail to overcome the lead of the Tories and their allies.

At Manchester, East division, Right. Hon. J. Balfour, Conservative, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the late House of Commons, was re-elected by 5,147 votes to 4,749 for Prof. J. E. C. Munro, Liberal. In 1886, at the general election, Mr. Balfour was elected by 4,160 votes to 3,516 for J. H. Crosfield, Liberal. At a later election, when accepting office under the Government, he was returned unopposed.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A London special says: It was a wonderful thing, last night, to hear the wild outburst of cheering when the news was received at the National Liberal Club that Richard Chamberlain had been beaten by something over 2,000 votes. There could hardly have been more savage exultation if it had been his brother Joseph who had been overthrown. There was an almost earnest cheering at the news of Stanley's defeat. They say Stanley himself took the result in utter amazement. Some one had provided a magnificent bonquet to present to Mrs. Stanley when her husband's triumph should be announced, but somehow it never reached her. Stanley himself sat staring blankly when the figures were read out, and the successful candidate, according to form, rose and made a little speech, moving a vote of thanks to the returning officers. Stanley's agent had to nudge him and explain that it was his duty to second the motion. At first he refused, but finally he was induced to get up, but he only called out curtly, "I move to second the motion."

Returns to day show the return without opposition of two Liberals, two anti-Parnellites, one Conservative, and one labor candidate. In the following additional districts contests resulted:

Edinburgh, West division—Lord Wolmer, Liberal-Unionist, elected over Thomas Buchanan, Liberal. This is a serious reverse for the latter, who was converted to Home Rule in 1888, after which his constituents endorsed his changed views, though he only had a small majority, 46. The Liberals thus lose a valuable Scottish member.

Edinburgh, south division—Paul, Liberal, elected over Liberal-Unionist McIver.

Edinburgh, east division—Dr. Wallace, Liberal, re-elected over Fullarton.

Edinburgh, central division—McEwan, Liberal, re-elected over the Liberal-Unionist and Labor candidates.

PASSED AWAY.

Mr. Heywood's Sudden and Unexpected Death at His Residence Yesterday Morning.

The many friends of Mr. Joseph Heywood will be pained to learn of his sudden death from the rupture of a blood vessel early yesterday morning.

The old gentleman had been in the habit of attending to the lawn around his residence for the exercise, and as usual went out with a mower for that purpose. He was found by his daughter, Mrs. Grant, a few minutes later lying on the grass apparently suffering great pain. Dr. Hanington, who had been attending the deceased for some time, was called at once, but too late; life was extinct when the doctor arrived.

With the death of Mr. Heywood another of the old time pioneers of Victoria has passed to the great beyond. The deceased was born in Milton Mills, Yorkshire, England, in 1819, making him 73 years old. When quite young he resolved to try his fortunes in the New World, and accordingly crossed to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade, which was that of a butcher. The wild tales of golden fortunes to be made in the far West fired him with that spirit which appeared to be then almost universal, and, in 1849, he joined the vast pilgrimage to the Coast. Varying fortunes attended his quest for wealth, and, after having mined in a number of the leading camps of the day, finally settled down in Sacramento, and, having opened a shop, married.

The old restless longing for change which has carved the blaze marks of sturdy pioneers on countless trees, led him to seek the Fraser river during the first excitement, in 1858. The Hudson's Bay Company's tents were about all there then was of the present city of Victoria. The deceased opened a store on what is now the corner of Johnson and Government, afterwards transferring to Yates street, where he continued up to the time of his retirement, some eight years ago. Mr. Heywood was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and retained a great liking for that country. Though he never held any public office in this city, no man was better known, his many acts of benevolence and charity rendered him dear to the memory of high and low. No more willing worker could be found to further the interests of the city, where he so long lived and which he has seen grow from a few tents and rough sheds to its present proportions. The majority of his property consisted of real estate, the residence at the top of Fort street, and the five-acre tract opposite the fountain. The deceased leaves a widow, one son, Harry Heywood, and a daughter, Mrs. John Grant.

FOR A BIG STAKE.

The Eliza Edwards and the Hayseed Start on a Strange Mission.

They will Explore Cocos Island in Search of Pirate Gold.

The little British Columbia schooner Eliza Edwards, which has for some time past been engaged in the halibut trade, sailing out of Vancouver, and the San Francisco yacht Hayseed, Gisler, master, are now fairly started to Cocos Island for the biggest stake on record—something in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

Cocos Island is not generally known as a second Cowes, and it must not be thought that the residents of the lonely little island are such enthusiastic yachtsmen as to offer a purse that would tempt a Vanderbilt for the Hayseed Eliza Edwards contest.

The fact is that the island has no inhabitants, and the stakes are supposed to be held securely in trust by the island itself, where they were *cached* many years ago by pirates, whose fame is still told in Costa Rican history, for the island flies the flag of the little Central American republic.

Several years ago the Costa Rica Government made an effort to recover the treasure, and a number of convicts were taken to the island for the purpose, but as the only vessel possessed by the Government was wrecked in the attempt, an American steamer was chartered to convey the convicts back to the mainland, and the search as a Government undertaking was abandoned.

Both the California yacht and the British Columbia schooner will call at San Jose and Punta Arena, en route to the scene of their prospecting, provisioning and completing their outfitting at the nearest port.

Capt. Gisler claims that all the treasure is buried in one cave, and that the pirates covered up the entrance by blowing down the hill above with powder.

"We are going to stay there till we find the treasure, if it takes us ten years," said he, on leaving San Francisco, "and the people in Stockton who are behind us will keep us supplied with provisions." The master of the Eliza Edwards hasn't so much to say, but he, *too*, means business, and if he gets on the track first, the American skipper will have to whistle.

The San Francisco treasure hunter has leased Cocos Island for five years from the Costa Rican Government, and is in possession of a chart supposed to show the location of the "fortune fair" within twenty feet. Only two of these charts are in existence—No. 2 being on board the Vancouver schooner. In the event of the two schooners arriving at the Island together, a fight is looked for, for which both are prepared, but an agreement to share and share alike might very probably be arrived at.

While the treasure hunters are at work a watchman will be stationed on the highest part of the island, armed with a powerful telescope, with which he will be able to see any vessel approaching long before those aboard can distinguish objects on shore; on his giving the alarm, steps will at once be taken to throw any persons who may land, off the proper scent. All these precautions are details that have been carefully worked out by the two skippers, who start on their mysterious mission full of hope.

So confident are the members of both parties that the treasure will be found, that arrangements have been made by each to charter a steamer to carry away the gold, silver and precious stones.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Coquitlam Seizure in the Senate—Government Offer Bonds for Her Release.

Prorogation Expected Saturday—The Redistribution Bill Passes the Upper House.

Proposed Tariff Changes—Canada Stands by the Favored Nation Clauses.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 6.—In the Senate Hon. Mr. Scott asked for the latest information as to the recent seizures of British vessels in Alaska. Hon. Mr. Abbott replied that there had been no seizure of sealing vessels, it was only the supply steamer Coquitlam, with a large number of skins on board. There was no evidence to show that the steamer had been in Behring Sea, or that the seals had been captured there. The vessel had been seized outside the limit, and consequently outside the jurisdiction of the United States. The pretense for the seizure was that the vessel had transferred a cargo within the four league limit, but he did not know what that meant. It was not recognized in international law, beyond three miles no nation had any jurisdiction. The United States government would doubtless assert that the Coquitlam was accessory to a violation of the *modus vivendi*, but he had information which indicated there had been no violation. The British Government were apprised of all the facts, and doubtless the vessel would be liberated under bonds.

Senator Power—"Canada has no rights which the United States need respect."

Hon. Mr. Abbott—"Well, I tried to think first of sending up a couple of ironclads to assert our rights; but I came to reflect that we had no ironclads. However, I believe the Power behind our backs will see that justice is done." (Loud cheers).

Mr. Earle, at the request of the Sealers' Association, saw Premier Abbott, and urged the Government to give bonds to the United States Government for the release of the steamer Coquitlam. The cabinet deliberated on the question, and to-night the Governor-General wired the British minister at Washington requesting him to endeavor to procure the immediate release of the vessel, the Canadian Government giving bonds. It is expected this request will be effectual.

The Senate to-day passed the Redistribution bill and 118 clauses of the Criminal code. Prorogation is confidently expected to take place on Saturday. The House decided this morning to allow members 12 days' absence from Ottawa for which to draw pay.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a number of tariff changes to-night. Among them a duty on eggs of five cents a dozen. Molasses are increased a half cent a gallon, oleo, estearine, tin, strip waste, nitrate of soda and crude lime juice are placed on the free list. Countries not according to Canada the favored nations' treatment in the matter of sugar, molasses and tobacco, have to pay a higher rate of duties, this being a hit at the Spanish West Indies.

Mr. Mara asked if the Government proposed to increase the duty on lead. Hon. Mr. Foster said if the Government brought down extensive tariff changes the matter would have been considered, but, under the circumstances, nothing would be done this session. Mr. Mara made a strong speech in favor of the increased duty. Sir Richard Cartwright said the Government would not increase the duty on lead, but had imposed a duty on eggs which would cost the British Columbians $10,000 a year. Mr. Mara replied that if the Ontario dealers had learned to pack eggs properly, they could find a good market in British Columbia.

TROUBLE AT HOMESTEAD.

The Difficulty Between the Carnegie Steel Works and Their Employes Culminates.

Serious Rioting—Numbers of Lives Lost—The Events Leading Up to the Climax.

HOMESTEAD, July 5.—This morning the Carnegie Steel Company applied to Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny, for help in guarding their property. The sheriff came to Homestead with ex-Sheriffs Gray and Cluny. They obtained permission from the strikers to enter and inspect the steel works, and subsequently the sheriff held a conference with the strikers at the latter's headquarters. He was informed that there was no disposition on the part of the strikers to injure property and that a division committee would put from 50 to 55 of the best citizens inside the mill to guarantee this and give a bond of $100,000 for the faithful vigilance of each man. If deputy sheriffs were sent it would precipitate trouble. The sheriff said he could not accept the proposition, and as he had been instructed to bring 50 deputies he would do so this afternoon. "You do so at your own risk," said the chairman of the advisory committee, "and we hereby dissolve the advisory committee and will not be responsible for any trouble that may occur from their coming."

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—Three hundred Pinkerton detectives attempted to land at the steel works and fired on the guard. One hundred shots were exchanged, and the Pinkertons were repulsed. The first man to disembark advanced with a Winchester rifle. As he stepped off a piece was discharged. This was the signal for a general exchange of shots. A second battle occurred a few minutes ago. The captain of the steamer which carried the Pinkertons was shot dead. The first shot of the engagement came from the Pinkerton barge, and for a few minutes the rioters continued to fire. This battle roused the crowd and, with a cheer, half a-dozen rushed forward and picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—A review of the reports from Homestead show there were practically two conflicts, the first at dawn when the Pinkerton barges attempted the first landing, and the second shortly before 8 o'clock when another attempt was made to get Pinkerton's men into the works. The second scrimmage lasted in a more or less desultory fashion for two hours. The reports as to the casualties are conflicting, but it appears thus far that four workmen are dead: Mike Merry, Henry Strengle, John Wallace and William Foy. The number wounded on the workers' side it is impossible to estimate, as many were spirited away by friends. Among the wounded is Captain Ritter, a prominent citizen, thigh shattered. When the Pinkerton barge dropped down the stream the five injured, including Captain Heinds, of New York, their commander, were taken to Port Perry, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, and are now in the Homœopathic hospital. Heinds says none of his men had been killed or drowned as far as he knew, but one, Laline, was shot in the head, and is dying in the hospital. Homestead is besieged, and Vice-president Carndy, of the Amalgamated Association, says by the afternoon 3,000 men will be fully armed. At 11:45 it is reported Pinkerton barges are still on the scene, and the boat which brought away the injured has gone back to them. A conference was to have been held this afternoon, but at 12 o'clock it is reported that Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie company, refuses to again meet the workmen.

1:20 p.m.—The Times posts a bulletin that 38 men have been killed.

2:40 p.m.—An effort to fire the barges by burning oil has been abandoned and the men at the pump house at the railroad are confining themselves to firing cannon and throwing bombs at the barges, The Pinkerton men are keeping concealed below the sides of the barge. It is reported that 2,000 hands of the Republic Iron Works, who are on a picnic to-day, will join the men at the Steel Works to-night.

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon Master Workman O'Donnell called a meeting of the men inside the mill, and said he had been requested by the officers of the Amalgamated Association to ask the strikers to allow the Pinkerton men to land as they had hoisted a flag of truce. Cries of "Let them leave their guns, and this is all right!" The Pinkerton men were allowed to land, leaving their arms on board the barges. Six Pinkerton men have been killed and their bodies are being taken from the boat.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The events leading up to the present trouble at Homestead are as follows: Three years ago the Carnegie Steel Co. at Homestead had some trouble with its employees, in fixing the rate of wages, but finally settled upon a sliding scale, to run till June 30th last. The scale was based upon the price of steel billets, and was readjusted every three months. The minimum basis was $25 per ton, and when the price fell below this, the workmen were still paid at that rate. Upon this basis the workmen have had the advantage of the Company for a greater part of the time, the price fluctuating between $22 50 and $23.50. The workmen wished the old scale to be continued in force and wanted the pay of the armor plate workmen increased. As there seemed to be no prospect of a better steel market, the company wanted the scale arranged on a $23 basis. A number of conferences between employers and employed was held, but no prospect of an agreement being reached, the company discontinued them and said that each man would have to sign an individual contract. The company's officials claim that 700 of its workmen, who signed a contract early last week, are prevented from working by intimidation and the threats of violence.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Williams (Democratic, Massachusetts), introduced in the House to-day a resolution reciting the employment of Pinkerton detectives in the Homestead, Pa., mills. There solution directs an investigation by a committee into "the causes and conditions of the sanguinary conflict now going on at Homestead." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders—Heavy Grain Traffic Looked for this Fall.

Inauguration of a Steamboat Service to Penticton, on Okanagan Lake.

The formal report that the road had been satisfactorily completed and duly handed over to the Canadian Pacific, was presented to the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway yesterday, at their annual general meeting, held in the law office of Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard.

Then the meeting proceeded to elect directors, the following named gentlemen being chosen: Messrs. T. W. Patterson, T. B. Hall, E. A. McQuade, Joseph Hunter, T. J. Jones, George Riley and Patrick Larkin. The directors held a special meeting subsequent to that of the shareholders and named the following officers:

Captain P. Larkin, president.
T. W. Patterson, vice-president.
George Riley, secretary-treasurer.

The grain prospects along the line of the new road are this year exceptionally bright, and settlers are going in everywhere. Heavy traffic is looked for in the fall, when the wheat begins to move, and the C.P.R. will no doubt be obliged to furnish additional rolling stock to accommodate the business created by the opening up of the fertile valleys traversed by the line.

The double train service each day is giving splendid satisfaction, and is meeting with much more patronage than was anticipated. The first week the road was in operation, a supply of tickets was given the agent at Vernon, which it was expected would last him for a month. The supply was exhausted in a week, and several times since the agent has had to come back to the company, like Oliver Twist, asking for more.

Tourist traffic on the S. & O. will receive a considerable impetus from the decision of the C.P.R., just announced, to inaugurate a first-class steamboat service on Okanagan Lake, to Penticton, a distance of 75 miles. Capt. Short's little steamer has been for some time on this run, but it does not meet all the demands of the travelling public.

NEWS OF THE WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—News from the whalers is very discouraging. At this time last year over forty whales had been taken, but up to June 17th last the combined fleet had only fifteen whales to show for a seven months' cruise. A letter from Captain Cook, of the Jessie Freeman, gives the catch as follows: Rounding Billow, 4 whales; Josephine, 4; Andrew Hicks, 2; Jessie Freeman, 1; Wanderer, 1; Horatio, 1; Northern Light, 1; James Allen, 1. The Triton, Mars, John and Winthrop, Blakely, Lydia, Alaska, Stranger, Mermaid and Jane Grey were all empty, while from the Steamboul there was no report. Captain Cook spoke all the ships mentioned. The captain reported that no body of whales had been seen during the cruise. The fleet rendezvous was at Kodiak, and on June 20th they started for the Behring Sea. The prospects for a successful season there are very slight and many of the ships will be heavily in debt when they return to San Francisco.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Body of the Murdered George Bull Positively Identified by His Brother.

The Northfield Works of the Hamilton Powder Company Partly Closed.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—The Pitt Meadow dykes are holding out splendidly. No fear is now entertained of the water working underneath.

The Methodist College board will decide on a site for the new building on July 13th, when they meet in Westminster. The institution will be called the British Columbia Methodist College.

The installation of officers of Granville Lodge K. of P., occurred this evening.

The frontage assessment appeals, yesterday, were all thrown out. Work will go on at once.

Past Grand Master Marcus Wolfe, of Nanaimo, has presented the Vancouver local lodges with a handsome portrait of himself.

M.W. G. M. Downie, of the A.F. & A.M., paid Mount Hermon Lodge an official visit, yesterday.

J. W. Trendell, leader of the Vancouver City Band, was married at Christ Church, this morning, to Sophia Rogers, daughter of Col. Rogers. Rev. H. P. Hobson officiated.

Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., went east today to meet the remains of the late Hon. John Robson at Montreal.

The board of the new Methodist College passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. John Robson, referring to his high moral and religious character and his efforts for the promotion of education in the province.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 6.—The C. P. R. have several hundred Chinese at work between Yale and Lytton widening the road bed between the new trestles, and levelling the sand and gravel hills, which have been so productive of slides in the past.

John Bull and another Lillooet Indian arrived at Hope the day following the inquest on the body of George Bull, murdered at Lillooet, some time ago. Coroner Pittendrigh had the body exhumed for further identification, and John made an affidavit that it was that of his brother.

One of the first thunder storms in a long time passed over the city early this morning.

The canneries are all ready for work and are only awaiting the arrival of the sockeyes in sufficient numbers to begin. A few of the canneries are packing spring salmon at present.

The water at Yale is stationary and at Chilliwhack to-day, was falling slowly. There has been no damage from high water at Chilliwhack, this year, owing to the new Hope dyke and crops never looked so promising as at present.

NANAIMO

NANAIMO, July 6.—A dispute took place over a game of cards, this afternoon, in the Grand hotel, between the proprietors, W. Miles and Arthur Emmery. The latter was somewhat intoxicated, and a fight ensued, when Miles struck Emmery on the side of the head with an iron poker. It is expected to be ventilated in the police court tomorrow.

The moonlight excursion to have been given on the 8th for the benefit of St. Alban's church, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield has been partly closed down, and onl high explosives are now being manufactured.

John Enos returned, yesterday, from a visit to the Azores, the land of his birth.

At the regular meeting of Miriam-Rebekah Lodge No. 3, I.O.O.F., the officers for the ensuing term were installed.

The Texada Gold and Silver Mining Co. will renew work on Texada Island, this week, to thoroughly test the ground. It is expected the test will be satisfactory.

James Lister, while working in No. 3 shaft this afternoon, met with a severe accident. A fall of rock came down, and part of it fell on him, breaking his arm.

Mr. Ross, of Cedar district, had a valuable horse shot in the head by some unknown person. The animal may possibly recover.

At the drawing of the Nanaimo Building Society, last evening, S. Graham held the lucky number. The appropriation is $2,000.

The Cedar district flour and vegetable exhibition takes place to-morrow.

Mr. A. Shaw states that the liabilities of the Electric Light Company are $35,000 instead of $50,000. Mr. Shaw put $18,000 into the enterprise, which he is afraid he will now lose. The works were, it is said, running satisfactorily, and the debt was being lessened at the rate of $4,000 per year, after paying all running expenses.

SOMENOS.

Somenos and district held a picnic on the 1st, to celebrate the birth of the North Cowichan Cricket Club. The scene of the festivities was a field kindly lent for the use of the Club by Mr. Joseph Drinkwater. There was a very fair gathering, though some friends were kept away by the threatening aspect of the morning, and a few others by their hay harvest.

The fun commenced with a game of cricket, but the sides were summoned to lunch before either could claim a victory. The time-honored phrase, "the tables literally groaned under the load of delicacies," will hardly work in here, as the cloths were spread on the turf in the shade of a grove of trees, in true picnic fashion. Had the tables been there, they would have had good excuse for groaning, for there was a superabundance of everything to tempt the appetite. In the centre of one great plain of white linen, rose a snowy mountain of cake, on whose glittering crest were artistically wrought in colored confections, the initials of the club—a delicate attention in every sense of the word, much appreciated by the members.

After lunch the sports began, a handsome sum having been subscribed for prizes by friends in Somenos, Shatalem and Duncan's. It would take up too much space to particularize the many events; suffice it to say that they were all well contested, some of the youngsters giving promise of taking high rank as athletes. Then a summons to tea, when a second and still more vigorous assault was made on the good things so lavishly provided.

Then Mr. Norcross, as chairman of the Club Committee, proposed the health of Mr. J. Drinkwater, with musical honors, and the enthusiastic response showed the esteem in which that gentleman is held by his neighbors.

Major Mutter, in a few well-chosen words, proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who had provided so well for the creature comforts, especially mentioning those who had formed a committee to aid the club in making the affair the grand success it undoubtedly was. Three hearty cheers were given in response, and the ladies smiled their acknowledgments.

Tempus fugit (as it has a habit of doing), no more speechifying could be indulged in, and all hastened to witness or take part in the greatest struggle of modern times—the tug-o-war, married v. single. A thick but somewhat ancient rope was provided for the contest, and at the first heave of those mighty shoulders it parted in the middle with a sound like a pistol shot (that is as high as I can go, Mr Editor, in an unpaid for communication; make it $5 and I will call it a cannon).

No sound of grief or sorrow was heard amid the mirth,
But mutual friends looked laughing on
As went those eighteen heroes strong
O'er head and heels to earth.

'I can go one better if you make it worth my while, and if I were to say that the fall shook the earth for miles round, some of your readers would accuse me of exaggerating, and I should have no option but to call them out, or institute proceedings for libel. I will not make the statement, as I am a man of peace, and would avoid strife if possible, even with truth and justice on my side—I hate a liar. But there is no doubt that the study in legs would have gone far to make the fortune of an instantaneous photographer.'

A new rope was secured, strong and sound, though somewhat thin for the purpose, and as the combatants slowly and cautiously stretched themselves to their work it was evident they had no relish for your politician's feat of instant reversal of position. But the good rope held, though in the centre it assumed the bulk and consistency of a telegraph wire (more or less)

And then began in earnest the glorious strife.

And backward now and forward struggled those stalwart forms,
And on that straining rope they hung,
While shouts of frenzy skyward rung
Like rush of mighty storms!

How is that for high? If any man says I stole it from Macaulay, please send me his card. I enclose mine (not necessarily for publication)

Poets and historians have spoilt much paper over the games of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Bah! those old fogies never gave such a show as was exhibited right here by British pluck and endurance—I defy any man to say he ever saw them do it. Why have we no Homer or Virgil, Shakespeare or Milton, to paint in words of fire the scene I am feebly endeavoring to portray? I pause for a reply.

At last, seeing how the youthful frames of their opponents were suffering under the terrible strain, the Benedicts, with a generosity worthy of the highest praise (that sounds well, but I am haunted with a suspicion that I have seen or heard something very like it before, or I would ask to have it brought out in italics), decided to yield the victory, which they did with a suddenness which detracted somewhat from the graciousness of the act. Then cramped fingers were gingerly opened and racked muscles relaxed.

After ten minutes rest ends were changed, and those who a moment before had felt that they could not touch a rope again for a month, grasped the line with a grip like—like—(I cannot find a sufficiently strong simile; please put in one of those you have in brune for use when the Opposition gets into power, and means to stay there). This time victory would have remained with the Fathers of the Settlement, but for a number of knots which had miraculously formed on the other end of the rope, and the fact that the judge has not yet arrived at the dignity of a better half. However, the point was good humoredly yielded, the Benedicts promising to harrow the field next year with any team the Bachelors can produce. Thus ended this memorable contest, and whenever they have another tug-of-war at Somenos, "may I," as the poet says, "be there to see."

THE UPTON LINE.

Statements That the Service is About to Be Discontinued.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The Examiner to-morrow will contain the following article: It may not be good news for the people of Portland to learn that Frank Upton's steamship service between the Orient and Portland, in connection with the Union Pacific railroad, is to be discontinued, but such is the case. It is generally understood in railroad circles that the service will end with the arrival of the next steamer at that port, on account of some recent understanding that has been arrived at between President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, and President Clark, of the Union Pacific.

The Call, commenting upon the reported probability of the withdrawal of the Upton steamers, says: In view of the fact that the Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads have of late established direct communication with Japan by lines of steamers, it becomes an important question to local merchants what Upton will do when he finds himself shut off from the trade in the Northwest, which he has enjoyed for the past two years. There is hardly any probability that he can run his steamers into San Francisco to advantage. It may just be possible that Mr. Upton will make a deal with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe people and land his freight hereafter in San Diego.

HON. MR. ROBSON.

Funeral Services Conducted by Canon Farrar in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

LONDON, July 5.—Canon Farrar officiated, to-day, in St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the funeral of the late Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Prime Minister of British Columbia, who died, a few days ago, from blood poisoning. Among those present was Sir Charles Tupper.

THE OAR.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, July 5.—The rain prevented a large attendance, to-day, at the Henley regatta and the brisk breeze made the river choppy and interfered with the rowers. V. Nickolls, the well-known oarsman of Magdalene College, Oxford, and brother of Guy Nickolls, of the Leander club, was beaten in the second of diamonds sculls by Oums, of Amsterdam, by six lengths.

MARRIED.

LEE—SUTHERLAND—At St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, by the Rev. J. B. Good, rector, William Henry, eldest son of Henry Lee, Esq., French creek, late of Bandon, county Cork, Ireland, to Elizabeth Bessy Rae Gordon, second daughter of George Rae Sutherland, Esq., Elm street, Truro, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

HEYWOOD—On the 5th instant, Joseph Heywood, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 73 years.

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