POWER.

ASTED VITALITY CAN BE
ELECTRIC BELT.

ROSEDALE, WASH., May 20.

T. SANDEN,

Sir:—As you remember, I bought an
c Belt from you on April 21, 1893, for
l debility, being completely broken
physically and mentally; and gave you
afterwards a statement of the work that
done for me. I wish to say now that
making that statement, I marched East
he Commonwealers and returned here
g the trip as any healthy man should
ve seen, since first wearing the belt, no
rrence of my old trouble and consider
completely and permanently cured. As
working in the same line, for the ad-
ment and betterment of mankind, I will
at any time to answer inquiries as re-
the work and curative powers of the
n Electric Belt.
king you for what you have done for
d wishing you the success you deserve, I
n, yours truly, RICHARD LEONHARDT,
Rosedale, Washington.

OME CURES.

of merit in Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.
tisement can. When you feel yourself
lf and every advertised remedy which
rn that a man who was once as weak
so that you may find relief from your
f an injustice if you do not help your-
e and vitality. Try Dr. Sanden's Elec-
Classes of Men," is free. For informa-

NDEN,

ington Street, PORTLAND Oregon.

ed to this Province.

IFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

mpanies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

"Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

egistered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

EREBY CERTIFY that I have this
ay registered "The Raven Copper
Gold Company" (Foreign), under the
panies' Act," Part IV., "Registration
reign Companies," and amending Acts.
e head office of the said Company is
ted at the City of Seattle, State of
ington, U.S.A.
e objects for which the Company is
blished are:—
. The mining, milling, smelting, or
ing ores by any process, or for any
ll purposes:
. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own,
e, and mortgage mining claims and
sites, whether patented or unpatented,
ted or ungranted:
. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own,
e and mortgage any other species of
erty, whether real or personal, not
for the purpose of mining, but for any
purpose whatever, and for the carry-
ut of any business for the acquisition
in:
. To appropriate or locate waters in
ic streams, to dig canals, ditches,
es, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams,
bridges, not only to facilitate mining,
for any other operation of business
ever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and
gage any of such property for any pur-
whatever:
. To develop mining and other kinds
roperty, both upon the Company's own
and upon that of others, to build roads,
s, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:
. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate,
e, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelt-
nd reduction works and all kinds of
hinery, either for mining operation or
any other kinds of business whatsoever:
. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate
n and sailing boats and river crafts of
kinds, and steam and electric railways,
their rolling stock, telephones and
graph lines, electric light lines; to erect
hinery for the developing of electricity
the use of railway, telephone, telegraph
electric light lines, and for use in the
es, either for light or power, and to col-
tolls or compensation for the use of
e:
. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchan-
of all kinds for all purposes; to build,
sell, lease and operate stores and mer-
ndise:
. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hy-
necate and generally to act as brokers
nd to deal in mining stocks and bonds.
any other kind of stocks or bonds for
and all purposes:
. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage
s, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets
any kind or all kinds and for all pur-
es:
. To operate in any and all of the
resaid capacities in the Province of
ish Columbia, in so far as the laws of
t Province may allow, and in conform-
with the statutes respecting foreign
porations:
. To do any and all of the aforesaid
s and business either in the State of
shington or Province of British Colum-
, or in any other State, Province, or
ntry whatsoever.
The capital stock of the said Company is
e million dollars, divided into one million
ares of the value of one dollar each.
Given under my hand and seal of office
Victoria, Province of British Columbia,
s 23rd day of March, 1897.
[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

BBB
FOR THE BLOOD

n Spring Time get Pure Blood
by using B.B.B.

No other remedy possesses such per-
ct cleansing, healing and purifying
roperties as Burdock Blood Bitters.
not only cleanses internally, but it
als, when applied externally, all
res ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores,
otches, eruptions, etc., leaving the
in clean and pure as a babe's.
aken internally it removes all morbid
fete or waste matter from the system,
d thoroughly regulates all the organs
the body, restoring the stomach,
ver, bowels and blood to healthy
tion.

BBB FOR THE BLOOD | BBB FOR THE BLOOD | BBB FOR THE BLOOD

CORONATION DAY

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 28.—To-day all
e warships in port have been gaily
cked with bunting in honor of Her
ajesty's coronation. At noon a salute
twenty-one guns was fired by the
nited States warship Massachusetts,
e British warships Cordelia and Buz-
rd, and the French warship La Cloche-
rie. After the salute the Massachu-
tts steamed out of port and her de-
rture brought to a close the Jubilee
lebrations at St. John's.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JULY 5 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 7

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Crow's Nest Railway Tenders Already Invited for Two or Five Mile Sections.

umber Duty Proves Satisfactory—Dr. Borden's Return—Movements of B. C. Members.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 2.—Vice-President Shaughnessy was here to-day and had a conference with Mr. Haney, superintendent of construction. As a result it was decided to call for tenders forthwith for the construction of the first 100 miles of the Crow's Nest line, from Lethbridge westerly. Mr. Haney left for Montreal with Mr. Shaughnessy this afternoon. He will proceed to Winnipeg on Monday, and thence on to Macleod, where he will open the tenders, which are to be for two or five mile sections.

Twenty-four printers were laid off at the Government bureau to-day. Some were old-timers, one having been employed over twenty years.

Ottawa lumbermen are satisfied with the duty of $1 a thousand adopted as the United States rate on pine, and now do not want an export duty on logs.

Messrs. Earle and Maxwell left for home yesterday, and Mr. Bostock today. Mr. Morrison has gone to Cape Breton for a brief visit.

Mgr. Merry del Val is here again; he leaves for Toronto early next week.

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, returned to the Capital to-day.

Joseph Dubois, aged 109, Ottawa's oldest inhabitant, died last evening.

OTTAWA, July 3.—Colonel Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General for artillery, has been retired after twenty-five years' service. He has an Imperial pension of $1,000 a year. Colonel Cotton will temporarily succeed him, but sweeping changes are contemplated in the militia staff. Several district officers, brigade majors and storekeepers will shortly get their marching orders.

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, who returned to duty yesterday after a long absence dating from the Intercolonial railway accident last fall, is looking well and in very good health. He will remain for a couple of weeks and then make a visit to Nova Scotia until the hot weather is over.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains a notice that nets for spring salmon in the tidal waters of British Columbia shall in future be 7 inches in extension measurement, instead of 7½.

An order-in-council has been passed admitting New South Wales to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff.

Grand Forks, Midway, Ashcroft and Huntingdon have been created customs outports and warehousing ports under Westminster's jurisdiction.

Hereafter when tea is entered at the customs the country of origin must be specified.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, July 2.—Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, contractors for the Lake Dauphin railway, have been notified by Premier Greenway, railway commissioner, to cease further construction operations on the road, and the workmen have been recalled. The intention was to construct an additional 25 miles this summer, connecting the line with Lake Winnipegosis.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have secured the contract for building 80 miles of the Rainy River railway, from the end of the Port Arthur, Winnipeg & Duluth line, over which perpetual running powers have been secured. Mr. Mann stated to-day that surveyors would be put to work immediately and that as soon as they were far enough ahead work on the construction of the road would be begun.

The police detachment at Battleford picked up the body of a man on a sandbar in the river, near Henrietta last week, but his head was so eaten away as to be unrecognizable. He was dressed in blue overalls and had one shoe on. It is thought that it may be that of Robt. Scooley, ex-sergeant in the 2nd Royal Artillery, who was drowned while mining at Saddle Lake in November last.

Miss Grantham, who recently arrived in this city from England with a brother and other relatives, was found dead in her bedroom yesterday.

Fishermen on Lake of the Woods report their catch much greater this season than last year.

The Brandon Sun gives currency to the report that James Elder, Patron candidate for Dennis, is about to retire from the contest, giving Kennedy, Liberal, the seat by acclamation.

An attraction at the Rat Portage regatta was an exhibition single-scull race between Gaudaur and Hackett. The former won easily.

LADY EDITOR'S CHATTER

LONDON, July 2.—At the resumption to-day of the sessions of the select parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid, four telegrams exchanged between Miss Flora Shaw, colonial editor of the Times, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of Cape Colony, were produced.

The first, from Miss Shaw, asks for the date of commencement of the plans, owing to the necessity of instructing the European correspondents of the London Times so that they might use their influence to favor Mr. Rhodes.

The second dispatch points out the danger of delay, as the European situation was considered serious, and a protest from the other powers might paralyze the government.

The third message says: "Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, is sound in case of the interference of the European powers, but I have special reason to believe he wishes you to act immediately."

One dispatch from Mr. Rhodes to Miss Shaw says: "Inform Mr. Chamberlain that I shall get through all right if he supports me. But he must not send cables like the ones sent to the High Commissioner. I'll win, and South Africa will belong to England."

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question from the chairman, Mr. William L. Jackson—"There has been so much baseless chatter that I had better state exactly what happened at the colonial office. In discussing the possibility of a rising, Under Secretary Fairfield remarked, 'If the Johannesburgers are going to rise, it is to be hoped they will do so soon.' Having special knowledge of the subject, I think this remark gave ground for saying it was wished the rising would occur immediately."

Replying to a question from Mr. Henry Labouchere relative to Under Secretary Fairfield's remark, Mr. Chamberlain said it was a "casual observation," and he added, "it was possible that Mr. Fairfield was laughing at Miss Shaw."

The chairman announced that he intended to re-examine Dr. Rutherford Harris, formerly secretary for the British South Africa Company.

The sitting of the committee was then adjourned.

IMPORTANT STRIKES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.—The situation of the East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky coal mining sections is rapidly becoming very serious. There are now over 2,000 idle men in Jellico district, and nearly the same number along the line of the Cincinnati Southern railway. These men struck on May 1, and have done no work since. Few of them had any money saved up, and the majority are now suffering for the necessities of life. All efforts to settle the strike have proved unavailing, and it is now admitted that none of the mines can be operated for several months. The strikers have so far made no attempts at violence, but as the suffering among them increases it is feared that trouble will come.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—A general strike of the miners of the United Mine Workers of America is ordered for July 4, by the national executive board, whose headquarters are in this city, and also by the district presidents, as a result of the meetings held here last week.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Thirty workmen, who had filled strikers' places at the works of the Iroquois Furnace Co. in South Chicago, were attacked by a crowd of men and boys last evening while leaving the works for their homes. Several were knocked down and severely beaten and others were injured by stones thrown by the strikers. The police arrested nine of the men said to be strikers.

NELSON POLICE AFFAIRS.

NELSON, July 2.—(Special)—George Armstrong, warden of the Westminster jail, left here this evening with the condemned murderer Wood and some other prisoners. Woods is taking things quietly. A look at the pistol which he snapped a number of times at the constable's stomach shows what a narrow escape McKinnon had. It seems that Woods, in testing the pistol shortly after his escape, snapped off the point of the hammer which strikes the cap, but did not notice the defect till it saved McKinnon's life.

Supt. Hussey has to-day placed McKinnon in charge of police affairs at Nelson and dismissed the two men responsible for Woods' escape.

The assizes are now over, but Judge Walkem will stay to dispose of several civil cases. Mr. A. G. Smith and Mr. Hussey left for home to-day.

The N. P. steamship Tacoma will arrive from the Sound to-day on her way to the Orient.

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil,
65C. PER GALLON
IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead, ...
$5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead . . . . . .
$6.00 PER 100 LBS

Pure Mixed Paints . . . .
$1.50 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint . . . . . .
$1.00 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire, . . .
4 1-2C. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints
REQUIRES NO
VARNISHING, $1.00.

J. W. MELLOR,
76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.
WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, Etc.
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DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

The Whole Native Community Had Notice That Officials Would Be Killed.

Warning Letter to the Commissioner—Attitude of the Natives is Aggressive.

BOMBAY, July 2.—The assassins of Lieut. Ayerst, of the Commissariat corps, who was shot and killed by concealed natives while leaving the Governor's reception at Caneshkind on the evening of June 22, Jubilee day, Plague Commissioner Rand being dangerously wounded at the same time, are still at large. The aggressive attitude of the natives prior to the shooting was remarked. There were whisperings of impending disaster to Europeans, and it is thought that the whole native community, including the police, had foreknowledge that something was going to happen. On Jubilee night a delayed anonymous letter arrived at Commissioner Rand's bungalow saying:

"You will die to-day and the Queen will die two days after. Many others will follow and the holders will be killed."

Threatening letters have been received by other Europeans. During the progress of the plague prominent Hindoos made violent accusations against the British soldiers, charging them with robbing, ravishing and ill-treating all who came in contact with them.

The allegations that the Brahmins are responsible for the murders which have recently occurred are repudiated vigorously. The whole matter is causing the gravest disquietude in official circles.

CALCUTTA, July 2.—The rioting has ended, a compromise on the plague measures having been arranged between the authorities and the rioters, whereupon the disturbances have immediately ceased.

The absence of rain is causing the greatest anxiety throughout India.

LONDON, July 2.—The newspapers of this city express anxiety at the occurrences in India, intimating that the mass of the natives there are less content under British rule than was generally believed, and that a rebellion of unpleasant proportions may be threatening. Constant communications are passing between the Indian and Home governments.

SIR WILFRID'S AMBITION.

To See Canadians or French Descent Sitting at Westminster.

LONDON, July 2.—The Duke of Connaught presided at a banquet given this evening by the Colonial Institute to the colonial premiers at the Hotel Cecil. Covers were laid for 600. Among those present were Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Selborn, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Loch; Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir George Faudel Phillips, the Lord Mayor; and most of the consular agents-general. The Duke of Connaught toasted the "United Empire," coupling Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name with the toast. Sir Wilfrid in responding said that if the colonial premiers remained much longer in England they would all be killed by kindness. He admitted that the goal of his aspirations was to see Canadians of French descent sitting at Westminster. If he was a young man he would hope to realize that ambition, but to-day his only ambition was to get a denunciation of certain foreign treaties which were a blot on colonial development.

DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, July 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Dr. W. J. Leyds, Transvaal secretary of state, has engineered a syndicate, ostensibly French, in order to conceal its political nature, which has bought up all the available shares in the Mozambique Company.

The money was actually contributed, according to the correspondent, by the Transvaal government and several German financial houses, and the syndicate will pay Portugal a large sum for a new charter to the Mozambique Company, including the whole of Delagoa Bay, with its port, customs and entire administration.

"Thus," continues the correspondent, "unless England acts quickly the Delagoa Bay region will fall within control of the Boer-German group."

A dispatch to the Times from Capetown says that President Kruger has telegraphed Dr. Leyds to return to Pretoria immediately, giving as a reason his own illness and important matters of state.

JAPANESE COLONISATION.

EL PASO, Texas, July 1.—It is stated that a Japanese government commissioner recently visited Mexico for the purpose of securing colonisation rights, which would have resulted in a great influx of Japanese into two of the Western states which are regarded as the richest in natural resources in the republic.

The Mexican government are greatly interested in the outcome of the Hawaiian controversy between Japan and the United States. They believe that the slightest delay will result in the Japanese gaining possession of the islands. The Japanese are regarded as bold, smart and extremely visionary, and afflicted with a dream for empire and greatness.

The beard should be trimmed and not allowed to grow scraggily, and if grizzly, or of uneven color, use Buckingham's Dye which colors a beautiful brown or black.

THE QUEEN'S WELCOME

Canadian Troops the Honored Guests of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen Radiant With Smiles and Keenly Interested in Her Colonial Visitors.

MONTREAL, July 2.—The Star's cable says: No event in the whole programme of the Canadian troops has been anticipated with keener pleasure than to-days special visit to Windsor as the guests of Her Majesty the Queen. Special trains took them down this morning from Paddington station. Their march from Chelsea through the streets, their departure and their progress past station after station along the beautiful Thames valley, excited much popular interest and enthusiasm.

After yesterday's long dusty day at Aldershot, the uniforms and horses needed special attention this morning, and with the Queen's welcome in prospect the Canadian contingent turned out in excellent form. The royal borough was in festive attire, with flags and decorations, and the colonials were warmly received at Windsor. The officers lunched as the Queen's guests and the men were regaled in twenty marquees. Happily the rain kept off, though the weather was threatening.

After lunch the troops paraded in review order before the Queen and other royalties on the beautiful terraced ground, where Her Majesty was radiant with smiles and seemed keenly interested in every detail, expressing herself much pleased. Officialdom may not always have shown to great advantage in arranging for the colonial troops, but every Canadian officer and man is enthusiastic over the kindly consideration and appreciation of the Queen herself and the Prince of Wales and every other royalty whenever brought into contant with them. "The biggest republican, if such existed in Canada," said one Canadian to-day," would have to go down under all this."

At the army review at Aldershot yesterday the military contingent from Canada made an excellent impression in the march past the Queen. The Northwest mounted police, the Dragoons and the Hussars were especially cheered.

After the review the Canadians with other colonial troops formed the Queen's escort on her return from the Jubilee. It was a magnificent pageant, in beautiful weather.

IT WAS TOO PUSHFUL.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain provided royalty with a new sensation on Wednesday. Wishing to have an overwhelming social show, Mr. Chamberlain took the late Sir Julian Goldschmid's big house at Piccadilly and invited 2,000 guests to the banquet and reception following it, all of whom apparently accepted, resulting in the greatest crush that London remembers. The sudden bringing of eight or nine hundred carriages into Piccadilly quite upset the police and made an interminable jam, in the midst of which the Prince and Princess of Wales drove up James street. The Prince, finding the police unable to clear the way, ordered his coachman to drive back to Marlborough House, and for the first time in their lives their Highness' progress to honor a commoner was barred.

Inside the house the crush was terrible. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain vainly tried to edge their way to the foot of the stairs in order to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mrs. Chamberlain's chagrin at the failure of the Prince and Princess of Wales to arrive was very evident, and made worse by the condolences of the many present, who, wishing to go on to the reception of the Earl and Countess of Derby, were absolutely unable to leave the premises, as the continued arrivals for a long time prevented ingress and egress. Hundreds were unable to get in at all, and the Duke and Duchess of York were obliged to make their exit by way of the kitchen and steps.

LONDON, June 30.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the National Conservative Union held here this morning. He strongly urged that the colonies ought to contribute both money and men to the navy, and said that the question is one that must be seriously discussed between the government and the colonial premiers. He did not believe for a moment, he declared that, conscious of their power as great nationalities, the colonies would shirk their responsibilities on grounds upon which formerly they might fairly have claimed exemption as poor and struggling communities.

Referring to the Canadian tariff proposals as the best basis of agreement yet suggested, he said he believed the Jubilee celebrations had done much towards realizing imperial federation, which must, however, be preceded by colonial federation.

CHURCH UNION.

LONDON, July 3.—The United States and Canadian bishops are being royally entertained everywhere. Every bishop has more invitations of hospitality than he can accept, and the same is the case with invitations to preach. The Archbishop of Canterbury received them all most cordially and influences by the wholesale, as reported in the press, are being brought to bear in favor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's great scheme to obtain the adhesion of all colonials, and all Americans if possible, to such an acknowledgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's headship of the Church of England and the offshoots as to practically permit him, in a large measure, to control the internal affairs of such churches. The idea finds but little favor with the United States bishops, but some of the colonial bishops warmly advocate it. The question is probably too broad a one to be decided offhand.

HUNDRED THOUSAND STRIKERS.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 3.—The strikers of this region have voted unanimously to obey the order of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America to mine no more coal after July 4. All the employes whose wages rise and decline when the wages of the miner are affected have also been asked to come out. This puts a serious aspect upon the situation, for if the mines lie idle without the constant attention of the trappers it would not take long for them to cave in. The miners have had their wages reduced nearly fifty per cent. in the past four years, and seventy-five cents a day is about the average pay.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The presidents of several big coal companies having headquarters here have gone to their mines in Illinois and Missouri to look into the situation. The consensus of opinion among the operators is that the strike will be a long one, and as a result the price of coal will advance, though not at once.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 3.—President Knight, of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, officially confirms the news of the miners' strike. His estimate of the number of men who will be involved is about 100,000. Mr. Knight says that the object of the strikers is to clear the markets and enable the operators to pay living wages to their men.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill to occupy the attention of the Senate to-day to the exclusion of all other subjects. Both provisions were agreed to. The time for the final vote was left open, although there is hope that it will be reached to-morrow.

When the bill was first taken up the paragraph relating to nickel was changed, making the rate on nickel ore 3 cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matte four cents per pound, nickel, nickel oxide, alloy, etc., eight cents per pound.

This brought the Senate to the retaliatory clause, so called, providing that whenever any country pays a bounty on any article then upon the importation of that article into the United States there shall be levied and paid in addition to the duties thereon imposed by this act an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. When the vote was taken the clause was agreed to by 33 to 19.

The reciprocity section was next considered, Mr. Allison offering the new provision. It was changed slightly, providing that the reciprocity treaties be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." In brief the section authorizes the President to negotiate commercial treaties to extend not more than five years and granting a "reduction of the duties imposed by this act to the extent of not more than 20 per cent. thereof," or for the transfer during that period of designated articles from the dutiable to the free list being the natural products of such foreign countries and not of the United States. The agreement was agreed to by 30 to 18.

THE HOFFMAN MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Theodore Figel is in the city prison charged with the murder of Isaac Hoffman, the wholesale clothing merchant, who was found dead in his Battery street office with three bullet wounds in his head four weeks ago. Figel has been bookkeeper for Hoffman, Rothchild & Co. He is booked on six charges, one of murder, two of forgery, and three of felonious embezzlement. The murder complaint was sworn out by Henry Hoffman, brother of Isaac Hoffman. He has been on bail on the charges of embezzlement, but no further bail will be sanctioned.

A DISPLAY OF FORCE

CALCUTTA, July 3.—News from Shinpore is again disquieting. Hundreds of Mohammedans are congregating at prayer in the mosque where the original dispute arose and led to the disturbances on Wednesday and Thursday. The rioting grew out of the growing practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion, on the ground of belonging to infidels. The demolition of a mud hut, one of the so-called mosques, led to the outbreak. There is a strong feeling in favor of making an imposing display of military force, and it is suggested that the authorities should parade all the troops of the neighborhood through the disaffected centres.

The Queen's Sympathy.

LONDON, July 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chas. T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, read a telegram from the Queen expressing Her Majesty's deep concern in the disaster to the Pacific line steamship Aden, which was wrecked off the Island of Socotra in the Indian ocean on June 19, and her sincere sympathy with the relatives of those who perished, as well as with the survivors for the terrible sufferings they have undergone.

Watts—The displacement of men by machinery has been something great in recent years. Potts—And it is still going on. Only yesterday I was going across Pennsylvania street and found myself displaced by a bicycle with great precipitancy.—Indianapolis Journal.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK

Vigorous Action by the Bombay Government in Occupying Poonah With Punitive Police.

The Cost Will Be Levied on the Native Community—Disturbing News From Afghanistan.

LONDON, July 3.—The outburst of anti-English feeling in the native press, both of Bengal and Bombay, for months past has had the outcome which might have been expected, in the outrages at Poonah and the rioting at Chitpore. Though there is no doubt that the immediate cause of the outbreak is the energy with which the local authorities have been stamping out the bubonic plague, sometimes necessitating interference with the social relations, customs and traditions of the natives, but the disaffection could not have become acute except for the activity and malicious accusations of unscrupulous agitators who incited fanatics to vengeance against individuals and to revolt against the government.

One of these newspapers, a fair sample, said: "The plague authorities are simply butchers who are torturing and harassing the people of Poonah in the name of sanitary science. They are not put right upon the scenes of their are likely to be re-witnessed there, as neither the Hindoos nor Mohammedans will tolerate the persecution of their wives and children for any length of time. It is the misfortune of the people that the honor, religion and modesty of women, safe even under Mogul rule, should be violated under the enlightened English government. We wonder why no notice is taken of the shameful doings of the soldiers in Poonah. They are, perhaps, secretly instigated by the government to do these things in retaliation for the tortures once inflicted upon Europeans by Tantia Topi, and to punish the capital of Deccan for taking the lead in all public agitations. Let us hope the government will take heed and mend its ways, lest disastrous consequences ensue."

Other newspapers of India openly advocate armed resistance to the search parties. Needless to say, the charges are false. All the search parties who volunteered for the dangerous plague duty have been under the strictest control, and have always been accompanied by officers of tried ability. The death of Commissioner Rand, who was shot by concealed natives while leaving the Governor's reception on Jubilee evening, at the time Lieutenant Ayerst, of the commissariat corps, was killed, has added to the bitterness of feeling in Poonah. There is reason to believe that the wave of Mohammedan treason is caused by the successful and unpunished atrocities in Armenia spreading to the mussulmans of India.

There is no reason to fear for the Empire, as the white garrison is strong, numbering 7,000 men, but there is reason to fear a succession of local outbreaks demanding sanguinary repression. The situation seems to call for vigorous action, and the prompt measure of the Bombay government in proclaiming Poonah disaffected and occupying the city by a punitive police force, the cost of which—amounting to a lac and a half of rupees for a year—will be levied on a certain section of the native community, meets with general approval.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, said the government was fully alive to the gravity of the case and meant to act promptly. The whole question of inculcating sedition through the vernacular press will be revived.

In connection with this serious news from India comes the disturbing information from Afghanistan to the effect that the Ameer has hastily summoned all the influential Mollahs throughout the country to a meeting, as he wishes to consult them on important matters concerning Islam. This is believed to be connected with the recent announcement that the Sultan has sent a special envoy with instructions to agitate for a general revival of Islamism.

SHUT OUT OF HALIFAX.

MONTREAL, July 3.—(Special)—The Minister of Railways has given notice to the C. P. R. that the arrangement by which it uses the Intercolonial from St. John to Halifax will terminate this year. This means that Mr. Blair intends to carry, by way of the Intercolonial extension to Montreal, all the traffic from Halifax, of which a large portion passes over the C. P. R. short line.