The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 38.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

Gives an Exhaustive Statement of His Views on the Arbitration.

He Speaks of the Regulations and Why He Dissented From Them.

The following interview appears in the Empire, whose correspondent met Sir John Thompson on the Parisian at Rimouski on his return from Paris. The Premier spoke as follows:

"The tribunal has been almost constantly engaged since 22nd March; the five months have been months of steady work, as can be judged from the fact that the printed volumes composing the cases, counter cases, and argument on each side number 17, averaging 500 pages each, and the oral addresses of counsel comprise seven separate folio volumes.

THE TRIBUNAL

was presided over by the Baron de Courcel, a jurist of great learning and a very skilled diplomatist. The Marquis Vicomte Venosta, the arbitrator appointed by the King of Italy, is a jurist of much learning, has been a Minister of State, and is now a member of the Senate. Mr. Gram, the arbitrator appointed by the King of Sweden and Norway, is the Minister for Foreign Affairs in that country, and was for twelve years a member of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt.

"I dissented from Lord Hannen on some features of the regulations, but I am bound to say that Lord Hannen from first to last exhibited the strongest determination that

CANADA SHOULD ATTAIN JUSTICE

both as to the legal questions and as to the regulations, and that he was not in the slightest degree moved by the persistent efforts which was made from beginning to end to divide the British from Canadian interests in this matter.

"The more important points of the discussion, other than those which appear on the face of the report of the tribunal, will be set forth in the protocols, which will be made public before many weeks, by the authority of the tribunal itself. I dissented from

THE REGULATIONS,

as a whole, because I considered them ill-adapted to the preservation of the seal race, and in some particulars unnecessarily severe against the industry of pelagic sealing, as conducted by both United States and Canadian vessels. The 60 mile zone around the islands I consider exclusive and injurious to pelagic sealing, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the locality of vessels. During the sealing season fogs are very prevalent, and the vessels in order to be quite safe must keep at a much greater distance than that prescribed. This, I thought, was likely to occasion some hardship to the sealers, although as regards the catch of seals, if the regulations were observed, there is to be relied upon no great reduction of catch would be effected by the 60-mile zone, as the greater proportion of sealing is done outside of that limit. The

CLOSE SEASON

is not such as I should have desired or considered suitable for the purpose of protecting the seal race. It leaves open to the pelagic sealers the months of January, February, March and April, and statistics derived from the logs of sealing vessels show that the catch is very considerable during these months. It represents one-fourth of the entire catch in the Pacific ocean outside of Behring sea. During these months the seals, especially females, are proceeding northwards towards Behring sea along the coast of California towards and beyond Vancouver island. These female seals are almost without exception gravid, that is, in pup, at that time, and bound for the Pribyloff islands, where they give birth to their young within the first fifteen days after arrival. The catch during these early months of the year is therefore the catch of gravid females. As regards Behring sea the seals enter that sea about the first of July and the

RESTRICTIONS ARE TOO STRINGENT.

The sealing is prohibited during the month of July and is allowed during August and September. Practically, the catch in seals is not relied on after the middle of the month on account of the stormy weather and the small size of the vessels than engaged in sealing.

"I could not concur in the proposal to abolish the use of firearms in Behring Sea. I did not think the evidence justified it. About forty witnesses testified that there had been great exaggeration on the subject of 'waste by shooting,' and that the actual loss would not exceed 5 or 10 per cent., but upwards of 100 witnesses put the waste at from 25 to 50 per cent. On both sides of the question I might say that there were witnesses on behalf of the United States and Canada. Further the

PROHIBITION OF FIREARMS

may not be so injurious to pelagic sealing as has been supposed. By far the larger number of hunters employed on the vessels are Indians, who are very skilful in the use of the spear, and the recovery of the seal after being struck by the Indian hunter's spear is almost certain. There are more than one thousand Indians on the Pacific Coast skilled in the use of these weapons. My notion about the close time was that it would have been better to have allowed pelagic sealing after the 1st of July, and to have restricted the business during the early months of the year. In that case, the sealing would practically be confined to Behring Sea, and we should have avoided on the one hand the destruction of female seals with pup, because all that would be taken in July, August and September outside of the zone around the islands would have been seals delivered of their young, in so far as the female catch is concerned, and on the other hand the sealers would have been spared the inconvenience of their season being broken in two, as it is now, by the months of May, June and July being closed. Canadians, in forming an opinion of the regulations generally, must bear in mind two or three

LEADING PROPOSITIONS

which had great weight in the minds of the arbitrators. One was, that before the deliberations begun, it was in effect admitted by the terms of the treaty that regulations were absolutely necessary if the seals were not to be exterminated within a few years. That has been admitted in the British diplomatic correspondence preceding the treaty, and, in fact, it was admitted by the treaty itself, which declared that the arbitrators should make such regulations as might be necessary, and it was acknowledged by the British Commissioners, Sir George Baden-Powell and Mr. Dawson, after a long and careful inquiry into the details of seal life. The consequence was, that the treaty exempted from all consideration of the arbitrators the question of seal killing on the Pribyloff islands, as the breeding ground of all seal within three miles of shore. The United States Government would not only make a treaty which exempted every consideration of land and water within the jurisdiction of either nation. This, I suppose, may be considered an answer to those who urge that the Americans are not under as severe regulations as Canadians, considering the opportunities they have for taking seal on the islands. I may add that by the regulations in force respecting the islands, no female seal is allowed to be killed at any season, and the maximum number of seals permitted to be killed during any one year is 100,000. The

DECLINE OF SEAL LIFE.

has been believed so considerable that the maximum was reduced to about 30 000 three years ago. Since that time the *modus vivendi* has been enforced and the catch has been reduced to 7,500 each year, which is barely sufficient for the support of the Indians. I considered that the regulations should be limited in their duration to a period of at least 10 years, seeing how very many details of seal life important to the framing of proper regulations are yet unknown. For these reasons I was unable to concur in the regulations as a whole, while, on the other hand, both of the arbitrators for the United States declined to vote for them as being quite inadequate to the preservation of the seal race. The United States counsel had from the first contended that nothing short of

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION

of killing of seals by the people of either country could save the seals from extermination. Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Morgan conscientiously and firmly held this opinion from first to last. These regulations as originally framed were much more severe than they are now, and days of discussion in the tribunal no doubt so confirmed the United States arbitrators in the opinion, that they declined to be responsible for them. Lord Hannen supported my contentions as to the points, and he finally gave his adhesion to the regulations as now propounded, although considering that the 60-mile zone was too great, and having great hesitation about the prohibition of firearms in Behring Sea.

"I may say," said Sir John, with emphasis, "that if Lord Hannen did not give his adhesion, no regulations could have been adopted. The three neutral arbitrators were favorable to these regulations, but were in the minority of the tribunal, and Lord Hannen's assent was necessary, therefore, to constitute the majority.

"If regulations had not been adopted, no award would have been possible, even on the question of right, unless, indeed, we were able to award, by a majority that no regulations were necessary, which would have been an impossible conclusion. The reason why

NO AWARD COULD BE MADE

was that a final award was necessary, in order to be binding on either country. Another reason why the United States arbitrators were greatly dissatified over the exemptions of the Indians from the regulations, both as to the close season and as to firearms, the evidence showed that the Indians' catch amounts to 10,000 seals a year. According to my view, it would have been impossible to have enforced regulations against the Indians of the Pacific coast, as they would have regarded it as a tyrannical and unreasonable abuse that the privilege of sealing, which they had from time immemorial enjoyed should be regarded as a crime. The United States arbitrators, on the other hand, considered that the Indian catch during the close season

MIGHT BE VERY DESTRUCTIVE

and might be made use of for commercial purposes to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case, when the seals could be captured by vessels at all seasons. I may add that the Indians are at liberty to take seals for any purpose whatever, and not merely for their own use. The Indians will, of course, be still at liberty to be engaged on sealing vessels, but the exemption to which I have referred gives them the right at all seasons and by all methods to pursue the seals in their canoes and boats as heretofore."

"Mr. Bayard, during the former Administration of Mr. Cleveland, endeavored to get the other maritime countries to consent to

A SET OF REGULATIONS

which might be agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States. Only one or two other nations showed any interest or willingness in the matter. The letter of Lord Salisbury urged upon Mr. Bayard that the assent of the nations ought to be a condition precedent to the adoption of regulations. Mr. Blaine's reply practically was that before such consent could be obtained, the seals would be exterminated, and that only one vessel had appeared in the business of pelagic sealing carrying another flag than that of Britain or the United States. When the treaty was signed, Lord Salisbury intimated that he would at least submit to the arbitrators the necessity for other nations being bound. Mr. Blaine protested that that would be against good faith, and, finally, the matter was allowed to stand on a provision of the treaty, which binds the two countries to use their best endeavors to secure the adhesion of other powers. Great Britain and the United States are bound by treaty obligation to adopt the legislation which may be necessary to make the regulations effective, and then as to

COMPENSATION

for our sealers who have been unjustly treated by the United States, Canadian sealers have been compensated to the extent of upwards of $100,000 by the British Government for abstaining from hunting seals in Behring Sea under the *modus vivendi*, the compensation being given only to those vessels which did not receive information of the *modus vivendi* being adopted after having sailed. As regards the vessels seized and other personal wrongs done to the sealers, the matter stands thus; The decision in the question of right states beyond dispute that the United States Government did wrong in seizing these vessels and harrassing our people, and it is a forgone conclusion that damages must be paid by way of compensation. The claims for these damages have all been filed by the Canadian Government with the British Government, and have been carefully adjusted and examined so far as possible. The United States Government from the beginning refused jurisdiction to the arbitrators to fix

LIABILITY FOR THESE CLAIMS

beyond the mere authority to decide upon the right of the United States to seize.

"I have no doubt that a commission to decide damages will be appointed by the United States Government, and that perfect good faith will be observed by the United States in following out the decision of the tribunal.

"Canada has reaped advantage, and great advantage, from the decision, for the following reasons: By the contentions of the United States that country would have secured absolute dominion over the Behring sea for all purposes. It would have established the ownership of the United States in every seal which resorts to Behring Sea, on the ground that, being bordering on the property of the United States, the Government of that country had right of property in the seal, and the right to protect that property wherever the seal went. This meant

AN ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY

of the pursuit of the seal, both on land and sea, and it carried with it the right to seize every vessel, British or otherwise, engaged in that pursuit, as well as more extensive rights as far as Behring Sea itself is concerned.

"The gravity of this condition and of the situation which resulted from it can be estimated from the fact that nineteen of our vessels have been seized; that some of these have been confiscated with their cargoes and condemned by the Sitka courts, and that numbers of our people have suffered from imprisonment and other hardships.

"There could have been but one solution of this difficult situation if arbitration was not resorted to, and that was war; and I need not even suggest to the Canadian people the horrors which would result from such an unhappy mode of settlement. For the last seven years the Canadian Government has been persistently pressing to have this settled, in order to get radress for our people who had suffered wrong by the seizures, and in order to have these questions of right, which are of such importance, as regards the Pacific ocean finally settled. During the same period the Government of the United States has been pressing its demand for regulations. The middle course the Canadian Government steadily pressed upon Lord Salisbury, so that the question of right should be determined by some impartial tribunal. I think that the results will show the policy of the Canadian Government was a prudent one."

CLEVELAND'S CANCER.

A New York Dentist Says He Assisted at the Operation Performed on the President.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The publication of the story concerning the surgical operation on President Cleveland, which was currently rumored two months ago, has brought out a statement from Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck, a dentist. Dr. Hasbrouck consented to talk for publication, and said:

"I have read the article which purports to give an account of President Cleveland's disease and the operation performed upon him. The publication calls, I think, for an authoritative statement. The President's disease is, or was—for the operation may have been successful in removing it—a growth in the bones of his left upper jaw and the adjoining bones of the nose. The operation consisted in removing the diseased portions of the bone, and was performed about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 1, while the President was on board Mr. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida. I want to say that I don't think the disease is the same as that which caused the death of Gen. Grant. Dr. Bryant, another surgeon whom I will not name, and myself went on board the yacht at this city on Friday night, the night before the operation. It is not true, as has been published, that the President went immediately to bed on coming on board that night. He sat on deck for a time smoking a cigar, and seemed perfectly composed and at ease. The next day at about 10 o'clock the President prepared himself for the knife. He was still entirely composed and cheerful. He lay down, announced that he was ready, and I administered nitrous oxide to him. He responded to the anesthetic promptly and was soon unconscious. In order to enable the surgeons to cut away the bone, which was the seat of the disease, I extracted two bicuspid teeth from the left side of the upper jaw. The surgeons then took charge. There was no external incision in the flesh of the face, the operators working entirely within the cavity of the mouth. The seat of the diseased growth was in the lower bones of the nose and in the adjoining bone tissue on the left side of the upper jaw. Piece by piece perhaps an inch or more of it was removed. While the operation was in progress the President revived from the effects of the anesthetic, and I was obliged to administer it to him a second time. Mr. Cleveland stood the ordeal very well, and no bad effects were produced by it. He rallied very quickly. The operation, so far as I could see, was an entire success; the loss of blood was not great."

Dr. Hasbrouck was then asked! "Is the disease of the President curable?" To this he replied: "I have no doubt of it, provided it was attended to in time, and that was the object of the operation. Enough of the bone tissue was cut to make certain that the entire extraneous growth had been removed."

"Is the disease cancerous in its nature?"

"That I will not say," replied Dr. Hasbrouck. "That is for Dr. Bryant to say, and it could only be determined by microscopical examination of the diseased bone removed. What the microscopical examination has disclosed I have not definitely heard. I understand, however, that the President is progressing as well as could be expected. I have seen worse cases and, so far as I know, they are living yet. It only remains now for Dr. Bryant to state what the microscopical investigation reveals concerning the character of the malady."

H. I. and R. H. the Archduke of Austria, who is expected to arrive in Victoria on the Empress due next week, will spend some time hunting in the Rockies, proceeding thence to Chicago, and afterwards visiting Montreal.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Shipments of Coal From the Nanaimo Basin—Cowichan Agricultural Society.

Insurance Rates Increased at Vancouver—The "Blair Athole" Lost.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—Insurance companies represented here have instructed their agents doing business in Vancouver to raise the insurance rates 15 per cent., as soon as the tax of $200 per annum was imposed on the companies by the Council.

Mr. H. A. Jones is building a new brick block on Hastings street, next to Fewster's feed store.

The double tram track from Granville to Powell street will be completed by next Saturday.

Rev. W. C. Weir has withdrawn his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist church.

E. E. Whetmore, J. H. Long and H. J. Waity wheeled into the city yesterday from Whatcom. They left Whatcom early in the morning. Their trip was a pleasant one.

Rev. J. M. McLeod, of Zion church, left yesterday for Montreal, Quebec, or Pictou, N.S., on a holiday trip.

Mr. H. Abbott left yesterday on a business trip to Okanagan Falls.

The new freight boat The Staffa was launched yesterday from Messrs. Leamy & Kyle's. She will ply on the Fraser river.

The Chilian bark Elisa finished loading lumber yesterday at Moodyville. She has a $7,000 cargo.

A cable, from England, has been received stating that it is believed the Blair Athole, 181 days from Java, bound for Vancouver, was capsized in the China seas. The Underwriters have given her up.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—The Indian fishermen were paid off yesterday and several desperate fights occurred at the rancheries on the outskirts. One klootchman was badly bitten in the face. The system of paying them off at the end of the season is better, however, than the old weekly system, as it ensures one big drunk at the end of the season instead of a weekly booze.

A number of parties are taking advantage of the open season to hunt grouse.

The examination of journeymen plumbers has been completed; 15 candidates passed out of 27. There is a scarcity of first-class plumbers in Vancouver.

Mr. Wilson McKinnon has returned from a trip to the Maritime Provinces and the World's Fair.

Messrs. R. Mintany, Charles Hatch and Dr. McGuigan leave next week for the East, Mr. Hatch going to Chicago and Dr. McGuigan and Mr. Mintany visiting Germany. Mr. Mintany has not seen his home in Germany for fifteen years.

Messrs. G. W. Campbell, J. W. Morrow and J. P. Nightingale, all of Mt. Pleasant, left for the East, yesterday, on a tender mission. The two will return each with a bride.

The wife of Robert Campbell, of Vancouver, has fallen part heiress to an estate in Ireland valued at $1,000,000.

Hon. T. Kito, Japanese consul, leaves by the next Empress for a six months' visit to Japan.

Mr. Nishiewakie, a wealthy Japanese gentleman, who has resided in this city for the past two years, leaves on Monday for Boston, where he will reside for three years. Mr. Nishiewakie's mission in America is to thoroughly investigate the business methods of the people on this continent, study the markets, and learn the most advantageous business that may be carried on between America and Japan.

The time for the payment of taxes has been extended one month.

There are 23 doctors and 25 lawyers in Vancouver.

The C.P.R. paid in $58,000 in taxes yesterday.

The Council have granted 20 years exemption from taxes on the prospective terminal offices of the C.P.R.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 31.—Bishop Perrin visited Cedar District, this afternoon, to be present at St. Phillip's church Sunday school picnic. This evening he organized a branch of the Church of England Temperance society.

Foreign coal shipments for August amount to close on 70,000 tons, viz.: New Vancouver Coal Co., 32,477 tons; Wellington, 21,150; Union mines, about 15,000 tons.

Sailed: Steamers Wellington, Romulus; bark Commodore.

NANAIMO, Sept. 1.—The semi-weekly mail service between Nanaimo and Alberni came into force to-day; W. Armstrong, of Alberni, has the contract.

W. H. Lynn, C.E., is now preparing plans for new wharves for A. R. Johnston & Co., to replace the old structures now disfiguring the water front.

The prolonged absence of T. Kitchen, one of our best known real estate men, is causing his friends considerable anxiety. Mr. Kitchen went down to Victoria the week before last, and was to be away only two days.

Arrangements for the Labor day celebration, on the 9th inst., are progressing very satisfactorily. Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of Vancouver, Mr. Lafayette, of Seattle, Messrs. Foster and T. Keith, M.P.Ps., of Nanaimo, will be the principal speakers. Vancouver Trades' and Labor Council, the City band, and the Steamship Seamen's Union are also to be present.

A boy named Isaac Storey was shot in the leg this afternoon while out grouse shooting with another boy, Horace Tyler. The two boys were sitting on a log in the bush, talking, when Horace's gun suddenly went off, Storey receiving a shot in the thigh of the left leg. The thigh-bone was completely shattered, and amputation will be necessary.

Customs returns for August: Duty collected, $3,370; value of free imports, $1,227; dutiable goods, $10,484.

Arrived — Steamer Empire, from San Francisco.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Aug. 31.—Dr. Davie is visiting Somenos.

The Executive committee of the Cowichan Agricultural Society met at the society's hall, Duncan, yesterday. The prize list and general arrangements for the show, to be held on Saturday, the 23rd September, were completed. A good display of grain, fruit, roots and vegetables is expected, and a marked improvement should be shown in stock, many fine animals having been imported into the district of late. The programme will include hurdle jumping for horses, foot racing, pole leaping, etc.

W. S. Smith shot a female panther near McPherson's, on Sunday last.

S. Gibbs returned to the Mainland yesterday via Victoria, after a short visit to his home at Chemainus.

James Daley returned from Cowichan lake, yesterday.

Mrs. Hadwen, Miss Harrison, Misses Hadwen and party arrived here from England, on Wednesday, and have taken up their residence on Quamichan lake.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

A number of claim owners have settled down to taking out ore, with the intention of transporting it on sledges after snow falls, as it can be handled much cheaper then, than by the pack-horse, wagon method now in vogue.

Captain R. C. Adams, of Montreal, owner of the Bon Ton, has purchased one of the finest townsites in British Columbia, on the Boundary Creek district at Eholt.

A. G. Shepard returned from a visit to the Centennial mine, near the Number 1, at Ainsworth, Monday. He stated that the Centennial was improving all the time, they are down about fifteen feet on the ledge and have a splendid body of ore in sight, the ledge is nearly eight feet wide and can be traced the full length of the claim. The owners of this most promising prospect (Robt. Kirkwood, Alex. Smith and A. G. Shepard) are continuing developing work and will be prepared to ship ore as soon as the price of silver will justify.

On the 17th, the last of the victims of the Freddie Lee snowslide, F. H. Switzer, was found. This slide took place on the 4th of January last, and the snow will not altogether disappear this season.

The cost of shipping the last consignment of ore from the Bon Ton to Tacoma, with smelter charges, duty, etc, amounted in all to $99.50 per ton; comprised as follows: Freight charges from the mine to Kaslo, per ton, $30; sampling, per ton, $1 20; freight from Kaslo to Tacoma, per ton, $10; duty, 43 per cent. lead, per ton, $13; smelter charges, Tacoma, per ton, $21; discount on lead, per ton, $8; discount on silver, per ton, $15; total, $99.50 The probable returns will be about $290 per ton, leaving a profit of $190.50.

NELSON.

(From the Miner)

One of the most active portions of the district just now is the White Grouse Mountain country. This new mining country, which is reached by the Marysville landing at LaFrance creek, lies back from the lake some miles, and is about 15 miles by trail from the landing. The original locations, known as the Copper King, consists of six claims near the top of the mountain. The ledge is well defined and can be easily traced over the country for several miles. The mineral consists of grey copper and copper carbonates, assays on which show immense figures. The silver in some of the specimens assayed runs from 300 to 8,000 and 9,000 ounces, while the percentage of copper runs as high as 55 per cent. The vein is of unusual width, and the pay streak shows as high as eight feet of almost clean ore. The matter of putting in a trail from Marysville to the claims is, just now, receiving the attention of those in the district.

J. A. Garland, of Calgary, is reported to have purchased a fifth interest in the Snow Bird mine, giving $10,000 for the same.

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Messrs. Gilbert Couvrette and Napoleon Bessette, jr., have given out a contract for the draining of what is known as the Lawson meadow, near Blue Springs. Considerable ditching will be done, thereby bringing into condition for cultivation a large extent of what has been heretofore an inaccessible meadow.

Quite a curiosity was to be seen at the ranch of J. Williams last week, consisting of a deer—a doe with five legs. The fifth or abnormal limb grew from the spine near the hip and hung down the left side; it was about eighteen inches long and perfectly formed to the shape of a hind leg Unfortunately Mr. Williams skinned the animal severing the superfluous limb from the body, and in the practical operation of "making meat" paid no attention to the wonderful freak of nature.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Wolcott Waxes Sarcastic on Silver—The Lower House Wrestles With the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The speech of Mr. Wolcott (Republican), Colorado, in the Senate, against the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, was delivered to-day, in the presence of almost all the Senators and of a large audience in the galleries, and the most telling parts of it, and those that amused and interested its hearers most, were some humorous and sarcastic touches, in which he depicted the conversion of Democratic statesmen from their belief in silver and their devotion to bi-metallism, to the gold mono-metallism faith of the President. The next speech was by the opposite side of the question and was made by Mr. Caffery, the successor of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana. It was his first appearance in the Senate as a speechmaker, but the speech was remarkable as a pronounced declaration in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, although he admitted that the position so taken by him might not meet the approval of his state and might put a bar to his further political career. The resolution offered last week by Mr. Peffer (Populist, Kansas) in reference to National banks refusing to pay the cheques of their depositors in currency, was taken up, and against his opposition and that of a score of other senators, was referred to the Finance committee by a vote of 35 to 21.

"Threshing over old straw," was the amusement which the House of Representatives indulged in to-day. The rules of the 53rd Congress were relegated to the background and the rules of the 51st Congress came in for the chief part of the discussion. No new charges were made, and no new answers were interjected, but Mr. Reed was kept upon his feet almost continuously, justifying the propriety of his course when he occupied the chair. The Banking and Measures committees were granted leave to report at any time, and these were the only noteworthy changes made in the new code. But there is an amendment still pending that, if adopted, may be found to be far-reaching in its effects. It was offered by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, and provides for a practical cloture whenever a member in charge of a measure on the floor sees fit to ask for it. No action was taken on this amendment before adjournment.

TO OPEN SUNDAYS.

Judge Goggin Succeeds in Throwing Over the Hearing of Judge Stein's Order Till the End of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—This was the birthday of the Queen of Holland, and the day was celebrated by Hollanders from all over the Northwest. It is estimated that 10,000 visited the Fair grounds. Special exercises were held in the Festival hall.

A Mohammedan festival was held in the Turkish village, under the auspices of the Royal Ottoman commission, celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of the commencement of the reign of the present Sultan of Turkey.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Superior court, this morning. In the absence of Judge Stein, who issued the order forbidding the closing of the World's Fair gates on Sunday, the management applied to Judge Geggin to dissolve the order He called Judges Dunne and Brentano to sit with him. They agreed that the order should be dissolved, but Goggin held that it should be continued in force. At the opening of court, this morning, he directed the clerk to enter an order continuing the case sixty days, or until after the close of the Fair. Judge Dunne insisted on the right to read the opinion of the majority, and did so. Then, after a wordy wrangle, a private conference of the three judges was held, at the close of which Goggin announced that he no longer desired the other judges to sit with him. They retired and Goggin overruled the motion to dissolve, and refused to set a date for hearing a motion to vacate the order. Goggin afterward gave as a reason for his extraordinary action that to set aside Judge Stein's order would cause the people to lose confidence in the judiciary.

CHANGEFUL RIO GRANDE.

The Fickle River Makes a Boundary Trouble Between the United States and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There is an international complication on the Mexican border, growing out of a dispute as to the boundary. The war department has received a report from General Wheaton, commanding the department of Texas, that he has information that a party of armed Mexicans seized a flock of sheep grazing on land cut off from the American side by a change in the bend of the Rio Grande river, claimed both by Mexicans and Americans. General Wheaton ordered all parties held by troops from Fort Ringgold and not to allow anybody to cross the river pending action by the war department. Owing to the international aspect of the affair no action will be taken by that department till after consultation with the state department.

CHOLERA GERMS.

Smyrna Figs Said to Be a Medium for Carrying Them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—New York dealers in figs have forwarded a petition to Washington protesting against the communication of United States Consul Emmett at Smyrna to Surgeon General Wyman at Washington City, declaring that it is absurd to prohibit the importation of figs from Smyrna because of the cholera, as the figs cannot bring cholera. The consumption of Smyrna figs is very great throughout the United States and the demand will exceed the product this year.

FREE TRADE AND SILVER.

The Platform of a New Party to Organize in Colorado.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—A call for a meeting to organize a free silver and free trade party was issued to-day. It was signed by many of the leading Republicans and Democrats of the city, and the convention will be held at Coliseum Hall on Thursday afternoon. Several informal conferences were held today, and the talk was generally in favor of a new party, whose plans, beside free trade and free silver, shall be Western rights and anti-monopoly and retaliation. Leading Republican politicians of this city were seen to-day, and none of them were opposed to the new party idea. Until the question of the establishment of this party is settled no action will be taken towards calling the Republican county convention. There is no doubt the organization will be brought into existence.

The Wreck Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The manager of the Savannah line received dispatches today confirming the press telegrams announcing the wreck of the steamship City of Savannah. The officials believe the vessel will prove a total wreck. The members of the crew were all saved.

Yellow Jack in Florida.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 31.—A man by the name of Newmann, clerk on the pier, is down with yellow fever. He was taken ill Monday, and last night Dr. Porter, State health officer, announced the case as genuine yellow fever. The doctor established a quarantine around Port Tampa piers and Port Tampa city. The invalid is on a pier now. The greatest excitement prevails, and citizens are leaving in all sorts of conveyances.

During August 191 vessels entered at the Victoria Custom house—86 deep sea and 105 coasters. The clearances in the same period were 184—76 deep sea and 108 coastwise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

France Must Respect Siam's Independence Or Break Faith With Great Britain.

Debate On Home Rule Bill Resumed—An Adjournment After Supply.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Richard Temple, Conservative member for Kingston, division of Surrey, asked the Government whether or not France was keeping her pledge to respect the independence of Siam.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied that France had not withdrawn her assurances as to Siam's independence and that Lord Dufferin had gone back to Paris this week to resume negotiations on the lines accepted some time ago by France. "Then the Government adheres to the policy of maintaining the independence of Siam?" asked George Curzon, Conservative member for the Southport division of Lancashire.

"The Government has held to a neutral zone between British and French territory in Asia as an international necessity," said Sir Edward, "and we have no reason to doubt the sincerity of France's assurances that Siam's independence will be maintained."

In reply to the question, whether the Government had information that France had intended to annex the New Hebrides, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, between Santa Cruz and Loyalty Islands, Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said France could not annex the New Hebrides without violating her convention with Great Britain concerning them, and that the Foreign Office had heard nothing to justify the report of any such intention on the part of the French Government.

Mr. Gladstone announced that after the voting of the estimates the House would be adjourned until November 2.

The debate on the third reading of the Home Rule bill was then resumed, the feature of the evening being a speech by John Dillon, refuting the statement of Redmond that the bill could not be regarded as a final settlement of the Irish question. He said he was not afraid to maintain that the bill was the great charter of liberties for the Irish people. Upon certain details, of course, the Irish party differed from the Government, but they took the bill as a whole. The distrust which now existed between the peoples of England and Ireland would soon be succeeded by trust and confidence. Whatever the House of Lords might do, its passage through the House of Commons would mark an epoch in history, and the democracy of the two countries would advance with confidence in each other for the first time. The bill was bound to become law in time.

Lord Salisbury appeared in the House of Lords to-day for the first time since his recent illness. He has fully recovered, as was shown by his unusual energy in debate. He spoke at length against the betterment clauses which the House of Commons had inserted in the London improvements bill. The amendments containing the clauses were then rejected by a vote of 50 to 27. This action will strain still further the relations between the Lords and the Commons, already rendered intense by the prospective disagreement of the Lords on the Home Rule bill.

GOLD STANDARD.

Sir David Barbour Says It Can Be Effectively Established in India.

SIMLA, Aug. 31. — Sir David Barbour, finance secretary, replying to a question at a meeting of the Indian Council, said the correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in London about the sales of consols bills below 16 pence was still in progress and could not at this time be published. He explained the Indian mints were closed, but this was a slack season, and there had been heavy imports of silver before the close of the mints, with large transfers of rupee paper from London to Calcutta, which retarded the effectiveness of the remedial measure adopted by the Indian Government. He regretted the fluctuation in values and the consequent evils, but believed nothing had occurred to justify the assertion that the gold standard cannot be effectively established.

THE CHOLERA.

It Is Brought Into England by Emigrants From the Continent.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—Nine fresh cases of cholera and five deaths were reported at Leordam yesterday. The Dutch-American Steamship Company has notified agents that all emigrants, before embarking, must remain five days under observation of an American physician, in the company's hospital.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The epidemic in Grimsby has officially been declared to be Asiatic cholera. It is believed it was brought by immigrants from Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Wheat Shipments From Seattle.

SEATTLE, Aug. 31. — The shipping of wheat from this port will begin in good earnest this season, and it is probable that about fifty cargoes will be loaded here. The territory tributary to the Great Northern road has produced far more than was estimated and estimates now run as high as 4,000,000 bushels, which alone will make fifty average cargoes. The wheat coming over the Northern Pacific will be shipped chiefly from Tacoma, but the elevators of that city cannot handle all of it, and a large proportion of it will be sent here by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.