The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JUNE 25 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 61

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Tropical Weather in the World's Metropolis—Dilatoriness Regarding the Pacific Cable.

Honorable Artillery Company Interest in American Politics—Concerning Royalty.

LONDON, June 20.—The Ascot races and oppressive weather have emptied the metropolis of the majority of the fashionable population. During the week the mercury bubbled up to the vicinity of 80 degrees for the greater part of the time—a very exceptional showing for this city, and many sunstrokes and prostrations from heat were reported.

The Princess of Wales to-day has her annual picnic on Virginia water, all her family and a few intimate friends being present.

Queen Victoria is expected to arrive at Windsor on Tuesday. The old castle is being made as bright as possible in anticipation of her return from Scotland.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Fleming, C. M. G., have gone to Ireland on a holiday. They are disappointed at the dilatory manner in which the Pacific cable conference is being managed. They arrived here to find the British official delegates on a holiday at Buda Pesth, and another month must elapse before the conference begins.

Several of the daily papers announce that the Duke of York will shortly visit Canada and Australia.

Great preparations are being made at the armory house, Finsbury, in this city, where the headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of London are situated, for the reception and entertainment of their comrades from Boston, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts. The Honorable Artillery Co., as it is familiarly called, holds a unique position among the forces of Her Majesty. It was incorporated by King Henry VIII, August 25, 1531, and is the oldest military body in the kingdom with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard, who have been established since 1485. In 1638, the very year in which the Massachusetts Company was founded, under charter granted by John Winthrop, governor of the Colony, and under command of Captain Robert Keayn, who had been connected with the Honorable Artillery Company of London that year, the corporation of the city of London presented the company on the artillery grounds, near Moorfield, for military exercises. Although it had never been engaged in active service the Honorable Artillery company afforded particular protection to the Bank of England during the Lord George Gordon riot in 1870, and was also under arms during Chartists riots 50 years ago.

Princes of the royal house frequently have enrolled themselves in the company generally as Captain General and another distinguished member was Robert Milton, the poet, who is buried in the old Bunhill fields burying ground adjoining the artillery headquarters. The Prince of Wales, who is captain-general and colonel of the London company is taking very great interest in the visit of the Massachusetts Artillery Co., and has obtained from the government permission for the American visitors to enter this country as an armed body.

"Bob Fitzsimmons" is in England. He has been quite the rage in London for the last fortnight. With his family he is stopping at the Adelphi hotel. His appearance on the Strand or in Piccadilly makes a sensation of a mild sort. To a representative of the Associated Press Fitzsimmons said: "I am over here to look for a match. This means that I will meet any man in the world, barring Corbett and color. I have constantly stated to my London friends that I will not meet Corbett under any consideration until he has first met men whom I have named, and suggested.

Public men betray much interest in American politics. Sir Charles Dilke, for instance, is especially interested in a passage in the platform adopted on Thursday referring to the Monroe doctrine. He said: "It is the usual interpretation of the Monroe doctrine of the present day and does not surprise as so embodied in the Republic platform, because it represents the general tone of the feeling of the people. As to the reference to the withdrawal of European powers from the Western Hemisphere, it is a delicate question about which I do not care to give any opinion." In respect to the tariff plank Sir Charles Dilke remarked: "Protectionists have been in power on several occasions in recent years. It therefore may be assumed that the tariff from time to time has been as protectional as the most protectionist politician desires. It never prevented this country from doing trade with a large number of American manufacturers who require stylish goods. The notion that a protective tariff excludes our trade is very inaccurate. The most protective tariff we have ever seen did not reduce the volume of trade so seriously as was anticipated.'

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, member for Sheffield city, which was much affected by the former high tariff, and is a leader of the English protection party, said: "I was delighted when I jumped out of bed this morning and read the Republican platform. I hope the party will impose a tariff fifty times heavier than the so-called McKinley tariff. It will open the eyes of the English people. They should be opened by the fact that we buy in the United States each year $80,000,000 of goods only to sell them $38,000,000 worth. The reference to the Monroe doctrine also delighted me. It will help Imperial federation, which will include commercial union with the scattered portions of the Empire, thereby building the latter up and making it impregnable."

Advices received from Berbera, dated May 5, say that Prof. D. C. Elliott, of the Field Columbia museum of Chicago, who had been three weeks previously on Gobardi Palin and at the foot of Golas mountains, securing rare specimens of sub-tropical animals for the museum, had returned from Berbera where he had been forming a large caravan with which to penetrate the interior. Prof. Elliott has already obtained fine specimens of wild asses, gazelles, hyenas and baboons, and was going first to Toyo Plain, then via Hurgesa and Melmil to Webb River. All the members of the American expedition were well when advices left Berbera.

GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED.

LONDON, June 20.—The closing day of the first official year of the Conservatives (Lord Rosebery was defeated on June 21) finds the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues with an overladen programme which is creating serious internal dissension among their followers. There was another meeting of the cabinet to-day, lasting two hours, to consider the course to pursue with the government business especially with the education bill which, although now discussed for several weeks has not progressed beyond its first line. The first clause is of an extremely contentious character, as may be judged from the fact that during a single day of the present week, no fewer than 88 amendments were placed on paper, and of this number 69 originated with Sir Andrew K. Rollitt, Conservative. It is an open secret that certain of the cabinet ministers insist that the bill must be lightened of some of its controversial features or an autumn session of parliament must be called and devoted to its consideration. It is thought that the former course was foreshadowed in the speech of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on Friday. The cabinet today probably considered the demand of the government of the South African republic for the prosecution of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and Messrs. Beith and Harris, his associates in the British South African Company.

The Globe, Conservative, this afternoon says: "The importance of President Kruger and his Berlin-inspired secretary of state, will not be great, although it may delay the British policy of consolidating the British and Dutch races in South Africa."

PROOFS COMPLETE.

CAPETOWN, June 19.—The secretary of state for the Transvaal has telegraphed to the British high commissioner here saying that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are now completed and are at the disposal of Great Britain, justify and compel the bringing to trial of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, Dr. Harrison and all of the British South Africa Company connected with the raid in the Transvaal. The Secretary adds that the Transvaal republic is obliged to press this step on Great Britain, and also to urge that all control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to Great Britain.

Several vessels locked through the Canadian Soo canal simultaneously one day last week, the total length of the vessels being 1,051 feet, with a tonnage of 4,918.

A Confidence Game....

That's all it is—a "Public Confidence" game. Win "Public Confidence" and trade treads on its heels. We gained the confidence of buyers many years ago, and we have it still and guard it closely. We advertise because we would largely increase our already extensive business. All do not know our business characteristics, nor the pecuniary advantage to be derived from trading with us. We state everything in truth, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the assurance of our desire to give the greatest satisfaction in Styles, Qualities and Prices.

Wrinkled Loveliness!
Crinkled Prettiness!
Puckered Beauty!
Knotted Elegance!

Of course, every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that it leads up to Crepons. Could any fabric ever prescribed by fashion be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new. A large stock of fancy colored and plain to select from, 20c. to 40c. per yard.

Wash Fabrics.
Percales.
Teazle Down.
Crepe Llamas.

Of course, in white goods we have the very best for the money, Nainsooks and Lawns from 12½ cts., India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Divinity and Swiss, from 10 cts per yard, Fibre Fabric, for interlining, good as the best, 15 cts. per yard. Haircloth and imitation Haircloth, at 15c. 25c, and 35c., Crinoline 10c., Wigan 10c., Imperial Silesia, worth 25c., now 20c., Silkoline 15c. and 20c., Sateens 12½c. and 15c.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO'Y.

June 10th, 1896.

N. Y. "TRIBUNE" CABLE

Impatience Over Lord Salisbury's Venezuelan Policy—Balfour Unequal to the Situation.

The Queen's Sixtieth Anniversary—Chinese and Japanese Diplomats in Germany.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune cables his paper as follows: The reported skirmish between the Venezuela guards and the Guiana surveyors has increased the feeling of English impatience over the deliberation of Lord Salisbury's diplomatic methods. His reply to the delegation on the subject of arbitration is accepted as evidence of a sincere desire on his part to bring about a comprehensive treaty with the United States, but the prospect of the speedy accomplishment of that result becomes discouraging in the eyes of the general public, which does not enjoy the advantage of being able to see behind scenes more remote, when he magnifies difficulties and pleads for delay. It is argued that a settlement of the Venezuela question has been made with the Cleveland administration which raised and emphasized it, and not with the incoming McKinley administration, which cannot be expected to take any lower ground on the Monroe doctrine than was occupied in the December message. It is considered that the new Republican government cannot repudiate Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, and that something will have to be done with the report of the commission. No policy which Lord Salisbury could adopt would be more popular in England than an honorable settlement of the Venezuela question and the creation of a permanent arbitration tribunal.

Some great stroke of this kind is almost necessary in order to restore the diminished prestige of the Unionist government, to whose failures abroad are added blunders at home. Mr. Balfour, with an immense majority behind him, and with the Irish vote secured in advance for the education bill, has not shown how to lead the house and prevent the collapse of the legislative programme. The members following him, accustomed to habits of discipline, heard his proposal for an adjournment from August to January without objecting to it; but they are now in full revolt against it, since they perceive the impracticability of enacting the education bill in that way. The cabinet meets today to pull itself together and suggest a new method of dealing with the crisis. Probably the education bill will be reduced to a simple measure for giving financial aid to voluntary schools, and passed in that form, with one or two other measures. Then the Unionists will open the next sessian by proposing a comprehensive reform procedure for the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery and the Liberals contend that nothing useful can be accomplished until the House of Lords is reorganized or reformed out of existence. Mr. Balfour and the Unionists, realizing that the majority of over 150 is helpless for the transaction of business, hold that nothing can be done until the procedure of the Commons is revolutionized.

Sir William Harcourt has been in fine fighting form during the week, leading the opposition with aggressiveness and wariness. His greatest triumph was scored when as leader of a minority weak in number, he offered terms of peace to the helpless majority, the acceptance of which was urged by so old-fashioned an organ of Toryism as the Standard. Mr. Morley has also been highly effective out of parliament, subjecting the government to the most destructive criticism, and denouncing Mr. Chamberlain for his desertion of free trade.

Mr. Chamberlain himself came to the rescue of the government yesterday in an adroit speech, in which he sought to minimize the difficulties of the situation. Sir John Gorst is really responsible for the present difficulty, since he produced the measure for unsettling every question settled by Mr. Forster twenty-six years ago and revolutionizing the administration of the entire school system, but Mr. Balfour suffers more than anybody else from the legislative block. The tactics are his, and these could hardly have been worse.

The jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Lord Kelvin's appointment to the chair of natural philosophy in Glasgow University, was a splendid tribute to the greatest man of science in England. Nothing was lacking to demonstrate the respect and affection with which he is regarded at home and abroad. All the honors and compliments showered upon him were received by the benignant philosopher with characteristic humility. It was an object lesson in modesty from one of the wisest men of modern times.

The Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the deputation from the International Arbitration League is regarded as the most encouraging utterance on the subject ever made in England.

The Daily Chronicle says: "If the Marquis of Salisbury succeeds in concluding an arbitration treaty with the United States he will place his name in history on a pinnacle so high that no achievement possible to his career and position could ever have enabled him to attain."

The sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne was observed yesterday with the usual hoisting of flags and ringing of church bells. The Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkins, unveiled a statue to the Queen at the Royal Exchange.

The official investigation of the loss of the Drummond Castle will not be an arduous affair, since only three survivors remain to tell the little they know about the deplorable calamity. The charts indicate clearly that the vessel was out of her course and running directly toward the rocks.

Germany has been feting Li Hung Chang in an unusual manner. His reception by the Emperor William on Sunday was more impressive and pompous than anything of the kind in years past. His Majesty personally paid the greatest attention to the Chinese statesman, giving special orders that he be shown everything in Germany which he desires to see on his round of visits to the industrial, naval and military institutions, including the model fortifications of Thorn and Kiel harbors. The Krupp works occupied the attention of Li Hung Chang to-day, after which he went to the Vulcan yards at Stettin, where he will be banquetted. The distinguished traveller will visit Prince Bismarck soon. The latter, however, being unequal to long interviews has countermanded all receptions of delegations during the summer. Next week Li Hung Chang and the German government will enter into negotiations in regard to the increase of import duties and other matters.

Marshal von Bieberstein will attempt to obtain Li Hung Chang's consent for the establishment of large German mercantile settlements in Chinese ports, especially Canton and Swatow with exclusive German jurisdiction. The simultaneous presence in Germany of Marshal Yamagata and Li Hung Chang is embarrassing the Foreign Office. The Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe have shown the Japanese soldier some attention, but the Marshal is evidently disgruntled at the yellow wave which is flooding Silesia where numbers of Chinamen employed at farm work are replacing the Russian and Polish hands. A Berlin firm is supplying Chinese coolies to Silesian land owners at 25 cents per day.

McKINLEY'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, June 19.—The St. James Gazette, this afternoon, discussing the effect of the possible presidency of Governor McKinley and the relations between Great Britain and the United States, says: "It cannot be said that the Democrats under Messrs. Cleveland and Olney have shown too friendly a spirit, but we fear we must not hope for better things from the Republicans. Jingoism is not the policy of either party, and we shall be lucky if we escape further causes of difference during McKinley's regime. We shall be lucky, too, if we succeed as speedily as possible in arranging for the permanent arbitration of which the Marquis of Salisbury spoke yesterday." In conclusion the St. James Gazette congratulates Great Britain on the fact "that if McKinley is elected the United States will continue its obligations in honest money."

The Globe remarks: "The outside world would prefer the installation of a government pledged to both a gold standard and a moderate tariff," and suggests that President Cleveland might consolidate under gold the Democrats of the non-manufacturing states, proposing to continue the existing tariff with slight modifications."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The protection policy to which the party is committed will doubtless be as injurious to our trade as before, but, for the moment there will be a sense of relief that the Republicans are not tampering with the currency."

The Economist remarks: "While the bombastic phrase in regard to Foreign relations may mean little and be intended only to tickle the ears of the electors, they remind European investors of the possibility of American securities being deprived of what has hitherto been regarded as one of their chief advantages."

The Speaker attaches little importance to Mr. McKinley's personality, and says: "He seems to be the typical average man called to a position which gives more scope to individual ability than that of any monarch except the three Emperors. There is no need to expect him to set the Atlantic on fire, though, perhaps, the Jingo party may. At the least, his managers have saved America from disaster and have restored confidence in Europe. Whether they have disintegrated the union is another question. But the currency heresies of America are chronic, and their definite defeat upon the present occasion may cause them to take on a new form."

The Saturday Review thinks the result is "amply reassuring" adding: "The Democrats are not in a position to nominate a dangerous competitor to McKinley. With a silver nominee they have no chance and there is a remote possibility that they may follow St. Louis in the appeal for hard money. The sentiment in the East is interesting only because it will involve a big secession from both existing organizations and the formation of a third State Socialism, the fortune of which will be instructive and perhaps edifying to follow."

CABINET RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 22.—Rumor has it that at the cabinet meeting to-day, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, tendered his resignation. It is announced that a hastily summoned cabinet council meeting met at the Foreign Office this afternoon and sat for an hour. When the House of Commons resumed its sittings in committee of the whole on the Educational Bill today, Mr. Balfour moved that the chairman leave the chair, which motion is equivalent to dropping the bill during the present session.

TORONTO, June 21.—Coroner Johnson has started an investigation into the fire at McKendry's dry-goods store. McKendry himself is the only witness so far examined. He stated that the firm owed in February last, at stocktaking, $175,000. After the fire he borrowed $25,000 from John Macdonald & Co., giving his insurance policies as security, and of this sum he paid $3,000 to Nicholas Gasland in payment of a thirty day note, and $12,000 to his mother-in-law, to repay money borrowed from her.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Conservative Candidates Continue to Find Favor in Burrard and Westminster.

Splendid Gun Practice by Mr. Featherstone—Christian Endeavorers—The Bridge Scheme.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 22.—The council passed a resolution to-night to grant an additional $2,500, making $5,000, to the world's regatta celebration committee provided they collect an additional $5,000 from the citizens. The committee state that Harding will row Gaudaur on the inlet here if he beats Stanbury, while if Stanbury wins he will row Gaudaur here if his backers allow him.

R. D. Featherstone broke the Pacific coast record at the practice shoot of the gun club yesterday, hitting 49 birds out of a possible 50.

The score of the Westminster rifle teams was: No. 1, 864; No. 2, 683.

A man was robbed of $90 by a flimflam game close to the ticket box at the circus last night by a man representing himself as selling tickets for the circus. When the police came he was gone.

WESTMINSTER.

The Christian Endeavor association was in session all day yesterday. The addresses were of unusual interest. Delegates to the number of two hundred had their photographs taken yesterday. The picture will be an appropriate souvenir of the gathering.

The Bridge Committee held an organization meeting yesterday. Mayor Shiles was appointed chairman, and Clerk Glover secretary.

John E. Lord died yesterday morning, aged 62 years. Mr. Lord served several years ago in the city council, and always took a great interest in civic and public affairs. He was also one of the Cariboo pioneers, being engaged also in the mining and packing business.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 22.—Under the heading "a damnable lie," a letter appears in the Free Press. A "Fifty-Fiver" writes: "Happening to pass along Commercial street last evening when Mr. McInnes was speaking, I was simply astounded to hear him state that Mr. Haslam was responsible for the formation of the "clam bank" at the mouth of the millstream. I am not a voter, nor do I take the slightest interest in the coming Dominion election, but if the Liberal party requires bolstering up by such infamous falsehoods as that told by Mr. McInnes last evening, it should be swept off the face of the earth. I have been in the habit of passing in the vicinity of the millstream for the past forty years (and I don't think Mr. Haslam is older than that), and during all that time I have seen Indian men, women and children gathering the "clams" from that bank, which a liberal (not in political sense), and benign Providence had placed there for the sustenance of His creatures.

According to Mr. Thomas Kitchin, the Golden Eagle mine of Alberni has been sold to parties in London, Eng., for some $250,000, and active development work will be proceeded with in a few weeks' time under the direction of an expert.

Another Belgian wedding took place at noon on Saturday at St. Paul's church, Rev. Canon Good officiating. The contracting parties were Henri Deisire, of Wellington, and Philomena Muyliart, of Nanaimo. A brother of the bride acted as best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss M. Lecoq.

James Farr, who was placed in custody some weeks ago on suspicion of insanity, was taken over to the asylum at New Westminster on Thursday. He imagines that someone is going to poison him. He had $1,830.30 with him, which McLeod handed to the superintendent of the asylum.

MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 21.—The scheme of the Duc d' Orleans to test the popular feeling in France towards the restoration of the monarchy has received a large accession of adherents since the first announcement. The French papers which assert that the Duc's advisers meditate a coup d' etat based on bureaucratic and army corruption are in the wrong. Chief among the Duc's supporters are Mesdames de Hausonville, de Broglie and Buffet. What is proposed as a first step is that a Royalist deputy shall resign his seat, for which the Duc d' Orleans shall be brought forward as a candidate. The government can and will declare the election of a man under the bann of the law to be void. But the royalists will continue the same tactics, fighting constituency after constituency with the Duc's name, and thus, in some sort, obtain a form of plebiscite. The cost of an election campaign where much will depend on the money distributed will be enormous. A report, which is accepted as accurate in high English circles, says that over £2,000,000 sterling has been subscribed.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Tenders for the Fast Atlantic Service—Accommodations of the Soo Canal.

Hay Scarce in England and France—Good Prospects for the Canadian Product.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—Tenders for the fast Atlantic steamship service were received at the high commioner's office in London up to June 10, and to-day a package containing them reached the department of trade and commerce. The tenders will not be opened until Hon. Mr. Ives returns to Ottawa.

Advices received at the department of trade and commerce to-day show that the hay crop both in England and France is very light this year, and Canadian hay is likely to realize good prices.

The evidence in the case of Goodwin vs. the Queen was concluded on Saturday in the Exchequer Court, and at the conclusion of the argument Mr. Justice Burbidge gave judgment in favor of the suppliant for $58,260 and costs with leave to the suppliant to move before October 1 to increase that amount to the amount represented by Engineer Munro's certificate, viz., $73,260; also with leave to the Crown before the day mentioned to move to set aside the judgment.

HOW CANADA HAS PROSPERED.

(From the Toronto World.)

There are 35 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada. They are all obliged to furnish the Government with yearly returns showing the amount of business transacted by each during the year, the losses by fire and other particulars. The figures given in these returns are thoroughly reliable. They probably afford us as trustworthy an indication of how the country is progressing as any other statistics that are compiled. The premiums received by the thirty-five companies during 1895 amounted to $6,986,925. With the exception of a single year, there has been a steady increase in the insurance premiums from 1879 to the present time. In that year the premiums amounted to $3,227,488, or somewhat less than one-half what they aggregated last year. The increase has been a gradual and satisfactory one during the entire period that the Conservative government has been in power. The statistics of fire insurance during the period of the Mackenzie Administration, viz., from 1874 to 1869, show no annual increases. As a matter of fact the premiums received during the last year of that administration were less than they were during the first year. The figures are $3,522,303 for 1874 and $3,227,488 for 1875, an actual decrease of $294,815.

If the fire insurance business done in Canada proves that the country had advanced very satisfactorily in the accumulation of property, the returns of the life insurance business are even more convincing. In 1879 the amount of life insurance in force in Canada was $33,246,543. In 1895 that figure had increased to $188,461,077, being about nine times as large as during the first year that the National Policy was in force.

We would like to know what stronger evidence of the country's wonderful progress under the National Policy could be adduced than the insurance statistics above given. The figures are absolutely reliable, and the only inference that can be drawn from them is beyond controversy. These figures, selected as they are from the Statistical Year Book for 1895, just published, correspond very well with the gloomy pictures that have been drawn by various individuals of the five years of Liberal Government. Mr. William Weir, president of the Ville Maria bank, and one of the best known financial men of Canada, thus alludes to the state of affairs in Canada during the Mackenzie administration:

"One Liberal parliament left the people with scarcely any possession beyond their votes, but with these invested in Conservative candidates the country has recouped its losses and has remembered its bitter lesson these eighteen years. With the adoption of a Conservative policy the wheels of trade began at once to revolve. The stock exchanges showed a marked improvement within a year; shutters were taken down and stock swept out; the laborer who had been glad to get sixty cents a day for odd jobs turned up his nose at a dollar a day steady employment; far-sighted schemes for the advancement of the country from one ocean to the other were projected and have been steadily forwarded ever since. Public deposits which in 1878 were only $89,000,000 had increased to $270,000,000 by 1894."

Sentenced to Death.

LINDSAY, Ont., June 21.—John Kearney was this morning found guilty of the murder of Farmer James Agnew in March last and sentenced to be hanged on the first of October. The murder was most brutal and wanton and evidently for robbery. The only defence put forward was that of insanity.