

LOOK OUT.

The news from Honolulu causes some of the citizens of Victoria to realize that there is danger of the cholera being brought to their city. This is a salutary kind of dread and we trust that it will produce beneficial results. Victorians cannot begin too soon to take precautions against the cholera. They should commence cleaning up at once and the City Council, which is also the Board of Health, should see to it that those who do not remove all accumulations of decomposing matter from their premises at once should be compelled to do so. If all parts of the town are made clean and sweet there remains little more to be done except rigidly to guard against the entrance of the disease. This is the work of the quarantine department. The quarantine regulations are, we believe, sufficiently stringent if they are all enforced. San Francisco has, we see, taken the precautions necessary to prevent the cholera being brought to that port by ships, and it is time that the health authorities of Victoria took the same measures. There is little use in closing one of the gates of the continent against the disease if others are left open or allowed to remain ajar.

When danger from cholera is imminent, when there is reason to suppose that it has effected an entrance, people cannot be too careful about what they eat and drink. Water should be boiled before it is used. Filtering, we are informed by a medical man of high standing, is of no use as a preventive. The filter does not strain out the cholera bacillus; but boiling kills it. Milk, also, should be boiled before it is used. Generally, nothing but cooked food should be eaten. Fruit and raw vegetables should be avoided. Better do without salads and fruit desert than run the risk of catching the cholera. Forewarned should be, in this matter of the cholera, be forearmed. The citizens will never be sorry for having taken reasonable precautions against the entrance and spread of the disease; but they may bitterly regret—as others have done before this—not having done in time what is known to be effective in keeping the cholera out of the country and preventing its spread, if by any chance it is allowed an entrance.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

It is surprising to see the mistakes that sensible people make and to observe the errors and delusions that they cherish. The very able editor of the Portland Oregonian has got it into his head that the British and the Americans hate each other—that there is between them what he calls "a fundamental antipathy." He says: "It is impossible to blink the fact that as a people we do not like our British cousins and they do not like us. Constant and praiseworthy effort is made on both sides to ignore this mutual sentiment of cordial dislike. We are both tolerably civil and recognize the obligations of international courtesy. . . . But there is an underlying antagonism, an inbred national antipathy, which breaks out now and then through all these well-meant endeavors of interest and politeness, and testifies to the fundamental and enduring sentiments that divide the two peoples."

When we consider the origin of these two peoples who are so antagonistic and whose fundamental antipathy and inbred dislike are continually breaking through all restraints, we want to know very badly indeed how these antipathies and hatreds became "fundamental" and "inbred." The great bulk of the American people is composed of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen, who at different times emigrated to the United States, and their descendants. Is there anything in the atmosphere of this continent of North America that is calculated so to change the nature of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen and their children, that those who make the United States their home will naturally and spontaneously acquire a dislike or an antipathy to their kinsmen on the other side of the ocean? There is, we find, no such element in the atmosphere which the people of Canada breathe. The complaint on this side of the line is that the old countrymen and their children retain their distinctive peculiarities too long; that they are Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen rather than Canadians for a long time after Canada has become their country. How is it that love which continues undiminished so long on the north side of the boundary line is soon transmuted into hate on the south side?

Then in their intercourse with each other the antipathy and mutual dislike which our contemporary declares is cherished both by the Englishman and the American, if it exists, most skilfully concealed. The American speaks the same language as the British subject, he has read the same books, he professes the same religion, and he has pretty much the same ideas about popular liberty and the rights of man. The truth is, when the first strangeness is worn off, and they get pretty well acquainted with each other, it requires a little effort to realize that they belong to different nations. The British subject born and reared in Great Britain, and the American citizen of British descent, if they are at all discerning, soon find out that the differences between them are few and superficial, and that the agreements and resemblances are many and far below the surface. They, in fact, cannot help seeing and acknowledging that in spite of all that has come and gone there are a hundred indications to show that they are blood relations. The very names they bear testify in the most significant manner to their kinship.

We are amazed to see that our Portland contemporary asserts that the British antipathy and the United States citizen "represent opposite political extremes." The truth is that they represent different and exceedingly interesting developments of the same political principle. Both the Englishman and the American believe that the people are the source of power, that a country should be governed according to the well understood wishes of the people. The Americans have inherited this principle; it has been handed down to them from their British ancestry. In Great Britain this principle has developed under a monarchical form of government; in the United States it has been fostered and maintained under republican institutions. The development has, we believe, been more symmetrical and more complete in monarchical Great Britain than it has been in republican United States. It was only the other day that the British people overthrown one government and put another in its place in the space of a few weeks. The change was thorough and complete. It would have taken the people of the United States two years to produce the same result, and that, too, under circumstances more than ordinarily favorable to the majority.

There are, of course, differences between the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain. The differences are often caused and aggravated by men who, for their own purposes, endeavor to create enmity between the two peoples. But happily their efforts, strenuous and persistent as they have been, have not been successful. There has been peace between the United States and Great Britain for eighty years, and the indications at this moment are that it would to-day be more difficult to make the two countries enemies than it would have been at any period that could be named since 1815. The reason of this is that the old causes of disagreement have been in a great measure forgotten and the feeling between the two kindred nations expressed in the saying "Blood is thicker than water" has been growing and strengthening in the interval.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The feeling engendered by the boat builders' contest between the Defender and the Valkyrie is not likely to be productive of unpleasant effects that will be lasting. The race is regarded in the proper light on both sides of the Atlantic. We have seen what the English press, greatly to its credit, has said about it, and we find that the best and the most influential of the American papers do not attach much importance to it from a national point of view. This is how the New York Times comments on the victory: "The cup is ours. We have won it in one straight race, a fluke, and a walkover. That's three out of five. Fortunately the other two will never be sailed. Otherwise the complexities of protests and correspondence might involve us in actual litigation, the result of which, however, would eventually be favorable to us, for are not technicalities the life of litigation, the very soul of trade?"

The ethics of yachting may not be distinctly understood, even by the man of average intelligence. Things may be "mixed up" in this affair, but out of the mix-up the average mind manages to grasp two or three ideas with a firmness that will never be relaxed. The Defender won the first race fairly and squarely. The Valkyrie did at the outset of the second race foul the Defender, unintentionally, as everybody admits. A protest was entered by Mr. Iselin, but he sailed the race just the same, and came within 47 seconds, crippled as the Defender was, of beating the Valkyrie. What would have become of the protest had the Defender been 47 seconds ahead of the Valkyrie? Nobody unfamiliar with the laws of trade and the commercial spirit that dictates the methods of barter would have hesitated to say that the committee's decision was just. Dunraven accepted it as a sportsman would, not as a jockey might. Opinions will always be divided as to whether a winner under such circumstances should be regarded as a jockey or a true sportsman—whether he is to be "kept" in the true commercial spirit or whether he should have tossed the decision aside and, with sportsmanlike emphasis, have declared: "It's no race at all. We'll try it over. Don't foul me again. Beat me, if you can."

However, the cup's ours. We've got it on exhibition somewhere uptown, and we're going to keep it, Mr. Bull, if we're obliged to throw a squadron of evolutionists around our ears, and hire a score of Zombies of lawyers to provide us with the proper technicalities for our defense. Make no mistake about that. We can beat you by sea, we can navigate all round you by land. Build another two hundred thousand dollar boat. Take our word. Dodge our excursion fleet. Be a sportsman always. Beat us—if you can.

Meanwhile, many millions of Americans, if such a number there be who longer regard this as an international affair, will continue to ponder over the idea, "Was it such a beating, after all? Couldn't we have beaten the Englishman without bringing a hum to the victory? Have we beaten him in the good old-fashioned Yankee way, where Magnanimity was Commander and the only flag ever raised was that of Victory or Surrender?"

A TRUISM.

Exception has been taken to the assertion made by Sir C. H. Tupper that Canada has the right to govern itself wrongly. This seems to us to be a mere statement of fact with which no sensible man would think of finding fault. It was simply another way of saying that Canada possesses the right of self-government. It is not to be supposed that every country that has the right to govern itself always exercises that right wisely and properly. As a matter of fact they all make blunders more or less serious, but no one for a moment claims that they have not the right to do wrong sometimes. The fact is the blunders that nations make are a very important part of their political education. What they suffer from doing wrong opens their eyes and makes them careful not to commit the same mistake again. "A burnt child dreads the fire," applies to nations as well as to individuals. Something the fingers has sometimes the effect of preventing serious disaster. Those who are shocked at the way in which the

Minister of Justice said that Canada possesses the power to govern itself belong to the class who are more impressed by sound than by sense.

A SLANDER ADOPTED.

The organ of the Opposition in this city having adopted one of the Toronto Globe's slanders has the audacity to maintain that it is true after its untruthfulness has been clearly demonstrated. When the Sault Ste. Marie canal was nearly finished the Globe said: "The work throughout has been a fine sample of the present Government's capacity for blundering and boodling." At the outset it was estimated to cost \$985,000, but the actual outlay so far has been \$3,082,353.

This statement the Times, as in duty bound, faithfully repeated. When it was shown that the Globe's slander was groundless, the Times refused to accept the explanation and insisted upon it that the Grit organs were correct and that an enormous sum must have been wasted or stolen. This was the idea which the slander adopted by the Times was intended to convey: The estimated cost of the work was \$985,000. There had been expended upon it \$3,082,353. What had become of the difference between the Government estimate and the sum spent on the work? Who was it that "blundered"? Who did the boodling?

The Globe knew and the Times was informed that at the session of Parliament in which \$997,650 appeared on the estimates as a vote for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Sir Charles Tupper, then Finance Minister, had said that to construct a canal twenty feet deep would require \$3,800,000. The year in which the statement was made and the page in Hansard on which Sir Charles Tupper's statement was to be found were given in the explanation. So there was not the shadow of an excuse for the Times continuing to act as step-father to the Globe's slanderous statements. According to the Globe's own showing the sum expended on the canal was considerably less than the Government's estimate, so there was no margin for either blundering or boodling.

We find that the Globe tries to cover its retreat by a quibble which is extremely silly and disingenuous. Its first statement was that the canal "was estimated to cost \$985,000." It concludes its latest very contemptible reply to the Mail and Empire's exposure by saying: "The statement, therefore, that the sum first asked in 1888 for the canal was \$997,650, is wholly correct." But this was not the statement first made. That statement was: "At the outset it (the canal) was estimated to cost \$985,000." Every intelligent reader must see, that "the estimated cost" and "the sum first asked" are very different expressions.

When the Times found that Sir Charles Tupper had in the same session as the \$997,650 appeared on the estimates, from his place in the House of Commons, stated that the estimated cost of the canal was \$3,800,000, it could have repudiated the Globe's ugly branding with a good grace. But since it did not do so it will have to plead guilty of giving currency to a slander knowing well that it was a slander. The Mail and Empire thus disposes of this last product of the Grit scandal factory: What are the facts as to the Sault canal? A canal was projected. The Government said it would cost \$3,800,000. It has cost somewhere in the neighborhood of the estimate. The Globe discloses the matter for scandal purposes, and says the estimated cost was \$985,000. There has thus been a saving of \$2,815,000. An excess of three millions in the expenditure. There was mismanagement or theft. The story of mismanagement and theft rests upon the accuracy of the statement made by Tupper. If that statement is correct, the correction of this mistake when it made it, for it has the debate and the blue books, was untrue. Our contemporary was well aware, and it is well known, that it was giving fictitious figures in order to build a partisan story up on them, discreditable to its political opponents. It expected that its fabrication would be copied, as it actually has been by the Montreal Witness, and would be sent broadcast among the people, misleading them and giving them an untruthful and unwarranted impression of public affairs. Having been found out the Globe shuffles, and by cunningly citing figures that are not applicable, pretends that it has been accurate all the time. This sample case illustrates the processes of fraudulent representation by which scandals are created. That in any other country under the sun a political party would attempt to so grossly misinform the people it is impossible to believe.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

The Times in its usual polite style denies that it gave the "invention" about the Fraser River mattresses to the world in a double-leaded editorial. The editorial was double-leaded, and this is how it commenced: "There is a report circulated freely to the effect that took used in sinking the mattresses at the mouth of the Fraser River has been taken from a quarry which really belongs to the Dominion Government, while private persons have been paid for it as ostensible owners of the quarry." When we characterized this statement as an invention we used the mildest and least offensive term we could think of. It was, as we soon discovered, false in every particular, and the Times if it desired to know the truth could have found it out without the slightest trouble. The report was an "invention." Whether it was concocted in the Times office or whether it was evolved from the inner consciousness of one of the clique who supply that paper with political information we will not take upon ourselves to say. But this is certain, the Times made the most of the invention. It made it the subject of a leader printed so as to indicate that it was of peculiar importance, and calculated to catch the eye of every scandal-hunting Grit editor. And it answered its purpose. It was circulated as truth by

some of the Grit newspapers, and many people no doubt to this day believe that the Dominion Government bought its stone from its own quarry with which to sink the Fraser River mattresses. This was another flagrant case of "blundering and boodling" on a small scale. Publishing the untruth as a report does not mend the matter. Conscienceless editors do not publish reports of what happens in their own neighborhood without inquiring into their truth, and they do not generally publish unfounded reports in the shape of double-leaded editorials. The Times' vigorous denial is a piece with its giving circulation without a word of inquiry to a gross untruth.

NOT VERY VALUABLE.

Formosa has not as yet proved a valuable acquisition to Japan. Its inhabitants are not eager to place their heads under the Japanese yoke. They are in fact giving their conquerors a good deal of trouble. It appears that the tribes in the interior of the island were never peaceable and orderly subjects of the Emperor of China. They are said to be the sworn enemies of labor, and it is predicted that they will resist with all the energy they can command any attempt on the part of the Japanese to bring them into harmony with modern ideas. Their chief occupation for five hundred years has been to collect the heads of their Chinese masters, and now they will be able to give the Japanese a turn. The dreaded Black Flags have their home in Formosa. Many of the inhabitants of the island are pirates and many more of them are wreckers of a very bad sort. "The Japanese as well as ourselves," the London Standard says "have had dark and sinister experiences in connection with the island, and their vessels have been wrecked and their crews massacred by the natives." Although the island is so large it can boast of but one good harbor. As it is situated in the region of the typhoons good harbors are peculiarly desirable. "On the east coast the only harbor after Kilung is Suao Bay. It is the chief coaling station of Formosa, but the anchorage is anything but satisfactory. It is considered possible that in the northern part of the island coal fields may be developed." Formosa has fine agricultural capabilities, but from all accounts the Japanese will get but little help from the natives in developing them. But it is likely that they will pursue a vigorous policy in Formosa. They will not allow the people to remain in their present semi-barbarous condition. It may be that the natives are firmly set with and made to know that the Japanese are indeed their masters, they will cultivate other and better industries than hunting Chinamen for their heads and murdering the unfortunate mariners who may be cast upon their shores.

THE REVISED TARIFF.

There is a good deal of discussion in the States and Canada whether the Wilson tariff, or what is called the Wilson tariff, is an improvement on the McKinley tariff which it has superseded. There are some who do not think that they have been benefited by the revision of the tariff. Among these are the sheep owners. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association, which met in Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th instant, adopted the following resolutions, which speak for themselves: Resolved, That the free wool has proven a disastrous and appalling mistake in the United States, entailing a direct loss upon the agricultural interests thereof, in the depletion of flocks and decrease in values of sheep and wool, of not less than \$150,000,000. It has lowered the number of sheep from 49,000,000 in 1893 to 39,000,000 in 1895, and reduced the price of wool nearly 50 per cent. Resolved, That the highest interests of the country demand at the hands of the forty-fourth Congress, early in the forth coming session, the correction of this mistake. No supposed party or political expediency or advantage will justify in postponing this plain and manifest duty.

Resolved, That the farmers, uniting with labor and manufacturing interests generally, should demand fair and adequate protective duties, not only upon wool, but upon other agricultural products as well, and the manufacturer of which come into competition with foreign products.

Resolved, If it shall unlawfully and unjustly become the settled policy of the government to maintain free wool, we will then, as a measure of equal justice, demand free woolen and cotton goods.

TIMELY ACTION.

As we have already said, the authorities of San Francisco have taken action in time to guard against the introduction of the cholera from Honolulu or any port of China or Japan. This is what the Examiner says on the subject:

The Board of Health seems to be handling the cholera situation with commendable vigor. It has put the Rio de Janeiro and other ships into quarantine, and will doubtless treat every vessel coming from an infected port in the same way.

Fortunately quarantine, with such appliances as the Government has provided at Angel Island, has not the terrors associated with the name under more primitive conditions. The hardships inflicted upon helpless passengers three years ago at New York will not be repeated here. Quarantining passengers for a contest of endurance with disease germs. A ship can be fumigated and cleared of infection before the people she has brought have time to get over the novelty of their situation.

Although the disease has not obtained a footing in California the news from Honolulu shows it to be of an unusually virulent type. Between August 17 and September 8 there were 58 cases and 44 deaths. Over 74 per cent. of the total number attacked died. This is far in excess of the usual rate of mortality from cholera. Ordinarily only about half of the cases are fatal.

No doubt the extraordinary malignity of the epidemic in Hawaii is due to the lack of resisting powers in the native stock, as well as to the total absence of sanitary precautions of every description. The Hawaiians have been a dying race ever since civilization, Christianity and clothes. All the Polynesian people, too, have been peculiarly susceptible to white men's diseases. Measles is a scourge as deadly as the plague. It would not be strange if cholera, after once

gaining such a foothold as it has obtained in Hawaii, should sweep away almost all the native inhabitants that foreign vices have left. It is not surprising that some of the superstitious natives imagine that the disease has been introduced by the white residents expressly to kill off the Royalists. It is having just that effect, and the fact that it is only among the Royalists that the practice prevails of eating decayed fruit and fish that have died a natural death, as well as of concealing the bodies of cholera victims, does not strike the native mind as pertinent to the discussion. It would be a pity to have the fine old race that produced the Kamehamehas wiped off the earth by a preventable disease, but nature, unlike courts and Boards of Health, is beyond the reach of a "pull," and when she imposes a penalty for contempt it is enforced to the letter.

SLOW WORK.

The trial of the man Durrant promises to be inordinately long. It is now at the end of its eighth week and may be said to have only begun. Justice is surely laden-footed in the United States. In almost any other country the trial would have been over long ago.

Whether Durrant is guilty or innocent it cannot be said that he owes much to the consideration of the managers of the newspapers of San Francisco. The jury are not left to form their own conclusions from the evidence. Not only is the testimony given in court freely commented upon, but it is in some cases anticipated. The jurymen, if he reads the daily papers, will not only learn what weight to attach to the testimony of witnesses who have been sworn, but he will know what many of the witnesses have to say before they are placed on the witness stand. If ever there was a man tried by newspapers it is the prisoner Durrant. Whether the ends of justice are being furthered by the accounts of the trial given in the newspapers and the comments made on all connected with the trial is more than questionable.

FRENCH ARMY REVIEW.

MIRECOURT, Sept. 19.—Enormous crowds witnessed the great review to-day of the French army which has been manoeuvring during the past week in the department of the Vosges. The Russian General Dragomiroff has been with the troops throughout the manoeuvres. To-day Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, joined General Dragomiroff. The presence of these two representatives of Russia with the French army is regarded as having an exceptional significance, and is taken as evidence of the Czar's desire to emphasize the existence of the alliance between Russia and France on military grounds. Prince Lobanoff is the closest confidant of the Czar Nicholas.

At 8 o'clock to-day the troops were in position. The foreign officers arrived on horseback, when the spectators broke out into enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Russie." Soon after M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Lobanoff arrived in a launch, followed by General Dragomiroff with General Bousset on a horseback. Their appearance was the signal for renewed shouts of "Vive Russie." President Faure, accompanied by M. Ribot, minister of war; M. Demar, minister of marine, and numerous other officials, senators and deputies, arrived and took up the positions assigned them on the reviewing stand. President Faure then drove along the line.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Prince Nicolas, of Greece; Prince Lobanoff and General Dragomiroff. President Faure proposed the toast to the Czar and the Russian Imperial family. In the afternoon the President proceeded to Fontainebleau and M. Hanotaux started for Contrexeville with Prince Lobanoff, who spends three weeks there taking the waters and goes thence to Paris, where he remains a week. At the banquet which was given on Wednesday night General Dragomiroff gave the following toast: "To Fraternity on the Field of Battle, Union in Combat, and to the Little French Troops who sometimes move me to tears."

The Times correspondent at Mirecourt, in a long dispatch to day points out the significance of the presence of Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and General Dragomiroff at the French army manoeuvres. The correspondent says without doubt or exaggeration the Czar Nicholas commands the armies of both France and Russia.

An article which will be published in the Times to-morrow from its Paris correspondent, discussing the French army manoeuvres, says: "If during the last twenty-five years the Vosges have not seen such a spectacle as has just been concluded, it is because under the reign of Prince Bismarck the distrustful and suspicious policy of Germany would not have acquiesced in such an event. There was no protest to-day, and the two nations are on a footing of absolute equality. This equality recovered by France, and recognized by Germany, is not one of the least reassuring symptoms for the lovers of peace throughout the world."

ALBERNI'S GOLD.

ALBERNI, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—By stage yesterday Jack Hepburn, Geo. Brown and William Dalby arrived. They departed for Mineral Hill this morning, in company with E. G. Simons. They are expected back on Saturday.

A new ledge has been found in a hill about twenty miles from Alberni running northeast and southwest. The ore is almost black and carries free gold which is visible to the naked eye and assays \$800 to the ton in gold. Four of the claims have been bonded for \$16,000. Another ledge has been discovered six miles from town which assays \$22.

Some very rich rock from the Alberni claim came in to-day. The vein has widened to thirty inches and prospectors are demanding large prices for their claims.

Mr. Archer Martin successfully defended a settler, who was charged before Mr. Gaillard to-day with giving liquor to an Indian woman.

SMUGGLING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The board of revenue to-day began an inquiry into the charges of smuggling against a number of persons. They were compelled to this course by the evidence of the government not to institute a public prosecution. It is reported that a public meeting arranged by the clergymen of the various denominations, will be held in a day or two to demand that the government do its duty.

SPANISH CRUISER LOST.

Wreck of a Government Warship at the Entrance to Havana.

Admiral Delgado Parejo Drowned With a Number of Officers and Men.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Barcoategui was wrecked at midnight in a collision with the merchant steamer Mortera, in the canal at the entrance of the port of Havana. The cruiser has been employed in government business between different parts of the island of Cuba. She was a third-class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-fire guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement and 1,100 horsepower engines. She was built in 1876. She left for Havana at midnight with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor close to Moro fort, the Barcoategui came in collision with the Mortera, a coastwise steamer. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard side and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, though so badly injured, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcoategui, and with her boats saved the greater part of the crew. General Parejo and a number of officers and thirty-six seamen were drowned.

Delgado Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. The body lies in state in the chapel in the Marine hospital upon an imposing catafalque watched over by a guard of marines. Several masses were said in the chapel during the day. The dead admiral's funeral chamber was visited by thousands of all grades of society, the stream of the mourning population being almost uninterrupted. Eighty magnificent floral wreaths from the municipal authorities, public institutions, social clubs, and patriotic friends of the deceased, were laid on the bier. This afternoon Captain Francisco Ybanuez, commander of the ill-fated cruiser, was buried with the honors due his rank. During the passage of the funeral procession the streets were filled with vast throngs of people, and the funeral carriage was heaped with wreaths from the authorities and from friends of the deceased. A battalion of volunteers, with a band, acted as escort, and a long line of carriages, filled with mourners, followed the body to the grave.

Admiral Delgado Parejo, as the last man to leave the cruiser, was being taken off a row boat which was about to start for shore, when the accident caused by the sinking of the Barcoategui, carried the boat down and all on board was drowned. The total loss of life is now set at 46. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the Bishop of Havana have sent wreaths to be placed on the coffin of Admiral Parejo. The gay streamers and flags that have decorated the city in welcome of the soldiers who have arrived from Spain, have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city is in mourning throughout for the admiral and for the officers and crew. The extinguishing of the lights on board the cruiser was undoubtedly the cause of the collision. It was occasioned by the stopping of the ship to save the life of a sailor, whose arm had been caught in the dynamo.

CHINESE EXECUTIONS.

New York, Sept. 20.—A telegram from the World from Foochow, China, says: Details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarin had refused on Friday to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. On Monday the consuls received the viceroy's order to execute seven men. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieut. Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to Yamen gate, where the mandarin took their seats. When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute was fired and the executioner shouted three times, "The court is open." Then the condemned men were brought from their cells. They knelt before the court and were examined, securely bound, under bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes and scarlet hoods, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside the city, between lines of soldiers. When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbling out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headmen began their deadly work. The first head fell clean off. At the heads of the seven men were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarins professed to fear further trouble from the crowd of foreigners who went armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble. No leaders have been executed yet. Some leaders with strong backing hope to escape. The viceroy is saying the execution of others, hoping for undesired clemency. Punishment following the crime so soon is usually after foreign troubles. The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the mandate is serious. A bad feeling is spreading through the province because of the delay in the executions. At Foochow the common talk was that the most serious cases. The consuls' wiring to Peking for stringent orders to the local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action. The Detroit is still here, and one English gunboat of 756 tons.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—May A. Brown is suing Reuben Langstaff for \$5,000 for alleged breach of promise.

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