The Weekly Colonist.

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CABLE NEWS.

Debate in the Commons on the Cession of Heligoland to Germany.

Rigid Inquiry to be Made into the Cause of the Burning of the Steamer Egypt.

London Press Comment on the Behring's Sea Correspondence—Tribute to Gladstone.

An American Tribute to Gladstone.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Gladstone to-day received through Col. Gouraud and a delegation of Americans, the addresses spoken into the phonograph by Gen. Sherman and other distinguished citizens of New York at a recent meeting in that city. Mrs. Gladstone was also present, and after listening to the addresses Mr. Gladstone expressed his appreciation of the unique tribute. The character of the meeting which had accepted his (Mr. Gladstone's) letter, he said, gave the event great additional distinction. The name of Gen. Sherman supplied the highest passport of respect that anything emanating from America could possibly require. After paying a tribute to Gen. Sherman's patriotic services, Gladstone concluded by saying he had become so accustomed to receiving notes of kindness from America that his vocabulary of gratitude was nigh exhausted. He could only, therefore, in the simplest language, thank the Americans for this notable assurance of their willingness at all times to accept anything emanating from himself.

The Cession of Heligoland.

LONDON, July 24.—In the Commons tonight Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, in moving the ratification of the cession of Heligoland, declared that England had obtained an ample equivalent for the island. Heligoland was in fact useless. England's rights in Zanzibar were not only a quid pro quo for Heligoland, but had doubled England's influence on the East African coast, and enormously increased her influence in the interior. Mr. Gladstone supported the government's motion and paid a tribute to Salisbury for effecting the agreement with Germany, which, he said, was conceived in a spirit of regard for the best interests of England. He blamed the government, however, for not having first secured an arrangement with France in regard to her claims in Zanzibar. But it was difficult to comment on this without causing an embarrassment to the government which he desired to avoid.

After further debate, the Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, moved closure, but the speaker refused to order the debate closed on so important a question without allowing the amplest discussion. The speaker's ruling was greatly applauded by the Liberals, and the House then adjourned.

The Burning of the Steamer Egypt.

LONDON, July 24.—The burning of the steamer Egypt is the absorbing theme of conversation and comment in shipping circles, and all the more so, as there seems to be a certain degree of mystery attaching itself to the affair. The report of the captain of the vessel is awaited with much interest. The board of trade, which is taking steps to secure a searching investigation into the circumstances of the fire on board, usually awaits the convenience of the parties concerned before beginning an inquiry into the loss of a vessel; but in this instance a representative of the board has already been sent to the company's office to begin the work of investigation, and the board has issued orders to the captain of the Egypt to report in person to them before he reports to the company. The friction thus evinced between the board and the company dates from the time the steamer Erin, belonging to the same company, was lost. It is alleged that the company had engaged to smuggle the Egypt's crew to London without the knowledge of the board, and this led to the summoning of the captain by the government officials. The members of the crew will be needed as witnesses in the inquiry into the cause of the fire.

The Egypt's Crew Arrives.

LONDON, July 24.—The oil steamer Manhattan arrived at Dover to-day and the crew of the steamer Egypt landed in a boat. They were greeted by a large crowd of friends and the scene was an exciting one. The stories of the survivors of the disaster were eagerly listened to. It appears the fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the night of the 17th. It was discovered by a fireman in the starboard coal-bunker, who gave an alarm, and the men were ordered to the hose and pumps. They behaved in an orderly manner throughout the ordeal. Despite their efforts the flames blazed fiercely, and the fire continued to spread. There seemed to be no chance of escape and the prospect was a most gloomy one and many of the cattle were suffocated, the others were terribly burned before breaking loose and rushing overboard. The sufferings of the animals were horrible. At one o'clock, when the men were nearly exhausted and the fire had complete possession, the German vessel Gustar Oscar, of Hamburg, bore down on the Egypt, and there was great rejoicing among the fire besieged crew of the Egypt. Boats were lowered, and by 3 o'clock all the crew had been safely transferred to the Gustar Oscar, whence they watched the Egypt until noon. There should have been eight boats on the Egypt. Some of the crew say two boats were damaged by the fire and had been abandoned, while others claim that the steamer was two boats short. The men had suffered terribly from the smoke, heat and overwork before help arrived. They are cared for in a comfortable sailors' home and will proceed to London to-morrow. When the Manhattan approached the Egypt she saw the Gustar giving signals of distress. Ninety-five of the men taken from the Egypt were crowded on the decks with hardly room to stand, and the vessel was almost sinking. The Manhattan quickly lowered boats and transferred the sufferers to her own decks. Capt. Summers' face is badly burned and his eyes are much injured. All the Egypt's crew speak in high praise of their accommodations and treatment by the Manhattan.

Dock Building Suspended.

LONDON, July 24.—Work on the London and St. Katherine docks has been stopped. The dock laborer's union has ordered out all the men employed on the docks in consequence of the directors refusing to allow representatives of the union to go inside the docks to ascertain if the men have proper cards issued by the union.

A Russian Note to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—M. Nellidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has presented a note from Russia to the Porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humiliate the Sultan. The Bulgarian demands, the note says, are manœuvres to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegal rule. Furthermore, the note says, Bulgaria is hostile to Russia, and that the Porte's condescension to that principality would be an unfriendly act toward Russia and might lead to serious consequences. The attitude of Russia as displayed by the note seriously exercises the Porte.

Freaks of Nature.

PARIS, July 25.—The fattest girl in France, by name Victorine Fantine, died Sunday and was buried yesterday with great ceremony. She was only 19 years of age and weighed 470 pounds. Her limbs were enormous. She was engaged at the Eden theatre, but her size was such that she made very few appearances. It required seven strong men to assist her from her house to the sthge. The London Lancet also publishes an account of an extraordinary child born in West Camel. He is now 5 years and 6 months of age, and is of the following dimensions: Height, 4 feet; weight, 117 pounds; circumference of abdomen, 42½ inches; chest, 37 inches; neck, 14 inches, head, 22½ inches; thigh, 23 inches; calf, 15½ inches; arm 11½ inches; forearm, 10½ inches. He is very healthy, eats all day long if he can get it, and is fairly intelligent.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Toronto Young Men Want Permission to Organize a Naval Volunteer Company.

The Canadian Team Winning Laurels and Heaps of Prize Money at Bisley.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 24.—An application has been received by the Militia Department from a number of young men of Toronto asking permission to organize a naval volunteer company in that city. The minister is away from the capital at present, and nothing can be done in the matter until his return. A prominent officer of the department said to-day that under any circumstances no countenance could be given the movement this year as the appropriation for militia purposes had all been spoken. He referred to former attempts at naval volunteering in Canada. Four companies were existant in Ontario between 1860 and 1870, and there was a volunteer brigade of 1,000 men at Halifax.

Fifty tenders have been received for the work of enlarging the Morrisburgh and St. Lawrence canal.

The Dominion Bridge company, of Montreal, has had a misunderstanding with the department of customs arising out of entries of iron for bridge construction, and which was afterwards diverted to building purposes.

Robt. Hay, ex-M.P. for Centre Toronto, is dead.

OTTAWA, July 26.—Col. Prior's boys have been doing some tall shooting at Bisley yesterday and to-day. Their two days winnings aggregate eighteen hundred dollars. The Canadian team was second in the Kolapore Cup contest, and take the prize of £80 offered for the highest Colonial team. Hutchinson of Ottawa, won the City of London cup, valued at one hundred and sixty dollars, and it becomes his exclusive property. In the same match, Smith, of St. Johns, won one hundred dollars; Ogg, of Guelph, and Bishop, of Halifax, won seventy-five dollars each; Garrison, of Halifax, Horan of Kingston, Grey, of Ottawa, and Hall, of Waterloo, won fifty dollars each.

The Department of Agriculture to-day published the mortuary statistics of last year. Victoria's rate per 1,000 is 13.13, the lowest of all provincial capitals, and the lowest city rate, but one, of the entire Dominion.

Exports for the past twelve months were $94,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous year. The imports were $108,000,000, an increase of $2,500,000.

Application will be made to parliament to incorporate a company to build a railway from Prince Albert to Port Simpson on the Skeena.

A specimen of the new magazine rifle now being supplied the imperial forces has been received at the militia department. The bore is very small, and the weapon is sighted to 1,800 yards.

Corbould's return for Westminster will be gazetted to-morrow.

The Montmorency election resulted in a great Conservative victory. Desjardin swas returned by 63 majority. At the general election Langelier, the Grit candidate, was returned by one majority.

At a special meeting of Victoria Typographical union, held last evening, the sum of $100 was voted to assist the Wellington miners who are now on strike.

Mrs. John McGraw and family arrived from Egremont, Cheshire, last evening to join Mr. McGraw, one of the C.P.N. Co.'s engineers, who has not seen his family since he came to this country on the Islander. By a streak of what may properly be termed bad luck, the husband and father was forced to leave in charge of the working part of the Maude, just a few hours before his loved ones arrived.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Dunlo Divorce Case is the Latest Sensation in London Social Circles.

Complaints of Ill-Treatment of Soldiers in the British Army to be Investigated.

Mr. Gladstone Congratulated upon the Fifty-First Anniversary of His Marriage.

THE DUNLO DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Lockwood, counsel for "Belle Bilton" or, Lady Dunlo, in his opening address for his fair but perhaps frail client, gave the nobility such a scorching as that superior class have seldom been subject to. After listening to the biting invective of the distinguished Q.C., one's natural impression of a lord or viscount would be that of a fiend in human shape, whose almost sole aim in life was to drag innocent concert hall singers down to ruin. Lockwood's view of the English aristocracy is a very pessimistic one, but it will probably become modified should his services ever be needed by any distressed member of that class. Lord Clanclarty seemed terrified at the attack upon his order, which he was obliged to listen to, while his son, the plaintiff, Viscount Dunlo, fairly writhed under the sarcasm aimed particularly at himself. There is a rumor that if the divorce is not granted the plaintiff's family will abandon their attitude of hostility to Lady Dunlo, and will let the young couple go to Australia or some other distant point and settle down. This would undoubtedly suit the Viscount immensely, as he is as much in love with "Belle" as ever, and never would have sued for divorce had not his father compelled it.

SOMETHING SERIOUSLY WRONG.

Military circles are greatly disturbed over the suicide of two guardsmen, a private and a corporal, both of whom left letters declaring that they were subjected to such abuse by their officers that it was impossible to endure their miserable lot any longer. The matter will be investigated, and the inquiry will be an important one in view of the apparent corroboration afforded by these suicides of the complaints of ill-treatment which led to the mutiny of the Grenadier Guards.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HAPPY ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. Gladstone received a number of callers to-day who came to congratulate him upon the 51st anniversary of his wedding. Every anniversary or day of note in Gladstone's life now is made the occasion of some such demonstration of admiration and affection of his friends, who realize that not many of these pleasing opportunities can in the course of nature remain.

A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

Sketch of the Grenadier Guards, Which Recently Mutinied.

The mutiny which has arisen in the ranks of the famous English regiment, the Grenadier Guards, is fraught with especial interest from the fact that it was the band of that regiment which, under the leadership of Dan Godfrey, represented the musical element of Great Britain at the second peace jubilee given by P. S. Gilmore. The regiment has a proud history. The blood of its members enriched the battlefields of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Corunna, Barossa, the Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Tel-el-Kebir and Suakim. It took part in the victories of the two most noted British warriors, John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough, and Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington. It is the first of the three infantry regiments which constitute what is known as the "foot guards," the others being the Coldstream Guards and the Scots Guards.

The history of the Grenadier Guards dates back to the time of Charles II. On the 23rd of November, 1660, Col. John Russell was commissioned by the merry monarch to raise a regiment of royal guards which was to consist of 12 foot companies of 100 men each. At this time, it is said, the King had another regiment of royal guards in commission, which had been raised under the following circumstances: In 1655 Cromwell made an alliance with the French King, Louis XIV., against Spain. Charles and his brother James, who were then living in France, on the consummation of the alliance, quitted the French court, and repairing to Brussels joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands in opposition to the protector and the French King. From the great body of loyal English and Irish who accompanied them, Charles raised 2 x regiments for the Spanish service, the first of the regiments being known as "The Royal Regiment of Guards." Charles' exchequer running somewhat dry, he was after a time unable to maintain this regiment, which as a consequence was disbanded. After the restoration this regiment was re-established, and sent to garrison Dunkirk, then in possession of England.

Meanwhile Col. Russell had raised his corps, which he called the King's Regiment of Guards, and when, in 1662, Dunkirk was sold to the French, the regiment then in garrison at that place was withdrawn and added to Col. Russell's corps and became the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The officers of the companies were distinguished by their corslets, the captains wearing double gilt, the lieutenants polished steel richly wrought, and the ensigns silver plate. The uniform was scarlet coats faced with blue, with blue breeches and stockings and plumed hats. On the 3rd of April, 1678, a grenadier company was added to the regiment.

For the first seventy years of its existence the regiment made its presence known in many a "glorious and well fought field," and was not only a terror to the Moors in Tangier, but to the Indians in Virginia under the leadership of Braddock and, no doubt, [illegible] had been transmitted to [illegible] officer by George Washington. In the course of time some of [illegible] the regiment performed [illegible] part in the naval engagement with the Dutch at Solebay, of which Admiral De Ruyter said that "of the thirty-two sea fights he had been in it was the hottest fought." The regiment also fought at Sedgemoor, and, under the leadership of William of Orange, it took part in the campaign in Flanders, fighting at Steenkerke, Landen and the siege of Namur. [illegible] beyond question swearing as terribly as any of the other troops in the campaign.

At Fontenoy the 1st battalion of the regiment lost a third of its members in killed and wounded; and the regiment formed part of the command battalion of Guards which served in America throughout the war of Independence. The second and third battalions were at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, on the latter field their holding the bridge above Hugomont, and at the [illegible] sweeping down on the [illegible] Guards, and at them!" In the charge Cambronne, the commander of the Guards, of the French Imperial Guards, surrendered personally to Lord Saltoun, who commanded the third battalion. In the two engagements at Quatre Bras and Waterloo the loss of the 2nd and 3rd battalions amounted to 181 killed and 853 wounded, out of 2,000 of all ranks. On the 29th of July, 1815, the Prince Regent designated the regiment as "the first or grenadier regiment of foot guards," in commemoration of the services rendered at Waterloo.

The 3rd battalion formed a part of the 1st brigade of the Duke of Cambridge's division in the Crimea, and displayed signal bravery at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol. At the time of the Trent affair the 1st battalion was sent over to Canada, where it remained for three years; in the Egyptian campaign the 2nd battalion formed a part of the Duke of Connaught's brigade, and throughout the war maintained the regimental prestige.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

The Royal Columbian Hospital Reserve Lots Bring Good Prices at Auction.

Cannery Men Admit that the Salmon Catch this Year Will Not be a Success.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 25.—The sale of lots in the Royal Columbian Hospital reserve last night was a gigantic success. Every lot sold at an average of one thousand dollars each, about a third more than was expected.

The salmon run is better than it has been, but does not even now average fifty fish to the boat daily. The cannery men admit now that there is no chance for even a middling pack.

There is a great probability that Victoria will have a walk over in the lacrosse match with the Westminsters on August 9th. The men have not practised once since the match with Vancouver on the 12th, and they seem to be under the impression that they don't require to practise any more.

A well known city contractor who, however, has only been in town a few months, has left for parts unknown, leaving a large number of unsettled accounts and many sorrowing creditors behind.

The ship Cordelia arrived in port this evening with 1,000 tons of steel rails for the Southern railway.

FROM ALASKA.

The Steam Fishing Schooner Francis Cutting Arrives at Seattle with News of the Sealers and the Salmon Outlook.

The steam Alaskan fishing schooner Francis Cutting, owned by the Cutting Packing company, of San Francisco, has just arrived at Seattle from the Alaska fishgrounds. Captain Williams reports the salmon catch in this locality small, but says the sealers are doing well. The Francis Cutting has been stationed at Cook's inlet, near the Behring Sea, looking after the interests of the salmon canneries of the Alaska Fishing company there, and for which the Cutting Packing company, of San Francisco, are agents. Captain Williams said outside vessels reported the catch of seals and otters unusually good. The steam schooner Herman, of Lebegs & Co., caught 150 sea otters, and the steamer Kodiak 48 sea otters before the Cutting left the grounds. Both vessels are in the interest of San Francisco companies and report good success. Captain Williams reports fifty or more other sealers fishing along Kodiak island with like success, all of whom report seal plentiful. Several days before the Francis Cutting sailed for the Sound, the bark Corea, bound from San Francisco with supplies for the canneries in Cook's inlet, was lost. This, together with the light run of salmon up there, caused the Alaska Fishing company to suspend operations for an indefinite period, which fact accounts for the Cutting being here. The latter vessel went to Alaska, April 23, and was engaged in salmon catching up to the time she sailed for the Sound. Captain Williams says the salmon fisheries on Kodiak island met with only partial success up to July 1.—Post-Intelligencer.

The railways of the United States carried 472,171,343 passengers during the year ending June 30, 1889, from which it appears that one passenger in every 1,523,133 was killed, and one passenger in every 220,204 was injured. For the year 1888 the ratio of casualty in England to passengers from railroad accidents was one passenger in 6,942,936 killed and one passenger in 527,457 injured. In judging of the above figures it would be noted that passenger mileage for a given number of tickets sold is much greater in the United States than in England.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Locomotive Engineer's Terrible Struggle with His Fireman who was Crazed by Heat.

The Striking Cloakmakers of New York Return to Work After Threats of Bloodshed.

How the Publication of the Behring Sea Correspondence was Received at Washington.

Brownsfield Accident.

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—During the progress of the yacht race this morning a sudden squall came up. Three sail boats were capsized, and two of them sank immediately. One boat contained a party of five, all of whom were rescued with life preservers. The other was a shoal water craft, manned by [illegible] men, who were Rev. Mr. Lathrop and Rev. Dr. Dunn and three others. They were also picked up all right. The crew of the Roamer were not so fortunate. She was being sailed by her owner, Chas. Lindner, in the yacht race, and with him was J. W. Clarke, both of whom were drowned. The rest of the crew were picked up. The Roamer was heavily weighted and sank like a stone, giving the unfortunates no chance for their lives. Mr. Lindner leaves a wife and three children.

A Gathering of Archbishops.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Catholic Archbishops of the United States assembled for their annual meeting to-day in St. John's seminary at Brighton. Among the prelates present are the following: Archbishops Ryan, of Philadelphia; Kenrick, of St. Louis, Freeman, of Chicago; Elder, of Cincinnati; Ireland, of St. Paul; Janssens, of New Orleans; Riordon, of San Francisco; Gross, of Oregon, Williams of New England and Cardinal Gibbons. The latter will preside over the deliberations. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, is absent owing to the controversy between him and Dr. Burstell.

The Striking Cloakmakers.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The striking cloakmakers have begun to carry out their threats, to make Broadway run with blood. They have been wrought up to a fighting pitch, and this morning started out to wreak vengeance on the firm of Meyer, Jonessen & Co., on Broadway, and but for the prompt interference of the police, a bloody riot might have resulted. At 8 o'clock this morning over 100 operators and tailors, armed with clubs, gathered in front of the company's house, and a great body of them took up positions on opposite sides of the street, while a half dozen selected ones patrolled the sidewalk in front of the factory, and began to assault the workers as they went into the store to work. C. J. C. Kluptell, who tends store for the firm, noticed one man in particular who was aggressive. He stood almost directly in the doorway and assumed a threatening attitude, holding a club in his hand. Kluptell ordered him away, the striker let out a string of oaths and threatened to beat the brains out of the doorkeeper. It was a signal for the mob to rush across the street, brandishing their clubs. Two policemen came up at this critical moment and threatening to brain the first man who made a move to fight, held them at bay. The aggressive striker was arrested, and at the station was recognized as a striking operator. At the head-quarters of the operators reporters were threatened with death, and the general outlook points to riot which may break out at any time.

A Serious Washout.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—The washout on the Colorado Central railroad is the most disastrous in the history of the road. The officials cannot as yet state the amount of the damage done, but it reaches $250,000. Twenty miles of track was washed away five miles from the forks of the creek to Smith hill, and 15 miles from Golden to Floyd hill. The iron bridge at the fork of the creek is destroyed. A large force of men has been working since last Tuesday repairing, and it is expected trains will be able to reach the forks of the creek some time to-day.

The Cloakmakers Strike Settled.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The cloak operators strike has been settled. The manufacturers have agreed to everything demanded by the strikers. According to the agreement, which has been signed by both, all the men who are non-union hands are to be laid off and those who were locked out to be taken back. The non-union men will have the privilege of applying for work when they join the union. The inside contract system is to be abolished. The differences hereafter are to be referred to the executive boards of the respective unions and cloak manufacturers association before strikes or lock-outs are ordered. All week tailors are to receive $15 per week, and pressers $14. The men will probably go to work in the morning.

Driven Mad by Heat.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 23.—Engineer Stephen Hotaling had one of the most exciting experiences of his life on the Chicago and Northwestern road, north of this city. He runs the Green bay day express from Janesville, and while nearing Watertown, on the north-bound trip, his fireman stepped back into the tender to take on coal, for a supply to Fond du Lac. Hotaling noticed that his fireman did not return to the cab for some time, but supposing that he was trimming the coal back on the tender, he thought it nothing strange until the train was moving at full speed. The fireman had not returned, the steam commenced to lag and the furnace fire was getting low. On sped the train. Three minutes passed and the engineer drew the curtains to ascertain the cause of the absence of the fireman. He discovered his assistant lying full length face downward on the coal, struggling in a wild and frantic attempt to move large blocks of coal. Realizing that something was wrong, he hastened to the fallen man, and turning him over discovered that he was either in a fit or wild with madness. The fireman clinched with the engineer, and the latter seeing in the situation and believing that he was wrestling with a mad man, held him down close. On sped the express, although at this time the fire in the furnace had exhausted itself, and the speed of the train was being perceptibly slackened. Soon the motion of the train had become so slackened that the attention of the train crew was attracted, and they went forward. The position of the engineer was descovered and he was released just as the madman seemed about to prove victor. The engineer, being released, stopped the train, and a brief investigation revealed that the fireman had been overcome by the excessive heat, and was crazed. The train was run back to the station, and the unfortunate man turned over to the doctors. The man lay in an unconscious condition for twelve hours, when the symptoms of consciousness returned.

The Behring's Sea Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 24.—The publication of the correspondence between the States Department and the representative of Her Majesty's government on the subject of the Behring's Sea controversy did not excite so much interest in Congress as would have been anticipated if the matter had not been held back so long. The features of the correspondence have leaked out gradually and been anticipated from time to time. While themselves the subject was the principle topic of discussion during the day, there was not so much interest manifested as would have been aroused by its publication a week ago. The members of the committee on foreign affairs refused to allow their individual views of the negotiations to be quoted. In general, they said the negotiations seemed to be conducted in an amicable spirit, and that Blaine's course throughout was worthy of commendation. There was nothing, they said, for Congress to do in the matter. The negotiations seemed to be progressing satisfactorily at present. The democratic members of the committee joined with the republicans in this general expression of opinion. Senator Frye said to a reporter of the press that there did not seem to be any necessity for any one to say anything, and he had nothing to say about the correspondence.

WHAT THEY THINK.

Opinion of the Leading New York Journals on the Behring's Sea Correspondence.

The Toronto Empire Says the End of British Patience and Forbearance Has been Reached.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Tribune says that it believes the Behring's sea correspondence will be read by Americans with profound satisfaction, and adds:

"If indisputable and inexorable logic avail anything with the statesmen of Downing street, we shall not be troubled much longer with this vexing question. We bought those seals. We paid for them. We have nourished and protected them. Our people here and in Alaska obtain a living from them. They are a source of national revenue, and British statesmen are unwon edly dull of comprehension if they imagine that we are going to lose all this simply to enable a few persons in British Columbia, without right or interest, to wrest illegally fortunes during the two years that remain before they shall have utterly exterminated the seal herd, and Lord Salisbury cannot too promptly convince himself of that fact."

The Times says: "In the controversy between Secretary of State Blaine and Lord Salisbury, the former has the better of the argument. The situation, as disclosed by the diplomatic correspondence, is anything but reassuring, and there is great danger that the complication may become still more serious."

The Herald does not think that Blaine has added to his diplomatic laurels in the correspondence, but says:

"The interests of both the United States and England will be best served by a satisfactory agreement for the protection of the seal fisheries."

WHAT THE EMPIRE SAYS.

TORONTO, July 24.—The Empire, the chief government organ, says the diplomatic correspondence on the Behring's Sea question, published to-day, will be read with interest, though it contains little that is new or that might not have been anticipated, at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury has already staunchly maintained the rights of British subjects, including the Canadians, is proved beyond question. Secretary Blaine's course is not surprising. His contentions crafully avoid the main point, that the seizures are contrary to international law, as being outside of territorial waters and United States jurisdiction. All his legends about the Russian rights acquired, his complaints of injury done the United States interests and his claim to insist upon the preservation of the seals, even if as well founded as they are inaccurate, would be quite the mark for no amount of wrong doing or loss which would justify the interference of outside jurisdiction. He might as well assume to send his notice to Toronto to make arrests and seizures because some citizens of the United States had been robbed. But all this has been the United States' policy. The cessation of these high-handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling or fair play, or any respect for law and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that the end of British patience and forbearance has been reached.

THE TELEGRAPH SUGGESTS ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 24.—The Telegraph regrets the asperity of Blaine's tone in the Behring's sea dispatches. "England," it says, "is strong enough to be calm and courteous, and is sufficiently fond of peace to disregard Blaine's petulance. England has no immediate interest in the question beyond seeing fair play." It concludes with a suggestion that King Humbert, of Italy, or Emperor William be asked to arbitrate the matter.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The Salvadorian Troops Win Six Battles and Capture Arms and Ammunition.

Downfall of General Barillos—Mexico Will Remain Neutral—Great Enthusiasm.

LA LIBERTAD, July 24.—News has just been received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. Many men have been killed and wounded on both sides. Salvadorian forces are pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the government of President Barrilos before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. San Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatmala, and assure her own liberty and independence.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—Advices from Guatemala, are to the effect that Ezeta's army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier of Guatemala territory yesterday and that the San Salvadors were defeated and routed, leaving on the field many dead and wounded and three cannons, which the Guatemalans captured. Advices from San Salvador are entirely contrary. The dispatches report five separate victories for the San Salvador troops, who are said to have captured a large amount of booty.

President Diaz has authorized the Associated press correspondent to say that not a single Mexican soldier has been moved to the Guatemalan frontier; that there are only two regiments on the entire line, the same number stationed for nine years past, and that Mexico will observe, as she is now observing, the strictest neutrality.

NEW YORK, July 24.—News received from Guatemala and San Salvador confirms the account of the battle of July 17. It is said that orders have been given to General Porta to advance with 2,500 troops toward Salvador. These troops will be met by a like number from Honduras under the command of Generals Avala and Lachio, and the forces of both countries will make an onslaught on Guatemala. The latter country has detailed Generals Molina and Leon to unite the forces in their departments and in Altos, numbering 6,000 men, and concentrate them in order to resist the Mexicans.

The feeling in Guatemala is said to be one of insecurity. President Barrilos is universally disliked for his weak and vacillating policy. A general revolutionary feeling has pervaded the entire republic of late. An order for arms has been sent to the United States. It is believed that the people of Guatemala will be compelled to furnish a forced loan of money to replenish their depleted treasury.

General Granados, the Guatemalan exile, is now in Nicaragua actively engaged in collecting rifles, arms and ammunition for the revolution against Barrilas.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—It is believed here that the alleged alliance of all the other Central American republics against San Salvador is for the purpose of crushing out of existence that small republic, under the plea that anarchy prevails and that General Ezeta's government is not desired by the people of San Salvador. The seizure of rifles aboard the steamer Colima by the Guatemalan government has been a constant theme of conversation here. Many believe that, owing to the fact that the seizure was made before hostilities occurred and before the Central American compact was signed, the United States will ask Guatemala for an explanation of her conduct. Later advices state that the number of rifles seized was 200, and that they had been ordered from San Francisco before any revolutionary movement took place in San Salvador, and were destined for the use of newly formed mounted militia.

BERLIN, July 24.—Dispatches from the City of Mexico state that the Mexican government will maintain a neutral attitude in the disputes between the Central American republics; also, that the United States and Mexico will offer to act as arbitrators.

VANCOUVER'S Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.

The Corner Stone Laid by Grand Master McKeown of Victoria With Masonic Honors.

At 2:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Vancouver was laid by W. G. M. McKeown, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

At the conclusion of the Masonic ceremony, short addresses were delivered by Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg; Mr. N. H. Jacks, general secretary of the Portland, Ore., association; Mr. V. N. Johnson, travelling secretary of the Pacific Northwest association; Mr. G. A. Charnock, Dr. I. D. Driver, of Eugene City, Ore., and Rev. Clark Davis, of Seattle. Mr. Charnock made a statement of the finances of the association, which showed that more than $13,000 was yet required to complete the building and that if $8,000 were subscribed, which he had every confidence would be done, the building would go on this summer. Mr. Edwin Rand, president of the association, occupied the chair.

The trowel used on this occasion was a massive one of solid silver, suitably inscribed, and manufactured by Davidson Bros. It was the present of the contractor, Mr. E. Cook, to Grand Master McKeown, who conducted the ceremony. Mr. Thos. Hooper is the architect for the building and will have full charge till its completion.