

people clothed in the tents of woe.

of the Queen-Dowager the Natives to Wear for a Period of three Years.

n in mourning? Twelve women and children... All business... conversation... the kingdom... Once a week, and... whether this will be its condition for the to come.

mourning for the queen is no land in the world prevails to so large there is no country so terrible as here, that every man shall for three years when and the law prescribes the clothes which shall mourning garb is a colored sackcloth, bound with a great straw mat... before his face, so that upon his sorrowful face is the mourning and this gown of un- same material, and the pipe must be wrapped three years, and during engage in no work or a king or queen dies, is expected to go into... this has been the... three different kings a period of ten years, whole nation inactive during that time.

mourning thus be- nation issue, and Korea can never of the smart, ac- iness will stand being years at a time, and ston that the hermit to-day as it is. It respects the other side that of business.

about to marry his father dies during the engagement. It then he put off for years, and at the end of other man's mother dies, other three years be- married. During my ear or two ago I was in death kept out of fights for a period of about the time that adding day his father of the three years, her died, thus com- pleting three years more, left his family and his betrothed, and two him out of his bride- sars.

at of Korea complete- of the mourning. It is p under it more than who wears it. It is, perfect disguise that a Korea, for the officers a mourner, and some missionaries trav- country in this dis- the police were after long time escaped. In the mourners carry a action with the hat, r fans and ornament get their mourning ina, but they carry utter extremes than do- day.

to mourning costumes, to return to the hat. The white and they braid their cues, and wear s. They pretend to nt for at least three eriod is cut down to this. For thirty days a near relative they shave their heads or es, and there is a pen- berration of mourn- Chang's mother gho, he asked to be al- his office of vicerey he was too valuable a the emperor to lose, his period of mourn- to three months. The rules of mourning se of the death of an s. When an empress ake off their gay col- on white. Their tear- ings from their caps, their heads for one the people dare not and in the case of an t let their hair grow, and no marriages ring this time. Red and the festal color of the last emperor of hing red was taken of Pekin and white where. The Chinese dress, and the color the mourner, when he te, sends out white ritten in blue ink to get that he is over- led. When he goes g, he again sends out is printed his name s. "Grief still terrible, before." This gives ativation that he is e call; and when a streets he wears e, a blue gown, and llen cord woven into

TEA Basket Seed... The Royal Colonial... Institute 16 Strand... R. H. JAMESON 33 FORT STREET

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891. VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 37.

NO FEAR OF A PANIC.

Great Britain's Financial Condition—The Governor of the Bank of England Talks.

He Says the People are Poorer Than They were Last Year, but Wiser.

LONDON, August 8.—The Governor of the Bank of England, William Lidderdale, has consented to make a statement to the public in consequence of the alarming stories in America and on the continent to the effect that a general financial crash is near at hand and that the British banks are afraid to let the full situation be known for fear that it will precipitate a panic throughout the world.

"I wish to say emphatically that there is no basis for the reports that a great financial disaster is impending in Great Britain. It is quite untrue that any important banking house is in danger of failure, and the affairs of that one are now in hand. As for the chartered banks they are all sound, so far as I know. There have been great losses, it is true, but these losses have been spread over large numbers of persons, and the losses have been already met and paid, leaving the losers poorer, but still solvent. There will be a few failures, of course, but none of any importance—none that could affect the money market."

"The result of the great losses in South America and elsewhere has been to bring people to their senses. Speculation has completely stopped. The difference between the wisdom of last year and the depression of this is the difference between a fever and a cold—where there was a hill there is now a hole. The people are poorer and wiser; that is the truth of the matter. As I said before, the losses are already known, and in most cases, already paid. One of the good results of the syndicates, trust companies and the like, is to divide losses among the multitude and so prevent panics."

It would not be fair to quote Mr. Lidderdale too particularly, but he gave me many details during our conversation, showing that the financial situation is sound. I am in a position to state that the Bank of England took the affairs of the Bank of America into its hands for some time, and that it is a liability to the Bank of England of \$7,000,000. This liability, however, in no way concerns the public. The Bank's affairs were for some time in the hands of the Bank of America, and the matter is now a mere matter of getting time. The wonderful thing is that Russia did not strike a blow at England by withdrawing gold during the past few months. It is the policy of the Bank of England, under the Minister of Finance, to keep vast quantities of gold on deposit in English banks. He can, at a critical time, force the bankers to assist the Russian loans by threatening to withdraw gold from England by creating a panic. This was the only over-shadowing danger in the recent crisis. Now that issue has been met and Russia could not bring about a crash even if she wished.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Portuguese Barbarities.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The latest advices from South-eastern Africa tell of appalling barbarities by the Portuguese with a view of bringing the natives into subjection. At Mozambique it is no uncommon thing to witness natives going about with heavy yokes about their necks, under which they can scarcely move. After enduring torture of this nature for days, some of the victims were beheaded, and others sent back to carry terror to their tribes. The Portuguese have no hesitation in seizing the native women, carrying them away from their families, and making domestic slaves of them, while there is no doubt of collusion between the Portuguese and the Arab slave traders. Several of the latter, when captured by British war vessels, have confessed their relations with the Portuguese, from which it would seem that the suppression of the slave trade in East Africa is very doubtful while there is Portuguese territory for the dealers to plot their mischief in.

A Conservative Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At the election held at Walsall, Stafford county, to-day, for a member of parliament to succeed the late Charles Forster, Liberal, an advocate of home rule, who died July 28, Alderman Holden, the Gladstonian candidate, was defeated, and Mr. ... the representative of the Conservatives, won by 528 votes. In his speech at Plymouth, yesterday, Balfour, besides outlining the provisions of the local government bill for Ireland, which it is the intention to introduce in the next session of Parliament, praised the patriotism and self-sacrifice shown by the Liberalists. Their example of public spirit, he declared, had borne fruit. He believed that what at first was an alliance with the Conservative party had now become a close union, which neither the chances nor changes of political life is likely to impair. For more than a generation, Balfour said, there had been no vital difference of opinion on the great questions between moderate Conservatives and moderate Liberals.

Mrs. French Sheldons Recovering.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mrs. French Sheldon will not be well enough to address the Royal Geographical Society on her recent trip to the Kilmajunga region. Since her arrival in Hampton, Mrs. Sheldon has been under the care of two eminent London

A DARING DESPERADO.

He Robbed a Bank in Ohio, Shot the Cashier and Two Outsiders.

After Securing a Large Amount of Money He Escapes from the Town.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—A special to the Evening Dispatch from Lima, O., says: One of the boldest bank robberies and murders ever perpetrated in this section of country, occurred, this morning, at Columbus Grove, a town of about 2,000 people, twelve miles north from here. Cashier Maple had just opened the Exchange Bank and laid out \$3,000 near the cashier's window. About 3:30 o'clock, a man appeared in the door with a revolver in each hand. He immediately began shooting. Cashier Maple was struck twice, once in the arm and once in the right side.

By the fall to the floor an old farmer, William Vanderbrake, aged 60, entered the door, having come to get the money for some hogs he had just sold. The robber turned and shot him. He received a serious wound, and it is feared that he can never recover. A third man sat in the lobby of the bank, paralyzed with fear. He was not molested. The desperado then grabbed \$2,600 in greenbacks, shoved them into the pockets of his coat and darted out of the door, shouting, "I'm a second Jesse James."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S DEATH.

The Last Words of the Poet were: "Oh, Why Don't You Let Me Die."

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—At the mansion of the Elmwood estate, where Lowell died, there were no members of the family, today, but the daughter and son-in-law of the poet. His body lies in the sleeping apartment where the last hours of his life were spent. His death was extremely peaceful. Although it was known that he could not live much longer, the suddenness of the attack was rather unexpected. The transition from sleep to death was so easy that for a few moments nobody in the room observed that he had ceased to breathe. His eyes were wide open, and he seemed to be passing away with only a heavy sigh to indicate the separation of the soul from the worn-out body.

The poet was taken sick about five weeks ago. About two weeks ago he became delirious and on Monday he recovered consciousness only to die a few days later. He gave members of the family signs of recognition on a Monday afternoon, when his nursing attendant, who had been with him since he was brought to the house, intensely when moved, and finally said: "Oh, why don't you let me die?" These words were his last. He seemed from that time to lose heart, and gradually his life faded away. It continued in a comatose condition until 2:15 o'clock this morning, when the last spark of his life went out. Beside him in his last moments were the wife of his first wife, his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Burnett, and his only child, the ex-congressman, as well as the nurses and servants of the household.

Lowell himself never inquired as to the nature of his malady. From inquiry it has been ascertained that he suffered almost constantly of late, and that sciatic hemorrhages and, latterly, a severe type of liver disease had in turn afflicted him. The family were will held, Friday, at Appleton church, Cambridge, where he has been buried. She is his only near relative, except a brother, whose whereabouts is unknown.

Concerning Lowell's death, Bret Harte has written as follows: "To my mind, an American in the frank admiration and loving appreciation of Lowell's intellect and character, I have to add my own expression of sorrow at the loss of one of the most fastidious and cultivated of our poets, and one of our most original and most original critics."

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

Kelly, Dunne & Co.'s Oil Storehouse and Zan's Broom Factory Burned.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—A fire occurred, early this morning, in the oil refinery and storehouse of Kelly, Dunne & Co., corner of Eleventh and K streets, completely destroying the building and contents. When the fire had almost burned out flames issued from the broom factory of Zan Bros., one block away, and soon this building was a mass of flames. Fortunately there was no wind and the fire was confined to the factory, which was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$120,000. Kelly, Dunne & Co. estimate their loss at \$40,000, and Zan Bros. place theirs at \$75,000. It is supposed that the fire is the work of an incendiary. Oil was found on a wood pile at St. Vincent's hospital, and it is supposed that some one was also preparing to fire the hospital, which contained 150 patients, one-third of whom are helpless. Several houses in the vicinity were badly smoked. The oil from the warehouse flowed through the streets like water. Kelly, Dunne & Co.'s insurance is \$22,500. Zan Bros.' insurance is about \$41,000. The risks are distributed among twenty different companies.

Sarah Marshall.

KING ST., Kingston, says: "I was afflicted with chronic rheumatism for years and had numerous attacks without success, but by the use of a bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier I was entirely cured. My blood is now pure and my health restored. I can testify to the efficacy of this medicine, and can certify to the facts as stated."—Lucy Wade, Druggist, Kingston, Ont.

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ALASKAN NEWS NOTES.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Capt. Healey of the revenue cutter Bear, under date of Port Clarence, Alaska, July 9th, writes to Capt. Sheppard, chief of the revenue marine service, that at that date 22 whale ships were in the harbor. The catch of the fleet to date was only 25 whales. The Belvedere, being "high hook," having captured five whales, and was being towed at 37 p.m. to the wharf. The mission schooner started last summer at Cape Prince of Wales is stated to have progressed finely, and its benefits, even in this short time, noticeable in the improved condition of the natives.

DIVING FOR DIAMONDS.

Valuable Jewels Recovered from the Bottom of a River.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 8.—Diamonds worth \$2,000 were taken from the bottom of New London harbor one day this week, and the diver, in his mailed suit, who recovered them walks beneath the river daily for another lot that are also worth \$2,000. The diamonds did not grow down there, but are the property of Mr. Boerum, of New York. They were on Mr. Boerum's hapha launch, the largest one in the world, that was burned at Eastern Point, Conn., where, one night recently, Mrs. Boerum wants the rest of those diamonds, and she paid the diver who walked under the river big wages to hunt for them.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Wheat Crop.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Bulletin Des Halles publishes the result of the statistics it has gathered of the French wheat crop. The replies of correspondents indicate a total crop of not over 55,000,000 hectolitres. This would make it necessary to import 82,500,000 bushels of wheat to meet the normal demand of the country.

Jewish Expulsion.

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The police here have received secret orders, which will have the effect of expelling every Jew from the district within two months.

Jewish Colony in Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Baron Hirsch is negotiating with the Turkish government to rent land along the railway line in Aya for the Jewish colony.

Empress William's Health.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The fact that Empress William is able to devote a great part of his time to the business of the Empire, is regarded as pretty good evidence that the alarming reports circulated in regard to his physical and mental condition are unfounded.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Dory.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Capt. Waite, of the British steamer Barrowmore, from Baltimore, reports that, on Aug. 10th, he spoke the American dory Mermaid in lat. 47 north, longitude 35 west. Capt. Andrews, of the dory, stated that he was in the best of good condition. The dory Sea Serpent, with which the Mermaid started in a race across the Atlantic, arrived at Coverack on August 6th.

Miss Lincoln's Marriage.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Minister Lincoln says that it is not yet decided where the marriage of his daughter would take place. It would be either at St. Margaret's, Westminster, or St. George's, Hanover Square. The ceremony was to be a very quiet one, only a few guests being invited outside of the family. Miss Jessie Lincoln will be her sister's maid of honor.

DEPARTMENTAL SCANDAL.

Editor Paccaud Skips to Europe—Arnold's Statements Denied—Chapleau's Department Attacked.

Partizan Newspaper Reports Criticized—Attempts to Levy Excessive Charges.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The incidents of today's meeting of the Railway Committee included an intimation that Mr. Paccaud, editor of L'Electeur, had skipped to Europe. Mr. Armstrong positively refused to answer certain questions. The committee thereupon decided to report him for contempt. Mr. Loneragan, the President of the Baites Chateaux Railway Company, promises to present himself on Monday. Sir Hector Langevin's cross-examination was concluded to-day. At the close of the proceedings it was intimated that Perley would not be recalled, although Mr. Mulock was entreated to have the Government's attention directed to the subject. A letter was read from Dr. Coombs, Perley's physician, protesting against his further examination. In the face of this letter, the Chairman said if Perley was recalled, he (Girouard) would not be present as he would not be responsible for the consequences.

The committee then had some fun with Chaloner, bookkeeper to McGreery, who wanted payment for work done for the committee. Chaloner was offered \$10, and he indignantly threw back the money. It was finally decided to pay him \$25.

Bowwell, engineer of the Quebec Harbor Commission, wanted \$25 for his services, but Sir John Thompson emphatically protested against this amount. Mr. Archambault, C.C. of Montreal, was called to swear positively that Beaucage had instructed him to enter suit against Thos. McGreery.

UNCLE SAM TAKES ACTION.

Particulars of the Seizure of the Pacific Mail Company's Steamship City of Panama.

The War Ships Charleston, Pensacola and Omaha to Go to San Salvador if Necessary.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—A sensational meeting of the railway committee to-day, in the Quebec Baites Chateaux hotel, brought it home to the boilers. The witnesses were the managers of the Union and the People's banks. The former stated M. Paccaud came to the Union Bank to ask for the discount of a government letter of credit for \$1,725,000. The witness consented to the discount, but afterwards refused, believing that the money was to be diverted to improper uses, mainly to Paccaud's private account. Finally the letter of credit was left with the bank, and when due, was paid by the Government. The bank paid the hundred thousand dollar cheque endorsed by Armstrong. Of this amount, \$60,000 had been placed to Paccaud's credit, and drawn out by him in small sums. The claims paid through the Union Bank was a note of one thousand dollar drawn by Tarte, and endorsed by Paccaud and Langlier, the latter a Greit M.P.

Wobb, the manager of the Union Bank, said among the notes which Paccaud proposed to retire out of the hundred thousand dollars when he first came to the bank, was the paper of Premier Mercier, Provincial Secretary Langlier, and Mr. Pelletier, M.P.

At to-night's session, Mr. Armstrong, who was ordered by the Senate to tell all he knew, said he had many interviews with Paccaud, relative to the subsidy of the Quebec legislature. When Paccaud said it would be necessary to pay one hundred thousand dollars in order to get the subsidy, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no loaf, he handed Paccaud five cheques of \$20,000 each, and he stated that two years previous he had paid Paccaud fifteen thousand dollars in commissions for securing subsidies in Quebec. The revelations are acknowledged to be a most startling sensation. The Toronto Globe strongly advocates that Paccaud be indicted for fraud.

There was a disgraceful row in the meeting of the Public Accounts committee, this morning. Mulock, thinking Haggart interrupted, said that the Postmaster General ought to be the last man to make any insinuations.

Haggart asked, "Why?"

Mulock replied, "I need not tell you."

Haggart, white with passion, "You dare not say so, you blackguard."

The committee then adjourned without discussion.

CAPITAL NOTES.

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LOWELL'S OBSEQUIES.

Impressive Funeral Services Friday Over the Late Eminent Poet and Statesman.

His Remains Borne to the Tomb by Distinguished Literary Celebrities.

(Boston, Aug. 14.—Simple but impressive funeral services over the remains of the late James Russell Lowell were held in Appleton chapel, Cambridge, at noon, to-day. The chapel was crowded to overflowing. Seidman has there been witnessed such a gathering of those distinguished in literary and other professions. There were no sermons on the subject, the poet's last home. Shortly after 12 o'clock the funeral procession moved into the church.

Mrs. Burnett, in the deepest mourning, escorted by her eldest son, and the rest of the children came next, followed by the nurses and servants. Bishop Phillips Brooks and Rev. William Lawrence, dean of the Episcopal Theological school (Cambridge), met the remains in the vestibule. The Rev. A. R. Lawrence reading "I am the resurrection and the life," as they preceded the casket down the aisle.

The honorary pall bearers were Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Christopher Crouch, John Torrey Holmes, Christopher Crouch, Prof. Child, C. F. Choate, George William Currier, William Dean Howells, Prof. John Bartlett and President C. W. Eliot of Harvard University.

The coffin, which was borne by undertakers' assistants, was covered with black broadcloth, and bore a silver plate, on which was inscribed: "Died August 12, 1891, James Russell Lowell, aged 72 years, 5 months."

Floral tributes were very few in number, and modest in character. An ivy wreath, picked at Elmwood, rested on the head of the casket; another wreath of ivy from the field hung over one corner of the casket, and a wreath of roses, from Mrs. Putnam, lay upon the floor at the base of the pall.

Services in the church were very simple, as befitted the nature of the case, consisting solely of the Episcopal service for the dead, and a vocal by the Temple quartet of Boston.

The body was not exposed to view, and was taken to Mount Auburn immediately after the service at the chapel, followed by about fifteen carriages. There were no services at the grave.

While the body was being conveyed to its last resting place, Mount Auburn, the church bells throughout the city tolled, and flags were displayed at half-mast, by order of the mayor.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The Crisis party is in a state of disruption. It is reported to-night there is a great split over the Toronto Globe's course commensurate of the Quebec gang who have robbed the treasury of one hundred thousand dollars. Beausoleil and Cartwright are reported to have had a quarrel over the matter. Cartwright, as a leading stockholder in the Globe, being held responsible for that paper's utterances, openly avowed that the object of the Globe was to dispossess Laurier as leader and substitute Cartwright, and, as confirming this statement, pointed out that Edgar, Cartwright's right-hand man, had been in Toronto for the last few days furnishing inspiration.

Conroy has been erected into a customs outpost and warehousing port under survey of the Collector at Nanaimo.

The Government has decided to authorize the formation of a Kilted Regiment in Toronto to take the place of the 18th, The Prescott battalion is defunct.

The Canadian team at Bialay won 5568, securing the highest amount yet.

McKenzie, M.P., says the output of coal at Cape Breton Island has been a million tons for this year, a quarter of a million increase. A larger quantity than has ever been shipped from the island.

Laurier, in a letter to the press, explained that Paccaud was granted permission to go to Europe before the Senate inquiry commenced, Tasse, in an open letter, asked Laurier why the Opposition leader had not recalled Paccaud, as the inquiry has been in progress for ten days, and Paccaud only sailed to-day.

Pellerin, a crazy huckster, attempted to commit suicide, to-day, by jumping from a window in the police court to the pavement, thirty feet below. A policeman caught him by the heel as Pellerin disappeared through the window.

MANIPUR MASSACRE ATYENED.

Two Leaders of the Uprising Executed at Simla.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.—The murder of British officials, in March last, was avenged to-day, by the execution of the two leaders of the massacre. The two men were members of the reigning family of Manipur, and both appealed from the decision of the military court of inquiry which tried them. But the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, refused to interfere with the decision of that court. The two men executed were Senapatty, or commander-in-chief of the Manipur army, and the consul-general, who violated the flag of truce under which the Englishmen were decoyed from Manipur, and who gave the native executioners the orders to kill the British prisoners. An immense crowd of natives witnessed the execution, but owing to the presence of a large number of troops no disturbance occurred.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Westminster and Vancouver Electric Tramway Difficultly Settled on a Satisfactory Basis.

Charge of Sugar for the Refinery—Nanaimo to Have a Liberal Association.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 14.—The steamer Umattila, from San Francisco, arrived this morning, with 1,743 baskets of Java raw sugar, aggregating about 320 tons, for the B. C. Sugar refinery.

The city has arrived at the following agreement with the Western and Vancouver Electric Tramway Co. The tramway company rents the streets for five years at \$1 per year, and at the end of the five years the annual rental they shall pay, if not agreed upon, to be settled by arbitration, the outside limit to be paid being fixed at three per cent. of the fares collected within the city on the basis of five cent fares in the city. The tramway is to be open on Park Avenue to Venables street, along Campbell street, along Hastings street, and from Hastings to Carroll street. The agreement is for a term of 27 years, but by giving six months' notice at any time the city may purchase that part of the line within the city limits at the actual cost, no allowance being made for franchises, vested rights, etc. Passengers are to be picked up and discharged anywhere within the city limits in the same way as is done by the ordinary street cars. Work on the line has been resumed, and will be pushed through without delay.