here from China, with no place to store the perishable freight in their holds.

refused to allow the names to be publish

ed until the warrants have been serve'l

in the morning. No warrants were is-

sued this evening. The district attorney

wanted to give all an opportunity to furnish bail which was fixed by Judge Sea-

man at \$10,000. There are cumulative

indictments against Debs, Howard, Kell-

her and Rogers, and also against other directors of the railway union. Sovereign

of the Knights of Labor may also be in-

CLEWS' CLUES.

To the Financial Situation-The Strike a

Blessing in Disguise.

New York, July 14.—For the past week

ization of business arising out of the

great western strikes. The remarkable

fact is that—with so many thousands of

followers made possible,-the financial

and values have been comparatively un-

affected. European holders of our in-

vestments have shown some uneasiness

at this spectacle of organized revolt

against capital and the laws that protect

it—which is only what might be expected

from the distance separating the event from the observers;—and there has been

market, though barely sufficient to visibly

tests are most apt to end in some form of

that have been arbitrarily enforced by

organized labor could only end in a de-

feat that would widely discredit the

union principle and emancipate industry

from the disturbing rule of the unions.

The interruption of travel and transporta-

tion has been regarded more as a tem-

destruction of property has been viewed

eapital has been surrounded with very serious risk. In brief; Wall street re-

gards the struggle as the crowning battle

between the employing class and the em-

ployed class, in which the former has re-

gained its right to unobstructed freedom

to contract in the employment of labor.

The result of this victory is of no small

value to the future stability of our in-

dustries; and the estimate put upon it is

significantly expressed in the steadiness

Another result of much value to the

railroads has come out of the strike.

Under the past depression of business

and the general fall in prices, the roads

have felt the necessity of a general re-

duction in wages, and yet they have hesi-

tated to enforce it lest it should produce

ployees, and are doing so upon a general

ly reduced scale of wages. A valuable

opportunity has thus been afforded for

the railroads conforming their scale of

expenses to the general, and probably

what has been dreaded as a possible

great national calamity turns out to be

a valuable contribution towards complet-

ing the process of readjustment which

pleted. At present, the feeling is very

centres indicate that the enactment of

of interests in American investments. Taking all the conditions and probabili-

be surprised that, within the next one or

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, & Soott street, Torento, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to desurate your home. The soap in the best in the market, and will only cost ic postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

HENRY CLEWS.

Interests of the nation

Thus

permanent, reduction in prices.

of the financial markets amid so much

confusion.

through a body of subterramean water This was in 1841, after the drilling had This was in 1911, after the drining had beed carried on constantly for a period of eight years. Within a few hours afof eight years. Within a few hours after the first jet reached the surface the flow was at the rate of 881,884 gallous per day, the temperature of the stream standing uniformly at 82 degrees Fahren-The surface of the ground at the well is 102 feet above the level of the sea, well is 102 reer above the terror the sea, and the pressure, which is as strong to and the pressure, when is as strong to-day as it was in 1842, is sufficient to carry the water 120 feet above the sur-The experts say that the exposed surface of the water-bearing beds which supply this great well is about 117 square miles in extent, and that the subterranean area in connection with these lines of outcrop may possibly be twenty thousand square miles, and that the av. erage thickness of the land which com poses the water-bearing stratum is no more than 30 feet. The well itself is 1798 feet in depth, cost \$72,900, and has 1798 reet in depart, without any perceptible diminution in the stream, for 52 rears.-Atlanta Constitution

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES To the Editor: The following letter, published in the Vancouver News-Advertis of the 19th, so aptly expresses my sentiments that I appropriate it bodily and ask you to publish it. A YOUNG CAMPAIGNER

Sir: Your Ottawa dispatches this norning contain information to the effect that all the British Columbia representatives voted against the amendment to Sir John Thompson's Northwest bill, proposed by Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., which amendment seeks to give the power to the people of the Northwest to abolish separate schools if in their wisdom they see fit to do so, a measure of home rule that should meet with the approval of all save those who are extreme political partisans or religious bigots. Why the members of British Columbia should vote against such a proposition as

Mr. McCarthy introduced, is difficult to understand, except on the ground that the B. C. members have been true to their record of throttling any and all honest convictions they might have when party exigencies demand, and voting as they have often done heretofore, as blind partisans and mere machine politicians, Now, sir, on the school question, especially the members from this province have a right to give no uncertain sound, for is it not a fact beyond dispute that this province there is a widespread and healthy public sentiment against separate schools? And again by putting themselves on record and refusing to endorse Mr. McCarthy's laudable action to obtain for the Northwest the right to abolish separate schools, our so-called representatives have once again grossly misrepresented the views held by the large majority of the electors of the province. Surely, sir, the time has arrived when prompt and energetic action should be taken to organize for the next Dominion elections, in order that men may be returned to parliament, who, like Dalton McCarthy, vill seek to serve the country rather

than the party.

The late chieftian, Sir John Macdonald, wisely remarked upon one occasion, that Mr. McCarthy was the brains of the Conservative party and assuredly the platform now advocated by that hon. gentleman, viz: "Tariff Reform," "One Flag" (the old Union Jack); "One School" non-sectarian); "One Language" (the British); "Equal Rights for all and Special Privileges to None," is one that will command the respect and support not only of modern Conservatives, but of the rising generation of young Canadians, and such a platform will certainly sweep this city and this province at the approaching Dominion election. AN OLD AMPAIGNER.

PRIDE GIVEN A FALL The Puffed-Up Seed Dealer Victimized by a Printer's Devil.

There is a noted nursery man and seed dealer in this city who recently evolved new strawberry. Now, when a seed dealer brings forth a new strawberry he feels as an astronomer when he discovered a new star. His few specimens of the new plant produced of fruit a small basketful. This basketful the seed dealer a few days ago, so the New York Tr bune relates, brought over from New Jersey, carrying it as carefully as a wo man carries a pug dog after she has smuggled it into an elevated train. Ariving at his place of business he placed it on top of a stack of plants and fruits and miscellaneous greenery in front his store, with a modest sign calling a tention to the fact that here was the r sult of the joint efforts of nature and that particular seed dealer. And peautiful sight the berries made, truly oiled up in the basket, big as pin-cushion and of a color darkly, deeply, beautifully red, and with velvety green hulls curling back waiting to be pulled off.

For twenty minutes this ecstatic seed lealer went about his store humming tune to himself and planning divers ways or inveigling certain rival and unspeak able seed dealers up to his front door where they could see his triumph a humble themselves in the dust. he hit upon one or two ways of doin this, hummed a little louder and starte out to take one more look at his pri and his joy. He peered over among the greenery. The basket was empty. Like Matthew Pocket, the seed dealer ed both hands in his hair and raised

self several inches from the floor. But he recovered his self-control time to see that a procession of pleas individuals was disappearing up street, a few of the last of which were each daintily holding one of the strav berries by its stem and taking bites of its fatness. His first thought was o he police, militia and similar apprehen ng and corrective forces. Then his eye eaught a sign larger than the one he laced by the berries, and, stepping ther out, he read on a large placar above the empty basket Take One. Then he took hold of his hair again, rais ed himself back into his store and disap peared in his private office.

While the seed dealer was thus engag ed in (good people will hope) meditati and prayer, the head clerk set on foot a investigation. The head clerk discover ed that there was a printing office the opposite side of the street; that i was the usual devil; that he is a rathe more devilish devil than general; that devil had seen the joy of the seed dealer as he placed the basket among the gre ery; that the devil, inspired by his gr patron demon, had seized a "Take placard, gone across the street and ed it behind the basket and then hu back, and with an expression of in cence which bordered on piety, gone feeding an eighth-medium job press

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

A Highly Successful Gathering in Toronto at Fourth International Meeting.

Large Attendance of Prominent People-Meetings in All City Churches.

onto, July 20.—It was a grand sea es that looked platform-ward in lassey music hall yesterday mornre were young men and old they were the representatives religious body of the world Three years ago the Baptist ple's Union of North America the United States, together banners that the delegates fferent districts of the United and brought with them. These rspersed with numerous mottoes red or printed on silk or canvas, colors of which harmonizing banners worn by the delegates icturesqueness to the scene. There great burst of applause when at past ten o'clock President John H. nan appeared on the platform. Folng in his wake were 200 representamembers of the denomination and ho ranged themselves about the stage. Every seat was occupied and standing om was at a premium when at 10:45 resident Chapman rapped upon his desk with his gavel and announced that the vention was formally opened. The dience was estimated in round numers at 5000. It rose to its feet en masse join in the grand strains of the nation Hymn," and remained anding while Rev. Dr. A. E. Baten, f McKinney, Texas, made the opening vocation to the throne on high. dresses of welcome were in order. An oquent response for the convention was nade by Dr. B. L. Whitman, president the Colby University, Waterville, Me., nd whose complimentary references to he religious and social fraternity, that exists between the United States and the Dominion were applauded to the echo. Then the convention turned its attention business and the annual report of the pard of managers was read by the Rev.

Frank L. Williams, D. D., the general ecretary. It referred to the fact that a three years the union had grown from Montana and Maine being organized. It upported a paper with a weekly circulaion of 24,000. Numerous other details ere mentioned and suggestions made editor of the Examiner, New York, and seconded by Rev. Charles A. Reece

dell, of Pittsburg, led a debate on state said, stockbrokers would Christian culture courses met at the Bond Street Congregational church with d., presiding. The speakers were Dr. Baker, of St. John's, N. B., Dr. W. Stiffler, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Hon, Hiram B. Swartz, of Wooster, O. The junior members and leaders met at Knox Presbyterian church with A. H.

Finn, of Detroit, presiding. President Chapman called the second ay's session to order at half-past nine this morning. There was a brief disassion on topics touched upon in the anual report, and then Rev. J. L. Johnson f Columbus, Miss, spoke upon popular amusements and instanced those enterinments which should commend themselves to the rising generation. After this came the most interesting feature of he session, the salutation of the flags and minute guns by representatives of the state and provincial unions. Thirty ere inspiring in the extreme and created great enthusiasm.

Seven auxiliary conferences in connecon with the convention were held in as many churches of the city.

NICARAGUA'S TROUBLES.

The Mosquittoes Making It Very Ux

pleasant in Bluefields. New Orleans, July 18 .- The first re hable news from Bluefields since the utbreak of hostilities there was brought here to-day by the steamers Gussie and John Wilson, which arrived within a few hours of each other. The vessels

reservattion was quite serious and it threatened to break out into a regular war before long. For a long time after the removal of General Lacayo, whose tholic societies." dictatorship brought about his downfali through the demand of the United States government, everything went along very eacefully at the reservation. Young Petition to Germany for the Annexation Chief Charence of the Mosquito Indians resided in Bluefields under the protection of the British consul and the American warship, and nothing of note oth, when some Indians and Nicaragudiers got into a brawl on Blueelds streets and two of the soldiers were killed. This caused a great deal of excitement, and it was feared that the attempts of the new Commissioner, Senor Calsezas, to arrest the rioters would esult in more bloodshed. That night, whole aspect of affairs, and which Nicaraguans charge was incited by duct of the officers. Americans. This has resulted in an crease of tension between the two nationalities to such an extent that

warship is anchored off the blaffs.

ludians made another attack upon the

bluffs where the Nicaraguan troops are quartered and drove them off and captured all the arms and ammunition, and tured all the arms and ammunition, and fortified themselves in the stronghold which Lacayo had built for his soldiers. which Lacayo had built for his soldiers. A hundred or more soldiers said to have been commanded by young Clarence himself embarked on a flat boat and stealthify moved amound to the bluffs until they were directly opposite them, and before the sentries were aware of what was going on opened fire on the troops, which had been suddenly called to arms. The Nigararguans however.

to arms. The Nicararguans, however were so surprised that they were unable to make any defence, and fled. The next morning the Marblehead landed 50 ore were young men and old marines and quartered them near the International club to protect American interests. This was deemed necessary owing to the hostility of the Spaniards. to the tenets of the Bap-Three years ago the Baptist work trying to get together his demoralized forces, and sent word to the inzed in Chicago, and this morn-fourth annual convention on After the landing of the marines there

rebelled against the native governor and

fields, the Magicienne having left there habitants.

nearly a month ago. The Nicaraguans Out of a have seized all the lighters used in load-Mr. Pullma ing the fruit steamers, and are preparing for a regular campaign against the Indians as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive.

SENATORS GUILTY OF PERJURY. So Says the Washington Correspondent of the Herald.

New York, July 19.-The Herald's Washington dispatch says: I was told to-day that despite the denials of speculators and the sworn statements of senators who had been called before the investigating committee that it could be proved in three instances at least that the speculation had been engaged in, and that the three senators referred to had been guilty of perjury.

An interesting story is going the rounds to-day—a story so startling in its details 3000 to 75,000, and that it had 33 state that it is almost past belief. I am told organizations, every northern state but of a man here in Washington who has in his possession the original brokers' contract wherein one of the senators, a prominent one at that, contracted to relative to the future growth and devel- buy sugar when it was down to 83, opment of the union. The adoption of the report was moved by Henry C. Ved-stated that interested persons. "shorts" and none the worse on that account. The great principle of quid pro quo was carried out with unstated that interested persons, "shorts" quid pro quo was carried out with understand who had been "squeezed" deviating regularity. If every resident of Pullman had gas laid in his house, in the process of manipulating the market, or because they did not have the inside tip, had lost an immense amount of money and had determined to break the sugar schedule at all hazards. The mon. The officers of the local, state and provincial associations met at the Metropolitan church with Frank Harvey Eigld of New York presiding. Bey A sit again the sugar schedule uside, and I am told that the sugar schedule uside to be a small uncompensation the tract the was compelled to pay for it at the was compelle in the process of manipulating the mar-Field, of New York, presiding. Rev. A. it was by no other process than the ar- pany was able to extract a handsome firm attitude assumed by the government S. Carman, of Springfield, O., S. C. Ott rest of a certain senator as a perjurer. profit. The city of Chicago supplied the in, for the first time, affining that these Camden, N. J., and Charles A. Es- In a criminal case of this kind, it is corporation with water at 4 cents per violent methods of strike are fundamentand local methods. The students of the to show their blooks in court, and the persons black of this scheme say they can prove, not only by the evidence they Rev. Arthur B. Chaffee, of South Bend, now claim to have, but by what they could thus lay bare, that somebody has been doing some lying before the inves-

tigating committee. It is thought that this particular senator, rather than submit to the proceedings, would undo the work it is said he has assisted in doing, and through the ence he is said to wield sugar would be placed on the free list, and the men 'short" of the stock would recoup the capital they have dropped while they were on the wrong side of the market.

CONDEMNS LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Mgr. Satolli Approves of Bishop Water-

son's Action Re Salcons.

New York, July 18.-The Press wil say to-morrow: Mgr. Satolli has just such organizations responded and the rendered a decision condemning the liproceedings, which lasted for one hour, quor traffic. He approves of the expulsion of liquor dealers from Catholic so This unmistakable decision was cietties. called forth by an appeal from the ruling of Bishop Waterson of Columbus,

During the last Leaten season Bishop Waterson addressed a letter to the elergy and laity of his diocese dealing wholly with the temperance problem. One of the societies laid the matter formally before Mgr. Satolli. To this appeal the apostolic delegate has just responded. Satolli sustains the proposition of Bishop Waterson, and says: "The liquor straffic, and especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil, and hence the bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to left there on the 10th of July, and at that time the situation in the Mosquito tains Bishop Waterson's action and approves of his circular and regulation concerning saloons and the expulsion of

SKIRMISH AT SAMOA

of the Islands. Aukland, N. Z., July 18.—The steam-

transpired till during the day of March of a skirmish in which the government forces defeated the rebels, killing 22 men. A petition that the islands be annexed by Germany has been sent to Emperor Wil-The government complained to the Ger-

calsezas, to arrest the rioters would tin more bloodshed. That night, ever, before the authorities had to perfect their plans, the Indians and had regaled the rebel chief and sevential. secuted a coup d'etait, which changed eral of his supporters aboard the ship The consul strongly condemned the con

"How to Cure all skin Diseases nationalities to such an extent that many Americans have deemed discretion the better part of valor on the reservation, despite the fact that an American warship is anchored off the biaffs.

Albout the middle of the night the lights made another attack upon the lights made another attack upon the lights.

A Town Reared and Owned by a Corporation - Profits of the Company.

An Example of the Benefits Derived From Municipal Control of Monopolies.

In Mr. Stead's book on Chicago the following appears: The Pullman company was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000,000, the quotation for which in the market to-day is twice that amount. Mr. Pullman took up an estate of over three thousand acres around Lake Calumet, which is fourteen miles from the centre of Chicago, and which was at that time far outside the city limits. There, following the example of Messrs. fourth annual convention on the Dominion there were repil states and the full strength of bluffs. Ut was reported that the Indians is ambition was to make the ates and the full strength of bluffs. Ut was reported that the Indians is ambition was to make the city which he had built an ideal communication. ist umons in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces on Bluefields in large numbers to annihilate the Nicaraguans, and though they have not yet materialized there is a vast of the Dominion, of Great Bridge amount of uneasiness there. amount of uneasiness there.

It is said that the Nicaraguans have autocrat of all the Russias could not warned several Americans to make themselves scarce under pain of death, but so far these threats have not been put into execution.

autocrat of an the resistance of the more absolutely disbelieve in government by the people, for the people, through the people, than George Pullman. The whole city belongs to him in fee simple. The trouble in Corn Island is substantially as reported in the dispatches from Port Limon. The foreign residents tions in America, not from the broad drove him into the woods with a few basis of the popular will, but from the of his followers. The natives came to apex of the presiding boss, Mr. Pullhis rescue, and after a few skirmishes man was his own boss. He laid out the city, and made the Pullman company he was reinstated.

There is no British warship at Blue the terrestrial providence of all its in-Out of a dreary, watersoaked prairie

Mr. Pullman reared high and dry foundations, upon which, with the aid of his architect and landscape engineer, he planued one of the model towns of the market, though herely sufficient to visibly American continent. Here was a captain of industry acting as a city build- affect quotations here. er. With his own central thought dominsulting everything, the city came into nancial markets has been the convic-existence as a beautiful and harmonious tion, entertained from the first, that the whole. He achieved great results, no disturbance could be only temporary,doubt. Before long the increment of so brief indeed as barely to afford a the value of the real estate on which chance for making a safe "bear" attack
Pullman is built is expected to amount on the market. Wall street has become to as much as the whole capital of the so familiar with labor disturbances as Pullman company. Every house in to know pretty well how to value them. Pullman is fitted with water and gas and the latest sanitary arrangements. of the strike principle, when fairly put to Grounds have been laid out for athletics | the test, and has learnt that such conand recreation; there is a public library, school house and popular savings bank, relief from the restraints or exactions theatre and a great general store, where the retail distribution is carried on un-der the glass roof of a beautiful arcade that the arraying of the utmost force of building. It is a town bordered with bright beds of flowers and stretches of lawns, which, in summer time, at least, are green and velvety. It has its parks and its lakes and its pleasant vistas of villas, and, in short, Pullman is a great achievement, of which not only Chicago, but America does well to be proud.

It was not a philanthropic, but a business experiment, and none the worse to the Pullmanites at 10 cents per thou- oitizen but also to the laws of the United and, making a profit large enough to States, in an invaluable contribution toemable the comporation to have all the wards confidence in the future immunity water it wanted for its works for noth- of our railroads and other large corpora-Thus did the business instinct of tions as against the lawless interruptions Mr. Pullman enable his right hand to of labor from which the country has sufwash his left, and thereby created at fored so much and by which the use of every threshold of Chicago an object esson as to the commercial profit of municipal socialism. But between municipal socialism, representing the cooperative effort of a whole community voluntarily combining for the purpose of making the most of all monopolies of service, and the autocratic exploiting of whole population of a city, such as is to be found in Pullman, there is

a wide gulf fixed. As a resident of the model town wrote ne, Pullman was all very well as an employer, but to live and breathe and have one's being in Pullman is a little bit too much. The residents of the city, he continued, paid rent to the Pullman company, they walked on streets owned in fee simple by the Pullman company, they paid water tax to the Pullman company; indeed, even when they bought gingham for their wives or sugar for their tables at the arcade or the market house it seemed dealing with the Pullman company. They sent their children to Pullman's schools, attended Pullman's church, looked at but dared not enter Pullman's hotel with its private bar, for that was the limit. Pullman did not sell them their grog. They had to go to the settlement at the railroad crossing south of them, to Kensington, called, because of its low row of saloons, "Bumtown," and given over to our material interests are now undergodisorder. There the moral and spiritual disorder of Pullman was emptied, even | Congress is now within a few days of as the physical sewage flowed out on completing the enactment of the new the Pullman farm a few miles further tariff, and so far nothing has arisen in south, for the Pullman company also the conference of the two houses suggestowned the sewerage system, and rurned ing the possibility of a disagreement. the waste into a fluid, forced through In business circles, however, there is

'All this provoked reaction, and a feeling of resentment sprang up in the modism of the city builder, and so it came to pass that by a vote the citizens annexed themselves to Chicago, of which it is now part and parcel. This was a sore blow and a great discouragement to Mr. Pullman. But no annexation can destroy his control over the town, it is still the property of the corporatrolling mind.

Tacoma, July 18.-The strike on the Northern Pacific system is far from ended in spite of the contrary claims made by the company's officials. A large porion of the cargo of the Oriental steamer Sikh, which arrived here three week ago, has not yet been forwarded to its destination, that portion shut out being as yet somewhere en route. The Victoria's cargo is still here, only one oar of silk being in transit and that has

FEAR OF warehouse company for storage room. Two ships, tea laden, are on the way State Department's Action Relative

Chicago, July 19.—Twenty-nine indictments have been returned by a special federal grand jury, charging offences Probability of Trouble Between against the interstate and postal laws. The jury has completed its work and England and Japan Over Cousul Affair.

to Korea Commended by

European Powers.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Among the state department officials the opinion is general that the trouble between quent consultation with the state department officials concerning the matter and the results of the conferences will and the results of the conferences will crowning glory—large enough. the chief influence acting upon Wali street interests has been the disorganprobably be submitted to the cabinet at a meeting to-night. This morning a more definite policy concerning the whole af-fair will probably be adopted. Much re-gret is expressed in official circles that the working classes in open hostility not only to capital but to the United States the Japanese throops have been so foolish government, and with the threats of labor leaders to carry this disorder to the as to make an attack upon the British atmost extent that the numbers of their consul at Seoul. It is further feared consul at Seoul. It is further feared that this action may result in difficulty between England and Japan. It is hopcentre of the country has remained calm ed that the report is exaggerated, but if it is true, them a prompt apology will be forthcoming from Napan.

THE TARRES BILL

Cleveland's Opinion of Some of the Proposed Changes.

Washington, July 20.—In the house a prospect that the successful exhibitors yesterday it was proposed that after a two hour debate a motion to insist on their medals before the great exhibithe disagreement of the house with the amendments to the tariff bill should be voted. During the discussion on the proposal Chairman Wilson read completed a patichwork design with St. letter from President Cleveland, in which the president earnestly appeals to Wilson to strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles, which, he says, are essential to Democratic existence. He declares he feels the conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true De-mocracy. Cleveland further says one topic will be submitted to the conference which cannot be compromised con sistently with Democratic principles, and that is to admit free all raw material. He points to the absurdity of putting wool on the free list and protecting iron ore and coal. With regard to su-gar he says that the commodity is a legitimate Cocal article of revenue taxaporary postponement of railroad business tion, and while he shares in the exist-than as so much permanent loss; and the ing feeling against trusts, while baxing that article within reasonable bounds rather than upon the corporations that have been raided. Moreover, whatever minor forms of corpus of corpu ocratic principles. The letter is dated July 2nd. There was considerable discussion on the proposal, but finally it early of a constant of the house was five dollars, but early of the morning choice seats were bewas agreed to, and with the senate amendments was adopted, and the conference insisted on the senate being notified of the action of the house.

In the senate Voorhees gave notice of leading lights of the musical world that he would call up the conference report on the tariff bill to-morrow.

of leading lights of the musical world to a total of thousands. Great interest Washington, D. C., July 20.—An order is manifested in the production of "Lohours' debate on the tariff conferees re port and restricting the action of the house to voting on the motion and insisting on disagreement to the senat amendments in bulk. Chairman Wilson reported the disagreement of the conrees. There was a tumult of applause when he declared the house should never adjourn until the duty on refined sugar | reached Saturday night; if not then, cerhad been repealed, no matter what was tainly on Monday. the fate of the general tariff bill. read personal letters from the President approving of the bill as passed by the ouse and advising the conferees to stand of a mint in Canada. He spoke of the The Indian appropriation bill was considered all day by the senate which body passed the report of the conferees. The naval, and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills were agreed to. The general talk in the lobby of the senate is that Gorman, Brice and Smith will do some plain and vigorous talking in the lished some time, but for the present it senate to-morrow anent the President's Setter to Wilson.

TO WASH FLANNELS.

a labor disturbance. They have now am opportunity of replacing their past em-Have Soft Wooiens.

> New York World: The wise woman and the wealthy woman wear "flannels" all the year. The difference between those they wear in winter and those in summer is entirely a difference of weight and not of material. The coolest possi ble underwear for summer is the mos zephyr-weight flannel. It does not cling to the body as cotton stuffs do, and it has not the same depressing tendency to lie in damp folds about one's arms and back. But, unfortunately, it has exactly the same inclination toward thickening and shrinking when washed that is displayed by its winter relative. The washing of many flannels is te-

pipes and conducted underground to en-rich the soil of a large farm. The lives of in this matter, and the effects of the of the workingmen were bounded on adoption of the bill therefore cannot be result should be quite satisfactory the all sides by the Pullman company; Pullmeasured until the agreement between the man was the horizon in every direction. senate and house has been finally commuch expedition as possible, for any common that a general revival of confidence and of business will then set in, from which a steady development may be expected. Accounts from European ter of a pound of good yellow soap into shreds with an old knife and put into the tariff will be the signal for a revival a saucepan containing a quart of water; simmer gently, stirring occasionally until the soap is dissolved; then strain ties as they stand to-day, we should not and set aside to get cold, when it will be found to be in a jelly. Take as much two months, the situation is construed of this jelly as is required to make a as favoring the setting-in of a general good lather, using plenty of warm water, process of pronounced improvement in which should not exceed 98 degrees the industrial, commercial and financial Fahrenheit. Add a small quantity of household ammonia, and after having shaken the things to be washed proceed to cleanse them in the soapy water, but do not rub dry soap on them. If they are much solled a second edition of the oapy water will be necessary; should then be rinsed twice in warm water, just a litle cooler than that used with soap, and never put into quite cold water, as the difference in the temperature would shrink the wool.

There is quite a knack in wringing so

as to abstract as much of the water as ossible from the wet clothes, and if one does not possess this knack of a wringer the following will be found an easy way of freeing a garment from super-fluous moisture: Begin by squeezing as much water as possible from it, then roll the article up in alarge dry Goth or bath towel; place one end under foot and twist the rolled-up cloth around and ground until it is curled up quite tightly; then shake out the cloth and the garment, and repeat the operation, only placing the other end of the roll under foot on the second occasion. The garment must next be well shaken and Japan and China over Korea will be brought to an end through mediation. stretched out to its proper size and shape, for as it is pulled when wet so it will re-The Herald's correspondent says: "I main when dry; it should be hung either was informed today by one of these gendlemen that what the United States fire to dry, but not too near, or it will is doing now in the matter has been steam and shrink; an occasional shake already commended by the European during the drying will help to raise the nations who are at all interested. There wool and make it soft. It is best not to is no fear at the state department that iron any fabrics of this description, as any discredit will be thrown upon the this tends to make them close; however, administration by its connection with if the slightly creased appearance which the affair, even if the whole matter is they have after being washed is objected made public. Secretary Gresham, not-withstanding his illness, has been in fre-iron. Whoever washes either winter or

> COLLIERY DISASTER. Five Men Killed Through the Failure

of a Pulley to Work. Pine Grove, Pa., July 20.-While mi-

ners at Williamstown were being hoisted from a colliery last evening a pulley underneath failed to work and the men crashed against the rocks. Five were killed instantly. All of them leave fam-BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

World's Fair Exhibitors Will Get their Medals, Such as They Will Be. Philadelphia, July 20.-There is now

tion has been entirely forgotten. Under orders from Secretary Carlisle the engraving department of the mint has Gauden's picture on one side and the production of an unknown engraver at the mint on the other. The idyes were sent to the machinery department this morning, and the medals can now be turned out to the full capacity of the presses. Artists who have seen the patchwork declare that the medals will be no credit either to the country or the government.

WAGNERIAN FESTIVAL.

The Opening at Bayreuth, the Mecca for the Musically Mad.

Bayreuth, July 20:-After months of preparation the tenth grow Wagner festival commenced yestery afternoon with the performance of "Parsifal." The Bayreuth theatre was crowded, musicians from all parts of Europe as well as visitors from America being present. The performance commenced at o'clock and terminated at ten, an interval of one hour being allowed between The price of admission to all early this morning choice seats were being sold at 500 per cent. premium. Frau Sucher and Miss Brema had the principal parts in the opera. The festival is to continue for one month, during

Ottawa News Ottawa, July 20 .- Vankoughnet, ex-Deputy Superintendent/General of Indian affairs, died suddenly in Ireland yesterday. He was superannuated last fall. Arrangements have been made to alow members to go on Friday evening, as it is expected that prorogation can be

On the third reading of the bills authorizing an increased issue of Dominion notes, Mr. Mara urged the establishment want of small change in the west and the use of American silver. He thought that if Victoria and New South Wales with much less population and territory than Canada could suport mints Canada ought to be able to do so. Hon. Mr. Foster said he hoped to see a mint estabwas cheaper to have silver coined in England.

Pleads Self Defence.

Mariposa, Cal., July 20.-News has en received in this city of the murder of Leonard G. Marko in the mountains near Colterville by John Barbareau, who blew off one side of Marko's head by the discharge of a loaded shotgun. Barbareau surrendered himself, and he chaims to have acted in self-defence. An inquest was subsequently held and a verdict of murder returned.

Paper Horseshoes.

"When paper horseshoes were first inroduced into the cavalry service of the German army a few years ago, they excited a good deal of imterest," said Jacob Minotz of Berlin. Several cavalry horses were first shod with the paper shoes and the effect observed. It was found that not only did the lightness and elasticity of the shoe help the horse on the march, making it possible for him to travel faster and farther without tatigue than horses shod with iron, but that the paper shoe had the property of being unaffected by water and other li-These new sheets of paper, quids. pressed closely together, one above another, are rendered impervious to moisture by oil of turpentine. The sheets are glued together by a sort of paste composed of turpentine, whiting, gum and linseed oil, and then submitted to a powerful hydraulic pressure. Paper shoes are also made by grinding up the paper into a mass, combining it with turpentine, sand, gum, hitharge and certain other substances, pressing it and afterwards drying it. But these shoes are less tough and elastic than those made of thin sheets of paper laid one upon another. These shoes are fastened to the horse's feet either by means of nails or with a kind of glue made with coal tar and caoutchouc.

Relief in six hours.—Distressing hidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Oure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Seld by Geo. Morrison.