h which the Harri-
es, and there came
ry fire. . . . Retir-
tour to avoid unneces-
l swept round two
not a Boer had been
But, as it happened,
ere full of riflemen,
ging from their con-
a furious fusillade to
s, who had to run the
eed, all but one, and
self-sacrifice, rode
e nearer kopje, draw-
on himself, and thus
es time to get clear,
bullet touched him as
lay flat on his saddle-
after the squadron,
vered by a very pretty
main body and by sal-
om our field batteries,
ns chiming in. Then
force slowly withdrew
towards Junction Hill,
fire heavier than we
in the slopes of Eland-
so well directed. Serv-
wever, were emptied,
s in the affair up to
venteen wounded. Of
more than half were

* * *

Besieged," H. H. S.
& Co, London.
Wheels," Jerome K,
ark Co., Toronto.
edy," Agnes and Eger-
illan & Co., London.
mpaign," Bennett Bur-
k Co., Toronto.
n South Africa," Hon,
ge N. Morang, Toronto.
ey J, Weyman, Copp,
Toronto.
Eden," Blanche Willis
Clark Co., Toronto.
Craft," W. W. Jacobs.
Toronto.

S UMBRELLA

American.

ng very cheerful to-day,"
l with the dimple in her
as happened now? Have
inherited a fortune, or
y gotten a pair of dollar
y-eight cents?"
" replied the gray-eyed
wealthy relatives are in
of health, while my poor
bly laid up with grip and
require the purchase of
behalf, just at the season
h your purse most deeply.
"
the appearance of your
uld say that your outlay
season will be small in-
way, where have I seen a
ne you are wearing?"
don't know, dear; unless—
have you happened to see
?"
I have, and I must warn
spoke of you in the most
anner—so warmly, in fact,
my blood run cold to hear
ope that she has not hap-
you with Frank recently,
jealous that she—"
t seen me with him, dear;
if it would sensibly alter-
wards me, if she did. I ran-
er a while on Tuesday af-
u? Then, perhaps, you ac-
d something which—"
little of anything, my dear.
does most of the talking. I
ure that she gave Frank
say anything but 'Yes' on
h settled their engagement."
, you can't begin to pity a
ittle thing like that. Just
uch worse off he will be
ctually her husband."
f Frank will ever be her
You know, by the way,
nd my brother Ned are great
he has always come to the
t deal. Somehow, Milly had
I always saw him when he
ure, I don't know how she

ear, smiled the girl with the
r chin, "unless you inadvert-
t to her yourself."
ppose that even Milly has an
own once in a while," said
ed girl demurely. "Let me
was I saying when—oh, yes,
s it happened, Frank had
o speak to Ned on his way to
Tuesday morning, and had
rella. I—er—happened to get
y mistake when I started to-
It was rather odd, too, since
all like my own."
ella need not very closely re-
s own to be mistaken for it,
f it is raining, goosie. Go on
story. Was Milly—"
She put it in the stand her-
e sure that it really was his.
s that she gave it to him on
y, making him promise never
one else carry it. Of course—
ot know that when I—"
l I've got to say is that you
y poor memory. I told you all
yself not two weeks ago!"
r—so you did. Odd that it
t my mind, wasn't it? Well,
ptly flew into a rage, and as
a little upset, I may not have
ite plain to her that I got the
y accident. She was in such
t I went home right away

g the umbrella, I suppose?"
. You see, it was my duty to
when I had—well—borrowed it.
ay I happened to meet Frank,
him that he had better go to
at once, as she seemed offended
out something, which he could
explain better than I. H—he
m to be in a very good humor
t the time."
on't say so!"
nsequence was that they had a
quarrel, and Milly gave him
ring. It was still raining when
nd he came over here for his
lly," said the girl with the dim-
chin. "Well?"
ppened to meet him at the door.
that I feared the quarrel was
le bit my fault, and asked him
o and beg Milly to forgive him,
ld break my heart to cause him
le. I am sure I don't know how
have happened; but when he
e I was wearing his ring. And
you will believe it, Milly de-
t I was the cause of the whole

ELISA ARMSTRONG.

SUNDAY AT ST. JOE.

ister. Do you take this man for
worse?
de. Well, I guess its about a
ut it's all right anyway. I have
eturn ticket.—Times-Herald.

Worthless Emergency Food

Mr. Monk's Complaint Against the Rations Furnished to the Troops.

Bourassa Hissed By the House—Census Question—Chinese Head Tax.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 9.—This has been a great week for the Conservative party in parliament, and correspondingly a disastrous one for the government. Early in the week Mr. Monk, the brilliant representative of Jacques Cartier, gave the ministers notice that he was about to bring a subject before the house on which he would require full explanation. Mr. Monk gave this notice as a matter of courtesy to the ministers, so that they might not be taken unawares. The question at issue related to the purchase of nutritious food known as "emergency rations," and as the discussion developed it was painfully evident that the government had been duped in regard to these supplies, and that there had been gross negligence on the part of the Minister of Militia. Mr. Monk said he had information leading to the belief that a gross injustice had been done to the Canadian soldiers. He asked for an investigation into certain allegations made in the Military Gazette and supported by certain facts. More than a year ago Dr. Devlin, Montreal, brought to the attention of the militia department a concentrated and condensed food called proteine, which the department caused to be tested in the permanent force at Kingston. The result of the test of this food, which was fed to a number of soldiers in April of last year, was so satisfactory that when the second contingent was sent to South Africa it was deemed advisable to procure a supply. Accordingly 2,300 pounds were purchased, at $2 per pound. Meanwhile Dr. Devlin had become associated with another company of manufacturers. The goods supplied by this firm was called vitaline, and this was bought by the department. Mr. Monk says that a can of this latter food was recently tested by a Montreal analyst, who reported that it contained only 17 per cent. of proteine, whereas the genuine article tested at Kingston contained 60 per cent. It is charged that the goods sent to Africa were worth only 10 cents a pound, instead of $2. Mr. Monk said he did not make a charge against the minister, but he held that it was due to our soldiers, who were giving their lives for the country, that the matter should be investigated. He, therefore, asked for a select committee.

The Minister of Militia, with great heat, declared that the food tested at Kingston was of the same character as that supplied to the soldiers. He had known only Dr. Devlin in the matter. A sample furnished by Dr. Devlin, when the goods were bought, was tested by the government analyst, and was found to be the same in quality as that tested at Kingston. Mr. Borden did not limit himself to the question whether the sample was the same as the goods bought, but Dr. Devlin was one of the most reputable men in Montreal and had come to him highly recommended, and he had no doubt that the goods supplied were what they purported to be. He complained bitterly of a passage in the article Mr. Monk had read, which he held to contain suggestions of corruption. Mr. Borden said that Mr. Monk could have his committee if he wanted it. The discussion was continued with great vigor all evening, members on the government side holding that there had been no fraud, and that the food purchased was the same as that tested at Kingston last year. In support of these contentions, reference was made to certain official documents. According to the rules of the house, when quotations are made from a public document, it immediately becomes the property of parliament. In this case the Conservatives maintained that the papers relating to the purchase of the emergency rations, having been referred to by the Solicitor-General, must be laid upon the table. The government resisted this contention, but the Speaker ruled against the ministers, and, with great reluctance, Mr. Fitzpatrick sent them to the table.

Then a funny thing occurred. Mr. Monk examined the papers and found that there were evidently some documents missing. He called the Speaker's attention to this fact, and once more Mr. Speaker had to rule against his Liberal friends. The missing papers were at that moment in the hands of Mr. Blair, and there was tremendous laughter and applause when the minister, with a very sheepish look on his face, handed them to the clerk. After discussing the question all day, the subject was allowed to drop until such time as Mr. Monk formulates his charges. This he will do in the course of a few days.

The next day there was a scene in the House of Commons the like of which is unparalleled in the parliamentary history of Canada. Probably it may be considered a little premature to present an address to the Queen in the present condition of the war in South Africa. Peace does not yet prevail, and it might have been advisable to have deferred the sending of congratulations to Her Majesty until the war was actually at an end. However, the government assumed the responsibility of introducing the matter to the attention of parliament, and the joint address, which goes forward in a few days, was so worded as to fit the actual situation of affairs. The Premier and Sir Charles Tupper delivered appropriate speeches, Sir Wilfrid, as is customary with non-controversial topics on which unanimous action is expected, having asked Sir Charles to second the address. It was never anticipated that there would be the slightest objection, but, to the surprise of the house, and the consternation of the government, the little popinjay from Labelle, Mr. Bourassa, who has assumed the role of championing the Boer cause in the Canadian parliament, rose and kicked like a mule. Unquestionably Mr. Bourassa was within his rights. This is a free country, and a man is at perfect liberty to express his views, provided he keeps within the pale of the law. But when Mr. Bourassa essays to speak not only for the French-Canadians, but for a large section of the English-speaking population, and says that public sympathy in this country runs, to a large extent, against the war, he assumes a position which he has no right to do, and which parliament promptly resented. Mr. Bourassa discussed the cause of the war, and was listened to with some impatience. When he got to that point at which he reflected on the bravery of the gallant soldiers, English, and Scotch, Irish, Canadian or Australasian, and declared that as a result of the war not one ounce of glory would come to Britain's flag, the trouble began.

Pandemonium raged for a while; there was a storm of hisses from the opposition benches. Cries of "Sham!" "Treason!" resounded through the chamber, and it was some time before Mr. Bourassa was allowed to continue. When he sat down there was another demonstration of an entirely different character to that which the house had witnessed a few minutes before. Dr. Montague sprang to his feet and said that the best answer to the speech to which they had just listened would be to give three cheers for the Queen. The Premier shook his head in a deprecating way, but the house could not be held back. Members jumped up and cheered lustily. Then the chamber filled with the strains of the National Anthem. During this loyal episode, the Premier sat sulkily in his seat, and with him sat Mr. Fielding, Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, Mr. Bourassa, Deputy Speaker Brodeur, Mr. Campbell of Kent, and other Liberal members. Sir Wilfrid may not have relished the idea of the house being led by an opposition member, but at any rate he should have shown some little courtesy to Her Majesty, instead of remaining seated, and rendering his action liable to be misunderstood.

The post office department announces that as the summer arrangements for mail service to and from Dawson are now in operation, all classes of mail matter may, until further notice, be sent in the mails exchanged between Dawson and other points in the Yukon Territory and Bennett. With reference to the postage on miscellaneous matter, which passes at the rate of one cent per two ounces, plans and specifications and manuscript note-books have been added to the list. No communications whatever of the nature of correspondence must be placed in or form part of any matter admitted to the class in question. The department again urges upon postmasters the duty of seeing that the mail matter which they receive at their offices for delivery is really intended for delivery thereat. Several cases have lately occurred in which letters addressed to a certain post office in a certain province, the province being fully and distinctly indicated, were held for weeks in offices of the same name but in other provinces.

The census of Canada, as in every other portion of the Empire, is to be taken next year. The arrangements are being made, as usual, by the department of agriculture. The Minister of Finance has caused it to be made known that the de jure system will be adhered to. In other words, people will be counted where they permanently reside, no matter where they may be when the enumerator calls at their domicile. Under the other, or de facto system, a person is counted where he actually is the day the enumeration is taken. This is the plan adopted in the Mother Country, so that if a man's home is in London, and he happens to be on enumeration day in Liverpool, he will be counted as a resident of Liverpool. In the end the latter plan works out all right, as what a city or town may lose by the temporary absence of some of its residents on census day is made up by the transients who may be in the city when the enumerators make their calls. In a country like Canada, where our people are much given to moving about, errors are liable to occur under either system, but it must be obvious, on reflection, that the greatest possibility of error lies with the system which has been adopted. Under the de jure plan, Canadians who have permanently gone elsewhere are liable to be counted at their old homes, and sometimes to be counted twice. Young men especially, who may be living even in the United States, will be set down as residing with their parents, and to the extent of such errors will the count be misleading. In 1891 the census enumerators were instructed not to count as residents of their districts any who had been absent a year, no matter what their understood intentions might be. That was a limit on the possibilities of error, but it still left the door open for mistakes even by most intelligent enumerators. It might be well next year to decrease the time limit, although it is obvious that by fixing a limit at all, it shows a weakness in the de jure system. The question will be discussed when the appropriation for the census comes to be voted.

Col. Prior delivered an energetic speech last evening on the subject of Asiatic emigration. The government has been promising all session that a bill would be brought down to increase the poll tax on Chinese. The gallant Colonel had heard that, instead of acceding to the wishes of British Columbia and making this tax $500 per man, the government only proposed to increase the tax by $50, making it $100. If this report be true—and the next few days will settle it—it will be a bitter disappointment to residents on the Pacific Coast. The Colonel pressed for the adoption of the Natal Act, in order to restrict Japanese immigration, realizing that from the previous declarations of ministers there was no likelihood of the government adopting repressive measures against the Japanese. Sir Wilfrid himself repeated his previous statements respecting the Japanese, holding that for reasons of Imperial policy it would not be wise to interfere with them. As for the Chinese, he promised that the bill to increase the poll tax would be brought down in a few days.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—On behalf of the girls and boys of our schools who intend writing at the coming entrance examination, shortly to be held in the cities of British Columbia, I wish to ask the superintendent of education, Alex. Robinson, to allow the candidates to write at their respective schools. Many thoroughly prepared pupils who fail through nervousness alone would in many cases thus deservedly succeed. Much of the haste and crush would be obviated and the extra task of preparation be saved to parents. The only difficulties would be in examination supplies, the testing of reading ability, and, with the attendance of candidates from the rural districts, but these could be readily and easily arranged. The principals of our schools, who may be trusted, might be interchanged to oversee the examination, and the entire affair conducted without friction or worry. In this manner, much labor could be saved the overworked educational department. I am certain that such an arrangement would meet the hearty approval of pupil, parent and teacher alike. I sincerely hope the superintendent of education will, even at this late hour, make arrangements to provide for some change, and pardon my well-meant suggestion.

PARENT.

A BAD CASE OF ASTHMA

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it, and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it."

WILL NOT PLAY HERE.

Ernest Hogan's Minstrels Arrive From Honolulu, But Are Holidaying Now.

Ernest Hogan, the well-known minstrel and coon song writer, author of "All Coons Look Alike to Me," which has brought him a small fortune in royalties, will not be seen here. He arrived with his company by the Warrimoo, but on his arrival here found that he could not arrange matters to allow of his accepting the proffered engagement at the Victoria. He is a little bit "off color," he says, and needs rest. As for an engagement, the popular minstrel seems to be one of the most sought after entertainers before the public. He had just arrived here when three offers were received by him, each carrying salaries ranging from $300 to $400 per week. Two were made by telegraph and one in person by Mr. T. J. Culligan, a representative of a syndicate, who had come from Chicago to meet Mr. Hogan.

The popular entertainer is sporting a handsome gold watch with the Hawaiian coat-of-arms engraved thereon, the gift of the theatre-going public of Honolulu, where he had played for 14 weeks. Mr. Hogan now is returning from his Australian tour, on which he left a little over a year ago. He was last seen here about eighteen months ago, when he was the leading comedian of the Black Patti organization.

Mr. Hogan returns from his Australian tour with a firmly fixed admiration for the Britisher and his flag. "Why," he said last night, "I never knew what patriotism was until I saw those Australians celebrating their victories. Then too," said the entertainer, "another thing which always makes me feel like taking off my hat to the British flag when I see it waving, is the perfect equality of all who live under it. In New Zealand the Maoris have the same privileges as the colonists; in fact, all men are free and equal. In the United States it is all dollars and cents."

Mr. Hogan will in all probability disband his company and go on to New York. He is not likely to play any of the Coast towns.

EIGHT KILLED AT CANMORE

Careless Miner Opens His Safety Lamp With Deadly Result.

Canmore, N. W. T., June 14.—A terrible gas explosion occurred in the Canmore mine yesterday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of eight men and several slightly injured.

The names of the dead are: Prosper Daye, Amand Regard, Toney Bollini, Peter Caulfield and four other foreigners, whose names are not yet known. The first three leave large families. The cause is supposed to be due to one of the miners unlocking his safety lamp with a key wrongly obtained.

WHAT A CLOUDBURST IS.

No Such Thing as a Bursting Cloud—It Is Simply a Heavy Rain.

T. O. Knowles in Ainslees.

"The most destructive form of mountain storm is the so-called cloud-burst, when the rippling brook suddenly becomes a roaring river, carrying death and destruction in its path. The noise made by a cloud-burst has no parallel. Above the rumble and roar of a mass of rushing water is heard a grinding, groaning sound of falling trees, of slipping earth and rolling bolders, while the banks of the stream fare above the danger line tremble as if in an earthquake. The senses are numbed by the awful cataclysm, and it seems to the spectator, although he is on the high banks and out of actual danger, as if the very foundations of the earth had burst and Judgment Day was come. The flood tosses about mighty trees and rocks as if they were straws, the banks of the stream seem to dissolve before his eyes, and a feeling of awe at the irresistable power of nature steals over the observer. Once witnessed, a cloudburst is never forgotten.

"In point of fact, however, there is no such thing as the bursting of a cloud. The term 'cloudburst' is a convenient expression by which the result of a very heavy rain is designated. Nearly all the surface of the earth in the mountain region is made up either of rocks or adobe soil. The latter, in most cases, had never been broken to cultivation, and is almost impervious to a sudden heavy downfall of rain. The consequence is that the mountains are cut up with aroyos, gullies and water courses, and in the course of unnumbered ages into mighty canyons which astound the tourist. In an unusually heavy rainfall, the great mass of water spread over a large area, instead of sinking into the ground, is quickly accumulated in the beds of the streams, which rise many feet in a short time. When this accumulation is rapid enough, and 'the lay of the land' is just right, the water rushes down the bed of the stream in a solid wall, and is called a cloudburst. The same precipitation in an open country, or in one in which the soil has been broken up by cultivation, would be called a heavy rainfall, and would do no damage unless continued long enough for the streams to rise out of their banks and flood the country.

"One of the most destructive storms of this nature, so far as its manifold consequences are concerned, took place in the spring of 1864, when a cloudburst occurred at the head waters of Cherry Creek. This is a small stream, dry most of the year, but notorious for its eccentricities. It flows through Denver and empties into the Platte River, within the confines of the city. Just at nightfall the water swept down this dry creek in a wall said to have been ten feet in height, carrying everything before it. Many people were drowned, and many buildings were washed away. All night long the creek flowed bankful of water that was thick with wreckage. People were rescued during the night on rafts and improvised boats. The most serious loss was the City Hall, which was swept away by the water, together with all the records on file there. These records included not only those of the state and city, but also the United States land filings. The flood was followed by an era of land-jumping, and a good many of the present fortunes in Denver date from that event. The safe of the City Hall was never found, although some relics of the flood, including a portion of the press of the Rocky Mountain News, are now in the rooms of the State Historical Society."

What do you mean by the embarrassment of riches, dad?

Well, my boy, I once heard of a woman who had a $25,000 set of dishes and she was so afraid of the servants breaking any of them that she washed them herself.—Bloomington Partagraph.

Advices From The Orient

Received by the Steamer Duke of Fife Which Arrived Yesterday.

Queen City Brings News of Rich Island Placer Strikes.

Steamer Duke of Fife, another of the chartered steamers of the Northern Pacific fleet, arrived at the outer wharf from the ports of Japan and China yesterday morning, and, as told in yesterday's Colonist, she landed another big crowd of Japanese. There were in all 429 Asiatics, and of these 356 Japanese and 11 Chinese were landed here. No European passengers were carried. The cargo—a fair one—included some consignments of this year's tea. Sixty tons were landed at the outer wharf, mostly curios. This is the first visit here of the steamer, which makes one more trip under her present charter. Before being taken over by the Dodwells she was engaged for a time in trooping for the United States.

According to news received by her, plague is on the increase instead of abating at Osaka, and quarantine has been declared at Japanese ports on all steamers coming from there. The German ship Adelaide, particulars of the wreck of which have been given in these columns, has been sold to Japanese, as she lies badly battered on the Japanese coast.

Mail advices were brought by the steamer Duke of Fife of a battle which occurred on the 26th ult., fifty li south of Poatingfu, afterwards seized by the Boxers, near a place called Chiangchiachaung. The battle was a warmly contested one, and after seven hours' fighting the Christians succeeded in defeating and routing the Boxers, with a loss of seventy killed, the victors having only one killed and six wounded. It seems that a mob of two thousand Boxers attacked the Roman Catholic village. The villagers, nearly all Chinese converts of the Roman Catholic mission, had anticipated the attack and were well armed with fire arms, whereas the attacking Boxers were armed only with iron-shod poles, hatchets, clubs, stones and knives. The Boxers came right on into the gates of the city, which were left open, and then as they entered, carrying their flags, with yellow ground and red border, and their josses in a big carthe villagers poured in a heavy fire from some of the nearby houses. The Boxers were taken completely by surprise, for they had anticipated an easy victory. They could not see any of the defenders, for they were all firing from windows and behind pallisades and barricades, which had been put up in readiness for the attack. However, their dismay was only momentary, for they soon came again to the attack, shouting, "Down with the foreign religions!" They fought their way to a big open space, and there endeavored to make a stand, but the Catholics, many fighting from their house-roofs, poured in such a fire that they were soon in full back.

Attack after attack was made, and every time the attacking Boxers were carried back. At length, after seven hours' fighting, the rebels fled in disorder. The villagers afterwards went out and counted no less than seventy dead Boxers besides the wounded. Their loss was but one killed and six wounded, which goes to show that they used their cover well.

From Japan comes the news that in view of the proposed immense augmentation of the naval forces of other powers, the Japanese authorities are about to enter on their third naval programme, as it is termed, in contradistinction to the first and second programmes already carried out. The interest accruing on the naval funds amounts to three million yen per annum. This sum is to be augmented by a loan of a million yen from the treasury, and thus five million yen will be yearly devoted to the scheme—a sum just sufficient to cover one-third the cost of a battleship, provided the price of steel and other materials remain at the present rate. But the chances are that the price of materials will increase from year year after year, and by the time fifteen million yen is collected, it will be found inadequate for defraying the cost. Such is the opinion held by naval experts, and men like Admiral Inouye accordingly recommend the construction of torpedo destroyers. This class of boat costs about half a million yen, so that thirty destroyers can be built for the price of one battleship. The recent naval manoeuvres clearly demonstrated their efficiency; in fact, it has been clearly proved that even a battleship would have small chance of escape if attacked by a number of destroyers. The torpedo store-ship, which was to be built according to the second programme, was abandoned for similar reasons, and more destroyers will be built instead. It is anticipated that the third programme will authorize the construction of torpedo boat destroyers only.

THE MONTH'S SHIPPING.

Rates Too High to Induce Wheat Exporters to Ship.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., for May says: "During the past month there has been no activity either in the grain or freight markets. A large proportion of last year's crop is still in warehouse, but the wheat situation offers no inducement to exporters to operate at the present high rates of freight. With little disengaged tonnage, owners are able to hold firm, and recent charters have been effected at full figures. Lumber tonnage continues scarce and difficult to obtain, particularly for early loading. Rates for Sydney and Melbourne are rather easier, but for South Africa and the United Kingdom quotations are 2s. 6d. higher."

FROM SOUTH SEAS.

R. M. S. Warrimoo Reached Port Last Night From the Southern Seas.

Steamer Warrimoo arrived at the outer wharf last night from Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu. She brought a large crowd of passengers, including Mrs. Raymond, of Nanaimo, who, clad in the corn-stalk regimental costumery of what a daughter of a New South Wales Lancer corps might wear, returned from a holiday spent in the colonies; and Mrs. Elsder, who has been spending a holiday in the Antipodes. From Honolulu the steamer brought Ernest Hogan and his company of minstrels, and so freely did they perform and contribute to the jollity on board that the steamer did the voyage from that territory—which became part of the United States yesterday—in rag time. Mr. Bellmaine, her purser, reports as follows: The Warrimoo left Sydney on May 22; experienced strong head winds and rainy weather along the Australian coast, arriving at Brisbane at 3 p. m. May 24. Left again next day. Moderate breezes, dull, showery weather, with high easterly swell were experienced till rounding South Bellona reef on 26th May, followed by moderate trade winds and sea, with strong adverse currents, arriving off Honolulu June 6. Left again June 7. Experienced light E. N. E. winds until 9th June, thence light westerly breezes with smooth sea to Cape Flattery at 2 p. m. 14th June. Passed R. M. S. Aorangi on the 8th instant, and several schooners becalmed 360 miles southwest of Cape Flattery.

The cargo brought by the steamer was as follows: Seventy-six pieces hardwood, 13 pieces cedar, 82 pieces red bean, 100 cases apples, 12 bales skins, 603 sacks salted hide, 28 bales fur skins, 6 bales marsupial skins, 10 bales rabbit skins, 1 bale basils, 2 cases pipe fillings, 6 cases books, 1 package merchandise, 1 case drill parts, 350 cases preserved meats, 51 cases pines, 110 crates pines and 1 bag coffee.

In all there were 75 passengers on the steamer, included amongst whom were, besides the minstrel troupe and the returning Victorians, W. H. McMillan, who was a trooper of the New South Wales Lancers which formed a part of Gen. French's cavalry brigade. He became sick with fever when the brigade were fighting near Colesberg in March last, and returned to Sydney. Before joining the New South Wales Lancers, Mr. McMillan hunted big game in Damaraland and Abyssinia.

As the steamer tied up at the outer wharf, the band of Hogan's minstrels, which landed here, played "The Soldiers of the Queen" and a number of patriotic and coon airs.

WEST COAST KLONDIKE.

Steamer Queen City Brings News of a Rich Placer Discovery—Georgian a Wreck.

Steamer Queen City returned from Naas and way ports yesterday morning. News was brought by her that the barge Georgian was a wreck near Union. The big barge was lying with about half her hull below water and her cargo of six hundred tons still on deck. It was reported that her back was broken. The Mystery, which was to have towed her north, is at Comox, whence the Georgian was to have carried cargoes of coal from the Union collieries to Skagway for the White Pass & Yukon railway. She was built during the Klondike rush for the C. D. Co.

The Queen City had 250 cases of spring salmon and a big shipment of salted salmon from the Skeena. Rev. Mr. Collison, son of Rev. Mr. Collison, and wife were among the passengers. They were married at Metlakatla as the steamer was leaving, and came down on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Collison was formerly Miss Davis, a well known young lady of the Northern town of Metlakatla. Other passengers were W. Houston, of Hardy Bay; F. Bryant, Miss Wood, E. Ladner, A. and S. Lynn, S. Hansen and Miss Andrews.

News was brought from Quatsino, via the trail to Hardy Bay, of a new and rich placer find on the West Coast. According to a Quatsino man who came through to Hardy Bay, a prospector arrived at Winter Harbor on May 24 with a story of gold which fired the community there with a feverish gold excitement. The miner reported the discovery of gold on a creek several days' travel to the south at Quatsino, and brought in evidence of his find, a tube filled with coarse gold washed from his new discovery. This gold he had taken from eight pans.

He refused to divulge the location, but he said there was not much gravel on the creek. There were, though, large benches. The country's formation was all favorable for free gold, being all granite, porphyry and slate.

Mr. Sutton, a well known geologist, was surveying to make a report on the general formation of the Quatsino district, its coal area and facilities as a railway terminal. He is acting for applicants for a charter for a north-of-the-Island railway. Mr. Evensen, while coming over the trail from Quatsino to Hardy Bay, reports having seen a herd of thirty wapiti so tame that they continued quietly browsing as he came along. The cows of the herd—there were six—were as big as Jersey cows.

IN SERVICE AGAIN.

The Little Clayoquot to Make Her Inaugural Trip Since Her Repairs To-Day.

Steamer Clayoquot is loading cannery supplies at the outer wharf, and will leave for Seattle to-day. While she was moving from berth to berth at the outer wharf she collided with the Yosemite, which was lying there, and tore off part of her stem. This will be the first trip of the little steamer since she lost her propeller and make her vagrant voyage without a man on board off the West Coast some months ago. As will be remembered, she lost her propeller, and when she began to fill, Capt. Magnasen and crew left her. They, however, went out next morning in a sloop, found her and towed her to port. Since then new boilers have been put in her and her machinery altered by the Victoria Machinery Depot.

The Norwegian steamer Kvarven, which is expected to arrive here shortly with a cargo of merchandise for local merchants from the United Kingdom, including considerable cannery supplies, has been chartered to carry fuel to the military stations of the United States government at St. Michael and Cape Nome. She is coming here under charter to W. A. Ward.

A private despatch to a local shipping man from Seattle says advices were received at the Merchants' Exchange of that city yesterday that the Oriental liner Goodwin has reached Hongkong badly damaged. She was washed ashore, and her hull was badly damaged before she was floated. The Goodwin is one of the vessels of the Northern Pacific fleet operated between this port, Tacoma and Japan and China by Dodwell & Co.

FROM BRISTOL BAY.

Steamer Rival Brings Confirmatory Advices of the Strike There—Ice Gone Out.

Steamer Rival arrived at South Bend June 11, from Bristol Bay, or within 24 hours' run of Cape Nome. Capt. Johnson had no Nome news, except that Behring sea was clear of ice already, the season being 10 weeks earlier than usual. He does not think that any of the steamers now on the way to Nome will be delayed by ice.

He reports the discovery of gold in paying quantities on the headwaters of Ulashkik river, a tributary of Bristol bay. He was told of the discovery by a missionary there, but the news was suppressed by the Alaska Packers' Association, which has eight canneries on the bay and thousands of men engaged for the canning season, who would stampede for the diggings if the discovery was made known.

While there the Rival towed in 12 vessels with men and supplies for the canneries.

A WEEKLY SERVICE.

A Steamer For Naas and Northern Ports Every Sunday Evening.

The C. P. R. Co. have made arrangements for the despatch of a steamer every Sunday evening for Naas and cannery points. The Tees will be the first vessel to sail under this arrangement. She is now taking on cargo for the North. The Princess Louise will be run in conjunction with the Tees, and when the Willapa is repaired she will be put on the route. The Queen City is to go on the West Coast run in the stead of the Willapa. She sails on her first trip to-night.

MY ROSE.

My rose! My Rose! I loved you so;
With tireless eyes I watched you grow;
From fields afar your roots were brought;
Your life was all my own, I thought.

How fair it was! I grew content,
So plain the thing the gardener meant;
In days or centuries yet to be,
The Rose would be returned to me!

And now I notice, when I pass,
The golden sheen on grain and grass,
And in me in all their weeds
Are common flowers and wayside weeds.
—Ellen M. H. Gates, in Harper's Magazine.

Everything is blooming—
Days are wet and hot;
Blooming most especially
The blooming idiot.

* * *

Mobility and "Bobs" seem to be synonymous terms.

* * *

Treat the hair brush with mucilage, and the hair will stop falling out.

* * *

Mr. Ppson Downs is the name of a Boston man. Sounds funny, but it is a fact.

INTERNATIONAL JEALOUSIES

French Soldier Tries to Bayonet an Englishman at Tien Tsin.

London, June 15—(3 a.m.)—While Admiral Seymour with the international relief column is forcing his way to Pekin, several of the powers are arranging largely to reinforce their details at Tien Tsin. Germany proposes sending 1,200 men; Great Britain sent 600 from Hongkong yesterday and 400 will go on Sunday. Italy has ordered 1,000 troops to hold themselves in readiness. Russia, according to a St. Petersburg despatch of Wednesday, has decided to bring her force at Tien Tsin up to 6,000. Thus the combined force at Tien Tsin will probably soon be about 10,000 men.

The explicit statement was made yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Broderick, with reference to the identity of opinion among the powers upon the question of the application of force and the method of applying it, is accepted by all the morning papers as quite sufficient for the present, and the hope is generally expressed that nothing will happen to diminish the harmony.

An incident, however, has already occurred involving the British and French at Tien Tsin, which says:

"For some days the French and Russian authorities here have been jealous because of the supposed facilities given to the British authorities by the British employees of the China railways. Yesterday (Wednesday) some French sailors attempted to take charge of an engine required at the front. Locomotive Inspector Weir refused to give up the engine, and a Frenchman attempted to bayonet him. Weir caught the muzzle of the rifle and the bayonet passed over his shoulder. For a moment serious trouble between the British and French was imminent, but the prompt action of the English consular and navy officers, backed by the United States consul and the railway officials, prevented a collision. Conciliatory expressions were exchanged, the French consul withdrew his opposition, and the British remained in charge of the engine as before.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.

It is an invariable rule that members of the House of Commons must address their remarks to the house through the chair, and, though in the flow of argument an orator is often allowed without remonstrance, to use the second personal plural in admonishing his opponents, the first words are always addressed to the occupant of the chair. This, like many other rules of debate, has precolated from the House of Commons down to all our minor assemblies, and the consequence is that few members find any difficulty in complying with the custom. Not infrequently, however, ruling habits prevail, and a new member involuntarily discloses the nature of the assembly to which he has been accustomed. In a debate on the Irish land bill in 1894, Mr. Kenny, an Irish Q.C., convulsed the house by addressing Mr. Speaker as "My Lord." Mr. Powell Williams, in the same parliament, saluted him as "Mr. Mayor," and an effervescent Irishman, Mr. Bodkin, astonished the Speaker by giving him the dignity of "Your Reverence."—entleman's Magazine.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Employer. I have noticed, Mr. Johnson, that you, of all the clerks, seem to put your whole life and soul into the work; that no detail is too small to escape your critical attention, no hours too long to cause you to repine."

Clerk (joyfully). Y-yes, sir!

Employer. And so Mr. Johnson, I am going to discharge you at once. It is such chaps as you who go out and start rival establishments after they have got the whole thing down pat.—Judge.

SUMMER COLDS.

No cold is so hard as a summer cold. It hangs on in spite of all ordinary treatments and frequently develops into consumption. It matters not what means have failed, you can rely absolutely on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to promptly and thoroughly cure every kind of cough and cold. It is universally used in the best families all over this great continent. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 90 cents.

The Grand Lodge Meeting

Oddfellows Spend a Busy Day Discussing the Order's Affairs.

Motion to Compel Subordinates to Have Uniform Dues Voted Down.

Yesterday morning's session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., began at 10 o'clock, Grand Master Welsh taking the chair. Reports were received from various committees, several of them occasioning quite interesting debates. The matter of amending the constitutions of the subordinate lodges, so as to compel them to adopt a reduced and uniform system of dues and benefits, which had been defeated at the last Grand Lodge, came up again, and, failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds support, was once more voted down.

The lodge adjourned at 12:10 o'clock until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

As in the forenoon, the afternoon session was mainly productive of reports from committees on matters appertaining to the order, and which, though of interest to members and provocative of much discussion, do not concern the general public. The principal interest centred in the selection of the next meeting place of the Grand Lodge, Nelson and Rossland being the claimants for the honor. It being a question of finances, the matter was, on motion, laid over until this morning, to enable the finance committee to report as to the probable cost.

During the afternoon a couple of photographers requested and obtained permission to take a photograph of the members.

The lodge adjourned at 5:30 p. m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

The insurance branch of the order held its annual meeting in A. O. U. W. hall last evening, commencing at 7:30.

Last evening Dominion Lodge, No. 4, met as usual at 8 o'clock, and about 9 p. m. the officers vacated their chairs and gave place to the degree team from Columbia Lodge, who thereupon proceeded to advance a member to the third degree of the order. The team was composed as follows:

R. Marwick (N. G.), High Priest.
P. R. Smith, V. G.
G. T. Fox, P. G. (captain).
B. Deacon, Priest of the Initiatory Degree.
Joseph Phillips, Priest of the First Degree.
James Pottinger, Priest of the Second Degree.
F. Taylor, Priest of the Third Degree.
J. H. Meldrum (P. G. M.), Warden.
James Wilby, Inside Conductor.
J. S. Smith, Outside Conductor.
P. W. Dempster, D. McGregor, D. R. Pottinger, J. Vato, Banner Bearers.
J. Davis, Inside Guard.
W. Jackson, Organist.

The lodge room was crowded with Grand Lodge representatives and members of city lodges, and the unanimous verdict of all was that they had never witnessed a better illustration of the beautiful work of the third degree, and that Columbia Lodge had a degree team of which she might well be proud. Much of the credit for the efficiency of the team is due to the painstaking efforts of the captain, Bro. G. T. Fox, who naturally came in for a good deal of congratulation on the success of his labours.

QUEER FLORIDA FISHES.

Odd Members of the Finny Tribe Found by the Fish Commission.

The Florida waters are strikingly rich in fish life, and the United States Fish Commission has published a check list in small compass which will be interesting to anglers everywhere, says the Atlanta Constitution.

Sixteen different kinds of sharks have been taken and identified. Among them are the curious nurse shark, the swift and ravenous mackerel shark, the ugly and strange angel shark and the huge hammerhead.

There are thirteen varieties of rays, including everything from the common barndoor skate to the electric ray and the immense butterfly ray. There are no fewer than six varieties of the terrible sting ray, commonly known as stingarees and feared as being fatally venomous. Strange rays are the eagle rays, and stranger still are the monstrous devilfish, more popularly known as seadevils, thus being distinguished from the octopus and the squid, which are called devilfish all over the world.

There are three varieties of garfish—the long-nosed garfish, the short-nosed gar and the alligator gar, which is feared by fishermen as much or more than a shark.

Eleven species of catfish are listed, ranging from the blue cat of 100 pounds and more to the tiny fellows of one-quarter of a pound.

Twenty-three k