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THUNDER HILL MINES.

The Western World for April contains the subjoined sketch by "G.L.K." illustrated with a couple of excellent views from photographs by Indian Commissioner Vowell:

These mines are situate about a mile west of Thunder Hill landing, near the south end of Upper Columbia lake, the head waters of the great Columbia river. The mines, or the lodes which constitute the mines, are most advantageously situated on a high ridge running from Findlay creek north, parallel to and between the Lake Shore and the range known as the Purcell branch of the Selkirks. The elevation is about 3,500 feet above sea level and 800 feet above the lake. The property consists of eight full mineral claims, each 1,500 by 600 feet, five of which are in one block, with the original Thunder Hill location in the centre, and the other three, also in one block, are about a mile and a quarter south, on Findlay creek, a large stream affording a valuable water power, by which the ores of this belt will eventally be worked.

The principle work has been done on what is called the East Lode, which forms the east side of Thunder Hill and stands out from 250 to 350 feet above the foot of the hill. This work consists of open cuts and tunnels, aggregating probably 1,000 feet in length, the open cuts varying from 20 to 50 feet in width and from 10 to 75 feet in depth. This lode has been cross cut by a deep open cut and tunnel over 150 feet, all in ore-bearing quartz, but the actual width of the lode is not known, as the west wall has not yet been defined. The west lode lies about 200 feet further west and, like the east lode, runs nearly north and south and appears to be about 100 feet wide.

The ore is distributed through the quartz in irregular masses of greater or less size, and in large and small seams, and consists of galena, copper ores and iron pyrites, carrying gold and silver in variable proportions. The average assays to date of such quartz as will be put through the concentrator, is about $7 in gold and $10 in silver, apart from the lead. The ore is not what is called high-grade, but the unlimited quantity, and the low figure at which it can be mined and reduced to a marketable product, will make the property enormously valuable when worked on a large scale, and large chimneys of higher grade ore will undoubtedly be opened up as development progresses. Carefully sorted ore will give probably $75 to $100 in silver, gold and lead value; but the sorting would cost more than putting the whole lot, good and bad, through the mill, and would not yield nearly as good results. The ore is mined, not by adits, shafts, drifts, levels, stopes, etc., as in ordinary quartz mines, but by means of open cuts, the side-hill, or bluff, on which the mine is situated, the great size of the lode, and almost universal distribution of the ore throughout this immense body of quartz, rendering this the most economical manner of working.

Ingersoll Machine Drills, run by steam power, are used, and the ore is worked off in benches, and carried in cars to the dump, where it is dumped down large chutes to the ore bins 250 feet below. These are provided with iron ore-gates, through which it is loaded into the cars on the lower side, which carry it to the ore bins at the mill on the lake, a mile and a half by the track. The concentrating mill is immediately below these bins, and consists of several large buildings properly arranged for the machinery used, and about fifty feet above the lake. The capacity of the concentrating plant, now almost completed, will be fifty or sixty tons a day, and would be considered large works for an ordinary large mine, but can only be looked upon as large testing works for a lode of such enormous size. It will enable the company to tell just what per centage of the value can be extracted by concentration; the value and character of the ore left in the tailings, and whether the latter will be worth further treatment or not. It will establish the value of, and best market for, the concentrates, and form a basis for all calculations as to larger works. It is the intention of the company to increase these works, if they prove satisfactory, to 500 tons a day; the power to be supplied by Findlay Creek, and transmitted by electric plant to work the mine, tramway, mills, etc., and to light the whole. It is estimated the ore can be mined, transmitted to the mill and concentrated, including all expenses, for about $1·50 a ton, on a large scale. These great lodes have been traced for miles north and south of the Thunder Hill mines, and will before long furnish ore for a great number of mills, which will be situated on the shores of the Upper Columbia Lake, and will create a great, permanent and profitable industry. Concentrates can now be shipped to Golden on the C. P. R. for $4 a ton, and by steamer for seven months out of the year, and to Swansea for $25 a ton, and as one ton of concentrates means at least 10 tons of ore, as mined, this amounts to only 40 cents a ton to Golden, or $2 50 to Swansea. Consequently ores that will yield only $5 a ton will pay a fair profit if mined on an extensive scale. With the Canadian Pacific Railway 125 miles north, the Great Northern about the same distance south and the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the C.P.R., which is now being built, passing within 75 miles of the Thunder Hill mines, it is not likely railway communication with one or the other of these roads will be long delayed.

This country presents the very best facilities for mining operations. Work can be carried on at all seasons and without any discomforts. Supplies are plentiful and cheap compared to other mining camps. Horses and cattle can live out all winter. Beef is 6 cents a lb., potatoes and other vegetables from 1 to 1½ cents a lb. and other things in proportion. Labor is plentiful, and wages run from $1.50 a day for ordinary labor to $3 a day for first-class miners. A good road from Golden, passing along the west shore of Upper Columbia Lake to Fort Steele enables supplies to be brought in at any time of the year at a moderate rate for freight, the highest paid this winter from Golden to Thunder Hill being 2¼ cents. In summer the steamer charges are about 1½ cents. With these advantages and the large size of the lodes in this neighborhood, there is no doubt this will soon become a large and attractive mining centre.

A HINT.

A report on the prune industry in California by Mr. Moore, British Vice-Consul at San Francisco, which has been issued by the Foreign Office, should be read with profit in British Columbia. It is based on the annual report of the State Board of Horticulture. The prune appears to have been introduced to California from France in 1856, but little attention was paid to its culture until 1881, since which time the growth of the industry has been phenomenal. Santa Clara county has from the beginning been its centre, and it is estimated that when the trees now growing there shall have matured, the annual product will be over 40,000,000 pounds of dried fruit. The prune tree is hardy, and will thrive in a wide range of soil and climate, and at various elevations; it can be grown wherever the greengage grows; but the prune with the prime requisites of solid, firm flesh, a rich fruity flavor, and a keeping quality that will stand the test of months or years without serious loss from shrinkage, can be grown only in places possessing peculiarities of soil and climate. The best soil, again, depends upon the stock used, light soil suiting one kind, heavy soil another, and so on. Similarly the preparation of the soil varies in its character. Mr. Moore describes in detail the methods of cultivation, the different systems of planting, the modes of propogation and irrigation, the pests affecting the prune and the remedies, the process of gathering, of grading and curing, and of packing. The principal markets for the prunes of California are Chicago and New York, especially the former. They fetch already 1d. to 1½d. per pound more than the French prunes sold in competition with them. "The proportion of pit and skin to meat in the California fruit is much less than in the French article, while the proportion of saccharine matter is much greater." The French prune of California is, in fact, a different article from the imported French prune. The former are much like dates. It will be years before the demand in the United States can be supplied, for the quantity of prunes consumed there is enormous. The importation of prunes into the country in 1890 was nearly 62,000,000 lbs., valued at £600,000, while the production of California last year was 27,000,000 lbs., valued at £424,480.—Canadian Gazette.

A CARDINAL'S VIEWS.

The following passage is from the reply made by Cardinal Vaughan to an address of welcome presented to him by the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of England:

Our other duty is to those without—that is, to the great mass of the English people. They are face to face with all the dangers belonging to the great social problem. The forces of evil and of disorder are busily at work, certainly abroad, and probably at home. The genesis of this is plain. For centuries the leisured and wealthy classes grew up selfish and neglectful of the wants of those below them; for centuries the Church was persecuted and pillaged in one country and asleep in another. Meanwhile, the working population increased and multiplied beyond measure, until it has now become master of the whole situation, and can no longer be accounted as a *quantite negligeable*. History has not been written in vain. The wealthier sections of English society realize that the destruction of the great Roman Empire was brought about by the unspeakable indifference, corruption, and selfishness of the dominant classes. They understand that the pride, the exclusiveness, the luxury of the rich and the worldliness and wealth of the clergy in France in the last century superinduced the outbreak of the Revolution, which has flooded Europe with false principles, and is yet far from having spent its destructive force. England, therefore, please God, will follow in the wake neither of ancient Rome nor of modern France. But she has yet much to learn, though there is probably no country in the world where the rich are more active in good works or more generous than in England, or where labor and self-sacrifice go more frequently hand in hand with honor and nobility. (Cheers.) This is not all that is needed. To reform the condition of the masses something more is required than good will and princely generosity among the richer classes, the doubtful theories of the science of political economy, or the confiscation of the property of one class for the benefit of another; something more than technical and board school education, temperance legislation, trade unionism, or whatever other remedy modern genius may invent. Even natural philanthropy added to the above is incompetent to deal effectually with the anti-Christian Socialism that has been imported from Germany and France. Christianity alone can exorcise and expel this devil. (Cheers.) The guiding mind and master hand in the imperative task of social reformation which is before the English people must be that of Christ Himself.

VALPARAISO, April 24.—The changes in the cabinet which were predicted would be made have been announced. Under the change Ezezurius becomes foreign minister, Rojas minister of justice and public instruction, and Pedro Montt minister of the interior. The post of minister of the hacienda is left vacant.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Theosophists Will Discuss in Convention How to Propagate Their Faith.

The Lovely Maid and Grocer's Clerk Wed After a Romantic Courtship.

EL PASO, April 23.—The story of an outrage by Mexican authorities has been brought to light by the release from prison of L. E Scanland, a respected military officer. The prosecutor of the case against Scanland appears to have been Ignacio Gonzales, judge of the first minor court. Nicholas Yunjo, a lawyer and part owner of the Florence mine in the Sabinal district, had Scanland arrested on the charge of stealing fourteen tons of ore from the mine. The ore had been bought by Scanland from W. A. Clark, who was superintendent for Yunjo during the latter's absence. Clark was fleeced by card sharpers and fled from Mexico. Yunjo decided to get even by arresting Scanland. Gonzales was a friend of Yunjo and held Scanland, although the latter's lawyer had taken the case to the Supreme court and it had twice been dismissed. During Scanland's imprisonment he was approached by a supposed agent of Yunjo, who offered to get him free for $3 000. This was refused, and the prisoner lay in jail until Gonzales was forced to release him. W. A. Dailey, a prominent citizen of El Paso, was also held in jail for some time by Gonzales as a witness and was much exercised over the affair.

DELAWARE, Ohio, April 23.—A sensational college prank was played Thursday night by the sophomore fraternity of Delta Omikron Alpha upon the members of the Sigma Zeta Nu, a Greek letter fraternity of the junior class. The latter is composed of O. C. Harm, of Springfield, Bert Rogers, of Coshocton, Albert Austin, of Chattanooga, and W. Bert Brown of this city. They were in the act of initiating Percy Brown, of Chattanooga, into the secrets of the order, and were going through the ceremonies in Chi Phi hall, when a delegation of Deltas, twelve in number, broke into the hall, overpowered the Sigmas, bound them hand foot and proceeded to brand their faces. The branding-iron used was a stick of lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver. The letters "D. A. O." were stamped on the face of each junior, one letter on either cheek and one on the chin. Marks imitating horns were made on the forheads. Wilson, the initiate, was given a light dose, only one cheek being marked. The branded students did not appear at the recitations this morning, but were required to visit physicians. All the men were good looking and stand high in society, but the black tatooing makes them look like South Sea islanders ready for battle. The five students branded have suffered internal pain and have bled freely from their wounds. The physicians say they are all branded for life. The penalty in this state for such an offence is from one to twenty years. The best attorneys in the city have been retained on both sides.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—Columbus 400 years ago stood upon the deck of the Santa Maria and saw the new continent. Friday the quartette of centuries were bridged, and quaint and pigmy craft like those in which he crossed the trackless sea, came for the first time within the waters of the republic which reveres his name. The day was perfect and the land hung low and indistinct all around the fleet, except out towards the sea. From that direction came three warships of the Spanish squadron. Behind each one of them was an odd and miniature caravel decorated with as many flags and fluttering pennants as a Christmas tree. Between the congregated monarch of the navies of the world, the Spanish squadron moved on, while the guns off the fort, without waiting for the American colors to be hoisted, saluted first and kept up the noisy booming. On board the men-of-war interest was intense, and bands upon the flagship played Spanish national airs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The World's Fair passenger rate from this city is to be $100 for the round trip, the roads west of the Missouri river charging $80 and the lines east of the river $20. The single trip rate will be $60. It was first announced that only the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Santa Fe had agreed to these figures, but it was subsequently stated that all of the roads would put new rates into effect on May 1.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 23.—Friday being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, a State holiday, there was a tremendous throng to witness the parade of confederate and Texan veterans. In line were 3,000 ex-confederates with United States and confederate flags flying to the breeze. The Houston light guard, the Rutherford rangers and the Washington artillery and veteran marine corps of Galveston also participated.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Theosophists in large numbers have been arriving in the city during the last 24 hours, preliminary to the opening of the national convention of the Theosophical Society, which commences tomorrow at Scottish Rite hall. For the purpose of giving inspiration to the participants an urn containing a portion of the ashes of Mme. Blavatsky, the former high priestess of the theosophical movement, will rest upon a table immediately to the right of the presiding officer's seat. The convention will be in session for several days, and will consider various suggestions looking to an active propaganda in this country for the strengthening of the faith.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Yi Sung Sic, Corean charge d'affaires, his secretary and attache and a commissioner appointed by the King of Corea to represent that Kingdom at the World's Fair, arrived by the steamer Belgic on Saturday, and left for the East to-day.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 23.—A romantic marriage took place here last evening on board the steamer City of Puebla. The bride, Miss Lillie F. Tullock, arrived on the steamer from San Francisco and was met by the groom, Willis A. Bisbee, head salesman in J. M. Kahle's grocery store at Seattle. The couple met by chance in Seattle a year ago, when the bride was on a visit there, and it was a case of love at first sight. Although still seasick on the arrival of the vessel here, the handsome bride appeared more at ease than the groom when they stood up in the saloon before 50 passengers and were joined in marriage by Dr. Sulliger.

PANAMA, April 23.—The government of Honduras says the revolution has been suppressed. In a battle at Los Cedros the rebels were defeated with considerable loss of life and their forces dispersed. A Guatemala paper says Nicaragua is recruiting forces to assist Salvador against Guatemala. The truth of the statement, however, is doubted, as Nicaragua is much disturbed internally, the government having incurred hostility by the arrest of a number of leading residents of Leon.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—American ship Jabez Hawes, Capt. Henry, arrived from New York this morning, having made the voyage of 14 000 miles in 106 days. The Hawes and ship E. B. Sutton left New York on the same day January 7, and their race around the Horn has created considerable interest in shipping circles.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Mr. Bradley-Martin's house was burglarized last night of several antique watches valued at $3,000. The burglars also packed off about $3,000 worth of silverware and ransacked the house searching for two valuable diamond necklaces presented to Miss Bradley-Martin at her marriage to the Earl of Craven. The necklaces, however, were locked in a safe in the room of Mrs. Bradley Martin.

SING SING, N.Y., April 21.—Two convicts, murderers, sentenced to be electrocuted, escaped from Sing Sing prison last night, and are still at large. Their names are Thomas Pallister and Frederick W. Roehl. They overpowered their two guards and locked them into the cells, broke the roof of the jail, scaled the prison walls and got away in a row boat, which they found at the river bank.

OMAHA, April 23.—A conference between the executive committee of the striking iron workers and Union Pacific officials has been held. A conclusion is as far off as ever.

PUYALLUP, April 22.—The weather has remained rainy most of the week. Some of hop growers have been able to do work in their yards, while others have not. William N. Spinning says his hops are only three or four inches high, while two years ago they were nearly at the top of the poles at this date. Many growers do not complain, thinking they will come on all right later and later than this prune back.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The schooner Melancthon arrived this morning with the crew of the ship Alaska on board. The Alaska, Capt. J. Brannan, left Bellingham Bay on April 11th, with a cargo of coal for this port, and early in the morning of the 22nd inst., two feet of water was found in her hold. At six o'clock the same evening the water had increased to seven feet. The water gained rapidly, even with both pumps going, and the vessel becoming unmanageable it was decided to abandon her. The crew took to boats and at 8 o'clock were picked up by the Melancthon. The Alaska was owned by Samuel Blair of this city and her cargo was consigned to Husband & Brooks. The loss on the vessel and cargo is estimated at about $65,000; uninsured.

Captain Brennan when seen this morning said the leak was an old one. A year ago the Alaska sprang a leak while coming here from the Sound, but Capt. Brennan brought her safely into port. She was put on the drydock at that time, and it was discovered that the leak was aft, near the keel. The aperture was calked and the vessel has been apparently all right ever since. "The leak occurred the first day we were out," said Capt. Brennan. "As soon as the tug left us I found we were making water. It was not long before we were making five inches an hour, and rapidly increasing until the time we left her, when there was 12 feet in her. We abandoned her in 42 25 degrees north latitude and 126 degrees west longitude. For three days we were sinking, and with my maintopgallant sail I attempted to make Trinidad, where there is a good safe harbor. It was about noon on Saturday that we sighted the Melancthon coming right in our wake. I saw that in her lay our salvation, and I put up signals of distress. When the time did come to act, we had to move lively, and none of the men saved anything but what they had on them. It was 6 o'clock on Saturday night when the last boat reached the schooner. Captain Forrest wanted to know if he should stand by the ship, but I told him that it was no use. She was settling rapidly when I left her and she was at the bottom before daylight."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Since the Chinese Six Companies have reached the conclusion that they will not obey the provisions of the Geary Act, District Attorney Garter has had occasion to write many letters to the Attorney-General in connection with the matter, asking for information as to what he should do after May 5. The United States District Attorney gave his opinion on the subject and expressed his willingness to undertake the task of deporting the Chinese. The first information that reached here of a definite character came to-day from the United States Attorney-General who concurs in the opinion expressed by District Attorney Garter. "However," says the letter, "the Supreme Court is to pass upon the constitutionality of the Geary Act, and arrangements have been made for a prompt hearing before that tribunal. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court is to decide this matter, I shall instruct you to refrain from causing the arrest of Chinamen or holding them in custody until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered."

NEW YORK, April 24.—All the arrangements have been perfected for the forthcoming convention of the International League of Press Clubs at St. Paul. The New York, Boston and Philadelphia delegates will start from New York city on a special train of palace cars on the morning of May 16, and will pick up the delegates from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other points en route. As special guests the party will have George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger; Gen. Felix Agnus, of the Baltimore American; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, and Col. John A. Cockerill, of the New York Advertiser. The convention will be in session at St. Paul for three days, after which the delegates will go to Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Tens of thousands of hand-bills are being distributed to-day inviting the lovers of liberty to turn out en masse at Central Music hall to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of recording the vigorous protest of the World's Fair city against the Russian extradition treaty, and of demanding its recall by President Cleveland. Chancellor Tuley, the oldest judge on the bench in this city, will preside, and the speakers will include Prof. David Swing, Rev. O. P. Gifford, Miss Florence Kelly and some exiled Russians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—A special meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia is being held to-day to consider what answer it shall make to the overtures from the General Assembly on the revision of the confession of faith. Some months ago the presbytery declined to give any answer to the overtures, and decided to ask that the constitutional question involved should be considered by the higher body. This action, however, was subsequently reconsidered, and to-day the presbytery is taking up the question seriatim.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Carter Interviews Secretary Gresham Prior to His Return Home.

The Situation on the Islands Quiet—The People Awaiting American Advances.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Commissioner Carter, representing the Hawaiian provisional government in this country for the past two months, called upon Secretary Gresham this morning and notified him that he had received the permission of his government to return and would start for San Francisco to-morrow and sail on the Belgic May 4th. Subsequently Mr. Carter said he had had a very pleasant interview with Secretary Gresham but it had no political significance. The situation in Hawaii was quiet and Mr. Carter assured the secretary that it was awaiting definite advices from Commissioner Blount before any further steps would be taken. Mr. Carter added that the previsional government had determined to send a new minister to supercede Dr. Smith, and intimated that a new official would arrive in this country within the next month or six weeks.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 12.—The flutter of excitement caused by the return of Paul Newmann and Prince David, envoys of Liliuokalani, from Washington, has passed away and left nothing, apparently, as the substantial result of their mission. Three times in as many days the report has been circulated that the day and hour has been fixed for the restoration of the Queen, but up to the present writing the throne lacks an occupant. The Queen's party does not appear more hopeful with the continued delay, but still insists that the only thing which the United States can do is to restore the status quo ante. Several prominent Hawaiians acknowledge once the Queen is restored as an evidence of justness and fairness on the part of the United States, in treating with Hawaii, they would willingly see her abdicate in favor of annexation. Others hold a commercial treaty, with the gift of Pearl Harbor for naval rendezvous, is all that the United States can justly expect. A letter of Commissioner Thurston to ex-Minister Colburn urging the latter to do all in his power to forward the annexation cause, is being quoted by them as evidence. Thurston, it is now expected, will remain in Washington as Hawaiian minister.

The United Press correspondent called on the commissioner again this morning and asked if there was any truth in the report that he intended leaving for home on the steamship Australia, which leaves here April 26. Mr. Blount replied there was no truth in it whatever. "My length of stay here is indefinite; it may be two months, it may be three months." Continuing, he said in reply to a query, that he had no means of knowing what the Senate of the United States was doing and was accordingly not influenced thereby. Asked if he had been surprised at any existing conditions here, or if he could now express an opinion on the Hawaiians, he said his frame of mind had been wholly receptive, he had been receiving impressions, but had not yet allowed himself to form any conclusion.

"Of course," he said, "when the time comes, and when that may be I cannot say, I will have some conclusions to make. They may be erroneous, but they will probably be decided."

Asked if he would visit the other islands, he said: "I have hardly had an opportunity to get out of this house, I have been so bothered by callers. I have seen no points of interest about Honolulu. Mrs. Blount is doing the visiting, and I have been keeping house. I suppose after she has inspected the islands she will be able to impart the information to me, or I may be able in future to go about more.

By the late mail ex-Queen Liliuokalani received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria. It was as follows:

Victoria, by grace of God Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India, to Loliuokalani, Queen of Hawaiian Islands, sendeth greeting:

We have received and referred to our advisers your letter relating to the revolt in your kingdom. We sincerely trust your Majesty will arrive at a happy issue out of your present troubles. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our continued good-will, and commending your Majesty to the protection of the Almighty.

(Signed) VICTORIA R.

(Countersigned)

ROSEBERRY.

Business is going to the dogs in Honolulu. Chief Justice Juda, of the Supreme Court, said yesterday: "The uncertainty is worse than any fate that might befall the islands. President Cleveland is doing us a great injustice, and many of us are liable to suffer before it is over. The opinion of the chief justice is universal.

THE ULSTER DEMONSTRATION.

The following is part of the London Times' description of the monster demonstration made in Belfast when the Right Hon. Mr. Balfour visited that city. It gives the reader a lively idea of the way in which Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule is regarded by a very large proportion of the population of Ulster:

Punctually at half-past 11 the train conveying Mr. Balfour and the other guests of Lord Londonderry was seen approaching the platform, and as it ran alongside, the continuous detonation of fog-signals almost drowned the cheering of the little crowd within the reserved platform. Among that crowd there was a positive rush for the doors of the saloon carriage—Lord Mayor and aldermen and town councillors jostled one another as eagerly as if they had been schoolboys, and it was apparent from the expression of Mr. Balfour's face that he entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion. With him were the other guests of Lord Londonderry. Outside the station there was a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. The municipal authorities, harbor commissioners, and like personages drove away first amid the plaudits of the crowd; but the excitement rose to its highest point when Mr. Balfour, accompanied by Lord Londonderry, came out of the station, and entered the carriage provided for him. There were next to no police, save in the immediate vicinity of the carriage, and the eager crowd, mixed here and there with a constable in plain clothes and many easily-detected detectives, thronged round the carriage, insisting on shaking hands with Mr. Balfour, much as a Dublin crowd insisted on kissing the hand of Cardinal Logue when he returned from Rome not long ago. From this point to the Linen hall the progress of Mr. Balfour was one long triumph, albeit it was made with some difficulty. The police did little or nothing to keep the road clear, and placed, apparently, the most implicit confidence in that respect for law and order for which the people of Ulster have a just reputation. Hence came it that the carriage, with a whole string of shouting men attached to it, could only proceed at walking pace until it reached the bridge across the river, and the trot which was attempted at this point had subsided into a walk almost before the Memorial was reached. The carriage, indeed, was compelled to plough its way through the people.

During all this time I was with it, and I can testify that there was not a word said in favor of Home Rule, even by a drunkard, while some of the language used against it was of such a character as would shock the sensibilities of a cultured Gladstonian. But, as the Bishop of Derry said in Dublin the other day, it was necessary to remember that these opponents of Home Rule are workmen, who call a spade a spade. Order was preserved almost entirely by the officials of Unionist clubs and of Orange lodges, and in York street, where the crowd was immense, the success of the efforts of these officials was extremely noteworthy. In this same York street Mr. Balfour met with a veritable triumph, which was repeated when he reached the magnificent thoroughfare known as Royal avenue. Here his reception was really immense. In our London demonstrations the sidewalks are crowded, but police and military keep the roadway clear. In Belfast to-day the whole street was crowded, and as one looked down upon it from the head of the procession it seemed literally impossible that the crowd could divide sufficiently to let the procession go on. But the crowd did so divide, and as Mr. Balfour passed, acknowledging the greeting which he received, there were such stentorian shouts and there was such waving of innumerable handkerchiefs from the windows and balconies and from the very roofs of houses as I have not seen equalled in London, even on the occasion of Her Majesty's jubilee. Another street in a right line with Royal avenue gave Mr. Balfour an equally royal welcome. At the end of that street stood the grand stand, draped in scarlet, and bearing the legend, "One God, one Country, and one Empire," from which he was to review the political troops as they marched past in peaceful array.

The scene which followed was one which Englishmen can scarcely realize. The platform held some 800 people, and the competition for seats had been intense. In the centre of it was a reserved space occupied by the more distinguished visitors, amongst whom were some seventy peers and members of Parliament, with many ladies of distinction. The stream which flowed before Mr. Balfour's eyes, to his manifest delight, was for the most part a stream of hard-headed workingmen, led by such men as the Earl of Erne, Colonel Saunderson, Sir W. Ewart, and Mr. Thomas Sinclair, whom the northern Irishmen delight to honor for their sterling worth. It was just after half-past twelve when the march past began. The environment was unique. From the platform alone one could see packed between the houses of that noble street, which houses each held at the least 50 spectators, a crowd estimated by military men, who are the best of judges in this way, to amount to at least 80,000 men and women. Handkerchiefs waved from hundreds of windows, and a wealth of flags met the eye. Through the midst of that huge crowd came first the Belfast Harbor Commissioners, the Water Commissioners, the Board of Guardians, provincial corporate bodies, and provincial boards of guardians. Then came the booming of the Protestant drum ushering in the numerous representatives of Trinity College, Dublin, in cap and gown, and other Irish universities, to say nothing of those which were Scotch. They were a fine body of men, representing intellect, enthusiasm, and last, but not least, humor. At the head of their body an official copy of the Home Rule bill, torn to tatters, was carried upon a pole. The cheers of platform and crowd were drowned in Homeric laughter when, immediately under the grand stand a match was applied to the document and it was burned amidst roars of applause. This was a happy hit. After the University men came Scottish Unionist clubs, accompanied, as was but proper, by pipers; but even the bagpipers could not thrust their sound through the roar of the populace, and for all that was audible the pipers might just as well have acted upon the principle of Thackeray's substitute for the trombone player, who went through the motions but made no noise. Then came the Belfast Unionist clubs.

I observed these clubs with some care, and it was noticeable that, while the mass of their numbers were clearly professional men—indeed, I know that many of them are such—they were of alert and soldier-like bearing. One in particular stands 6 feet 3 inches in his stockings, and looked every inch an officer. After these came an endless stream of Rechabites with gilded banners shining in the sun. Each wore a great white sash, and at a given signal each waved a white handkerchief until the impression produced was that of dark waves breaking into foam. Next came Free Gardeners with many banners, Shepherds who raised their crooks in unison, Odd Fellows and young men's associations of various kinds. Last came the great Orange contingent, at the head of which, in a wagonette, were the Bishop of Clogher, Lord Erne, Colonel Saunderson and Dr. Kane. The reception given to this carriage was something quite out of the common, populace and platform cheering again and again; Mr. Balfour waved his hat enthusiastically and smiled with delight, and Colonel Saunderson stood upright and returned the salute. After the carriage came a never-ending train of Orangemen, each lodge being accompanied by its drum and fife band shrieking forth "Garryowen," "Boyne Water," "The Protestant Boys," or some other patriotic song. Above all the Protestant drum boomed and thundered, the drummers appearing to be carried away by a species of musical ecstacy, and this went on for many hours.

TORONTO, April 23.—The general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce denies the statement sent out from New York that his bank had withdrawn a large amount of gold from the sub-treasury at New York. He says that shipment may have been made to Europe in connection with the bank's exchange business, but that no gold has been withdrawn for shipment to Canada. He adds that the bank has not yet lost all faith in the common sense of the American people or that of the present administration of the Treasury department at Washington.

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