The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 28.

CAPITAL NOTES

The Thousand Islands to be Sold at Auction—Canada's Dairy Successes.

Departure of Bisley Team—Planks of the Platform of the Reformers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Government has decided to offer the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence for sale, without conditions as to settlement, by public auction in a short time.

The Bisley team report for inspection at Montreal on Saturday morning, and sail for England the same afternoon. Sergt. Rolston, of the 20th battalion, Hagarsville, today resigned from the team. The waiting man, Quartermaster-Sergeant Jardine, of the 29th Waterloo battalion, was telegraphed to, and he replied to-night accepting.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Madame Laurier left for home this afternoon. A large number of friends saw them leave. Just before the carriage started, James Sutherland, M.P., the Liberal whip, presented a beautiful bouquet to Madame Laurier. To-night but few delegates remain in town.

Laval University has conferred the distinction of Doctor of Letters on Mr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson returned from Chicago to-day. He is jubilant at the success of Canada's cheese competition. The total entries were 667, of which Canada sent 162. The medals awarded were 135, of which Canada captured 126, leaving only nine for the United States.

Mr. Sinclair, for many years the efficient chief clerk of the department of Indian affairs, has been superannuated at his own request, having completed thirty-five years of public service. D. C. Scott, a well known Liberal, has been promoted to the vacant chief clerkship. A better choice could not have been made.

A boy named Robert Watson, son of a milkman living near Billing's bridge, was struck by lightning last evening and instantly killed.

The Maritime Province delegates to the Grit convention formed a Liberal Association to-day, Hon. L. H. Davies president.

The following resolution comprises the platform adopted by the Liberal party: "We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare that the customs tariff should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but on the requirements of the public service; that the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used as it has been, by the Government, as a corrupting agent wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combines; it has decreased the value of farm and other land products. It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few, it has checked immigration, it has caused loss of population, it has impaired commerce, it has discriminated against Great Britain, and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force;

"That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy which will do no injury to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and accelerate the return of prosperity to the people; that to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; that it should be so adjusted as to make trade as free as possible, as to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote trade with the whole world, and particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"We believe the results of a protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties is now clearly defined. The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to offer any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 22.—(Special).—The suit entered by Mayor Fleming against W. F. McLean, M.P., proprietor of the World, claiming damages on account of an alleged libellous article which appeared in the World, has been withdrawn, Mr. McLean having agreed to publish a retraction of the charges.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent says that General Passenger Agent Moncrieff, of the Canadian Pacific, declares the report to the effect that the Canadian Pacific intends to freeze out the city of Winnipeg is the veriest twaddle. The Great Northern is doing all the freezing. "Our business via St. Paul," the correspondent quotes Mr. McNicoll as saying, "is a comparatively small portion of the traffic any way, as all our influence is exercised in favor of the main line via Port Arthur and Winnipeg. The last named city need never, in fact, be alarmed as far as the Canadian Pacific is concerned, for our interests in that city are too extensive to permit of even the consideration of such a policy as hinted at.

THE SPANISH CARAVELS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Columbian caravels are attracting public interest on their voyage to Chicago, and the Navy department is being pressed to allow them to stop en route at various points, in order that the citizens may have an opportunity to see the strange craft and pay due respects to the Spanish officers. These applications come not only from our own citizens, but from the residents of Canadian towns and cities along the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, and Postmaster-General Bissell has transmitted a request in behalf of the people of Rochester. The circumstances under which the caravels are being taken to Chicago are such that the Navy department is unable to comply with these requests. The vessels are being towed under contract and the department has no authority to interfere with their movements, although it may be within the power of the Spanish commander to stop at such places as he desires to visit.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 22.—(Special)—James Mitchell and H. Saunders, representing a syndicate of capitalists, were in the city this week, and made arrangements to sink two shafts down near Scow Bay, to develop the coal properties in that vicinity.

United States Special Treasury Agents Cullom, Wood and Lewis, returned from Victoria to-day, where they have been investigating the alleged methods of violating the American revenue laws. They are reticent about their discoveries, but intimate that they are in possession of some evidence that is of a damaging character to certain prominent people on this side of the line.

James C. Saunders, the newly appointed collector of customs, relieves Andrew Wasson on July 1, and Walter Bowen, of this city, an ex-customs officer, will become chief deputy.

HOME RULE.

Gladstone's Proposed Changes in the Financial Clauses of the Bill.

Irish Leaders Disappointed With the Contemplated Amendments—John Redmond's Notice.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone explained the alterations the Government had decided to make in the financial clauses of the Irish Home Rule bill. He proposed a provisional term of six years to effect the financial arrangements. No change in managing or collecting the existing taxes would be made. The Irish Parliament would be empowered to establish new taxes. Ireland's contribution to the Imperial exchequer would be one-third of the ascertained revenue, although the whole yield of any taxes imposed upon Ireland by the Imperial Parliament expressly for war or special defence would be required. At the close of six years the contribution and the whole arrangement would be revised, and it would be provided that Ireland should collect and manage the taxation, with the exception of the customs and excise duties.

Mr. John Redmond, (Parnellite) member for Waterford city, gave notice that he would oppose the clause preventing the Irish Parliament from collecting and regulating existing taxation as unjust and humiliating to Ireland.

Interviews with Justin McCarthy and other Irish leaders show that they are disappointed over the proposed alterations in the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill. Before committing themselves to oppose or reject the alterations, a party conference will be held and the sense of the party taken.

HARRISON AT CHICAGO.

The Ex-President at the Unveiling of a Monument to the Nation's Heroes.

CHICAGO, June 23.—At the unveiling of the monument to the memory of those who fell at Fort Dearborn in 1812, ex-President Harrison made an eloquent address. He said in part: "Here, at this quiet corner by the lake side, we come to be instructed by recalling an incident of the year 1812. These exercises are not out of time, they are not inharmonious. The starting post as well as the finish must be taken account of in a race. But there is something better than a mere sense of growth to be had out of the brief visit to Fort Dearborn and to the sand dunes that drank the blood of brave men and women and of innocent children. I am glad that we are beginning to build monuments. Bunker Hill was, not long ago, lonesome, but now every city and many of our counties have built monuments in commemoration of a hero or the cause. The history of the conquest of the West is full of incidents calculated to kindle the enthusiasm of the historian and to stir the imagination of the novelist. To the painter and sculptor, the pioneer was as fiery as he was unique in character. Free and unconventional, brave and self-reliant, as responsive to distress as the knight errant, he pushed the skirmish line of civilization from the Alleganies to the Rockies. All honor to him. He labored and we have entered into his labors. We possess the lands he won from the savagery of nature and of the natives. Every community should appropriately mark the scene of such historical events as we now commemorate. We shall value our possessions of lands and free institutions more highly if we learn that they were bought, not with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with precious blood—the blood of the brave, and of the innocent. We shall, after this lesson, be made the more fitting to preserve by blood, if need be, that which was bought by blood. This event, which this monument commemorates, was not a great military achievement. In the light of history the evacuation was a fatal mistake, but it was an occasion for bringing into prominence—it gave a field of display to—some of those traits of heroism and courage of men and women, which mark the whole course of our experience. There is an inspiring force in every such structure. It is, I am sure, a pleasant thing for you who are here to turn away a moment from these hurrying scenes that are about you and to look with contemplative eyes upon these incidents of the early history of Chicago, which, if they teach any lesson, teach this—that the prosperity of communities, the safety and honor of states, must be bedded upon a virtuous, self-respecting, law-obeying, and god-fearing people."

"A DAMNABLE HOAX."

Scene in the French Chambers Over Documents Said to Have Been Stolen.

Charge That Certain Papers Had Been Stolen and Sold to Great Britain.

PARIS, June 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Millevoye asked several questions concerning the extradition of M. Herz, and the documents alleged to have been stolen from a strong box at the British Embassy, with regard to the Herz matter.

M. Dupuy replied that England had done everything possible for her to do, to grant the extradition as requested by France. As for the stolen documents, he said that the Public Prosecutor could take no knowledge from stolen documents.

M. Millevoye then stated that he had the text of several of the documents. With respect to the negotiations with Mr. Austin Lee, second secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, all of which bore the date of April 2, 1893. M. Millevoye started to read the documents. He got as far as "I saw to-day M. Clemenceau," when M. de Velle interrupted him, and begged the President of the Chamber to consider the matter an international question.

Baron de Marcy suggested that the Chamber resolve itself into a secret committee to hear the documents; but the suggestion was voted down.

M. Millevoye further accused M. Clemenceau of delivering to England private letters that had passed between M. Ribot, lately Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the French Minister to Egypt, and between M. Robert and the French Ambassador at Constantinople. He produced a list of names of the persons and of the papers whom he alleged England had bribed, and the amount of money given as bribes, which were read amid an uproar that almost drowned his voice: Le Temps, 50,000 francs; Le Matin, 30,000 francs; Le Jour, 15,000; M. Rochefort, 80,000; M. Clemenceau, 50,000.

At this point the uproar and confusion in the Chamber became tremendous. The members of the extreme Left rose from their seats and demands were made that M. Millevoye leave the Chamber.

M. Millevoye, however, stood his ground, and when a semblance of order and quiet was restored he shouted, "The whole thing is a scandal, M. Bardeau received 5,000 francs."

M. Bardeau sprang from his seat and exclaimed, "I expect the Chamber to vindicate my honor."

M. Clemenceau and all the members of the party of the extreme Left again rose from their seats and hooted. After a time they insisted that the rest of the paper be read. M. Millevoye again started to read, but M. De Roulede, who is also a Boulangist, stated that he could not listen to him and would resign his seat rather than do so.

The order of the day was then moved to the effect that the Chamber condemned the documents as spurious, and regretted that the time had been foolishly wasted in listening to their presentation. This was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, only four members voting against it, while 489 voted in favor of it.

M. de Roulede retired to a committee room, where he spent a long time, refusing to receive his most intimate colleagues.

M. Millevoye left the Chamber, declaring that he he would resign his seat, in order that he might act independently.

Most of the documents in M. Millevoye's possession are letters purporting to have been signed by Hon. N. Lister, secretary of the British Embassy, some time ago. Mr. Lister was transferred to Athens, however, about a year before the date of the letters. The letters are regarded generally as barefaced and clumsy forgeries. When M. Millevoye referred to that part of a certain letter which mentioned a projected alliance between the United States and Russia, the whole Chamber shouted, laughed and jeered, and M. de Ville remarked that the whole matter was evidently a damnable hoax.

Upon quitting the Chamber to-day, M. Clemenceau was surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him in view of the evident groundlessness of M. Millevoye's charges. M. Millevoye's friends blame him for his recklessness in making charges which, they say, he must have known to be without the slightest basis in fact. M. de Ville showed to-day that he viewed Millevoye's conduct from a charitable point of view, and considered him honest in his belief that the documents are genuine. M. de Roulede says, late this evening, that his resignation is final.

BANK SUSPENSION AT WHATCOM.

SEATTLE, June 22.—A special from New Whatcom says the First National Bank closed its doors at noon to-day. Inability to realize upon its securities is the cause given for the suspension. The bank officials state that their assets are double their liabilities, and that their depositors will be paid in full as soon as they can realize on their securities. The bank examiners will be here in a few days. The depositors feel confident that they will receive one hundred cents on the dollar. There is no excitement, and the suspension did not precipitate runs on the other banks.

MAY VISIT CHICAGO.

PARIS, June 22.—The decision of the military authorities against allowing the band of the Republican Guards to go to Chicago is likely to be re-considered. Gen. Loisellon, secretary of war, has the subject under advisement, and is likely, eventually, to approve of the projected journey.

ANARCHIST CONSPIRACIES.

MADRID, June 22.—The official investigation into the bomb explosion at the residence of Senor Canovas del Castillo at midnight Tuesday, has led to the discovery of a plot that embraces anarchists in several European countries. The popular excitement caused by the outrage has died out in a great measure, but the officials are still endeavoring to ascertain the names of all those implicated in the affair. Twenty-three arrests have already been made, and more are expected to follow shortly. The police are still pressing Squarez, the man who was badly injured by the explosion, and who was captured before he could make his escape, to divulge all the details of the plot. He has already made admissions shewing that the conspiracy had wide ramifications. He has also told the police the name of the man who was seen with him near his residence of Senor Canovas del Castillo prior to the explosion, but who disappeared just before the explosion. The third man of the party is known to the police.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 22.—(Special.)—The death is announced of Murdoch McIvor, a well-known journalist, advocate and politician of former years. The deceased was aged 69. He was one of those who were prominent in the troublous times when the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, was assailed with rotten eggs on his way from the Parliament House in this city to his residence at Monklands, since known as the Villa Marie convent, and destroyed by fire during the last few days. He was associated with many of the minor movements since that time, and was a cogent writer on the Confederation question, since which agitation he has livod in comparative retirement, only occasionally dipping his pen in fire and gall as he recounted the days of old and discussed the leading spirits in them. He was a good lawyer, and though he practised but seldom, afforded valuable counsel to some of his younger confreres. He was a Highland Scotchman, and in his bearing and language amply demonstrated his nationality.

At the Province of Quebec Rifle Association meeting, yesterday, the Carslake trophy was won by the Sixth Fusiliers, of Montreal, with a total of 709. The Forty-third, of Hamilton, was second, with 686. The Ontario men carried off nearly all the aggregate prizes.

COLUMBUS' DESCENDANT.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Duches Des Veragua sat for her portrait in oil. Soon after her arrival in this country, Miss Gargallo arranged with her for a series of sittings, but during the first visit to the city so many engagements were on hand that there was no time. The first sitting took place Monday and another yesterday. The artist expects to complete the picture before the ducal party returns to Spain. The duke has engaged passage on La Bretagne, which will sail July 1. On his return from Philadelphia, which will be late Saturday night, he will visit Albany. After visiting Albany he expects to make a short trip to the Adirondacks, expecting to reach this city June 29.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Duke and party arrived from New York at 1:30 this afternoon, and were met at the Pennsylvania railway station by the Minister to Russia, Charles Emery Smith, and George W. Childs. The Duke and the gentlemen of his suit made a formal call upon Mayor Stuart, and the ladies of the party went to the Stratford, where apartments had been reserved. This afternoon the Duke and several of his suite went to Haverford, where they were met by A. J. Cassitt, and taken to his country place in a tally-ho. To-night Mr. Cassitt entertains the Duke at dinner. The ducal party will return to New York on Sunday afternoon.

NOT REPORTED.

LONDON, June 22.—No official report of the alleged trouble in the British commission at the World's Fair has so far reached the council that was charged with the duty of organizing the British display, but a prominent member of the council is authority for the statement that Sir Henry Truman Wood has the entire confidence of the body, and that any statement he may make will have much more weight than the complaints of Commissioners Dredge and Harris. Sir Henry Wood has been identified with the British department of every international exhibition since the late Prince Consort organized the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851, and has received decorations from France and other countries for his services in promoting the success of the British exhibits at World's fairs. It is broadly hinted that considerable wire pulling was done by Messrs. Dredge and Harris to secure their own appointment as commissioners, and that the present trouble in the commission is largely due to the fact that they realize that Sir Henry Wood has done the lion's share of the work in connection with the British department, and is consequently likely to reap the bulk of the glory.

RAILWAY CUT.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Great Northern to-day made another cut in trans-Pacific rates as follows: From St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn., Duluth, to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, and North Pacific Coast points, $25 first-class, and $18 second-class. The rates are to be effective June 25, and will apply in both directions. The Northern Pacific lost no time in meeting the rates, and will put them into effect the same day. The tickets will be good over the entire Great Northern system over the Sioux City and Northern, and over the Canadian Pacific between Neche and Winnipeg. The lines in the Western Passenger Association have been greatly disturbed by the repeated reductions of the Great Northern, and a meeting has been called for the morning of June 27, to take action regarding the rates. There is an opinion among some of the general passenger agents that the Union Pacific will not enter the fight, preferring rather to abandon its Montana business. It certainly must do one or the other.

NO THEORY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 22.—Lawyer Jennings has no theory which he can sustain with proof as to who committed the Borden murders. Nevertheless, Miss Lizzie Borden and her sister will leave no stone unturned to discover, if possible, who the murderers are. The hunt is already in progress and will continue.

THE ARBITRATION.

U. S. Counsel Carter's Objections to Certain Documents—The Point Left Open.

What Phelps Says in Reply to Sir Charles Russell—British Inconsistency.

PARIS, June 22.—When the tribunal met to-day Sir Richard Webster proposed to introduce documents that were submitted to the British Parliament last night, relating to the Russian agreement to indemnify the owners of sealing vessels seized by the Russian authorities. Sir Richard said that the documents were now public, and therefore could be received by the tribunal.

U. S. Counsel Carter strongly objected to the admission of the documents, saying that to receive them would be admitting new evidence.

Baron de Courcelles did not agree with his view of the matter.

Mr. Carter vigorously reiterated that the Americans, having no chance to present their views, it would be an injustice and an iniquity to admit the documents Sir Richard Webster desired to present.

Baron de Courcelles then said that since counsel for the United States maintained his objection to the admission of the documents, he would have to consult his colleagues as to the admissibility of the documents.

The seven arbitrators then held a conference, which lasted twenty minutes. When the conference ended Baron de Courcelles announced that he would not now decide the question. The tribunal would have them read and decide the matter of their admissibility afterwards.

Sir Richard then read the documents.

Mr. C. Robinson, of British counsel, spoke on the question of regulations, and in the course of his remarks defended Canada's intervention in the negotiations that took place between Mr. Blaine, then American Secretary of State, and Lord Salisbury, then British Premier.

After remarking that the British assertion that the United States wished to declare the Behring Sea a *mare clausum* was untrue, Mr. Phelps said that the seizures of pelagic sealing vessels were effected under the American claim to the right to protect the seals. The Government next endeavored to obtain a convention, which, waiving its rights, would preserve the seals. The convention was only defeated by Canada's interference, on the ground that protection was needless after an agreement respecting a close season had failed. Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Phelps further said, Great Britain had never defended pelagic sealing; but, while denying the Americans the right to protect themselves against the British, Lord Salisbury had professed a readiness to accept all regulations necessary to preserve the seals, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to this end. Now, Great Britain had veered round after the arbitration treaty had been concluded, and based her case upon an elaborate defence of pelagic sealing, insisting that no regulations would be acceptable to her which were inconsistent with the prosperity of the pelagic hunters. Mr. Phelps then began a criticism of Sir Charles Russell's argument on international law.

MADRID EXPLOSIONS.

MADRID, June 22.—As a result of the dynamite explosion near the house of ex-Prime Minister Castillo, in addition to the damage already reported and the loss of life and personal injuries, the shock partly wrecked a building near by, in which a circus performance was in progress, causing a panic. The grandson of the Marquis of Havana, president of the senate, was hit by a piece of the falling ceiling and so badly injured that he will die, and the son of the Marquis of Getadelest was trampled to death by the panic-stricken throng. Seven others were badly hurt in the crash, and a large number less seriously injured. It is believed that the explosion was the work of Barcelona dynamiters, the revolutionists there being active of late. A number of arrests, it is said, will be made, chiefly among men employed in printing offices devoted to the publication of anarchistic documents. Many of those closed a year ago during the anarchistic troubles, have been reopened, and flooded industrial sections with blood and fire literature.

It has been learned that prior to the explosion a gentleman and two workmen were seen near the house of Castillo. The gentleman disappeared a few minutes before the explosion occurred. It is believed that the workmen who was killed by the explosion carried a number of bombs charged with dynamite and large bullets, and that it was their intention to distribute them in various parts of the city. It is conjectured from the fuse of the bomb that the one causing the first explosion burned much more rapidly than the conspirators calculated, and that the shock of the explosion caused the bombs carried by one of the workmen to explode, blowing his body into fragments. The dead man was a printer, and anarchist documents belonging to the well-known anarchist, Ernesto Alvarez, were found in his pockets. It is believed that he was a victim of his own diabolical designs. A letter dated at Barcelona was also found, advising the recipient to use the utmost caution in carrying out the plans entrusted to him. Alvarez had been previously arrested for connection with anarchist plots, but managed to escape conviction.

CROPS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 22.—Official statistics have been published regarding the condition of the Prussian crops to the middle of June. These show the condition of ordinary wheat and rye was good, while that of oats and barley was middling, and that of German wheat was middling to poor. The potato crop was in good condition. Bad reports are given of clover and hay. Notes appended to the report give a gloomy impression.

On good soils, especially in Hanover and Westphalia, where more rain had fallen, the crops are generally good, while in Brandenberg and other States, where the soil is light and sandy, the prolonged drought has proved disastrous. The scarcity of fodder has become a national calamity, although the German States, by reducing freight and other measures, are doing all they can to alleviate the suffering.

At a meeting of the Wurtemburg peasants a petition to the King was framed, asking him to convoke the Landtag and ask a grant for the purchase of fodder abroad and its distribution among the peasants on credit. The Wurtemburg ministers are consultiag experts in the Hesse on the situation. The Lantag has been summoned to meet on June 22 for a similar purpose. Along the Rhine and in Hesse Nassau the greatest scarcity prevails. The price of hay has risen eight, nine and in some places to ten shillings per hundred weight. From Strasburg it is reported that meat is selling at such a price that the peasant farmers have been forced to slaughter their cattle, and it is feared that the result will be a meat famine in 1894.

The Frankfurter Zeitung gives instances in Wurtemburg where animals worth $300 have been sold for $60. In the towns the price of meat is little changed, but it is certain to rise rapidly when the scarcity begins to be felt. In many cases cattle have been starved to death. The Frankfurter Zeitung suggests that the customs duties be repealed on fodder, and that the government make a vigorous effort to enable the people to preserve their stock cattle and avert a famine before it is too late.

CABLE NEWS.

German Army Bill Certain to Pass—Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

U. S. Minister Bayard Received by the Queen—Fatal Benzine Accident.

BERLIN, June 22.—In an interview to-day with Dr. Miquel, he said he was sanguine of the ultimate adoption of the Army bill, even though the elections and bye-elections return a majority against the measure. This result will be obtained by making concessions to the various groups, and thus forming a party that will throw a very decisive vote in support of the Government's demand, and strengthening the military power of the empire.

LONDON, June 22.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American ambassador to Great Britain, proceeded to-day from London to Windsor Castle, where he presented his credentials from the American Government to the Queen. The state carriage awaited his coming at the Windsor station, and Mr. Bayard, who was accompanied by his wife, entered it and was driven to the castle, where, after the usual formalities, he presented to Her Majesty the letters appointing him as the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James.

LONDON, June 22.—The Prince of Wales held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace to-day, by command of the Queen. The list of presentations was very large. Among the foreign ministers present was Thomas F. Bayard. The U. S. ambassador also met the Prince of Wales last night at the Army and Navy Club. After the drawing-room, most of the participants found their way to Mr. Astor's concert, at his house in Carlton House terrace, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to various associations for the relief of sick children. The Princess May honored the occasion with her presence, and aft the musical world contributed to the programme. Mrs. Astor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Ronald and other American ladies.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—A terrible calamity occurred yesterday in the Brodski chemical works at Odessa, resulting in the loss of sixteen lives. A large quantity of benzine exploded and the burning fluid was thrown in every direction. Among those killed was the director of the works. Some of the men managed to escape, but were terribly injured.

LONDON, June 22.—Cholera reports received from Mecca show that from June 16 to June 20 there were 820 deaths from the disease in that city.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. Chaplin questioned President Gardner of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons, last night, with a view to ascertaining whether the board of officials are unanimous that none of the lungs of the Canadian cattle under suspicion were affected with pleuro-pneumonia. President Gardner refused to say whether the experts were unanimous, but said that in two cases the indication of disease would have justified the slaughter of the animals as a matter of precaution, if the cattle were home stock. Regarding the suspected animals which arrived on the steamship Lake Winnipeg, sections of the lungs would be microscopically examined and the results made known in a few days. Mr. Chaplin asked whether the length of time taken was not most unusual. President Gardner replied that this was not an ordinary case, as it affected the whole Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain.

ARMY BILL SUCCESS.

BERLIN, June 22.—The first of the second ballots was taken to-day in Lubeck. The candidates were Johann Schwartz, Social Democrat, who received on the first ballot 7,389 votes, and Herr Goertz, Radical, who received on the first ballot, 7,150. Goertz was supported by the National Liberals and was elected to-day by a majority of 150. As Schwartz was the last deputy for Lubeck, this is a loss to the Social Democrats, as well as to the enemies of the Army bill.

BERLIN, June 22.—The second ballots will begin on June 23 generally, and in Prussia and Saxony on June 24, while throughout Bavaria and Wurtemberg they will begin on June 26. Rector Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, announces that he will not sit in the next Reichstag for Ahrswalde, where the voters gave him a large majority over all on the first ballot, but will contest Neu Stettin with Herberg, a Conservative, with whom he has the right of a re-ballot.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market Weak and Unsettled—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review.

Volume of Trade Materially Reduced—Bradstreets Announce a Very Large Failure List.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 106¾ bid; Union sinking funds, 102¾ bid. The Stock market was weak and unsettled to-day. The "bears" jumped on the market at the opening, and depressed prices ½ to ¾ per cent.; but a rally promptly followed, and for a time speculation ruled tolerably firm. The bank failures out West, however, connected with the stringency in the local market and the failure of the Reading plan of readjustment, started up a fresh selling movement as the day advanced, and in a few instances important reductions were recorded. The "bears" considered themselves safe in their attacks upon the market, because of the likelihood of a heavy falling off in the bank reserve to-morrow, the shipments of currency for the week being estimated at something like $6,000,000. The close of the market was weak in tone, at a recovery of ½ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 77½; Central Pacific, 25; Denver and Rio Grande, 33¾; Great Northern, preferred, 113; Missouri Pacific, 53; Northwest, 104½; Oregon Navigation, 60; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 18¾; Southern Pacific, 27; Union Pacific, 28; Western Union, 82¾. Money on call, 15 to 20 per cent.; foreign exchange sterling, 485½ for sixty days, 486¾ on demand.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "The improvement expected from the issue of clearing house certificates, thus utilizing credits instead of cash, in local deslings, has not yet been realized. Other cities, especially at the west, have not taken similar measures to relieve the pressure, and the demand for money from the interior continues unabated. The failure of banks at San Francisco has led to heavy demands from that quarter. Distrust of the weaker banks was avoided by the application of the Bank of Commerce for $100,000 certificates and $2,350,000 were issued on Thursday, but the pressure for re-discounts for interior banks is beyond the ability of New York to meet. The import of a million of gold gave a quick increase of confidence for a time, but, with the actual issue of certificates, foreign exchange rose a cent, chilling the hopes of a further movement this way. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will anticipate the payment of interest on July 1, amounting to $7,500,000; but only $1,500,000 is on bonds held by banks which will be immediately disbursed. The volume of trade is considerably reduced by the monetary stringency. Bank clearings outside of New York are declining materially in comparison with last year.

"In some departments of business orders for merchandise are deferred, since there is no assurance of ability to carry the goods until they are sold; while in other departments orders are not received because the future is distrusted. The effect on industries has been less, thus far, than might have been feared, as most of the works are employed on orders booked before the trouble began; but many works are now reducing the number of their hands and others must soon suspend operations unless the prospect becomes clearer. Trading in stocks is much affected by monetary connections, and prices have been depressed an average of twenty-five cents per share, with some selling by foreigners of securities recently purchased. There is hope that the July disbursements, the issue of certificates and the increased grain shipments will bring better conditions; but the failures are still numerous and include some of impotance."

Bradstreets', to-morrow, will say: "The number of business failures has increased sharply, the total being 360, nearly, if not quite, the largest number of failures ever reported in one week, as compared with 303 last week, 159 a year ago, and 227 in the same week two years ago. About 70 per cent. of the failures were of those having $5,000 capital or less, while ordinarily this proportion is 90 per cent. The margin of error in the official wheat crop reports in the last two years points to a possible out turn this season of 460,000,000 bushels, while the surplus reserve available for export at this time cannot be less than 70,000,000 bushels more than the minimum, indicating a probable total visible supply for the ensuing year of 530,000,000 bushels.

The exports of wheat (flour included) continue heavy, aggregating 355,300,000 bushels for the week, or five per cent more than in the like week last year, five per cent. more than in the like week in 1891, and as compared with about 15,000,000 bushels in the same week in 1890 and 1889. Reports from Prince Edward Island say that trade has been good and that crop prospects are excellent, except as to potatoes. Crop reports from the Province of Quebec are also good and trade is fairly satisfactory. The outlook is not for an expansion of business, therefore, during the next few months. In the Province of Ontario trade is quiet. Bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate $18,123,000, nearly two per cent. less than last week, and a little more than two per cent. less than in the like week last year. There are twenty failures in the Canadian Dominion this week, as compared with thirty last week and twenty-six in the like week a year ago.

EXPLORING LABRADOR.

QUEBEC, June 22.—Two members of the Dominion Geological Survey, Messrs. Lowe and Eaton, have just left here on the longest, most difficult and perilous exploring survey of the the interior of Labrador yet attempted. The object of the expedition is in connection with the contemplated extension of Quebec's northern boundary. The explorers expect to be absent two years.

WINNIPEG, June 22.—Mr. Jackson, clerk of the Portage la Prairie municipality, is short $10,000 in his accounts. He is reported to have skipped the country.