

# Baking Powder

ST. PETER'S GOSPEL.  
Outline of the Greek Text Found in an Egyptian Cemetery.

There will soon be published a French translation of the Greek text found in an Egyptian cemetery. It is the earliest fragment of the Gospel known by members of the early Christian churches as that of St. Peter. The document was found a few months ago by M. Gribaut in the cemetery of Khmin, in upper Egypt. It appears to date from the end of the first century, and contains four parts, which are in accordance with the writings of the evangelists. The first of these relates the trial or arraignment of Christ, who is led before Herod. Plates of lead on the side of that monarch, and washed in and in token of his freedom from participation in the crime about to be committed, but neither Herod nor the judges follow his example.

Joseph of Arimathea, who is present, asks that the body of Christ shall be given to him after crucifixion. Pilate, who is his friend, refers the matter to Herod, who says that there is no necessity for making the application, as the body will be buried by the Tribunal. Pilate's role in the matter is therefore minimized. The second part deals with the indignities suffered by Christ before being fixed to the cross. He is placed in the arms of the judges, covered with a purple garment, crowned with thorns, and pricked, buffeted and spat upon amid the cries of "Let us thus honor the son of God!" The third part deals with the crucifixion, and relates that at the moment of the Saviour's death all Jews were so struck that people had to go about with staves.

The last words on the cross appear in the French translation as "Ma Puisseance! A Puisseance! Tu m'as abandonné!" The fourth and final part refers to the resurrection. The soldiers guarding the tomb hear a loud voice crying from above. Two men, radiant with light, proceed to the sepulchre, the stone rolls back, and the sentinel, full of fear, takes the centurion and those with him, and come towards the tomb and the coming from it two men, helping a third, who is taller than themselves, although, like him, they seem to touch the ground. Behind the three is a cross. A voice from heaven cries, "Hast thou reached to those who are sleeping?" and an answer in the affirmative seems to come from the cross.—London Telegraph.

A political meeting was held in the school, Delta, last Saturday. There were a good number of both government and opposition members present. Mr. Thomas Forster, opposition candidate, addressed the meeting, and at the close of the address, after a number of questions had been asked and answered, it was moved by Mr. Hemmings that in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Thomas Forster is a fit and proper person to represent the district in the legislature. The resolution was carried nearly unanimously, only two votes being given against it.

ENOCH ARDEN IN REAL LIFE.  
Myson's Character, with Slight Variations, Found in Pennsylvania.

Twenty-three years ago Henry J. Bingham, a respectable young farmer living in Wurttemberg, suddenly disappeared. His father, William Bingham, offered a reward of \$200 for information concerning his son's whereabouts, and five years the missing man's family made diligent search for him, but to no purpose. His wife, who had been married only a few months, became almost crazy with grief. She finally went to the home of her parents in East Palestine, Ohio. The news of the missing man died within a year of each other, Bingham dying in the fall of 1878 and his wife in the spring of 1879.

Two daughters inherited their property and married soon after. One went to her county, and one to Girard, in Erie county. On Monday last, says the Pittsburg spatch, there arrived in Wurttemberg a stranger who claims to be Henry J. Bingham. There is little doubt as to his identity, as he has in his possession gummy trinkets belonging to his family. In fourteen years he has been engaged in stock raising in South America, where he made a great deal of money. He returns now to find his sisters, and claims to have written several letters home, but if he did they never reached their destination. He declines to give any reasons for leaving his parents and his young wife under such extraordinary circumstances, but says he is anxious to make such amends as he can.

As soon as he can settle up some business affairs in New York he will return to South America, where he hopes to see his sister from Brookville, who is now a widow.

The wife Bingham deserted is dead. Her aged mother is still living in Columbus county.

## GRIM DESOLATION.

Dark as Night is the Shadow That Now Hovers OVER THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL REGION

In the Fraser's Fertile Vale—Wrecked Homes, Ruined Farms, Disolated Hearts and Blasted Hopes—Silence and Gloom Brood Over the Turbid Flood—Water Still Rising.

Vancouver, June 2.—The following additional information has been gathered from the wrecked boats that were wrecked in Vancouver this morning: At Naksup the water is above the railway wharf. At this wharf, at Revelstoke, the water is washed away; at Revelstoke wharf is under water, and the rails cannot be loaded on the boats. The farthest obstruction west is at Twin Butte, where there are a mud slide and two washouts. At Chief Lake a mud slide has fallen on the track from a talus of sand slides, and in the vicinity there are several washouts. At Craiglachie, the bridge and five hundred feet of track have been washed away. At the C. P. R. there are one thousand men employed, who when the train left, had been working five days and five nights without sleep and up to their waists in water. Some three hundred worked until they dropped down in the water and had to be carried to the high ground, falling asleep before they were laid down. Superintendent Marpole was one who did not close his eyes for five days and nights, and all the time he was in the water and superintending the work.

Part of the suspension wagon road bridge at Spuzzum has been washed away. At Yale the water is churning to a milk white in its mad rush through the narrow pass. All the Indian rancheries have been swept away. The water is 20 inches above the flood mark of 1882. At Maria Island the river is running across the track, and all the farms but one or two from there to Chilliwack are under water. At Sumas every farm, without exception is flooded. Between Warneck and Katz Landing the water has been so high that it took several weeks to repair it. At Golden the floods on the Columbia are interfering with railway traffic.

At Clanswilliam a paper was started by the flood-bounded ranchers, which called the Clan William Inquirer. The paper had a circulation of 900 and sold at 25 cents. Surveyor Cambie of the C. P. R. says: "Never did I behold such a dismal scene as this. The water is higher than in 1882, and has overtaken them, and allowed their cattle to perish before their eyes when they could as easily have taken them to a place of safety. The ranchers are homeless and without food, and in many cases the end will come soon if they are not rescued."

New Westminster, June 2.—The water here has risen higher than in 1882 this morning. At Yale the water is 25 inches above the 1882 mark. Thomas Cunningham returned from up river to-day. He says: "Things look bad along the coast; in fact they could not be worse. Practically all the damage that can be done, has been done, even if the water rises higher. If the water falls soon the timothy crop will be saved, and barley and oats may be saved for fodder, of which there is likely to be a great shortage this year. Turnips, potatoes and other root crops, if planted by July, have a chance of ripening. In my opinion the government should lose no time in sending a steamer above Chilliwack to the relief of the settlers there, and every steamer going up the river should carry an extra supply of rope to anchor houses in danger of being swept away. The government should also get a supply of seed grain at once, and distribute it among settlers as soon as they require it."

Hon. Col. Baker left for up river to superintend the relief works. He has arranged for supplies to be sent up for the suffering settlers, and all possible will be done by the government to alleviate the distress of the settlers and enable them to start life again, when the waters subside.

The Times has secured a copy of the little paper published by the wrecked passengers at Clanswilliam. It is an interesting journal. It is printed on yellow paper and is a good specimen of typographical, proof-reading and copy-making. The advertisements are numerous and well displayed and shows that the publisher was not idle. There is a poetry corner with one lone representative from the verse factory, quite as good, too, as the average jinglets of the Philadelphia Ledger, or the Mission City News. The price of the paper is what the amiable Swiveller might have unobtrusively denominated a "stunner," but then it is a great curiosity, being probably the only newspaper ever published under such circumstances. Among the contributors are several ladies, who write both cheerfully and gracefully. A vein of humor runs all through the funny little proposition, sometimes assaying very high in the precocious stuff. The journal fully merits the name chosen for it, "The Clanswilliam Hustler."

His Lordship, Bishop Lemmens is having an interesting experience in Portland. He writes under date of June last, stating that he arrived there on May 15 after a twelve hours' delay at Kelson, Washington, and a steamboat ride from Kelson to Portland. He was the only bishop there in time for the meeting, Bishop Lunger being somewhere in Okanagan and Bishops Brendel and Glorieux being also detained by the flood. The cathedral is surrounded by water, the monument is full of water, and the water reaches the floor of the choir of the archbishop's residence. His Lordship had to don big gum boots to go up town, and when he left Archbishop Gross' residence

## JUBILEE EXERCISES.

Grand Ceremonies at the Opening of Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Convention in London.

Delegates From All Parts—Impressive Services—H. Westminster—Mr. Abbey.

London, June 4.—Like a sudden blast of a thousand trumpets the strains of the hymn of Westminster Abbey this morning. The Lord Bishop of London had just concluded a stirring discourse. There was a moment of stillness. Then the great organ that had pealed forth triumphantly at the coronation of monarchs, and wailed requiems over the caskets of some of England's greatest dead, sounded the opening notes of that hymn that and every tongue.

Instinctively the vast audience, representing the nations of the earth, rose to its feet, and the words, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" rolled forth in a vast chorus. The hymn was then taken up by the thousands who, unable to gain admission even to the cloisters, had been content to remain in the spacious abbey yard. As the strains died away the resonant voices of the delegates from the various countries came through the great doors to the open air, and the opening of the International Conference of Young Men's Christian Association was accomplished.

Exeter Hall, the scene of many a historical gathering or meeting of the century of Great Britain's existence, was in holiday attire this morning. The Union Jack floated from the main pole, and it was supported on either side by the Stars and Stripes and the national colors of the other nations of the world. Geneva being the headquarters of the international committee. The executive committee, to which the routine of passing upon credentials had been assigned, commenced their work at ten o'clock, and for four hours thereafter a constant stream of delegates and visitors made things lively in and about the noted auditorium.

The opening services in Westminster Abbey were set for half past ten, but four hours earlier a number of thousand people had assembled in the abbey yard, and waited patiently until the vespers should give the order for the opening of the doors. It was the first time in the history of the abbey that such a large gathering of delegates and visitors had assembled in the abbey yard, and waited patiently until the vespers should give the order for the opening of the doors.

Many of the delegations marched from Exeter Hall to the Abbey in a body, attracting considerable attention en route. The route of the delegations was via the Strand to Charing Cross, and thence through Whitehall to the Abbey. Others chose the Victoria Embankment and rounding at Westminster Bridge. The delegations, headed by the United States, Italy, Switzerland and other countries were ranged in the side aisles, a white ribbon separating the sections reserved for delegates from that of invited guests.

The venerable founder of the organization, George Williams, sat with the American delegation, while General Secretary Puttallil, of England; General Hon. Paolo Geyronzi, of Rome; and Jesus Christ, across the aisle were seated the delegates from Great Britain. Behind these sat the delegation from Sweden, headed by Prince Oscar Bernadotte, while the German delegation, headed by Count Bismarck, kept company with their brethren from America. The delegations from France, Italy, Switzerland and other countries were ranged in the side aisles, a white ribbon separating the sections reserved for delegates from that of invited guests.

Within the altar rail, clad in vestments of spotless white, were seated the members of the established church of England. Among them were Dean Granville Bradley, Archbishop Frederick W. Farrar, Very Reverend Robert Gregory, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral; Canon Archibald Sinclair, Bishop of Exeter; and Earl Beale, bishop suffragan; and Canon Duckworth.

When the procession of priests had reached the sanctuary regular morning service of the Episcopal church was at once commenced. The service was presided over by the Right Reverend William Boyd Carpenter, of Ripon, offered the closing prayer. The musical portions of the service were rendered by the celebrated full choir of the Abbey, with musical director Dr. Bridge presiding at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Frederick Temple, bishop of London and provincial dean of Canterbury. He reviewed the origin and development of the Young Men's Christian Association, and paid high tribute to the work it had accomplished. He made special allusions to the manner in which it ramified foreign countries, and especially the United States, and in the conclusion of the sermon the doxology was sung and the service ended with the pronouncing of the benediction. After removing their vestments Bishop Temple and other of the distinguished clergies were introduced to the delegates.

## GOADED TO REVOLT.

Natives of Korea Rise in Open Rebellion

MADDED BY A GRINDING TYRANT

Who Made Their Lives Miserable—The Infuriated People Seize Their Tyrant and Many of His Myrddins—No Mercy Shown—Troops Hurrying to Intercept the Rebels.

San Francisco, June 4.—Manga details of the uprising in Korea, have been brought by the steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from the Orient this morning.

The people of the town of Danisan in the province of Kinkafu, indignant at the governor's tyranny, first rose in revolt and their example was followed by other towns. Their forces soon numbered nearly eight thousand. At latest accounts the insurgents had put the governor and thirty-four other persons, including officials, to death, and were marching upon Seoul. A force of soldiers have been sent to meet them.

KOREAN REBELS.  
Serious Disturbance Among the Natives of the Peninsula.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—A serious outbreak has occurred in Korea. It is understood that the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Nagasaki, Japan, will be ordered to the scene. The Korean legation yesterday received a message from the king's palace at Seoul, stating that the rebels had gained possession of Chumkto, the southern and chief of the eight provinces of the kingdom, that the lives of all foreigners were in danger and that the presence of a United States warship to protect Americans was urgently requested. The officials at the legation immediately presented the facts to Secretary Gresham in a friendly manner and impressed him with the importance of prompt action. They explained that there were between three hundred and four hundred Koreans in the southern provinces of Korea, and that the revolution was directed against them.

Orders were sent by the naval department today to the United States ship Baltimore at Nagasaki, Japan, to sail at once for Chemulpo, Korea, to protect American interests there. It will take 48 hours for the Baltimore to reach Chemulpo.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW OIL THAT WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE TRADE.

Chicago, May 31.—Alexander W. Wither, a specialist in lard and oil refining of this city, has patented a process for refining mineral and vegetable oils, which it is claimed, will revolutionize the manufacture of butterine, oleomargarine, compound lard and other imitation products of the packing houses. It is expected by the owners that the new oil will enter into competition with the cotton and cotton-seed oil industries, and drive the latter out of business as producers of petroleum.

## THE BULGARIAN UPRISING.

Fighting in the Streets Between Military and Mob.

Sofia, June 2.—The cabinet met yesterday and discussed steps necessary to stop the rioting, and afterwards notified the foreign representatives that stringent steps would be taken to preserve order in the city.

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## REED'S VIEWS.

The American Speaker Submits to an Interview on Silver.

London, June 2.—The fortnightly Review will publish an interview with ex-Speaker Reed on silver which will make a sensation on both sides of the ocean. The great representative leader sounds a keynote for future campaigns by declaring that silver and the tariff must be regarded not as "two issues, but as one," and says that the depreciation of silver is vastly increasing the export business of silver nations representing 700,000,000 of people. In the interview Mr. Reed says:

Will you open your mind to silver by agreement?—You will not find the Republican party offering the other cheek as the Democratic gentlemen do. For years past they have been passing the burden of silver, and because you people in England close the Indian mints and put a duty on silver bullion, those friends of free silver are now preparing to reward your generosity by lowering rates all over the world. "One thing at least I have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year—that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic exports, and this being the case we have got to consider silver and the tariff not as two issues but as one. It is evidently no time to lower our tariff when the currency of 700,000,000 of Orientals is depreciating and the exporting powers of gold to us in nations is thereby increasing. The decrease in its silver, its value to pay wages and its value to buy provisions in India—that is what makes the silver question an issue that we are forced to face. You recognize, of course, the fact that there was really a serious currency problem to be solved. It is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby raise the price of our exports which Asia enjoys. This can be done best by agreement with other nations favorable to silver and by such a scale of high tariff against these nations which will reject the monetary agreement as will insure as a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver by reducing the Asiatic exports to Europe will increase ours. Add to this a high tariff and we can keep our gold at home or at least if sold it will quickly come back again."

Alaska Salmon.  
Washington, D. C., June 2.—There seems to be no end to the measures introduced in the present Congress for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, but none of them gets farther than the committee to which it is referred. The latest bill was proposed by Senator Edmund J. Duvall. It differs from the others principally in that it makes provisions for the re-enactment of the old law of 1880, with amendments setting aside certain streams as spawning grounds, giving the secretary of the treasury discretion to limit the quantity of the fishing season and directing the appointment of an inspector at \$250 a month and an assistant inspector at \$150 a month.

The Ozarkite's Wedding.  
St. Petersburg, June 4.—Some thirty American families through Paris and London agents have engaged houses and villas at Peterhoff to be in the midst of the ceremonies in connection with the marriage next August of the Ozarkite, which will be celebrated with a pomp and splendor never before witnessed in Europe. The owners of the property in the region are expecting a harvest, and for small houses in the village are ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the month before August 15 and September 15 are asked. Speculation in windows on the route in St. Petersburg between the Nikolai railway depot to the Alchhoff palace, over which an elephant procession will be made, has already commenced.

Incoming Passengers.  
San Francisco, June 4.—Passengers by the steamer White Walks for Victoria are: Mr. Gallatly and wife, Miss E. E. Taylor, M. M. Fraser, A. Doyle, Misses Graham (two), James Graham and son, J. B. Faraday and wife, Miss Martin, William Redmond, J. B. Duvall, J. Welch and wife, Miss H. Borland, Miss M. Campbell, C. F. Dickinson, D. L. Haines and wife, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Biers, Mrs. Longgatt, George Denny, Mr. McAnlay, May Gerrard, B. Moss and wife, S. J. Lee, G. E. Miller, Mrs. Jane Logan, Mrs. P. Georam, D. O. Miller, W. F. Thompson, John Thomson, John Hughes.

Sealing Catches Reported.  
San Francisco, June 4.—The following catches of sealing schooners have been reported at Yokohama up to May 9th: Janet Grey, 250; Brenda, 1200; Sophia Sutherland, 950; Carlotta Cox, 450; Vera, 420; Annie Paint, 300; Libbie, 400; Diana, 1100; Hannah Matthis, 181, and Louisa Day, 781.

American News.  
Chicago, June 4.—The Field Columbian museum, which is to perpetuate the memory of the World's Columbian Exposition, and so named as a recognition of the gift to the institution by Marshall Field of one million dollars, was formally opened this afternoon in the presence of a large throng. The museum is located in the large structure at Jackson Park devoted last year to the display of works of art.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard spots or callosities, hump blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings and sprains. George Hobbs, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

GEN. ROSSER'S WILD TALK.  
An Ex-Confederate Who is Anxious to Fight the War Over Again.  
Richmond, Va., May 31.—Gen. Thomas Rosser made a speech at the reunion of Confederate cavalrymen incident to the unveiling of the private soldiers' monument, which has created considerable comment here. In part he said: "My comrades, when you marched out in 1861 you were buoyed up with hope in the future, now you only have the memory of the past. The great principles for which we fought have been dishonored, but they are not dead. We are now but an ambulance corps, but we are here today to do honor to men who fell for us, to let their memory as we love our God. "The men who overran us remind me of the locusts which are now infesting portions of this state. They could not whip us, but they devoured our substance. The army that devoured us was an army of substitutes. We killed all the substitutes, and the men whom they represented stayed at home and made money, and now draw pensions. "Some time ago we unveiled a monument to the greatest general who ever lived. And in time we will unveil a monument to the president of the confederacy. But we are mocked at by the North that we will live to see a Yankee army march again through the South and pull down our monuments. I do not know what sort of stuff the rising generation is made of, but if you and I are living there will be blood shed when that is done." Rosser, who has made much money in Minnesota by railway building, was de-