

THE DAILY TIMES
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THE WEEKLY TIMES
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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

The Weekly Times
Victoria, Friday, June 30, 1893.

IT SUITS THE PEOPLE.

The tariff resolution so unanimously adopted by the Liberal Convention at Ottawa does not please the Colonist. That is very discouraging, of course; nevertheless the Liberals seem to be firmly of the belief that the resolution will commend itself to the country at large, and in that belief they may find consolation under our neighbor's censure. In the Colonist's view the principal objection to the Liberal declaration on the tariff seems to be that it condemns the protective system on the same grounds as were taken by the opponents of the Liberal government previous to 1878. There is surely some significance in this instance of history repeating itself, which Conservatives might discover if they calmly considered the situation. The cry of Sir John Macdonald and his followers in 1878 was that the Mackenzie government had practically brought the country to the verge of ruin by refusing to pile on customs taxes, and this was the policy they hastened to carry out when they got into office. And what then? After 15 years of "protection" the country is no further removed from the verge of ruin than it was in 1878. Complainants about hard times are as bitter as they were then; the exodus of the population has increased instead of diminishing; and notwithstanding the vast sums of money that have been borrowed and expended in the attempt to develop the country there are not many more people in it now than in 1878. All of which means that the "national policy" cure prescribed by the Tory leaders at that time was a fraud, and that those leaders acted the parts of quacks and charlatans. There is every reason to believe that the people now fully perceive the deception that was practised on them, and that they have become intensely disgusted with the system which was to have made everybody rich but in reality has made only a few favored ones wealthy at the expense of the multitude. No doubt the members of the overment and their faithful henchmen perceive this change of feeling among the people and realize what it means for them. Hence their combination of apology for the N. P. and eager search for new devices, and hence also their abuse of the Liberals and the policy they see fit to follow. Formerly their cry was that the Liberals had no policy; but that, seemingly, is to be changed into an assertion that the Liberals have a bad policy. Which reminds us strongly of the yarn about the man and the dog, concluding with the announcement, "the dog it was who died." When the next contest at the polls is held the Government will find itself in the place of the departed canine. The present ministers and their friends will then realize that the people were better able than they supposed to judge of where the wrong policy was to be found.

LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

The sinking of the Mediterranean flagship is one of the worst disasters that has befallen the British navy in time of peace since the Royal George went down. It is appalling indeed to think that the practice manoeuvres of a fleet can result in the loss of an admiral with over 400 officers and men; and not only the British but all the civilized world may well stand aghast at such a casualty. While grieving over the sad fate of the drowned and the distressing loss to the country in men and property, the question will occur to many minds: What will happen these big modern war vessels in actual battle when they meet with so many serious accidents in the course of peaceful movements? The dispatches so far have not specified the actual cause of the accident that brought the Camperdown and Victoria into collision, but in all probability it lay in some derangement of steering or propelling machinery. What, then, is to be expected of such vessels if they ever come to blows, when the chances of derangement will be manifold increased? Many

critics have looked doubtfully on at the evolution of the "floating fortress," and this sad accident will very much tend to increase the scepticism. The best thing that can happen the world is that the powers of ironclad fleets shall never be tested.

A TARIFF SAMPLE.

A good illustration of the working of the N.P. tariff has been incidentally offered by a short discussion on the wall paper question. Mr. McArthur, a Montreal manufacturer, in a letter to the Star stated that the N.P. had caused a great reduction in the price of wall paper in Canada, alleging that papers which sold at 32 cents a roll before the N.P. now sold at 13 cents. Messrs. W. E. Potter & Co. wrote to correct his misstatement. They say the prices in Canada are regulated by the prices at which the same grades sell in the States and that the grade which Mr. McArthur speaks of is selling at 13 cents here is sold at 6 1/2 cents on the other side of the line, the other 6 1/2 cents of the Canadian price being made up of 6 cents a roll specific duty, carriage, etc. They offer these figures to show the burden imposed on Canadians by the tariff, and how the protected industry takes advantage of the duty to the last cent.

Table with 3 columns: American brown, U.S. Price, Duty, Canadian Price. Rows include American brown, American white, American colored, American gilt, and American red.

And so on all round the board. "The cost of paper to the consumer is," they say, "the American price with the duty added, and if the duty was increased to 500 per cent. to-morrow, we have no doubt that the Canadian manufacturers (three in number) would correspondingly increase their scale of prices."

The Winnipeg papers do not seem to put much faith in Mr. Van Horne's prediction that if reciprocity were brought about their city would "have its insides torn out." The Tribune believes that reciprocity would be a great benefit there as well as elsewhere. "There are many considerations," it says, "to be taken into account, but summing them all up, Winnipeg as a wholesale centre would be in at least as favorable a position to compete with St. Paul and Minneapolis as St. Paul and Minneapolis were to compete with Chicago, when they were no larger than Winnipeg and Chicago was as large as they are now. Does anyone suppose it would have been a benefit to those cities as a wholesale centre or otherwise if a tariff wall had been erected between the northwestern states and the rest of the union?" The Free Press, in speaking of reciprocity, offers these comments: "Those on the Canadian side who are promoting a friendly reciprocal trade with the United States desire that it shall be mutually advantageous. They believe that the two countries can enlarge their trade relations with advantage to both, and they are desirous that both shall go in that direction as far as the interests of each will permit without prejudice. If the feeling on both sides is favorable to an arrangement of this kind there is no reason why it should not be made. But if we on this side try to show how 'smart' we are, and go into the negotiations with the single purpose of getting the best of our neighbors, we shall probably discover in the end that we have had our labor for nothing."

The frank confession of incapacity made at the Cookstown meeting by Col. Tyrwhitt, the Conservative M. P. for South Simcoe, has naturally caused a good deal of comment among the eastern papers. The gallant colonel said he would not presume to give the government advice in regard to the tariff. But he went further than that in the way of showing his readiness to lean on a stronger arm, for he is reported as saying: "Sir Hector Langevin might 'have been guilty or otherwise. It was decided by his peers in the house that he was otherwise. He (the colonel) never lost an opportunity of being present at the meetings of the privileges and elections committee, impelled partly by curiosity and partly with the view of determining the rights and wrongs of the case from hearing the evidence with his own ears. He was present every day, but after spending a month there he was so mixed up that he did not know which way to vote. He consulted as conscientious a member as there was in the house—Dr. Welton—who told him that he believed it to be the duty of the members to bring Sir Hector in not guilty." Col. Tyrwhitt is a member after the government's own heart.

In connection with the Montreal bridge scandal the Montreal Herald asks J. J. Curran, M. P. and solicitor-general, to "bear in mind that he is responsible for the appointment of Mr. Edward Kennedy as superintendent of the Lachine canal. He will remember that the Board of Trade, the harbor commissioners and the public generally who are not professional politicians objected strongly to the appointment, which was only made at the peremptory demand of Mr. Curran. It was never claimed that Mr. Kennedy was competent to discharge duties which could only be attended to by a trained engineer; but he was the son of Aid. Pat Kennedy, a power in the politics of Centre Monreal, and that was qualification enough in the eyes of Mr. Curran, who does not believe that it is necessary that public officials be able to discharge their duties,

provided they are useful to the party. The mismanagement of the "canal" is due, of course, chiefly to Mr. Kennedy, who is the actual offender; but Mr. Curran and his wretched system of rewarding political friends with public offices will have to take their due meed of censure."

There has been very little said about the contemplated schemes of French legislators for the restriction of immigration into France, yet the modus operandi proposed in bills introduced for this purpose in the chamber of deputies is very much like that of the Geary act. It is proposed to compel every immigrant to take out a permit of residence, which, it seems to be understood, will be refused when the French laborers complain of competition. The difference is that the American law applies to only one nationality, while the French propose to limit the immigration of all foreign workmen. The moving cause in France is much the same as in the States, namely, the displacement of native by foreign labor, the money received as wages by the aliens being sent abroad to their own homes. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 has thus been sent from Paris in a single year.

Mr. Laurier's good sense and practical wisdom were shown in the advice which he tendered to a French Canadian gathering at L'Assomption. He earnestly urged his fellow countrymen to learn the English language, while not neglecting their mother tongue. He pointed out to them that of the 70,000,000 people in Canada and the United States English was the language of about 68,000,000, and if the other two millions confined themselves to the use of French they would inevitably handicap themselves in business competition.

PERFIDIOUS ALBION.

Alleged Sale of French Government Papers to British Agents. 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 stated that the papers which 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.

M. Millevoye suggested that the chamber resolve itself into a secret committee to hear the documents; but the suggestion was voted down. M. Clemenceau further accused M. Clemenceau of delivering to England M. Ribot, lately prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the French minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French ambassador at Constantinople. He produced a list of persons and had passed between M. Ribot, lately prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the French minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French ambassador at Constantinople. He produced a list of persons and had passed between M. Ribot, lately prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the French minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French ambassador at Constantinople.

The order of the day was then moved to the effect that the chamber condemn 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 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. Lister was transferred to Athens, however, about a year before the date of the letters. The letters are regarded generally as bare-faced and forged 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 Velle remarked that the whole matter was evidently a damnable hoax.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Mrs. Andrew Alexander, one of the earliest settlers of Sarnia district, is dead.

Laval university has conferred the distinction of Doctor of Letters on Mr. Bourinot, clerk of the house of commons.

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

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

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick, Toronto, acknowledges the receipt of the \$546 from various places in Ontario for the wedding gift to Princess May.

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 fight in Cardwell will be a three-cornered one after all. Rumor has it that Police Magistrate Patullo, of Orangeville, will enter the contest on behalf of the Liberals.

By the will of the late Miss Agnes Dick, proprietress of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, the \$546 from various places in that city receives a legacy of \$10,000. Other charitable institutions also received handsome bequests.

At the Province of Quebec Rifle Association meeting the Carlskale trophy was won by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which shot a total of 708. The Forty-third of Hamilton was second with 686. The Ontario men carried off nearly all the aggregate prizes.

Mr. Sinclair, for many years the efficient chief clerk of the department of Indian affairs, has been superannuated and is to retire, having completed 35 years of public service. D. C. Scott, a well-known Liberal, has been promoted to the vacant chief clerkship.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson is jubilant at the success of Canada's cheese at the World's Fair. The total net weight of the 1,745 articles which represented the cheese of Canada was 126, leaving only nine for the United States.

The suit entered by Mayor Fleming of Toronto against W. F. McLean, M. P., proprietor of the World, on account of an alleged libelous article which appeared in the World, has been withdrawn, Mr. McLean having agreed to publish a retraction of the charges.

Messrs. Somers, Somerset and Palen, of London, started from Edmonton last week for their trip north. They were accompanied by H. B. Round, late of the H. B. Company. Their objective point is Peace River district, their object to hunt grizzly bears and other large game.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council adopted a motion approving of the action of the Montreal Trades Council in refusing to attend the conference with the Dominion Ministers, on the ground that they considered the invitation an insult because the Government had ignored the Council's efforts on behalf of mankind.

At the Toronto Synod Mr. H. J. Boswell's motion to give bishops power to dismiss clerical ministers pending a conference was ruled out of order. The Rev. J. P. Lewis declared it was an insult to clergymen. A motion was passed, sympathizing with the Churchmen of Wales in the movement for disestablishment.

The Bisley team report for inspection at Montreal on Saturday morning and sail for England the same afternoon. Sergt. Rolston, of the 20th Battalion, Hagersville, resigned from the team.

The waiting man, Quartermaster-Sergeant James G. Watson, of the 29th Battalion, was telegraphed to, and he replied accepting.

Two members of the Dominion Geological Survey, Messrs. Lowe and Eaton, have just left Quebec on the longest, but most difficult and perilous exploring survey of 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.

A terrific hail storm accompanied by thunder and lightning, struck Rat Portage recently, creating great alarm. The hail was unprecedented in size, measuring two and a half inches in diameter. Hardly a building in town escaped serious damage to windows. St. Alban's church was very unfortunate in this respect. During the storm the station was struck by lightning and the cupola fired in three places. The station staff succeeded in putting it out without any damage.

The death is announced of Murdoch McVoy of Montreal, a well-known journalist, advocate and politician of former years. 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 Montreal to his residence at Monklands, since known as the Ville 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 lived in comparative retirement.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent says that General Passenger Agent McNeill, of the Canadian Pacific, declares the report to the effect that the Canadian Pacific intends to freeze out the city of Winnipeg is the vilest twaddle. "The Great Northern is doing all the freezing. Our business via St. Paul," the correspondent quotes Mr. McNeill 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."

Sacramento, Cal., June 23.—Judge Grant, of Yolo, this morning filed his decision in the removal case of the captain of Lawrence vs. Secretary of State Wait. The court directs that a restraining order issue to Secretary Wait restraining him from certifying the capitol removal amendment, No. 23, to each or any county clerk. The judgment is for Lawrence and is sustained by many eminent authorities.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic. St. Joseph, Mo., June 23.—The Rock Island westbound train, which left here at 7:45 last night was "held up" at Victoria, Neb., by a man who robbed the express car of \$350. The robbery was not discovered until the train reached Beatrice. The express messenger was found bound hand and foot.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Lamm has issued an order dissolving the military court appointed on the 10th inst. to investigate the conduct of Col. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of the war department, so far as it may have any connection with or bearing upon the disaster of June 8th at the Ford's theatre building.

New York, June 23.—After brief services at the Hotel Savoy this morning the remains of the late Marshal Jose Simeoni d'Oliveira, president of the Brazilian commission to the Chicago Fair, were conveyed to St. Patrick's cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated. After service at the cathedral the body was taken to the steamship Latourne, which will sail to-morrow for Havre. The body will be shipped thence to Brazil.

Newport, R. I., June 23.—Judge Blatchford of the Supreme Court of the United States is very ill. His condition late last night showed no improvement. His physicians declined to make any predictions, saying his patient was comfortable and there had been no unfavorable symptoms during the day. What he and the family fear is another and final stroke of paralysis. He is much weaker than he was last night and his mind is less clear. He realizes his condition and has made his will. His family are simply waiting for the end. It is now believed he cannot live beyond Sunday night, but he has a splendid constitution, and this may, his doctors think, tend to lengthen his life.

San Francisco, June 23.—The People's Home Savings Bank did not open its doors this morning. The notice states that it has assets to pay depositors in full. The Pacific Bank also remained closed.

New York, June 23.—The Infanta Enlalia returned from Newport to-day on the yacht Susquehanna, which cast anchor off East 27th street at 10:30. The princess and those in her company came ashore and drove in carriages to her hotel.

New York, June 23.—The financial stringency on the Pacific coast has resulted in heavy demands on New York for currency. The sub-treasury to-day made a transfer by telegraph through the sub-treasury in San Francisco, of \$1,115,000, for which gold certificates were received, thereby increasing the gold surplus in the treasury to a corresponding amount. Shipments of \$500,000 in currency were made by express in addition to \$200,000 last night. Arrangements have been made to forward \$500,000 to-morrow. The total transfers by telegraph to San Francisco since June 7th have been \$2,623,000. The money goes to strengthen the banks on the Pacific coast, which have been subjected to heavy drafts in the past two weeks. The call from Los Angeles has been particularly large.

New Wharfedale, June 22.—The First National Bank closed its doors at noon to-day. Inability to realize upon its securities is the cause given for 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.

New York, June 22.—News has reached New York, by way of England, that William D. McCoy, of Indiana, U. S. minister resident to the republic of Liberia, West Africa, died at Monrovia, the capital of the country, on May 14th, and was buried with military honors.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 22.—At a late hour this evening, while eight men were at work at Nanticoke, in No. 6 gangway of 9 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Co., about three-quarters of a mile from the bottom of the shaft, a terrific explosion of gas took place which hurled the victims off their feet and scattered them in all directions, killing four men and a boy instantly, and seriously, but not fatally, injuring three more.

New York, June 23.—Several telegraphic transfers of money to San Francisco have been made by New York banks this morning up to 1 o'clock. The amount aggregated \$450,000. This was paid for in gold certificates and treasury notes. The money transferred is intended for Los Angeles banks.

Springfield, Mass., June 23.—Eugene de Mitkevitch of Washington arrived in this city to-night. He brought with him two lawyers, by whose aid he hopes to secure control of the property left in trust for his two children by his wife, who died several years ago. The property now belonging to the children amounts to \$40,000, but from other sources they will derive an immense amount of money. Mitkevitch was yesterday appointed guardian of the children by the Washington court.

Fergus Falls, Wis., June 24.—The bandit who went through the Northern Pacific sleeper between Wadena and Perham has been caught at Frazee. He will be brought here for hearing.

New Haven, June 23.—One of the strangest gifts ever made to Yale is that of Minot Booth, of Munro county, an eccentric farmer, who died recently. He owned several valuable granite quarries. Those he left by will to Yale, in order, he will recall, that the professors of the university may have full and ample opportunity to collect geological specimens and study the geological formation of the rocks of Connecticut. The will has been admitted to probate and the Yale corporation has accepted the present as a donation.

Denver, Col., June 24.—The silver men open headquarters here in a few days and begin a silver campaign, to be extended throughout the country. Colorado miners and bankers will contribute money to the campaign.

St. Louis, June 24.—Maud McKibben is under arrest, charged with the murder of her father, John McKibben, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Stewart, by poison, given last Friday. Her father died on Tuesday and her sister yesterday. More than this, she has practically admitted her guilt, and is expected to make a confession, for she is evidently weakening under the accumulation of evidence

against her and the efforts of the police case. The crime is as yet merely suspected, but it undoubtedly had its origin in the efforts of her father and sister to keep her home at night and to draw her away from objectionable companions.

New York, June 24.—Seven of those removed from the accident at Parkville on Tuesday to Seelye Hospital have died. William Harring, of Auburn, N. Y., who had both legs horribly mangled, and the physicians now say that his chances for recovery are good. His body was allowed to see him yesterday. He will see the railway company for \$50,000.

Chicago, June 24.—Enlalia, an elephant belonging to the Harris circus, yesterday, the circus started to move in the morning. The regular trainer was not about, and James O'Rourke, a circus man, got on the beast's back. He was too free with his gaff, and Enlalia parted company with him, shaking him off, and before he could escape stopped on him, crushing two ribs. The elephant then trotted down the street, O'Rourke was sent to the count hospital, while the manager and the other spectators started after the elephant. Then began the chase through Englewood, up one street and down another. When a crowd of high society in the park was traversed and trampled upon Enlalia was captured and led back to the circus.

New York, June 24.—The Cunard steamer Campania broke the daily run record twice on the trip from Liverpool to this port, which ended at 10:30 this morning. On June 20th and 23rd the steamer 548 and 542 miles respectively. The Paris held the day's record before the run, which was 530 miles.

SARDANAPALUS OUTDONE.

A Place of Sin That Surpasses in Splendor Any of Ancient Times. Chicago, June 23.—The opening of what is claimed to be the most palatial home devoted to the purpose of the demi monde, to be found, not only in this country, but in any European capital, has been giving the devotees of club life something to gossip about over their marital cocktails for the past few days, while the guests of high society into which the story has penetrated are beginning to wonder what next the gambling monde will do in its aim to ape the port-making aristocracy.

What makes matters worse is the fact that the resort in question, which within a week has become the honor of receiving a distinguished guests of the highest rank, a French duke and several titled Englishmen, is situated upon a thoroughfare bearing the name of one of Chicago's philanthropic millionaires, and dedicated to the preservation of the family name in continuity.

No less than \$150,000 has, it is said, been expended upon the interior of this delectable abode, while the structure itself, which is built of Vermont granite, something in the form of a castle, and with spacious courtyard entrances on two sides, is said to have cost some \$80,000 additional. The interior, which was thrown open to the inspection of 1,000 or more invited guests the other evening, rivals in gorgeousness some of the apartments of the Tuilleries during the sway of the Empress Eugenie.

The smoking room is wainscoted with the finest mahogany of four feet, and the floor is covered with three layers of Axminster carpet. The decorations are in terra cotta, the furniture being Louis XIV. Twenty-five incandescent bulbs of different colors nestle in the base relief of the architectural ceiling. From the ground floor to the dome, the staircase being winding, and affording a complete view from the Venetian glass dome downwards, every panel is covered with mural paintings, exquisite in design and execution, and colored to harmonize with the architectural details.

The library contains no less than two thousand works, ranging from the most salacious French novels down to complete sets of the productions of the famous historians and scientists, all the books being bound in morocco, and the cases being built into the walls. The china closets of the dining-room, the latter seating some 60 persons, contain several sets of the rarest china and glassware imported from London and Paris. Most of the appointments of the sleeping apartments are also imported, the twelve bedsteads in as many chambers representing an outlay of \$2500 each. In the private coach-house adjacent to the mansion twelve thoroughbreds are quartered, and the various requirements of the entire household call for the constant service of a retinue of 15 male and female attendants.

The visit of Messrs. Daly and Bowell to the Thousand Islands is to revise the terms on which the Canadian government has held its part of the islands. Heretofore the onerous conditions prevented their being sold, and while nearly all the American islands are now owned by the United States, the remainder, Mr. Daly will hold periodical auction sales, at which islands will be put up free of conditions. The first auction will be held at Gananoque early in August.

Stanford, J. decided that owing to the fact that Senator Stanford, in the quadrangle funeral oration will be borne by Col. Fred Gage, N. T. Smith, Felton, A. N. T. dan, Lloyd Lewis, Dowling, C. H. C. Curran, and McKee. San Jose, E. F. L. Dr. Breyfogle, of following engineers will be present: Sands, C. B. Kelley, J. C. Paugh, Wm. Scott, M. Lacey.

Peary's A. Camden, N. J., in which Lieut. Peary made his winter completed and will be stowed on board after she leaves Peary day. It will be of Angelfield Gulf, ular attention has been given to the cold from room for the

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TERRIBLE D

H. M. S. Camperdown Sinks Flagship

MANOEUVRING OFF TRIP

Admiral Tryon, Twenty 400 Seamen

She Lies Bottom Up in E of Water—Two Hundred Five Men Escape—Seriouly Damaged, Docked at Once.

London, June 23.—A has befallen the British toria, flagship of the squadron, and hundred flag of Vice-Admiral S. K. C. B. was run in of Tripoli by the British perlow, also one of an squadron and un of Capt. C. Johnston had an enormous hole through which water rears.

The immense toria at once began to sink, and the crew of 400 men on board could do nothing to stop the ship from going down. Some of the officers attempted to get out of the sinking vessel, but were rescued.

Among those lost was the first officer, Mr. Tryon. The first report stated that about 200 were rescued, but later the loss of life was estimated at 400 of the officers and crew.

The Victoria was a ship of 10,470 tons, and was the largest ship in the British fleet. She was commanded by Admiral Sir George D'Almeida.

The cause of the disaster is still under investigation. It is believed that the ship was struck by a mine or a torpedo.

The British government has ordered a full inquiry into the circumstances of the disaster. It is expected that the inquiry will take several months to complete.

The loss of the Victoria is a severe blow to the British navy. It is the largest loss of a battleship since the sinking of the Victoria in 1863.

The British government has ordered a full inquiry into the circumstances of the disaster. It is expected that the inquiry will take several months to complete.