The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, July 27, 1894

CURRAN BRIDGE SCANDAL.

The Dominion ministers were of course supported by their obedient majority in the house when Sir Richard Cartwright proposed a vote of censure on the railway and canal department in connection with the Curran bridge scandal. It is ity-including the British Columbia members-would swallow a scandal of any dimensions at the government's request. Minister Haggart defended his departat Montreal with criminal prosecution cause of the statement made to us in for their part of the job, yet Minister Haggart will find that a good many peomost say in sadness, that such was the condition of affairs at the other end of ple in the country believe that he should bear a share of the punishment himself. This old story of the minor delinquents being whipped while the men who are senate, there was to be no tariff legislareally responsible, either through de- tion at this session of congress. We did is getting a little too tiresome. For the benefit of those who have not before run across the facts, we reproduce from the such proposition as that. Mail the following summary of the scandal: "The plan of procedure was novel. A contract was given for the superstructures, or the iron parts of the bridge. This was quite proper. Then the supports with the excavations, masonry, and false works, were undertaken by the government itself on the day labor plan. Now the day plan ought to work satisfactorily, and no doubt it would thus operate were it properly managed, as a contractor or any business man would manage it. But it happens that the arrangement was mixed with the contracting principle. The government, instead of employing teamsters, excavators, masons and bricklayers, direct, bargained with a that the minister was not at first favor- of the great reform sentiment of this able to this procedure; but the engineers | country. advised strongly with reference to it. It was, indeed, said by one of them that if the government employed the labor it and a reduction by one-half of the duty party, who had plenty of it at his command, no such trouble would occur. This reasoning carried, and Mr. St. Louis was duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all the other provided it consents to effect sult of the arrangement was that the on refined sugar, in addition to a differsult of the arrangement was that the on refined sugar, in addition to a differthe least intelligent that when one party and sincerely championed the cause of
makes practically the same declarations tartiff reform within Democratic lines country paid 15 cents an hour for unskilled laborers, who were paid twelve and a half cents by the contractor, and that paid for at the rate of thirty-three cents, the contractor securing their services at a much lower figure. Single teams, revenues, sugar was the one article upon for. He paid the same rate for night increase taxes, the larger part of which obtain a satisfactory tender on a \$500,-For a mason his profits on a day's labor was 82 cents; whereas for night labor it was \$2. On single day; but \$1.75 for the night. The con- this house, accept such a provision as of an Australian. Not only is the healtractor paid his foremen \$3 for either a that which is offered in the senate bill. thy principle of competition disregarded, day's work or a night's work. His pro- If it be true, as stated by the gentleman but the Canadian pioneers of the Canadian fit was \$1 on the day work and \$3 on the night work. The contractor had a splendid contract. Every additional man em- strong and powerful that it says no night worked by every man swelled his | returns. Under the circumstances Mr. St. Louis would have been more than human had he not endeavored to sell to government could be induced to take. He did sell labor liberally. Workmen of all kinds fairly swarmed the excavations and scaffoldings in an eager effort all work at the same time, for there was not a great deal of idleness. If a workcarry material backwards and forwards from point to point, thus exhibiting activity, or he could haul some of the timber for which the country was paying, to his backyard, where it could be readily turned into firewood, the season being cold and wood being an excellent fuel. To put the case briefly, the labor scheme was a heavy loss to the country. We paid \$151,000 for labor alone on one bridge, the total cost of the superstructure of which, material included, should have been no more than \$144,000. We also paid \$139,000 for the labor expended on a second bridge, the cost of the superstructure of which, material included, should not have exceeded \$56,000. Besides the losses in labor there were losses in material. Of timber there is reported a shortage of 1,018,000 F. B. M. Including labor and materials the country has been charged \$445,000 for works which should have cost at the outside \$250,000."

THE U. S. TARIFF FIGHT.

The house of representatives at Washington passed the Wilson bill, making radical changes in the customs tariff. The senate then passed what was practically a bill of its own, for the 634 amendments which it proposed to make to the Wilson bill left little of the original measure. Now the house has declared that it will accept none of the senate while making it as difficult as posamendments and must have the Wilson bill or nothing. President Cleveland British manufactured goods; and yet a and Mr. Horner; quintette by Messrs. has taken occasion to write a letter, in which he makes known in his usual vigwhich he was a s orous way that he decidedly favors the whitewashing themselves and their col- song, Mr. Gray.

gree made plain the attitude which the But those gentlemen are now reasonably

proposed to this bill by the senate, but there are important amendments proposed

"The differences between the bill as it the house, agree to accept those differences and thus adopt a different and modifled scheme of tariff reform. Whatever substantial performance of the pledges by which the Democratic party came into power at the beginning of this adminislines, in the main. It sought, in levying Sir Richard's satirical picture of the govtaxes, to consider chiefly and primarily the wants of the public treasury and not the profits and schemes of great private contractor, Mr. St. Louis, to supply these interests. The bill which comes back to men at a given rate per day. It seems us from the senate has not the approval

"The senate voted down the proposals of the committee on ways and means for a gradual repeal of the sugar bounty might be bothered by strikes, which on refined sugar. The senate has reintro- practical identity for himself. The Patwould delay the work; whereas if the duced into the proposed tariff bill a sugar rons have declared that their mission is labor were contracted for by a second schedule which, whether true or not, has been accepted by the country, by the press, by the people as unduly favorable authorized to supply the labor. The re- grades of sugar, a differential of 1-8 cent | these reforms, but it must be plain to from countries that pay an export bounty upon their sugar. There is reasonable ground for difference of opinion among skilled laborers cost us eighteen and a Democrats as to whether any duty upon mer is most likely to secure the Patrons' half cents an hour, the contractor paying sugar should be placed in our tariff bill them fifteen cents. Stone masons were or not. It has always been contended, fact for a supporter of the Thompson by those who have been leaders in the great tariff reform movements in this country, that of all articles yielding large which cost the contractor two dollars a which an ideal Democratic revenue could day, were re-let to the government at be placed. There would be substantial \$2.50, and double teams, costing \$4 a day agreement, I think, with that position towere re-let at \$5. There appears to have day in the Democratic party, except for been a great deal of night work, for the ley bill, in their zeal, cut off taxation, the fact that the framers of the McKinstructures had to be hurried. This work the larger part of which went into the was exceedingly profitable to the contract public treasury, in order that they might as for day work, but received more from | went into the pockets of their beneficiar- | 000 basis, it increases the offered subsiies. If the house conferees were pre- dy to \$750,000. But its new offer is upon sume revenue taxation for sugar, teams the contractor made 50 cents a they could not, without the mandate of year of Canadian money into the hands seen some confirmations in the press; if it be true that the sugar trust has grown ployed on the works meant additional tariff bill can be passed in an American will go far to ruining their business. And profit to him; every additional man or congress in which its interests are not it cannot be forgotten that the vaunted to adjournment. I hope, whatever the fate of the general bill is, that this house will not consent to any adjournment unthe government as much labor as the til it has passed a single bill putting re- such a speed shall be maintained at any fined sugar on the free list."

disgusted over the tariff deadlock in the show, that the Huddart proposition is legislature. They deliberately condemned more favorable than any of the others to serve their country. They could not McKinleyism and pronounced for tariff that have been made. It would be even reform at the polls nearly two years ago, more difficult for it to show that it would not room for them; but happily there was but the McKinley burden is still on their be more satisfactory than any that might shoulders and practically nothing has be made on the basis of the increased man or a teamster could not participate been done to give effect to the declara- subsidy. So that if the 20-knot principate in the actual operations he could at least tions made by the majority through the ple be accepted, the increased subsidy ballot box. They should invent some process whereby the will of the nation tion, in order, first, that the Canadian could be given effect a little more promptly.

TOO TRUE A PIOTURE.

In the house of commons the other day Sir Richard Cartwright fell into a facetious mood and made the birth of the Duke of York's son the occasion for a general "roasting" of the government. Sir Richard's wit is apt to be rather biting, and his little speech on this occasion seems to have been no exception to the which is proverbially fast. Many people rule, as the following report shows: "Be- bere knew that Mr. Allan Stewart, of fore the orders of the day are called I would like to say a word or two on a subject which may perhaps be of some interest to members of the house. I put him down as likely to die soon. Mr. have not observed that the government Stewart fooled public opinion though, for have moved the house to congratulate he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and her majesty in any way on a certain recent interesting auspicious event. Now, we are all aware that the government of late has been very busy indeed. One health and improved appearance. Dodd's section of the government have been employed in celebrating what I may call the victory of the lord high commissioner over certain malapert ministers who have been taught their places at long last. Another section have ben equally busy in devising the 121st amendment or thereabouts to a tariff which seems especially designed to promote a united empire, sible for Canadian consumers to use ter; songs by Mr. Murch, Mr.

Wilson measure and objects to the leagues somewhat after the fashion of senate's tinkering. The end of it all, the renowned William Tweed, and it is apparently will be that this session will to be hoped that the ultimate result will see no tariff legislation. Chairman Wil- not greatly differ from those which atson in his speech on the motion to disa- tended the operations of that gentleman. Democratic majority in the house will at leisure. They have eaten their leek maintain. The following quotation from They have applied their whitewash and this speech indicates sufficiently the senti- they have put up their obstacles, bar and ment of Mr. Wilson's side of the house: | bolt, against the British government; and "I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that I think they may now find time possibly, there would be any difficulty in coming to | and I am sure in so doing they will meet compromise or an agreement upon the the wishes of both sides of the house, to safe to say that the government's major- vast majority of the 634 amendments offer our congratulations to her majesty on an event which, both as a sovereign by the senate which give to this bill, in and a woman, must have given very the main, a different character from what great pleasure to that illustrious lady. it had when it went to the senate. It It may possibly be the case that the prement and threatened the understrappers is because of these amendments, and be- mier can find no precedent for an address in a case of this sort. I believe mythe capital that unless this house was that matter, so far as I know, in almost willing to accept the senate bill, prac- any other history. It is a most rare tically and substantially as it passed the event that a reigning sovereign should have the pleasure of seeing no less than really responsible, either through design or negligence, are left unpunished, not feel, while representing the house of in her own lifetime. I think under the sacrifice of its dignity and its equality as | circumstances it might be very well that a legislative chamber, respond to any ministers should move the house to take some official notice of the event, as, if I passed the house and the bill as it comes am not misinformed, has been done back to us from the senate are so marked by one or two other colonial legislatures and objectionable to tariff reformers in in session, and if they do not see their the country generally that we could not, way to do so, although it is of course without the guidance and instruction of opportunity of taking the initiative, I dare say her majesty's loyal opposition imperfections may have attached to the might be able to relieve them on this ochouse bill, it did seem to be accepted by casion." Sir John Thompson when he the people of the country as a fair and rose to reply showed signs of ill temper. This was injudicious on the part of the tration. It was framed upon Democratic | breaking out, for there was a sting in ernment's position.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The worthy Colonist need not remain in doubt as to whether the Patrons of Industry and the Liberals will be allies in the next house of commons. The two platforms have been published side by side, and every man can see their not to make or unmake governments, but to secure certain reforms. One to the great sugar trust. It proposes a party will serve their turn as well as makes practically the same declarations as the Patrons, while the other party's policy is diametrically opposed, the forsupport. It is necessarily a disagreeable government to contemplate, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Liberal and Patron forces will be found in close alhance. Of course that means the defeat of the government.

sidy the Montreal Herald most logically says: "Parliament concedes the fast line principle. Finding that it cannot agreement that is to carry \$750,000 a from Ohio (Johnson), and I have myself dian steamship industry are denied the privilege of tendering for a subsidy which, if it be granted to an outsider, adequately guarded, if, I say, that be 20-knot service is not guaranteed. Mr. true, I hope this house will never consent | Huddart's provisional contract calls for vessels capable of steaming 20 knots an hour at sea, but does not demand that point of the voyage. The governmen The people have good reason to feel has failed to show, it has been unable to should be thrown open to public competicompanies may be given a chance to tender on the new basis, and secondly that the Canadian people may get the best value for their money."

THE STEWART CASE

Mr. Stewart Pays a Visit to Pictou-Congratulated by His Many Friends on His Restoration to Health.

Pictou, N. S., July 16 .- Good new etimes travels as fast as bad news Springton, P. E. I., had been for many years afflicted with kidney disease at gravel. It was known, too, that last year, he was so bad that public opinion ten boxes of them completely cured him When he paid a flying visit to this city a few days ago, he received many hearty congratulations on his restoration Kidney Pills have never yet failed to oure in this part of the Dominion.

-Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday even-tariff taxation, any opportunity to ing. After business, which included arrangements for an exoursion to Goldof, the following programme was ren-dered: Planoforte selection, Mrs. Isbis-

CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

A Vigorous Letter From the President on the Subject of Tariff Revision.

Pronounced Views Regarding the Stand Which Democrats Should Take.

Washington, July 20.—President Creveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, which the latter read in the house yesterday, is as follows: "Personal.

"Executive Mansion. "Washington, D.C., July 2, 1894.

To Hon. W. L. Wilson: "My Dear Sir: The certainty that a ofference will be ordered between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting the differences on the ject of tarin legislation makes it also certain that you will be called upon and to ensure better and surer compenagain to do hard service in the cause tariff reform. My public life has een so closely related to the subject, I have worked so long for its accomplish ment, and I have so often promised its accomplishment to my fellow country- and compromise. I expect that very few men as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you in the present crisis that you earnestly insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I lieve these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuance of Democrattic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfilment of Democratic pledges and the redetails comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not as it seems to me its members have also in charge the question whether Democastic principles them saved or abandoned. themselves are to be

"There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feelings or temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party has failed in ability to manage the government and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more apprehensive and downcast in their fears that Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these necessary circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and have been guided by those princi-This confidence is vastly augmented by the action, under your leadership, of the public representatives on

the bill now pending. "Every true Democrat and every sin cere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have so long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which, in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplish ment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic successes that our abandonment of the cause or of the

compromised. We have in our platforms We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has the power now. We are as certain as we have ever been of the benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our "It must be admitted that no tariff

measure can accord with Democratic principles and promise, of bear the genuine Democratic bauge, that does not provide for free raw materials. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a departure should emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer should be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrim actions and violations of principles? It quite apparent this question of free raw material does not permit of adjust-ment on any middle grounds, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike a violation of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

"I hope you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail be troublesome to the conference. refer to the adjustment of the tariff tax-ation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our de clared party purposes sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue tax-ation. Unfortunately, however, inci-dents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which would be submitted to the conferenc that have aroused in connection with the subject national Democratic animosity to the methods of manipulation by trusts and combines I comfess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us to coolly weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treat ment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I decidedly opther their particular methods, I suggest rangements for an excursion to Gold-that we ought not to be driven away stream on Wednesday next was disposed from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinate- The chalky stratum under which the ary encourage a combination of the sugar tesian water is usually found, was bor-ed it behind the basket and the refining interests. I know that in the ed through, and drills penetrating several back, and with an expression present condition this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and a sudden the tools dropped several yards feeding an eighth-medium job is

strength of feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems been carried on constantly me that we should not forget that our of eight years. Within a aim is the completion of the tariff, and ter the first jet reached in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else per day, the temperature may be said of our action, we are in standing uniformly at 82 de no danger of running counter to Demo- heit. cratic principles. There must be, in the well is 102 feet above the reatment of this article, some ground and the pressure, which is upon which we are willing to stand, day as it was in 1842, where toleration and conciliation may carry the water 120 feet at be allowed to solve the problem, with- face. The experts say that fixed, conscientious principles.

"I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be nemore than 30 feet. The more than 30 feet. glected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessaries and comforts more easily within their reach sation to those who toil.

"We all know that a tariff law covering all the interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessilty be the result of honest adjustment of us can say, when your measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how I deprecated in the proposed bill the incorporation of the income tax fea- that all the British Columbia ture. In matters of this kind, however, tives voted against the am which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that separate schools if in their this party duty is more palpably appawhen we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the results of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain return of presperity waits upon premier, but one cannot wonder at his demption of Democratic plediges to the a wise adjustment, and that a confiding To reconcile differences in the people will trust in our hands their prosperity and their well being. The Democracy of the land pleads most earbe the sole task of the conference, but nestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation whilch the representatives have undertaken; but they demand no less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt their trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles. Yours

very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND." IMPLICATES MANY.

Smuggler Guy Makes a Confession That . Will Cause a Sensation.

Tacoma, July 19.-Herbert Guy, 30 years old, smiling and shrewd, is an occupart of a cell in the county jail, the reult of the watchfulness of B. F. Jossey, United States immigrant inspector for this district. Guy was arrested yesterday morning just as he was about to board the train for Portland. On being searched the officers found under his clothes a harness rigged to carry surreptitiously seme 20 pounds of contraband opium. Leslie Cullom, special treasury agent, was called in, bringing with him J. J. Crowley, supervising agent, who happened here from Washington on a tour of official inspection. To Jossey Guy is said to have made a confession which, when the facts become public property, those who know say will create even a greater sensation than did the operations of the great Portland ring headed by James Lotan and C. J. Mulkey. Guy pleaded guilty when arraigned in the commissioner's court, and to-day was indicted by principles upon which it rests mean parthe grand jury. His confession is said rising generation of young Canadian ty perfidy and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic some of the leading citizens of Seattle, Victoria. The confession of Guy is and in every way possible declared in known to implicate the well-known smug-favor of the free importation of raw gler Horr, who makes Tacoma and Olympia his headquarters and whom the government officers have tried so capture. Guy confessed that Horr had employed him. So strong was the evidence that Guy gave the grand jury that an indictment was returned against Horr, and a warrant issued for his arrest. The gang who have used Guy as a tool have in their employ over a dozen other buyers, their mode of operation being to furnish through very trusted agents at Seattle and Tacoma the necessary capital to any trustworthy advent-urer anxious to speculate, backers of the venture receiving 75 per cent. of the

The general agent has always resided at Victoria who steered the opium pur-chasers aright. The depots for disposing of the stuff have been Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and the leading eastern cities which contain a large Chinese population. Guy has been suspected for some time. He was before the grand jury for several hours to-day.

Chicago, July 19.—Debs' manifesto resulting in an edict warning railroad men at the stockyards to desist from work or be branded as "scabs" seemed to have little effect. The railroad employees returned to work to-day. The stockyards companies will endeavor to secure protection for its men out of working hours by lodging them in its building. Workngmen are frequently beaten by strikers. At the Pullman works to-day Manager Middleton was registering men who are willing to work. It is claimed that in two hours the manager registered 325 men. About 1000 will be necessary before the works resume. About 100 Hollanders were intercepted to-day on their way to the Pullman shops by the strikers. A fight followed, in which no one was seriously hurt. The Hollanders resumed work. Leading Chicago bankers and merch-

ants joined in a telegram to President Cleveland to-day, asking that the Federal troops be not withdrawn from Chicago, on the ground that the labor troubles are

not yet over. Tacoma, July 19 .- The Northern Paeific has shipped 560 cars of freight from Tacoma eastward since Monday, and will ship 200 more Friday. Orders are on file for 1100 empties on this division, but they cannot be supplied until the delayed cars arrive from the east and are unload-

Artesian Well at Passy. There is an artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, which flows steadily at the rate of 5,600,000 gallons devil had seen the joy of the per day; but the one at Grenelle, near as he placed the basket among the same place, has long been regarded as the triump of the well-driller's art.

through a body of subterray This was in 1841, after t The surface of the gr surface of the water-bearing supply this great well square miles in extent, and terranean area in connecti lines of outcrop may possible thousand square miles, and erage thickness of the land more than 30 feet. The 1798 feet in depth, cost \$72,900 been flowing steadily, without ceptible diminution in the stre years.-Atlanta Constitution

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES To the Editor: The following letter published in the Vancouver No tis of the 19th, so aptly expre sentiments that I appropriate and ask you to publish it. A YOUNG CAMPAIGNER

Sir: Your Ottawa dispatches this morning contain information Sir John Thompson's Northwes posed by Dalton McCarthy amendment seeks to give the people of the Northwest see fit to do so, a measure that should meet with of all save those who are extr cal partisans or religious bigot Why the members of British Colu should vote against such a p Mr. McCarthy introduced, understand, except on the the B. C. members have bee their record of throttling any honest convictions they might ha

party exigencies demand, and they have often done heretofore, partisans and mere machine pol Now, sir, on the school question pecially the members from this have a right to give no uncertain for is it not a fact beyond dispute in this province there is a wide and healthy public sentiment against ser arate schools? And again by putting them selves on record and refusing to Mr. McCarthy's laudable action for the Northwest the right to separate schools, our so-called r tives have once again grossly misrepresented the views held by the large major ity of the electors of the province. Sur ly, sir, the time has arrived when prom and energetic action should be taken organize for the next Dominion ele in order that men may be returned parliament, who, like Dalton McCarth will seek to serve the country rather

than the party.

The late chieftian, Sir John Macdonal visely remarked upon one occasion Mr. McCarthy was the brains of Conservative party and assured platform now advocated by that gentleman, viz: "Tariff Reform." "On Flag" (the old Union Jack): "One School (non-sectarian); "One Language" British): "Equal Rights for all and Spe ial Privileges to None," is one that w command the respect and support nly of modern Conservatives, but of the and such a platform will certainly sweet this city and this province at th proaching Dominion election. CAMPAIGNER

PRIDE GIVEN A FALL

The Puffed-Up Seed Dealer Victimized by a Printer's Devil.

There is a noted nursery man and see dealer in this city who recently evolu a new strawberry. Now, when a se dealer brings forth a new strawbe feels as an astronomer when he di ered a new star. His few specithe new plant produced of fruit basketful. This basketful the see er a few days ago, so the New York T bune relates, brought over fro Jersey, carrying it as carefully man carries a pug dog after smuggled it into an elevated train riving at his place of business h it on top of a stack of plants a and miscellaneous greenery his store, with a modest sign calling tention to the fact that here was t sult of the joint efforts of natur that particular seed dealer. beautiful sight the berries made, piled up in the basket, big as pinand of a color darkly, deeply, red, and with velvety green hulls cu back waiting to be pulled off. For twenty minutes this ecstat

dealer went about his store humming tune to himself and planning divers ways for inveigling certain rival and able seed dealers up to his fr where they could see his tri humble themselves in the dust. he hit upon one or two ways this, hummed a little louder an out to take one more look at hi and his joy. He peered over amogreenery. The basket was empty greenery. The basket was empty Matthew Pocket, the seed dealer ed both hands in his hair and raised him self several inches from the floor. But he recovered his self-control time to see that a procession of please individuals was disappearing up street, a few of the last of which each daintily holding one of the berries by its stem and taking ! of its fatness. His first thought the police, militia and similar ap ing and corrective forces. caught a sign larger than the on placed by the berries, and, stepp ther out, he read on a large above the empty basket "Take Then he took hold of his hair aga ed himself back into his store an peared in his private office. While the seed dealer was the ed in (good people will hope) and prayer, the head clerk set investigation. The head clerk ed that there was a printing the opposite side of the street: was the usual devil; that he

more devilish devil than genera

ery; that the devil, inspired b

patron demon, had seized a

placard, gone across the str

BAPTISTS A Highly Successful coronto at Four national Me Large Attendance People-Meeting City Churc

Toronto, July 20.—It f faces that looked ph he Massey music hall

There were your

women of mature and they were the girls, and they
of that great religious b
that adheres to the ten
tist faith. Three years
Young People's Union o
was organized in Chicago at its fourth ann soil of the Dominio sented 31 states and nited States and the Baptist unions in Manitoba, and the Manifothe Dominion. Aro splendid auditorium he flags of the Domini tain, and of the United with the union banners from the different distri States had brought wit were interspersed with mbroidered or printed and the colors of wh with the banners worm lent a picturesqueness to was a great burst of alf-past ten o'clock P Chapman appeared on t owing in his wake wer ve members of the vho ranged themselves Every seat was occur oom was at a premiu resident Chapman rap ith his gavel and an convention was formal udience was estimate

rs at 5000. It rose to join in the grand Coronation Hymn," standing while Rev. McKinney, Texas, vocation to the thron ddresses of welcome loquent response for th nade by Dr. B. L. W. of the Colby University and whose compliment he religious and socia exists between the Unit Dominion were applau Then the convention to business and the ani oard of managers was Frank L. Williams, D cretary. It referred in three years the union 3000 to 75,000, and the organizations, every ontana and Maine ported a paper with on of 24,000. Nume ere mentioned and ative to the future ment of the union. report was moved ler, editor of the Exan and seconded by Rev. of Minneapolis, and great applause. Three important auxil

the Baptist Union were

The officers of

and provincial associa Metropolitan church w Field, of New York, pr S. Carman, of Spring f Camden, N. J., a tell, of Pittsburg, led and local methods. The Christian culture cou Bond Street Congregat Rev. Arthur B. Chaffe Ind., presiding. The J. J. Baker, of St. John Stiffler, of Sioux Hon. Hiram B. Swart The junior members a Knox Presbyberian ch inn, of Detroit, presi-President Chapman lay's session to order this morning. There cussion on topics touch ual report, and then of Columbus, Miss, sp amusements and insta ainments which should selves to the rising g this came the most int the session, the salut and minute guns by the state and provinci such organizations re-proceedings, which las were inspiring in the ated great enthusiasm. Seven auxiliary con ion with the conventi

nany churches of the NTOARAGUA'S The Mosquittees Mak pleasant in

New Orleans, July hable news from E here to-day by the s John Wilson, which few hours of each o left there on the 10th that time the situatio reservation was quit threatened to break war before long, For the removal of Gener dictatorship brought through the demand of government, everythin peacefully at the re Chief Charence of the resided in Bluefields ion of the British of eridan warship, and transpired till during 5th, when some Indi an soldiers got into an soldiers got info fields streets and two fields streets and two fields streets and it was excitement, and if we excitement, and if we excitement of the new for Calsezas, to arrest result in more bloods however, before the time ito perfect their executed a coup d'et ithe whole aspect of the Nicaraguans charthe Nicaraguans charthe Americans. This increase of tension rease of tension tionalities to such my Americans have better part of val better part of val a despite the fact riship is anchored about the middle