Monte Cristo and her cancelled.
population of the Yukon ove 18,000.
of British subjects is over

of electors—that is, Brit- who have been in the ter- nd otherwise are qualified to cast votes at all elec- und numbers 4,000.

KLY MARKETS.

ening of summer weatehr, ason are the most noticeable local markets. There are h the price of staples. Call- are selling at 15 cents per erries at 10 cents, and goose- nts. Splendid Island cucum- nd. These retail at 15 cents alifornia apricots sell at 15 do peaches and tomatoes, of an adequate supply. Bana- rom 25 cents to 35 cents per notations are as follows:

ngarian, per bbl.$	5.00
Woods, per bbl.	5.00
bbl.	5.00
bbl.	5.00@ 5.50
er bbl	4.40
ngarian,	5.00
bbl.	5.00
by, per bbl	4.50
on	27.00@30.00
) per ton	25.00@28.00
ked), per ton	27.00@30.00
on,	28.00@30.00
r 10 pounds	40@ 50
(B. & K.)	04
(B.&K.) 7lb sack	30
), per ton	14.00@16.00
bale	50@ 75
per ton	20.00@25.00
ton	20.00@23.00
ed, per ton	26.00@30.00
new) per lb	5
es, per bunch	5
per lb	3
r, per head	10@ 15
r bunch	15
heads for	25
r lb	6
ickling) per lb	3@ 4
per lb	3@ 5
2 bunches for	5
per lb	2
s (Island) each	15
smoked), per lb	15
spring), per lb	18
per lb	10
lb	50
per lb	8@ 10
per lb	8
	5
	10
s,	8
for	25
luce—	25
land Eggs, per doz	20
anitoba), per doz	20
Delta Creamery)	35
ry	15@ 22
(Cowichan Creamery)	35
(Canadian)	18@ 20
er lb	12½@ 15
American) per lb	16
(Canadian, per lb	15
(American), per lb	17@ 18
(Canadian), per lb	14@ 16
(rolled), per lb	12@ 16
(long clear), per lb	12½
s, per lb	14
er lb	8@ 18
, per lb	10@ 18
er lb	10@ 18
per lb	10@ 15
s, per doz.	25@ 35
s, per doz.	25@ 60
nts, each	10@ 15
ts, per lb	15
s, per lb	15
berries, per lb	10
s, per lb	15
berries, per lb	5@ 6
ns, (California) per doz.	25
ns, small,	10@ 15
s, per box	2.50
berries, per lb	12½
atels,	15
ed Fowl, per pair	1.50@ 1.75
s, per pair,	1.80
ed Turkeys, per lb	20@ 25
(dressed), each	85

IN A HUFF.

al De Lanne Resigned, But He Has Been Pacified.

is, June 11.—It is officially an- ed that Gen. De Lanne, chief of eneral staff of the Minister of War, ndered his resignation, but at the re- of General Andre, he withdrew it will retain the direction of the gen- staff. Semi-officially it is explained certain changes in the pesonnel of war office were interpreted by Gen. Lanne as implying censure upon him, he therefore resigned, but on Gen- Andree assuring him that he re- d the confidence of the government De Lanne cancelled his resignation. report that Gen. Jamont, the mili- governor of Paris intends to re- is declared to be quite unfounded.

Capital of The Transvaal

Pretoria the Historic City in Great Britain's New Possession.

It Takes Its Name From the Leader of the Last Trek.

Pretoria, late capital of the South African Republic, is a charming little town set inside a formidable circle of forts. So strong are its defences that not even the most optimistic British general wuold have hoped for a speedy capture if the Boers had desired to make their last stand within it.

Pretoria is a historic spot for the Boers. Its name is a modification of that of Pretorius, the sturdy Dutchman who led his countrymen in their last "trek" to the country beyond the river Vaal. It occupies a large, uneven valley, everywhere surrounded by low, grassy hills, and the mass of green foliage within it renders its appearance very attractive and in great contrast to the barrenness of Johannesburg. The size of Pretoria is only a quarter that of Johannesburg, however, and it has nothing of the commercial importance of the latter city. It is distinctly a Boer community, with the quiet of an agricultural settlement.

In 1880 there was a fort in Pretoria which British officers and men entered when the Boers rose in war and prepared for the war that ended with the victory of Majuba Hill. Boers beseiged the fort, killed a number of the inmates and took the remainder prisoners. The British flag was torn down, and that of the republic put up. The prisoners were kept in Pretoria and well treated till peace was declared, when they were released.

As in all of the Boer settlements in the Transvaal, the church is given the most conspicuous place within the limits of Pretoria. The government house is also the centre of the town. The square which surrounds it is used for public gatherings. President Kruger lived in a small, plain, single-storied house on one of the principal streets.

The Pretoria forts are of a character adapted to the country. They are placed on the hills around the town, and are open toward the rear, but walled with heavy masonry faced with earth in front. In all, there are seven of them, commanding the regular approaches, and, it is said, an additional one toward the east has been erected since hostilities began. Two were built between 1894 and 1896, and the others are of somewhat later date. There erection produced a sort of Tower of Babel time among the builders, for French, Germans and Italians all had shares in the work.

The greatest secrecy was maintained during the building, but the story is current that Great Britain gained all the knowledge it desired about the plans through two army officers who served as navvies for a number of months.

The centre of the system of forts lies about 1,200 yards to the westward of the northern end of Pretoria, and has a radius of something more than 7,000 yards. The centre of the city itself is only about 3,800 yards, nearly due south, from the fort on Signal Hill, which is about 400 feet above the plain on the west side of the railway to Johannesburg, and about 4,900 yards from the fort on the hill to the east of the railway, and the Aaples river running to the north. Between this fort and the river are the mountains that furnish the water supply to Pretoria. The distance between the forts on either side of the railway is 2,700 yards.

The railway station where the lines from Johannesburg on the south, Delagoa Bay on the east, and Pietersburg on the norta form their junction is immediately outside. The railway to Pietersburg, after winding some distance to the westward, passes out of the plain on which Pretoria is situated, through the Daanspoort or defile in the range of hills behind the city, through which also the Aaples river runs, the railway and river running togethet across the plain through the Winderboom poort, under the guns of a large fort, 7,100 and a little to the eastward of north from the centre of Pretoria.

The westernmost fort is on the range of hills behind Pretoria, and lies at a distance of 10,300 yards northwest of the centre of the city. The powerful redoubt to the southwest of Pretoria, 3,800 yards from the centre of the city, on the range of hills which the transport road to Johannesburg passes, completes the circle of the laager works defending the Boer capital. Behind this redoubt are the principal magazines, one excavated out of the solid rock with a bomb-proof roof, and the other built into the kloop, also bomb-proof.

The number of guns mounted on the forts and redoubts is said to be 120 of large calibre, and quick-firing of different kinds. It is stated that some of the guns are of 23 centimetres calibre, but this is doubtful. It is known, however, that there are quite a number of 15-centimetre guns of French make from the Creusot works, and of long range as has been shown by their performances at Ladysmith. Among the others, there are Kruppe, Maxims, and other machine and quick-firing guns.

Each fort is supplied with a powerful searchlight, capable of sweeping the country for miles around. Telephones are laid between the forts and the government buildings in Pretoria. It is understood that all the forts are connected by underground passages, which run as well to the ammunition stores and the magazines. As a further protection it is believed that the approaches to each fort were mined in various directions.

Why Pretoria is considered a strongly defended town and one that could not be reduced short of a prolonged and bloody siege, can easily be seen from these accounts of the fortifications.

THE RONTGEN RAZOR.

Hope That Undesired Moustache Will Wither Away in Searching Rays.

It seems that the office of barber-surgeon is about to be revived again, and that under distinguished auspices. At the London Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in Fitroy-square, a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette has just witnessed a most interesting series of demonstrations. A poor woman who had suffered from that most terrible affliction, for one of her sex, a well-grown beard and moustache, was placed on a couch; her eyes and face were covered with a leaden mask in which was an aperture, and the chest was also protected by a metallic covering. There was a buzzing noise as the electric current was turned on, and the darkened room was lit by the ghostly, greenish light of the Rontgen rays. For some fifteen minutes the patient lay quiescent, while the rays played on the aperture in the mask, immediately over the thick tuft of hair that was to be destroyed. Then the patient rose from the couch, the operation for that day being complete. "Had you any disagreeable or painful feelings?" I asked. "None at all," was the reply.

This woman, with a worn-looking, patient face, which told of years of work and possible privation, told me that her disfigurement had been a great hindrance to her in obtaining a situation. A great portion of the beard on one side of the face had already disappeared; it had died away like sun-dried hay, as the doctor said.

There are many women, young and old, in England, who are afflicted this way—young women who lead secluded lives, and old women who rarely creep out into the sunlight; rich women, who are debarred from society, and poor women who are hampered in the earning of their bread. I trust that for these a brighter day has dawned. For some years it has been observed that those who worked with the Rontgen rays were apt to lose the hair on the backs of their hands. This was the first hint of the theraputic value of the X-rays. Schiff, of Vienna, was one of the first to use them in medicine, but I believe that the present installation is the first that has been placed in any hospital in England for the use of the poor, for "hirsuties," as it is called.

Day Heard From Again

He Is Now Operating in Vancouver and With Some Success.

An Exposure of His Peculiar Methods By a Sworn Affidavit.

"Rev." Dr. Day has been heard from again. This time he has been operating in Vancouver, and apparently with quite the same measure of success which characterized his brief sojourn in this city.

The Province of Vancouver in its issue of Monday says:

"It is now quite three weeks since 'Dr.' Leslie Day—who by his advertisements proclaims himself to the world as 'a splendid specimen of physical manhood, a true clairvoyant,' etc., etc., etc.—pitched his camp in Vancouver and inaugurated an industriously prosecuted campaign for the separation of the gullible from their dollars.

"He has since that time labored in his particular vineyard with commendable energy, and despite the fact that the public have been made well acquainted with his record through the up-to-date papers of the Northwest, has drawn the crowds and harvested many shekels.

"Anyone of average intelligence attending one of his meetings would recognize him as a trickster and a fakir, but having stated the character of the man in plain terms for the protection of the public, the Province considered its duty done—nor felt any particular sympathy for those who, with their eyes open, were still prepared to yield their money to the blandishments of the accomplished 'doctor.'

"Unhappily, one of the 'doctor's' lines of business has in it the element of heartless cruelty as well as deception—for he announces himself as a curer of all diseases, and takes the money of the sick and suffering, giving nothing in return. It is in this connection that the police of Victoria felt it their duty to remonstrate with him, and had he not left that city hurriedly, would have taken action.

"Here in Vancouver the local spiritualists have manifested great interest in his operations, and with an evidently honest desire to expose fraud, one of their number has conducted a series of investigations, that being completed, he now summizes results of in the appended sworn statement, which he asks the Province to publish for the public good:

"'Vancouver, B. C., June 9, 1900.

"'To the Province and the General Public:

"'As I am an honest believer in spiritualism, I have worked myself into the confidence of the would-be mediums (or fakirs) and have learned all that is required of this kind of imposition on the good-hearted people of this city to rob them of their hard-earned dollars for nothing.

"'Mr. Raymond and Dr. Day landed here about the same time, and this beautiful pair are guying the people together. Mr. Raymond told me that he furnished Dr. Day with 'tests' for last Sunday evening, and he also offered to learn me four good fakes (or tricks) and said they would help me as I was a medium, and no medium should be without some fakes to help him along.

"'And he would learn me all of them for the sum of fifteen dollars ($15).

"'Now, as I could not work any more information out of him, I told him yesterday that I did not care to learn his fakes, as the genuine spiritualism was all I cared for in this world. I can furnish witnesses to corroborate this statement.

"'There was one lady of this city went to this great Dr. Day to get cured of a trouble she had. Yes, he said, he could cure her, but he wanted her to pay for each treatment—so much in advance. But the lady went to him and told him that if he could and would cure her, her son and a business man of this city guaranteed his pay in full. He made no reply to this, and of course did not try to cure the lady.

"'Mr. Raymond said that the doctor did not believe in spiritualism, but was working for what money there was in it; and Mr. Raymond told me he was after money and would have it if he had to fake for it. I am not making this statement for news for the paper, but for the true benefit of the public.

"'Yours respectfully,

"'CHAS. H. SWEETSER.

"'915 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

"'I swear that the statements contained herein are true.

"'CHAS. H. SWEETSER.

"Sworn before me this 9th day of June, 1900.

"'C. S. DOUGLAS,

"'Notary Public.'"

People in Victoria were not long in discovering the true character of the man, and his stay here was cut very short.

Mrs. Luker Dead.—The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. W. G. Luker, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Hall. Deceased was a native of Dundas, Ont., 48 years of age. The funeral takes place to-morrow from 102 Pandora avenue.

He Will Not Resign Yet

They Think at Ottawa Governor McInnes Will Hang on a While.

But Will Not Dare to Risk a Memorial From New House.

Ottawa, June 11.—The report from British Columbia that Governor McInnes has resigned is laughed at here. Liberal politicians say he is not built that way. Possibly he may rehign before the legislature meets, as otherwise he will doubtless have to face a memorial of the legislature to the federal authorities asking for his removal. All the Eastern papers of both parties concede his tenure of office cannot last much longer.

Col. Prior to-night strongly urged the government to impose a 14 days' quarantie on Chinese arriving at William Head.

Mr. Fisher said he would consult Dr. Montizambert on the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to accede to Sir Charles Tupper's suggestions for enlarging the scope of election frauds commission, but promised to consult Hon. Mr. Mills respecting the protection of witnesses.

The house by a vote of 51 to 26 rejected the amendment of Sir Hibbert Tupper's for an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the leasing of the Dawson water front.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

An Inspiring Work For the People of the Dominion to Do.

Principal Grant, in the course of an address to the young teachers of the Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, last week, had this to say:

"We Canadians have an inspiring work to do, for just now we are presiding at the birth of our nation. We are getting the larger outlook which is indispensable to full national and imperial life, now that the world is no longer divided by mountains or oceans, and that the solidarity of the race is recognized as an elementary fact in almost every commercial and industrial enterprise of moment. We cannot address ourselves simply to parochial affairs, and say, let the British people undertake for us the burdens, the responsibilities, the honors and the privileges of the Empire. Still less can we stoop to the meanness of asking a share of the honors and privileges without being willing to be partners in bearing the Atlantean weight of our world Empire. What was done by our brothers in South Africa the other day, in this last year of the century; what was done when our representatives in parliament voted the money to pay them, and what is being done in every town and hamlet over Canada when subscriptions are cheerfully given to the Patriotic Fund, or to the Red Cross Society, or to the relief of the famine-stricken millions of our fellow-subjects in India, are but the earnest of the spirit which will dominate the twentieth century—the first drops of the plenteous rain which will water the great tree of the Empire whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. But who shall care for the roots of the tree? Who shall do the multifold, indispensable work, which, unseen of all men, shall have the high praise of God? The good mothers, the true fathers, the honest teachers, of Canada."

Resign or Be Dismissed

Only One Course Open to the Lieutenant Governor Says Mr. Beaven.

An Important Opinion by an Authority on Constitutional Practice.

Yesterday was another day of guess work among the politicians. All sorts of predictions as to the outcome of the extraordinary political crisis were made; and, as companions of these, were the to-be-expected rumors of developments. Chief among the rumors was one circulated in the afternoon to the effect that Hon. J. C. Brown, finance minister, had resigned his portfolio to accept the position of collector of customs at the port of New Westminster. Mr. Brown could not be seen to verify the rumor, which is generally discredited.

What may probably be properly called the most important development of the day was the statement made by Hon. Robert Beaven that, in his opinion, there is only one course open to the Lieutenant-Governor, and one only—resign or be dismissed. This, coming from a gentleman who is looked upon as one of the most competent constitutional authorities in Canada, cannot but be regarded as an utterance of the highest value. To a Colonist representative Mr. Beaven said:

"I have great diffidence in expressing an opinion upon the political situation, more especially in view of the very unpleasant conclusions one must arrive at; but the position of affairs, so far as its first stage is concerned, is very clear to my mind.

"The action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the Semlin-Cotton government and inviting Mr. Martin to form an administration were both justifiable acts up to that point in my opinion, under the peculiar conditions of affairs then existing.

"But the legislature was in session when Mr. Martin was called in, and it passed a resolution condemning the selection. His Honor ignored the opinion of the representatives of the people and prorogued the house. By that act he set up his own personal opinion in opposition to the persons elected to the assembly, or, in other words, substituted personal for parliamentary government.

"This is where, in my opinion, he made a great error and assumed an unnecessary responsibility, which was quite uncalled for. The next grave mistake His Honor has made is in allowing Mr. Martin and the colleagues he selected to conduct the affairs of government for so long a period without their being endorsed by any portion of the electorate. An appeal to the people has at last been made. The Hon. Joseph Martin's government has been condemned in a most marked degree; and as a consequence the Lieutenant-Governor's action in connection with it. When the legislature in session assembled condemned Mr. Martin as Premier, His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes practically said 'I understand the wishes of the electors better than you do. I therefore send you to your homes, and shall continue Mr. Martin in power, and shall appeal to the people.' The electors have practically answered: 'We do not want Mr. Martin's government,' thus endorsing the view held by the legislature and condemning His Honor's conduct and opinion.

"What can any person with any self-respect do under such circumstances, when an appeal has been made and a condemnatory verdict returned by the high court of public opinion?

"There is only one answer and one course now open for His Honor, and no doubt he has taken it—and that is to tender his resignation to His Excellency the Governor-General.

"As for Mr. Martin's position, he can find precedents either for retaining office until the full returns are in, and the legislature meets, or for immediately resigning; but he has burned his bridges behind him by publicly stating that he would at once resign unless the electors supported him by returning a good working majority of the candidates who came before them as his pronounced supporters. Twenty-five out of thirty-three of these persons have been rejected; many of them only polled a fraction of the vote cast. I have no doubt that as soon as the Hon. Joseph Martin returns to the Capital his resignation will be placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the meantime the public must exercise a little patience."

"But, Mr. Beaven, it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided not to resign."

"I can hardly realize that he has come to any such decision, and should want some positive proof before entertaining that view. For such a course could only result in delaying the business of the country and lead to further degredation and loss of respect. It is presumable that the members just elected know how to deal with such a case, if occasion arises."

Mr. Yates is among those who would not be surprised if Hon. J. C. Brown were called upon to form a government, he having expressed that opinion for publication yesterday.

The recount in Vancouver, as far as it has proceeded, gives Mr. Gilmour a majority of 17 over Mr. Wilson.

A press despatch from Fort Steele says it is now stated that only one ballot box has been stolen and it was from Wasa, a point where only a small vote was cast, which will cause no inconvenience to Smith. The man arrested was Daniel Stedtlander, and his preliminary trial took place yesterday afternoon. While there was evidence to show he was seen carrying a box of some kind, it was claimed by his counsel that it was not the box in question. The man himself was unable to give a coherent explanation of his doings, and the magistrate gave him three days in which to come to a "mental condition," this at the request of counsel.

At Vancouver a great deal of interest is being taken in the official count of the ballots of Saturday. This work is going on at the city hall, where Returning Officer A. M. Beattie and a score of tireless enumerators are slowly working their way through the 3,800 odd voting papers. On Monday but four boxes were got through, with but little effect upon the figures of the hurried count of Saturday night.

Mr. Charles Wilson and Mr. Hugh Gilmour, about whose support the popular interest is centred, are both there in person, as are also two of the labor candidates whose deposits would be saved by the change of two or three votes. On Saturday night Gilmour, the Martinite candidate, was given six of a majority over the polling of the Conservative leader; but, one by one, this lead is being gradually increased. A late despatch last night announced as follows:

"Eighteen out of the 24 boxes have been counted by Returning Officer A. M. Beattie, and in spite of repeated and forceful protests, that officer has disallowed sufficient Wilson ballots to increase Gilmour's lead to 17.

"Messrs. C. B. Macneill and W. J. Bowser are watching the opposition interests throughout the count, but while Mr. Phil Cane is present on behalf of the Martinite party, his place on Mr. Beattie's right is taken by the Premier himself, who is clearly master of the little situation. Some of those present wanted at times to personally scrutinize some of the papers, but were promptly called down by the officer in charge, who, however, indulged the quondam Premier whenever his hand was stretched towards the box.

"The spectacle was quite interesting—almost as much so as that of the same gentleman playing door-keeper at the Liberal convention at Vancouver. His coat was off. He was quite in his element. He bustled around and ruled the roost with thumbs stuck in the arm-holes of his waistcoat. On his whisper Returning Officer Beattie made rulings, but soon the whisper became quite audible, and the Premier's 'Rejected' was only echoed by his creature, while Mr. Bowser's 'Rejection objected to' completed the refrain.

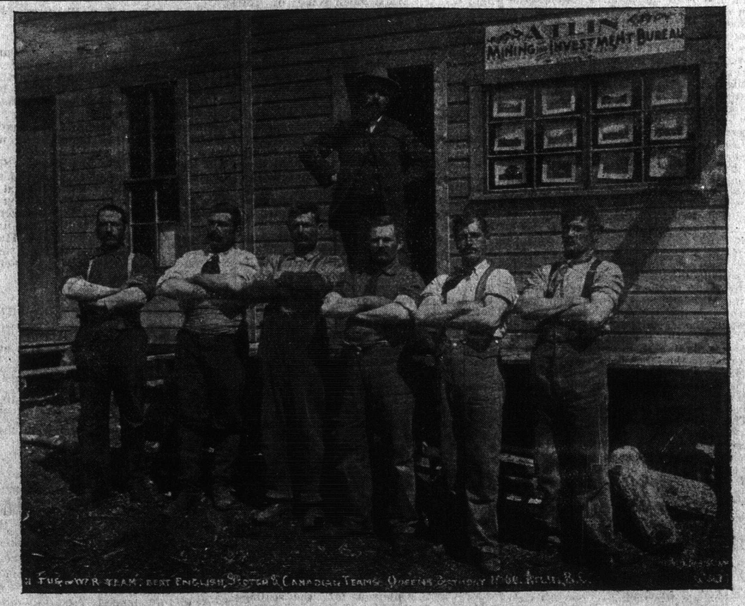
"The count will probably be completed to-day."

One of the incidents of Monday's counting appears in the following despatch from Vancouver:

"J. C. Brown and Martin are not friendly. Twice yesterday and twice today, when Mr. Brown called to see Mr. Martin at the city hall, where Martin was watching the official count, Mr. Martin refused with a shake of his head to see Mr. Brown, when a policeman tipped up to the Premier and whispered that the Finance Minister was waiting at the door for him. Brown could have come into the room, as it was open to the public, but did not do so.

"It is generally believed here that Mr. Brown has resigned his portfolio to become collector of customs at New Westminster.

"Mr. Martin's friends here are persistent in their claims that before the house meets he will have been successful in gathering together a working majority."



ATLIN CHAMPION TUG OF WAR TEAM.

At the Queen's Birthday sports at Atlin, the French tug-of-war team proved victorious over Canadian, English and Scotchmen, after a very gallant struggle. The successful team of sex men fairly astonished the natives, in fact, as the Colonist correspondent states, the odds were 3 to 1 against them in the final pull, French v. Canadians, in which the latter had nearly 200 pounds advantage in weight. The generalship of the Canadians was lacking, however. The first heat, French and Scotch, was a tie; but in the second heat the French won by 3 inches. In the second heat, Canadians v. English, the Canadians won easily. In the third heat, French v. Canadians, the French won on the first pull by 4 feet. The winning team was captained by Mr. Napoleon Sabin, whose generalship was of the high order suggested by his Christian name. The other members of the team were George Laramee, Hull, Quebec; L. Picard, Hull, Quebec; I. Mathieu, Bordeaux; F. Denis, Paris; I. Traber, Paris; Felix Baume, Marseilles.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD.

The Lesson Taught in Chino-Japanese Naval Fights Being Utilized.

During the course of the Chino-Japanese war, so frequently were fires started on Chinese vessels by Japanese shell, that gunners are said to have spent more time in extinguishing work than in serving their batteries, and it was also the case that almost as many officers and men were disabled by burning spars as by the enemy's guns. Ignited wood, again was largely responsible for the destruction of many of the Spanish cruisers both at Manila and at Santiago. Contrary to the commonly accepted theory, the Spanish vessels did not contain a larger proportion of timber than was usual in warships of corresponding age. Probably in the form of decks, bulkheads, and partitions, they carried even less woodwork than the average cruiser built about the year 1890. Their decks were protected underneath by metallic beams, plates, etc., and the quantity of ironwork in contact with the decks would have the further effect of retarding combustion by reason of its conductive power. Nevertheless, the vessels in question had only been a few minutes under fire, before they were so completely ignited that it became necessary to run them ashore in order to save the lives of the crews. On the other hand, in American ships, where fire-proofed timber had been used, none of the woodwork was ignited, and total destruction in more than one instance was undoubedly averted in consequence of this precautionary measure. It is therefore to be seen that the Americans made a most valuable application of the lesson taught by the Chinese war, and the indorsement received at Santiago and Manila led to the decision that fire-proofed wood should be a feature in all future naval construction. At the same time it is highly satisfactory to know that our own admiralty after making thorough and prolonged tests, are now introducing non-inflammable wood into all vessels built and repaired. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but we fear the complete supersession of unsuitable material will occupy a longer period than the urgency of the matter demands. Private builders will no doubt follow the lead in course of time to a greater extent than they have done up to the present, and it is to be hoped that all vessels, whether belonging to the Royal Navy or to the mercantile marine, will ultimately be equipped for the effective resistance of fire—Fielden's Magazine.

An Infant's Funeral.—David Victor, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Webster, of Coburg street, James Bay, who died on Monday last, was buried yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hughes officiating.

PULLED THE PLOUGH.

Ground-Breaking Ceremonies for a New Congregational Church in Chicago.

Two hundred men women and children pulled a plough and turned a furrow across a vacant lot at the corner of Belden avenue and West Forty-Second avenue says a Chicago paper. They were breaking ground for the new St. Paul's Congregational church. Other hundreds cheered the plough-pullers by singing sacred songs. After the congregation had dragged the plough four times around the new site a team of horses was hitched in anr the work of turning up all the ground on the church lot was completed.

The members of St. Paul's, with their families, and their neighbors, began flocking towards the vacant lot about sundown. They carried scoop schovels, garden rakes, picks and spades, with which to assist the plough in turning over the soil. The women carried fire shovels with which to show that every little helps. The man with the hoe was also on hand.

The church choir sang "I Love Thy Church, O God," and Pastor Parr offered prayer. Then he made a brief address, in which he told of what St. Paul's church had done and what it hoped to do. He said the dragging of the plough through the soil by all the members of the congregation pulling on the rope was to be symbolical of the united efforts which had made the new church building possible, and without which in future the new church would fail in its mission.

Then Mr. Parr asked everyone to lay hlod of the rope attached to the plough and help break ground for the new building.

Business Changes.—The following business changes are noted in R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile report for June 11: Ashcroft and Enderby—Harvey, Bailey & Co., dissolved; Henry W. Harvey continues the Enderby business. Atlin—Pendugwig Mining Syndicate, Limited (head office in England) licensed. Kamloops—J. J. Guest & Co., men's furnishings, sold stock to Hill & Co. Lake Bennett—Engineer Mining Co., Ltd., incorporated. Lulu Island—Canadian Pacific Packing Co., canners, registered as dissolved from May 1 last. Vancouver—J. B. Abernethy, grocer, stock, book debts, etc., sold by mortgage to Welsh & Nightingale; McDonald & Bell, drayage, registered as dissolved from 7th instant; Oro Fino Mines, Ltd., winding up order granted; Rose Marie Mines, Ltd., creditors' claims called for 25th instant. Victoria—D. F. Fee, saloon, deceased; Alaska Pacific Express Co., Ltd., incorporated; Mrs. Small, fancy goods and millinery, sold out.

The Hospital And Its Work

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary.

A Garden Fete in the Hospital Grounds on July

At the regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Royal Jubilee hospital, there was a small attendance. Mrs. Charles Hayward being voted to the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president, the monthly report was read as follows:

"Madame President and Ladies,—The past month has not been one of great activity in our work, owing to the many calls—incidental to the national crisis—upon the public sympathies. I have to inform you that the Lawson-Tait beds—presented to the female ward by Prof. Wickens and his pupils—duly arrived, but were found to be the wrong measurement. However, as the error lay with the agents, the beds have been returned, and beds of the correct size are promised as soon as it is possible to procure them. I much regret the delay, and am glad of this opportunity to make the reason public.

"Mr. Virtue, of the Oak Bay hotel, most kindly offers his premises and assistance towards any gymkana or open-air entertainment that may be arranged during the summer, the proceeds to go towards the working funds of this society.

"Miss Grady, the matron of the hospital and a member of this society, has recently paid a visit to San Francisco, where she visited the various hospitals, and has brought home many new and excellent suggestions, which she hopes to lay before this meeting at an early opportunity. One or two are of the utmost importance to the comfort of the patients and the work of the hospital. I may mention especially dressing-wagons and fracture-beds.

"We hope to have a flower Sunday at the hospital on June 17, under the auspices of the King's Daughters and the Daughters of Pity. Friends are asked to visit the hospital and to bring flowers or pot-plants on that day, if possible.

"The first annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society will be called for Tuesday, July 3, when all members and friends are especially begged to attend.

"Mrs. E. B. Marvin and Mrs. B. Gordon, the committee for the month, visited the hospital on Thursday, May 10.

"Before closing this, the last report of our first year's work, will you allow me to most earnestly beg a continuance of the loving interest shown by you in the hospital during the past year? The published report of work already done by this society will appear early next month, when it will be seen that a very large interest has awakened and a great deal of practical work has been accomplished. But not yet enough. While we still lack our still needed maternity and children's wards, further accommodation for our nurses, and much necessary internal equipment, we dare not cry halt! I know that there are many calls upon the public purse, and we must be careful to ask for only a just proportion, in view of the needs of other institutions and various charitable funds. But the humane relation of society towards the needs of those who, through 'trouble, sorrow, need, sickness or any other adversity,' look to it for comfort and support, may never be set aside. They appear always before us in the hospital, the orphanage, the reformatory—and they remain the first duty and the lasting pride of all good citizens.

"B. M. HASELL, Sec."

There being no other report, business was proceeded with as follows:

A vote of sympathy was passed to General Sir Digby Barker upon his recent bereavement in the death of his wife, who had been a valued friend to the hospital and a member of this society. It was decided to invite the Mayor to preside at the first annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, the ladies preferring a spokesman, and Mr. Hayward being an old and valued friend. A garden fete will be given in the hospital grounds by the Women's Auxiliary on Monday, July 12, under the patronage of Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont and Mrs. Beaumont, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Grant, the United States Consul and Mrs. Smith, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, and the many workers and friends of the hospital. There will be a musical programme, and refreshments will be served. Cards will be issued later, and all friends are begged to help towards making the entertainment a success. A bequest of $41 was paid into the special fund for the children's ward from the estate of the late Mrs. Myles, and is acknowledged with thanks.

The treasurer's report read as follows:

By dance given April 19th, as per statement laid before this meeting,

Receipts,	$ 314.50
Expenses	231.00
Balance	$ 83.50
Balance in bank, June 5th,	$ 172.20
Bills ordered paid	169.84
Balance in hand June 5th	$ 2.36

WINNIPEG NOTES.

Another Death From Smalpox—Minnesota Press Excursion.

Winnipeg, June 11.—Word was received from Selkirk by the official of the health office to-day that Mr. John Lane, who was quarantined with smallpox, had died during the night. Mr. Lane was 70 years of age and a pioneer settler.

A large party of Minnesota editors and their wives arrived here this afternoon and were entertained by the city. They left to-night for Rat Portage.

Funeral of John Ross.—The funeral of the late John Ross took place yesterday afternoon from Hanna's parlors and St. John's church. Rev. Mr. Jenns conducted the services. There was a large attendance. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Arthur Cox, Geo. Brown, D. Carmichael, G. T. Crawther, H. Gibson and T. Burney.

'Twould be a treat this June day to lie
Beneath some tree and watch the sky,
Where fleecy clouds go drifting by
And just be lazy.

GOLD DREDGING.

Sailor Bill and His Partners to Drag Atlin Lake.

The most extensive mining undertaking ever attempted in the Northern country, says the Atlin claim, is now well on foot under the superintendency of W. J. Partridge and James Adams, on behalf of a powerful English syndicate. The agents have already applied to the Gold Commissioner for a lease covering a lake frontage of two miles, including the lake to a depth of 50 feet, thence back from the lake up McKee creek for three miles. Also two miles on Pine on the same conditions. Messrs. Partridge and Adams are certain, from actual tests, that the gravel deposited in the deltas of Pine and McKee, and in the lake adjoining, are highly auriferous, and they propose to have powerful dredges of the most modern style put to work on the properties. As both gentlemen have had large experience in the New Zealand dredging mines, where the system is carried to its nearest point of perfection, it is pretty safe to assume that they know what they are about.

They have also secured two hydraulic leases on McKee, immediately below discovery, and put in an application for a water right, claiming priority, as all the other applications have been allowed to lapse.

Mr. Partrigde also showed us an assay just received from the Bank of B. N. A. from a sample of ore from the Lake View mine, which is in dispute between himself and the Nimrod Syndicate. This particular assay gives 1.3 oz. of gold to the ton—value $20, as well as 20 oz. of silver. This is good enough, but Mr. Partridge claims he has had assays from the same ore running as high as 7 oz. in gold to the ton.