The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1889.

A DANGER TO THE DOMINION.

There are those who fear that the agitation which is now going on in Ontario will result in breaking up the Confederation. They say that the feeling displayed by the people of Ontario with respect to the French schools and the Jesuits Estates Act will exasperate the French inhabitants of the province of Quebec and that the ill-feeling which is being engendered between the people of the two provinces will make it impossible for them to live together under one government. Any attempt to disallow the legislation of Quebec will, it is apprehended, immediately give rise to an agitation which will be certain before very long to result in secession. We think that these alarmists take too gloomy a view of the situation. They attach more importance to the anti-Jesuit agitation than it deserves. The agitators are outspoken, and take advantage of every opportunity to advertise themselves. But there is a very large proportion of the people, even of Ontario, who say very little and who do not give public expression to their opinions, who do not approve of the agitation. We see nothing about them in the newspapers. They do not hold meetings, or pass resolutions, and, consequently, their number and influence are very apt to be underestimated. But they exist, nevertheless, and when the proper time comes they will no doubt be heard from. The noisy people always attract the most notice, and men who are quiet in times of excitement are overlooked. These quiet people, insignificant as they appear, often hold the balance of power and cause it to turn in the direction of reason and right. One would suppose from reading the newspapers of the province that there are no Catholics in Ontario. But there are a great many. We would not be at all surprised to find that these with the Protestants who do not approve of the methods of the agitators, form a majority of the voters of the province.

In the Province of Quebec it is seen that a large and influential part of the Protestant minority consider that no good result can be achieved by stirring up strife between them and their Roman Catholic neighbors. It is not a little remarkable that it is Ontario which has taken the initiative in this anti-Jesuit agitation. The Jesuit Incorporation Act and the Jesuits Estates Act passed the provincial legislature with very little opposition either inside or outside the legislature. We do not believe that a single meeting was held to protest against either of them. It was not until after they were told by their neighbors in Ontario that these acts are unjust to them and dangerous to the whole Dominion, that they uttered a word of complaint or protest. The conduct of the Quebec agitators reminds us of the suitor who wept bitterly while Curran, the great Irish lawyer, was pleading his case. On being asked why he was so moved just then, as he had before taken matters very coolly—"Oh," he replied, still blubbering, "I never knew before that I was such an ill-used man." The speeches of the Ontario agitators and the articles in Ontario newspapers have had the same effect on some of the Quebec minority as the oratory of Curran had on his client. But there are many of that minority who deprecate the agitation as being calculated to create ill-feeling between them and their neighbors of French extraction.

To none of the other provinces has the agitation extended. Their inhabitants wisely conclude that it is not judicious to intermeddle with the affairs of the province of Quebec. They would resent any interference in their domestic legislation by the inhabitants of any of the other provinces, and they are prepared to act towards Quebec as they would wish Quebec to act toward them. There is no indication that any of the other provinces will join in the agitation that is now going on in Ontario.

Looking over the whole Dominion we believe that wise counsels will prevail, and that the great body of moderate, reflecting men will continue to act in such a way as will preserve the country from the many and great evils that will be sure to result from sectarian strife. We know of no greater evil that could befall Canada than to have its population divided on a so-called religious issue, Protestant against Catholic. We know that the agitators say that they have no quarrel with Catholics, but it is folly to shut one's eyes to the fact that if the issue is what the agitators are trying so hard to make it, all the Catholics in every province of the Dominion will be on one side. The agitators are doing their work in such a way as to make it a point of honor with every Roman Catholic to stand by his co-religionists. The Dominion is peculiarly situated and if we are to prosper as a nation we must dwell together in unity. As the Montreal Star says in a thoughtful and truly patriotic article:

"The mixture of races and creeds calls for toleration all round; the political divisions of the country into great and small provinces demand moderation and respect for constitutional obligations. The overriding of the constitutional rights of a single province must arouse suspicion in the weaker members of the Confederation, while all assaults upon the guarantees conveyed by Imperial legislation must lead to the existence of a state of things in Canada scarcely less dangerous than civil war."

INTELLECTUAL EQUALS?

We were right in our surmise that the best pupil in the schools of San Francisco would prove to be a girl. The pupil who won the Examiner prize is Miss May Ayers. The number of competitors, if our readers remember, was twenty-two, chosen from the public schools for their proficiency in their studies. Of these twenty-two fifteen were girls. This of itself says much for the intellectual equality of the sexes. When these twenty-two were put to the test it was a female who came out first. The test was severe but fair, and there is not even a suspicion of partiality. The second pupil on the list is "Frankie Willis." Whether "Frankie" is a boy or a girl we have no means of ascertaining. The abominable fashion in vogue in the States and Canada of calling children by what used to be nicknames twenty or thirty years ago, leaves it uncertain whether "Frankie" is a corruption of Francis or Frances. But leaving out Frankie, the first male in the competition won the seventh place, and a male brings up the rear. As a test of the comparative strength of the male and female mind, this San Francisco competition is decidedly in favor of the female. It is admitted by some who claim intellectual superiority for the male that up to fourteen or fifteen years old the female is his equal, if not his superior, but after that virility has the advantage. That, we submit, has yet to be proved. Before this the very great majority of girls left school at the ages of sixteen or seventeen. Their education was considered as "finished" at that age, while their brothers were sent to college and their intellectual training was continued six or seven years longer. But now institutions for the higher education of women have been established, and there is co-education for them in many colleges. In these they study the same subjects as men, and undergo the same examinations, and so far, the superiority of the masculine intellect is very far from being established. Women are gaining collegiate honors when their competitors are the brightest and the best of the young men of their respective countries. The women are getting the chance that the advocates of their rights have been long claiming for them, and the results are surprising to those who hold that they are, naturally, the intellectual inferiors of men.

It may be said that in the schools higher, as well as elementary, the receptive faculties are mainly exercised, and that as long as education consists in imbibing the ideas of others, the women may appear to be the equals of men, but in the big school of the world, where independence of thought and originality are required, their inferiority will make itself apparent. This may be true, but it has yet to be proved. Women have not yet had the opportunity of showing what is in them. Their intellectual emancipation is still in its infancy. Their unfitness to do work that requires great power of mind has been taken for granted. They have been excluded from positions requiring for the performance of the duties attached to them the exercise of what are considered the highest qualifications of the mind. They have been educated in such a way as not to be eligible for such positions. But the time is coming when it will be seen whether or not they are capable of doing as good work as men in the very highest spheres of human activity. If in the schools they are the equals of men, who is to say that when the opportunity is afforded them they will not also prove their equals in the work of the world for which the schools are supposed to prepare men? The question of women's capabilities and women's rights is one of very great interest and one which is forcing itself on the attention of men and women in every part of the civilized world. The women, not by favor, but in the face of apparently inveterate prejudice and strong opposition in various quarters and from both sexes, are winning their way to the front. They have already gained a great deal of ground and done much to prove that they are the intellectual equals of men. What will be the ultimate result, and when will it be known?

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

Those who look to Hayti for a solution of the negro problem in the United States will not feel very greatly encouraged. The negroes have had that Island pretty much to themselves for a great many years. The conditions were favorable. The climate suits their constitution and the soil is fertile. The situation of the Island, too, is favorable for commerce. If the negro is improvable and capable of self-government he has had a good chance in St. Domingo. But he has not made a good use of his opportunities. The population is poor. They can hardly be said to be half civilized. Disturbances are frequent and the government is an ugly caricature of the political institutions of free countries.

Just now civil war, if it can be called war, is raging there. President Legitime, who drove Salomon out of the country, is in great danger of being driven out himself or murdered by Hippolyte, a rebel general of what is called the army. It is a mistake to suppose that the government of Hayti is a Republic. It is a military despotism. The President has absolute power. The constitution is simply a name and is changed as often as it suits the whim of the President who feels himself strong enough to make such alterations as will, in his opinion, make his tenure of power more secure. There are a Senate and a Chamber of deputies, who do pretty much what the President for the time being dictates. The greater part of the taxes collected is expended in maintaining a standing army, which is differently estimated from 10,000 to 50,000. General Anslème Prophete, Minister of War, estimates it at 30,000. This is given as its composition:—

Generals	11,500
Captains and Lieutenants	10,500
Rank and file	8,000
Total	30,000

We do not vouch for the truth of this classification, but it is well known that the proportion of officers to men is ridiculously great. This is how the army is described by an eye-witness:—

"They were the worst looking set of ragamuffins that ever carried a gun. Nine-tenths of them were in their bare feet and the other tenth wore anything from a pair of carpet-slippers to a pair of old cowhide boots. All had tunics that had seen better days, and trousers turned up at the knees. I noticed that quite a portion of a country regiment who marched gallantly past with their tunics open were without shirts. A number of military coats were minus a sleeve or coat-tails. Some were bareheaded, others wore straw hats, others dilapidated shakos.

It was said a few days ago that Hippolyte was within a few miles of the capital, which was defended by a lot of these nondescripts. But it appears that the rebel general did not think it safe to approach any nearer, for he halted on what was considered by outsiders the eve of triumph. It is said that Legitime has appealed for succor to France, and that the United States Government does not look with favor on French interference in Haytian affairs. What the upshot will be no one seems to have the slighest idea. But it has been abundantly proved that the attempt of the negroes of Hayti to govern themselves has been a very signal failure. If some civilized country took the island in hand and gave the inhabitants a moderately good government it would confer a favor on humanity. There was talk of annexing it to the United States in General Grant's time but it came to nothing. There are many who still believe that the destiny of Hayti is annexation, and it does seem as if the negro, if he is to live in a civilized way, must be under the authority of white men and must be stimulated by the example of the superior race.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 16.

PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In spite of the light and would-be jocular manner in which you treated my last communication, I observe that you have devoted two leading articles to its consideration. The attention you bestow upon my letter is evidence that your indifference was assumed and that more than one practiced pen had to be summoned to your aid in an effort to dispose of the array of facts which I laid before your readers.

After my protest I was not prepared for the manifestly unfair use which you make of my reference to the Senate Committee's report on the Peace River lands. I distinctly stated that I offered a synopsis only of the report, having no time to copy it in full. Nowhere did I intimate that the report dealt only with the 15,000,000 acres of land contained in the tract which you advise the local government to throw away. I said, "I now refer you (to the Senate Committee's report) in the hope that you will publish it and so give your readers SOME IDEA of the magnificent country which you, and those whose policy you endorse, are endeavoring to pass over to the Dominion Government." If I had wished to deceive you or your readers as to the report, I certainly would not have referred you and them to it, believing as I do that there are several copies extant in the province besides the copy which I handed you; and which, strange to say, you have held several days without having made an attempt to print, although you have several times admitted that you knew nothing of the tract. You place a construction on the synopsis which it was not intended to convey, and my simple denial (which was accompanied with a copy of the report) would have been sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind. But, unfortunately, with, perhaps, every desire to be fair, you are not unprejudiced. In your defence of the government you are like the celebrated English barrister who was wont to enter so warmly into his client's case that he always imagined himself the prisoner at the bar. While the honesty of your motives is beyond question your ability to regard this great matter from any but a prejudiced standpoint is doubtful. That is my deliberate conviction, after the use you have made of my synopsis. When challenged to explain when and why a change has come over your hitherto high opinion of the Dominion Government in its relation to British Columbia, you quote Mr. W. Wilson as your authority. But have you not been busily engaged for some days in disputing Mr. Wilson's facts and throwing doubt on his conclusions? How does it happen, then, that after having done all in your power to discredit that gentleman you suddenly adopt him as your political "guide, philosopher and friend?" Allow me to suggest that in this controversy you put to sea without rudder or chart, and in your effort to escape the popular wave, you have laid hold of Mr. Wilson and ask him to tow you to a safe haven. In your initial article on this subject you described the Dominion Government as a neighbor that was likely to create trouble in the railway belt and urged the necessity of making the exchange mainly because of the impossibility of coming to an amicable understanding with the federal officials. It is evident, therefore, that your selection of Mr. Wilson as your pilot was an afterthought, forced upon you by the exigency of the position in which you find yourself. You will scarcely escape without a wetting, at least.

But I come now to a more serious phase of this most interesting and important subject—so far as you are concerned. It is not often that an able and experienced writer, as you undoubtedly are, places himself so completely at the mercy of an adversary as you have done in this Peace River exchange matter. I do not know that I ever came across so remarkable, so extraordinary, so palpable an instance of forgetfulness as you, who aspire to the position of political mentor, have furnished. I am almost impelled to ask, "Do you read your own articles?" You charge that I have a lively imagination and mistake fancies for facts, which is a polite method of telling me that I trifle with or economize the truth. I quote from your paper of yesterday:—

"We know nothing of the course the Government has taken in this matter or intends to take."

In your paper of June 1st you said:

"Whoever is plotting and manoeuvering it is not the Government, WHO ARE DOING WHAT THEY OUGHT TO DO AND WHAT THEY WOULD BE WRONG IN NEGLECTING TO DO, when they use all proper means to carry out the wishes of the Legislative Assembly with regard to the exchange of land."

In the same article you counselled the government to violate the constitution in the following words:

"But we are decidedly of opinion that if the government can carry out the unanimous resolution of the Legislative Assembly and effect that exchange they will do the province a very great service."

I leave you to explain, if you can, the palpable contradiction between your issue of Wednesday and that of fifteen days ago. It was the article of June 1st that created a spirit of distrust in the public mind, and although afterwards you made a clumsy and tardy effort to explain that the Government were not responsible for your declaration of opinion, I told you that, without a Government disclaimer, the Government would be held responsible for your utterance. Your eleventh-hour announcement that you are not aware what action the Government has taken or intends to take will scarcely serve you in the absence of an official declaration that you misrepresented the Government on the 1st of the present month.

You intimate that the stage at which the controversy has arrived is "not instructive." Pardon me if I remind you that you have the material at hand to "instruct" the public as to the true value of the Peace River land, about which so little is known here. If you want to be of real service to the country, why do you not avail yourself of the opportunity I have given you and publish the Senate Committee's report? You asked for light on the Peace River country and I supplied it. Why do you hide it beneath a bushel of editorial verbiage? D. W. HIGGINS.

P. S.—Since the above was written I have read your article in which you express a hope that your correspondents will occupy less space with their letters. I certainly am indebted to your good nature for the latitude you have allowed me, but you should bear in mind that your correspondents have not sinned alone. Your own articles in review have been lengthy; but not more so than the importance of the subject demanded. The controversy has done good. It has aroused public attention to the Peace River lands and their relation to the Canadian Western railway scheme, and evoked a lively discussion. It has called forth an emphatic expression in opposition to the proposed grant from the representatives of the largest and wealthiest municipality in the province, and if it will only induce the government to pause and reflect before following your bad advice I feel that I shall not have written in vain.

Thanking you for the consideration you have shown in the matter of space, I am, yours faithfully,

D. W. H.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL.

The seventh game in the championship series, played yesterday afternoon on the new grounds of the St. Andrew's Society, proved one of the best yet contested. The clubs were very evenly matched, and the playing, with one or two exceptions, was without fault. If the remaining games of the league are played as yesterday's game was, the financial success of the enterprise is assured. Everyone left the grounds well pleased, and of the opinion that they had seen a good game of baseball. Before the game started President Grant, of the St. Andrew's Society, opened the grounds and the game by throwing the first ball over the home-plate. The playing immediately commenced, the Maple Leafs going to bat, and retired without scoring for three consecutive innings. The James Bays followed suit for two innings, but in the third scored one run. In the fourth innings the Maple Leafs went to bat determined to try and even things up by scoring, in which they succeeded admirably, and piled up three runs to their credit. In the same innings the James Bays scored another run. The game was a hot one and every piece of good play was received with applause from the spectators. In the fifth the Leafs again scored, making a total of four, while the Bays went to bat only to retire with a goose egg. The sixth innings, however, seemed to belong to the James Bays for they piled up a score of four runs, which was ably assisted by the short stop making an overthrow to the home plate. In the remaining innings neither side scored, leaving the James Bays winners of the game with an inning to spare by a score of 6 to 4, as the following detailed score will show:

James Bay.

	POS	TB	R	BH	PO	SH	A	E
Gouge	cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith	lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wishart	1b	3	0	0	13	0	0	1
Franklin	3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Widdowson	2b	3	2	0	2	0	2	2
Deasy	ss	4	1	0	4	0	2	1
Hannan	c	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Jackson	p	4	2	1	3	0	10	1
Naylor	rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
		33	6	4	27	1	16	6

Maple Leaf.

	POS	TB	R	BH	PO	SH	A	E
Gower, Geo.	ss	5	1	2	2	0	2	4
Duck	cf	4	1	2	3	0	0	1
Burns	2b	4	0	1	0	0	2	1
Till	c	4	1	2	9	0	1	0
Meldrum	1b	4	1	1	9	0	0	1
Clyde	3b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Beckingham	lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills	p	4	0	1	0	0	11	1
		36	4	8	24	0	17	7

Time of game, 1 hr. 45 min. Runs earned. James Bay, 2; Maple Leaf, 2; 1st b. on error, James Bay 3. Maple Leaf 4; 1st b. on called balls, James Bay 1, Maple Leaf 1; hit by pitcher, J. B.'s 3; struck out by Jackson 3, Mills 7; left on bases, J. B.'s 7, M. L. 6; 2 base hit, Hannan; flies caught, J. B.'s 7, M. L. 5; Fouls caught, J. B. 2, M. L. 2. Umpire, T. H. Baker; scorers, F. Wolfenden, E. D. Shade.

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
James Bay	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	*	6
Maple Leaf	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4

CRICKET.

The treasurer's eleven in a match played yesterday at Beacon Hill succeeded in defeating an eleven selected by the secretary, by a score of 51 to 38. The following is the detailed score:

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.

J. Allison, c Ransom, b Dempster	0
W. Fisher, b Jones	1
H. Short, c Luxton, b Jones	1
A. Foster, c Luxton, b Jones	0
C. Rhodes, c Luxton, b Jones	13
H. S. Sharpe, not out	15
J. E. Martin, b Dowlen	0
E. A. Wylde, c Ransom, b Dowlen	0
W. R. Grahame, c Ransom, b Dowlen	0
Leg byes	8
Total	38

TREASURER'S ELEVEN.

W. E. Dowlen, c Martin, b Rhodes	3
C. Dempster, l.b.w., b Sharpe	17
H. Jones, c Martin, b Sharpe	8
A. P. Luxton, c Martin, b Sharpe	0
H. Murray, c Martin, b Sharpe	0
A. Scvogg, c Martin, b Rhodes	0
H. J. Martin, c Martin, b Martin	3
W. B. Ransom, c Martin, b Martin	12
Not out	3
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Wides	2
Total	51

BOATING CLUB.

Westminster oarsmen are enthusiastically at work organizing a boating club. Thirty names have already been secured, and when the list is increased to forty the club will be formed. At a meeting of the promoters held on Friday evening plans of a boat-house were submitted. These plans are very complete, and if carried into effect will furnish the club with splendid headquarters. The ground floor contains the boat-room, 26x40 feet, with racks, and a bath-room for the use of members. Up stairs will be the club-room, where meetings can be held, lockers and dressing-room. A fine balcony on the second floor will be at the use of members who wish to enjoy a quiet smoke on the warm summer nights. All around the outside of the first floor a wide platform runs which will be convenient for the landing of boats.

LACROSSE.

A well-attended meeting of the Westminster lacrosse club was held in the Royal City on Thursday night, Mr. J. H. Harvey in the chair. Some 22 gentlemen were present and formally enrolled as members of the club. The annual membership fee was fixed at $2. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws to govern the club and report at the next meeting. A committee was also appointed to canvass for members, either honorary or active. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 19th inst.

VANCOUVER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The by-laws of the Vancouver Rifle Association have just been published in pamphlet form. The entrance fee has been fixed at $5 and the annual subscription at $5 also. The general meeting will be held annually on the first Saturday in April to elect officers for the year. No member will be permitted to compete in any match or prize meeting who has not paid his annual subscription. The membership at present numbers 67. The list of officers is as follows: President, R. H. Alexander; vice-president, Dr. Bell-Irving; secretary, H. Brocklesby; treasurer, H. Cole; armourer, C. E. Tisdall; committee, Geo. Barnes, G. W. Davidson, W. McGirr, W. H. Forrest, P. A. Grant, M. G. McLean, C. E. Tisdall.

THE OAR.

Wm. O'Connor, champion oarsman, arrived at Toronto yesterday from San Francisco. He will sail for England in about eight or ten days to prepare for his race with Searle. Wallace Ross will be his trainer.

VICTORIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

Members of the Victoria Athletic Club will meet at their rooms to-morrow night to arrange for a picnic to be held at Langford Plains on the 23d instant.

HERE AND THERE.

The James Bays have challenged the Wellington ball tossers, who recently announced their willingness to play a game with any team in the province.

The Cox-Howard knock out contest which was announced for Friday evening last, will come off next Saturday night.

Had A. J. McKay, of Nanaimo, succeeded in making the trip from the Coal City to Victoria he would not have been the first bicyclist to go over the ground, as Mr. Rod. Finlayson made the run on an old boneshaker about five years ago.

The first shooting over the new rifle range took place yesterday. Very general satisfaction with the range was expressed by all the riflemen.

A TON OF DYNAMITE

Used to Blow up the Dam at Johnstown.

Human Bodies Blown to Pieces, Windows Shattered and Considerable Damage Done by the Explosion.

JOHNSTOWN, June 15.—By the hard work of several hundred men, and the skilful use of about a ton of dynamite, the dam above the bride was broken about 5 o'clock this evening. Not all of the mountain of debris has been moved by this means; only a small part of it, almost imperceptible in comparison with the vast quantity that remains, but a channel fourteen feet wide has been forced through it from one end to the other. The water in the river being high, very materially assisted in the accomplishment of this very much desired end. The monster explosion of dynamite worked wonders, and scattered the debris in all directions. Railroad ties shot up into the air higher than the summit of the mountains which surrounded the city. So heavy were the concussions from the frequent explosions that the people vacated their houses and fled for their lives. No one was injured, but considerable damage was done in shattering windows, chimneys and crockeryware in some private residences. At 2 o'clock the last shot was fired, and under pressure of the high water the mass of wreckage parted and a huge section of it floated down and lodged against the bridge. When the

DEBRIS BEGAN TO MOVE

a lumberman was standing in the midst of it. The logs and boards began to roll from under him, but he leaped from one to another until he passed under one of the arches of the bridge and was swept along with the torrent of water. In less than ten minutes, however, he, very unexpectedly to the crowd of spectators, made his appearance below the bridge. He continued to jump from log to log until he finally reached shore. His was a very narrow escape from drowning. The foreman of the gang working on the raft thinks that after the loose debris now lodged in the channel at the bridge is removed the men will not object so strenously as they do now to work on the side of the creek that has been opened. All day long while the men were at work at this place not one body was recovered, but it is safe to say many human bodies went up with each shot of dynamite. Some of the workmen say they saw

PIECES OF HUMAN BODIES

and shredded garments falling after several of the shots and none who were at work will deny that many bodies were blown to pieces by this afternoon's work. The opening up of the drift pile by cutting through the channel, has served to intensify the terrible odors which if possible seem to grow worse and extend farther with each succeeding hour. At 7 o'clock this evening the fires which were partially extinguished by the rainfall, were again lighted and are now burning furiously. Gen. Hastings' orders suspending work to-morrow excites much criticism. The citizens claim that not only the river but every portion of the town should be cleared out with the least possible delay. It is supposed that hundreds of bodies yet remain in the cellars and unexplored piles of wreckage, and the longer they are permitted to remain the more terrible will grow the stench, and the more frightfully decomposed will be the bodies when they are reached. A good example of what may be expected to be found in nearly every pile in the streets, was developed at 7:30 to-night, when the body of a baby was found right in front of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office on the road which thousands of people had been tramping over for the past two weeks. The stench arising from the little body was so great that it was with difficulty men were found to remove it to the morgue.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Fishery Regulations on the Fraser will not be Relaxed,

Fears Being Entertained that the River Would Become Depleted.

Another Change in the Wimbledon Team—Three Cases of Leprosy on Cape Breton Island.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 15.—Dr. Smith, medical attendant of the leprosy lazaretto at Tracadie, has discovered three positive cases of leprosy on Cape Breton Island. The Minister of Agriculture has given instructions to remove the patients to Tracadie, and to watch the parties with whom the lepers have been in daily contact.

There has been another change in the personnel of the Wimbledon team, Pink of Ottawa retiring, and Mumford of Halifax taking his place.

Nova Scotia farmers are asking that a duty be placed on American dead meat.

The Minister of Fisheries says he is disinclined to relax the regulations regarding the salmon fishing on the Fraser, fearing that the river would be depleted like the Columbia River.

Daly has successfully engineered the location for the North-West Central land grant. The Northern Pacific will build the road, commencing this year.

Russia's Warlike Intentions.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The Journal de St. Petersburg gives an emphatic denial to the alarmist reports circulated by foreign newspapers attributing warlike intentions to Russia.

Switzerland and Germany.

BERNE, June 15.—The Swiss government has replied to the protest of Germany against the expulsion of Police Inspector Wohlgemuth from Swiss territory. The answer upholds the action of the authorities in expelling Wohlgemuth, and reminds Germany that a special bill regarding its foreign policy has already been submitted to the chamber.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P.O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. sep7-w-1y

The Anglican synod at Toronto closed its session yesterday. A resolution condemning the Jesuits Estate Act passed without discussion.

In 10 Days Time.

"Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicines without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont. s-w-f

AMERICAN NEWS.

Further Details of the "Removal" of Dr. Cronin.

The Police Furnished With a Description of the Weapons.

The Indiana Floods Destroy Much Valuable Farm Property—Removing the Drifts at Johnstown.

Human Bodies Blown to Pieces, Windows Shattered and Considerable Damage Done by the Explosion.

The Cronin Question.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The special grand jury resumed its investigation in the Cronin case this morning. Officer Dan Brown, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the jury room to further explain his opposition to Cronin in the Clan-na-Gael. Patrick McGarry who went to Toronto to investigate the story telegraphed from there, was then summoned. Judge Tuley to-day received a letter from Pittsburg, Pa., signed "Wm. Williams, 9 Garfield street," in which the writer says it was he that rented the Carbon cottage, bought the furniture and threw Dr. Cronin into the catch basin. The judge attaches no importance to it. The police have obtained a description of the weapons with which Cronin was murdered, and expect to have possession of them very soon. This description was given of them by Woodruff, the horse thief. He says there were two—one that looked like a lather's hammer or a hatchet with square-faced head on one end and a narrow chiving sharp edge, or what might be called the other limb of the tool. For a handle it had a buggy spoke thrust through the opening of the tool, with the smaller end of the spoke used as the handle. The large end of the spoke was too large for the opening in the tool, and extended some distance beyond the hatchet. This extending wooden portion was what caused the numerous contusions which were found on the murdered man's head, close to the cut. The other weapon was a combination of an axe and pick, such as is used by ice men. It had a long handle. Woodruff will not tell all the circumstances under which he managed to get so good a view of the weapons, but it is supposed he was in the cottage when the body was packed in the trunk and saw them lying on the floor. Woodruff also claims to know where the lather's hatchet is hidden, and offers to take an officer to the place; but the officers, anxious to test his veracity, insist he shall first tell them where the place is, how the weapon was hidden, and by whom, and then they will take him to the spot thus indicated. Woodruff also says that Dan Coughlin and "King" are one and the same person. Since he has been in jail he has had ample opportunity to see the ex-detective, and claims he got acquainted with him under the name of King, and hired him to take a wagon from Dean's stable, and was one of the men who went with him on a wagon to 59th street, where the body was thrown into the catch basin.

Searching for James Ferry.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—Pinkerton detectives are searching the coal regions for James Ferry, the Clan-na-Gael man who first warned Dr. Cronin of his impending fate. Ferry is a book agent.

To Remove the Drifts.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.—In deference to the request of the State board of health, which made a report declaring the drift in the Connemaugh river at Johnstown and at other points in and about the locality public nuisances, and directing their abatement, Governor Beaver to-day issued a proclamation urging that all means possible be employed to remove the said drifts, and pledging the faith of the State to provide the necessary funds to attain this end.

The Chicago Suspects.

NEW YORK, June 15.—John J. Maroney and Charles McDonald, two Chicago suspects, were brought before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court this morning for a further hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings. They were represented by counsel (Lawyers Newburger and Delianty) while Assistant District Attorney McDonald looked after the people's case. After considerable argument they were remanded without bail and returned to the Toombs.

Suicide at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—J. M. Gamble, the real estate dealer, who has lived at the Palmer House for the past ten years, was found dead in his room to-night. It is believed he committed suicide by carbolic acid.

New York's Contribution to Johnstown.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The mayor's Johnstown relief fund closed this morning. The total amount transmitted to the treasurer, J. Edward Simmons, was $339,384.64. To-day, notwithstanding the way that the fund closed, $555 was received in the mails and the street cleaning department brought in a subscription of $1,200.56, making the total up to $341,140.14.

The Indiana Floods.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 15.—The June floods have proved very disastrous to the farmers of Southern Indiana who have crops in the bottom lands. The Wabash River at this point is sixteen feet in the channel and is still rising. The White River covered a great deal of bottom farms and washed out 1,000 acres of corn and wheat. And the farmers were compelled to move their families and live stock to the high ground. The damage to all of Southern Indiana and the Illinois counties along the Wabash and White rivers will amount to many thousand dollars.

Continuation of the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The witnesses examined by the grand jury this afternoon in the Cronin case who had not testified before the coroner's jury, were: Master in Chancery Windez, Thomas Tierney, Miss Anna Murphy, Miss Kittie Murphy and L. D. Parker, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Co. Windez was questioned concerning Alexander Sullivan's private life, and about the firm of Windez & Co., of which Sullivan is a member. He was also questioned about the alleged meeting between Detective Coughlan and Sullivan in the latter's office. Thos. Tierney was taken to the grand jury room twice during the day. He was the last witness questioned, and after the adjournment the jury released him from custody. Miss Anna Murphy told about a single man who looked like Cronin, on the car on the night of May 4th. She said if it was not Cronin it was his "double." Kittie Murphy, a domestic in the employ of Thomas Whalen, with whom Sullivan the ice man lived, said she did not know whether Sullivan was out of town on the night of May 4th or not. Mr. Parker testified in relation to some telegrams sent from Chicago to Hammond, Ind., over the lines of the Postal Telegraph Co. These telegrams were filed on May 15th and 16th, and were probably sent to the man Williams, who rented the Carlson cottage. Other witnesses were Police Officer Brown, John W. Moore, S. D. Moore and Patrick McGarry. The jury found no indictments to-day, and will resume their sitting on Monday. Great interest is manifested here as to the outcome of the visit of three men who went to New York last night to identify Maroney and McDonald, the suspects.

Lightning's Work.

PLAINFIELD, N.J., June 15.—Three violent electrical storms passed over this place this afternoon, causing considerable damage. The spire of the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning, which also shattered the residence of C. W. McCutheon. Washington Park was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The residence of W. C. Smith, on Grand View, was struck and the side torn out. The dwelling of S. Moore, at Evona, and the buildings of the Middlesex and Union Co's Fair Association, were also visited by the electric fluid and badly damaged. The telephone exchange was set on fire by the lightning and completely burned. B. D. Newell, a grocer, while putting up the awning in front of his store, was knocked senseless. He is found to be completely paralyzed and badly burned.

Contributions Received.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.—Contributions received by Governor Beaver for the flood sufferers to-day amounts to $700 000.

Killed at Coney Island.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Miss Sarah Rome, aged 23, of 334 Schermer-Horn street, Brooklyn, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Rouss, aged 26, of Toronto, Canada, while engaged in sketching on the track of the Manhattan Beach railway, near the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, this afternoon, were struck by a train coming from Sheepside Bay. Miss Rome escaped injury, but Mrs. Rouss was instantly killed.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Anniversary of the Late Emperor Frederick's Death.

Large Railway Orders From Japan Received in England.

Lord Beresford Declines to Accept the Command of the Turkish Navy—Affairs in Servia.

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LONDON, June 15.—In speaking of the Servian news published to-day, an attache of the Foreign Office, who has just returned from Belgrade, says affairs in Servia are in a very excited and uneasy state at the present moment, and the Government will be fortunate if they have nothing more serious than an occasional riot to deal with. The Servians are governed by a boy king, who is twelve years old, and the regency is composed of M. Ristics and two generals of somewhat doubtful reputation. M. Ristics is the only Servian who has a European reputation, and is, no doubt, a very able man. He wants Servia to follow an independent line and to be the henchman neither of Russia nor of Austria. The report that he is coquetting with Russia, and opinion on such other like matters, is largely manufactured in Vienna, where, one and all, the correspondents appear to be in the pocket of the Austrian foreign office, and we all know by this time what these attacks on Ristics really mean. Ristics' great authority will undoubtedly be used to keep Servia in safe and prudent courses. The fall of the other two regents is extremely likely to be one of the events of the future, but it will not drag him down also, and then the difficulty is the question regarding

QUEEN NATALIE.

But this will probably be settled by the Servians getting rid of King Milan's guardianship over his son and having the Queen appointed in his place. The latter is also being associated with the regency. This matter will not be easy to manage with the letter of the law the other way. In defiance of the ill will of Austria, there is not a single progressist or rather pro-Austrian in the house (which is composed of six hundred members, five-sixths of them radicals and liberals,) loyal to the present dynasty and are by no means eager to endanger the constitutional government, which they have at length obtained; and the long minority of the young king gives them an unlooked for opportunity of planting it firmly in the country. Short, therefore, of great and at present unforseen events, young Alexander is secure enough, but he will not be brought up to love Austria. He is pretty sure to be brought up in the most ardent school of Servian patriotism, and will regard Austria as the enemy who wrongfully detains the Servian lands of Bosnia and Herzegovnia, not to mention Slavonia, Servia and Barat. Austria has so managed matters that

EVERY PATRIOTIC SERVIAN

is necessarily and naturally her enemy. Servians are in no hurry. When Austria entered Bosnia and Herzegovnia she fatally displaced her center of gravity, and it will be beyond her power to Germanize, Magyarize or in any way denationize those provinces. They will inevitably gravitate to Servia. To bring a material civilization and highly developed educational system into a country is not to denationalize it, and the Austrians will find that every Bosnian boy they educate will grow up to be a Servian patriot. The influence of Montenegro, which is now on the best of terms with Servia, and which also shares the Pan-Servian idea, is all in the same direction.

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

To-day being the first anniversary of the death of the late Emperor Frederick all the German Liberal papers contain fitting tributes to his memory, and seriously contrast the present state of affairs in Germany with what might have been the condition had the great soldier and liberal statesmen not been st