V.V.&E. Bill Amendments

Notice of Two Were Given in the House of Commons Last Night.

Urge That Entire Road Be Completed Within Period of Five Years.

Company Is Asked to Commence Construction From Cloverdale Eastward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Notice of two amendments to the V. V. & E. bill were given tonight. Mr. Henderson will move that if the entire road is not completed and put in operation within five years, the powers of the company shall cease as regards the uncompleted portion. Mr. Macpherson will move that within two years the company must commence construction from Cloverdale east to Princeton, and prosecute continuously to completion.

Senator McMullen sought to get through the senate today a bill to prevent insurance companies from investing in the funds of trust companies. The sentiment of the upper house was against him, and Senator McMullen withdrew the bill.

British Columbians in town celebrated the birthday of William Rennie, of Vancouver, by entertaining him at a banquet. The affair was a great success.

The amendment of Bergeron's to amend the famous Clause 16 to a wider extent than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was defeated by 125 to 7.

The railway committee of the senate today passed the James Bay bill to connect the Canadian Northern line at Fort William with the city of Montreal.

The Ottawa city council decided to send representatives to be present at the unveiling of the Jacques Cartier monument at St. Malo, France, on July 23.

Lamont (Saskatchewan) moved an amendment to Clause 16, extending to the public schools of the new provinces the right of half an hour's religious teaching, as guaranteed in the case of separate schools. The amendment was carried by 99 to 27.

Laurier's amendment was then carried by 99 to 26. Only Clause 2 of the bill remains to be disposed of.

CORRESPONDENTS IN RAPTURES.

Washington Pressmen Astounded at Growth of Canadian West.

Humboldt, Sask., June 29.—Sunshine followed the rain yesterday and the Washington correspondents were favored with delightful weather before Dauphin was reached. The whole town turned out to greet the visitors, and after a pleasant drive through fertile fields, nearly 100 sat down to a magnificent banquet at the King's hotel, which was presided over by Mayor Hederley. Excellent speeches were made by leading citizens, and some of the visitors, in which Anglo-American unity and continuance of the friendly relations between the Republic and the Dominion were strongly urged, and surprise expressed by the newspapermen at the growth and development of the country. The party broke up at midnight, when the Canadian Northern was taken for Battleford. Weather continues fine and the run through the Park country was greatly enjoyed.

Arthur W. Dunn, of the Associated Press, speaking of the trip, said: "New adjectives are needed to amply express what our Washington correspondents think of this Canadian Northwest. Knowing from some experience what to expect, I tried to prepare them for what they might expect, but they believed I was untruthful. Now I am vindicated. These newspapermen are now all looking it the dictionary and enlarging their vocabulary to say what they think. The manner in which the railroads and the people are taking care of us is another cause for congratulation. Why, our fellows are getting so set up that they will not want to do anything in the future but travel on Canadian roads and meet Canadian people."

North Battleford, N. W. T., June 29.—Battleford honored the Washington correspondents by driving them around the country and giving them an impromptu dinner at which speeches were made warmly welcoming them to the district and to which appropriate addresses were made by the newspapermen.

Cy Warman, the author, reports that the Washington correspondents have been captured in Canada, but before they could extricate themselves they were in turn captured by the Canadians.

They were charmed by the beauty and amazed at the immensity of the empire through which they have travelled from Winnipeg to Battleford. The visit of these busy brain-workers is the biggest event of its kind in Canadian history.

Yesterday on the Canadian Northern railway was one of the busiest days, in fact, the farther west we go the taller the grass, the more glorious the sunset and the redder the paint.

QUEER ANIMAL FRIENDSHIPS.

Many and curious are the instances of animal friendships which one who has delved into the realms of natural history may find for himself.

For instance, the little pea-crab shares its food with the mussel in return for the protection of the latter's shell. It used to be supposed that the jellyfish seen along the mouth of the Thames river lived on the defenceless white shrimps sheltered underneath their long tentacles. On the contrary, the jellyfish floats along collecting food with its long arms, while the little shrimp remains in safe shelter and lives on the remnants. Taken from its protection, the shrimp dies almost immediately.

The sea cucumbers also give shelter to a tiny salt-water fish, which, if not thus protected, would soon die. In a similar way the big Brazilian catfish saves another species from extinction by allowing them to live in his mouth.

Lizard and Petrel Partners.

A curious lizard, known as the tuatera, inhabits the Chicken Islands, off New Zealand. It does not find much food for itslef, but the petrel, which also lives there, gets plenty of fish. The lizard, however, is able to burrow, which the petrel cannot, so the two creatures therefore, entered into a partnership mutually agreeable and advantageous, whereby the petrel nests in the lizard's burrow and the lizard obtains its food through the efforts of the petrel.

The remora or sucking fish is a sea animal which is said to live most completely by its wits. On top of its head it has developed a sucker, by means of which it attaches itself firmly to some big fish, such as a shark or whale, and is so towed in safety over the whole ocean, picking up lots of food on the way.

In the National Zoo, of Washington, D. C., two Rhesus monkeys formed a warm friendship for a Belgian hare, which was reciprocated, and it was interesting to see the three trying to eat out of the same dish.

Manatee and Swan Chums.

In the Botanical Gardens, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, a large manatee was kept several years ago on a pond on the grounds. It was an immense creature, and it became so tame that it would often come to the water's edge and eat grass out of the hands of the visitors. An attachment, curious as it may seem sprang up between this strange creature and a European swan, and it followed the latter about as though it had been its guardian, and one had only to look for the swan in order to see where the manatee was lazily floating about and feeding on the water plants at the bottom of the pond. When the swan sometimes left the pond the manatee was restless and discontented until the return of its companion.

Mr. Aflalo, in describing some of the private menageries of England, writes of a number of such attachments in the big animal parks of Great Britain. At one place, Leonardslee, he saw a Sambur deer and a Welsh pony that chummed together in great shape. At the present writing a great hippopotamus in the London Zoo has taken an interest in an ordinary black house cat, and Tabby not only enters and leaves the quarters of the big brute at will, but takes a ride on his back occasionally. In another private menagerie in Auckland, Mr. Aflalo saw two grey wolves whose friendship for a large European bear was so excessively playful that it would cause the latter to climb a tree where it would lie down to sleep in the forks of some branches, leaving the wolves howling below for his companionship.

Elephant Fond of Zebra.

Sir Henry Johnston, the discoverer of the okapi, in his recent volume of travels concerning Uganda, describes his experiences in the taming and domestication of the wild animals of that country, and gives an illustration of the fondness that grew up between a baby elephant and a young zebra. The little elephant would twine its trunk in loving embrace around the neck of the zebra, and, although the latter was very fond of the elephant, there were times when it became tired and bored of its constant attentions, and would bite the little fellow rather sharply with its great teeth, causing him to squeal under the pinch.

AFRICAN PYGMIES AT THE HIPPODROME.

London Times.

A stranger performance than that of the dwarf natives from the Congo forests who made their first appearance at the Hippodrome on Monday has seldom been seen at a place of entertainment. The point of it is that there is no performance at all, or, rather, that no one can tell whether there will be a performance or not, and if there is one what it will be. These "children of nature"—that is the correct phrase, isn't it?—do not understand the word "performance," which implies something studied, prepared, and arranged. They have never studied, prepared, or arranged anything; they do what they feel inclined to do, and if they feel inclined to do nothing they just do it. This is very interesting and a piquant change from the stereotyped programme. It tickles the jaded palate—correct phrase again—of the sightseer with expectancy and the unlimited possibilites of the unknown. Will the pygmies do anything or not, and if they do anything, what will it be? On Monday they did very little, and just when they were getting into their stride they stopped abruptly for the strangest reason; some foolish person began to applaud, and there was nothmore to be done with them. Performers who stop at the first sound of applause are truly a novelty and worth seeing. There are six of them, four men and two women, of aged 18 to 35, which correspond with at least double that number of years in Europeans. They have been brought from the Ituri forest, in the Congo Free State, by Mr. James Harrison, who encountered them there on a shooting expedition after okapi. They are specimens of the negritos, or dwarf negroes, rediscovered by Stanley in the forests of the Congo tributaries, and since described by other travelers. Some dozen tribes or more have been named, but these are the first that have been induced to leave their country since they graced the triumph of a Roman conqueror. Then they probably left it by force; these have come of their own free will, though Mr. Harrison seems to have had some trouble in persuading them. But there is no doubt about their complete satisfaction with the experiment. Humanitarian fears on their account die at the sight of them. They are sleek and comfortable, self-possessed, obviously at their ease, and on excellent terms with the gentleman who presents them to the audience, and tries, very gently, to coax them into obliging the company with a little song or dance, or, at least, a sentiment. If they fail to comply it is not from want of good will—the face of the chief Bokane shines with good will—or of intelligence or from shyness, but simply from a total inability to comprehend such an extremely foolish proceeding as doing a thing for no particular reason when you do not feel inclined. The Polar bears, who conclude the programme, are sophisticated, one might say fashionable, compared with these nice, natural little human beings. A striking thing about them is the great difference in height, which makes some though fully grown, look like children beside the others. The tallest seem to be about five feet high, the shortest not more than three feet. They are of a copper color by artificial light, have very close, curly hair, and wear nothing but a loin cloth and a girdle of leaves; the two ladies carry it from the shoulder, which alone seem to distinguish their sex, except that the chief has some hair on his chin. Most of them are fat and well-liking, but Amuriape, an elderly lady of 31 (say, 65 or 70), is excessively thin. She recalls the "hag of hideous aspect" who plays such a prominent part in the adventures of the "Arabian Nights." Not the least remarkable thing about these efficessively little little people is that they took not the slightest notice of the audience and never even looked at them until that foolish person thought fit to clap just when they were beginning to sing and dance.

ECHO OF ONDERDONK'S DEATH.

Dredging Company Which He Controled Throws Up Its Contract.

New York, June 29.—Owing to a disagreement with the government, a dredging company controlled by Andrew Onderdonk (who died last week) has thrown up its contract for deepening the Ambrose channel in New York harbor and paid off its men. The contract amounted to several millions. It is understood that the war department refused to recognize anyone in the matter except the Onderdonk estate, thus placing the corporation which was carrying on the work in an analogous position. Another cause for the disagreement was the claim by the contractors that the government dredgers have been removing the sand, leaving the heavy blue clay for the company to take up. For the construction of the channel, the secretary of war was authorized in 1899 to contract for an amount not exceeding $4,570,000. The work was to be completed in six years, and 40,000,000 cubic yards of dirt was to be removed. It was expected that the channel would be completed in two years, but recently the work dragged, and it is said that a comparatively small balance remains of the appropriation. The contract was one of the most important pieces of harbor work here in recent years. It provided for a depth of 45 feet, which will enable the largest steamships to come and go at any stage of the tide from the port of New York. Litigation between the department and the Onderdonk estate is expected to decide who shall complete the work.

REVOLUTION FIRES ROARING MADLY IN BLOODY RUSSIA

Reign of Terror at Odessa Continues Without Abatement---Reported That The Mutinous Battleship is Now Firing Upon The Town.

STATE OF WAR IS DECLARED BY EMPEROR

Gravest Rumors Afloat as to The Loyalty of The Army---Admiral Kruger's Squadron's Strange Delay in Hurrying to The Scene.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—It is reported that the volunteer fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa. Admiral Kruger's squadron is expected to arrive at Odessa tonight. His orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkine to surrender, and, on refusal, to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

EMPEROR DECLARES A STATE OF WAR.

The Emperor has issued the following ukase, addressed to the ruling senate:.. "In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities, we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district, and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defence of order and public tranquility."

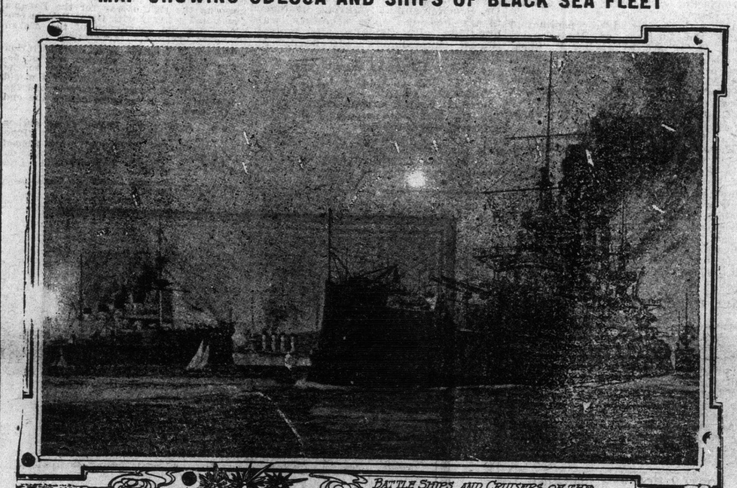
BATTLESHIP FIRING ON THE TOWN.

London, June 30.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch filed at 11:29 o'clock Thursday night, says that the Kniaz Potemkine is firing on the town, and that Admiral Kruger's squadron is not in sight.

STRANGE DELAY OF THE LOYAL FLEET.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—3:45 a. m.)—A despatch which arrived here early this morning from Sebastopol announced that a squadron of battleships—the Tri Sviatitelia, Sinope and Rebstislav—with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, only started for Odessa at 8 o'clock last evening. This explains the non-appearance of the squadron at Odessa, but it is difficult to conjecture the reasons for the delay in the departure of two days at such a critical juncture.

MAP SHOWING ODESSA AND SHIPS OF BLACK SEA FLEET



BATTLE SHIPS AND CRUISERS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET IN PORT

STATIONS OF RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET

were lying at the end of one of the main streets, opposite Little Fountain."

St. Petersburg, June 30.—(2:58 a. m.)—The Russian government, although almost paralyzed by the events at Odessa and the news that sailors at Libau have also mutinied, is making desperate efforts to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, the last bulwark of the aristocracy.

With the navy in revolt, the Caucasus almost in a state of profound war; agrarian disorders spreading rapidly; the whole country stirred, and the intelligent classes solidly arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first action of the government, after despatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sebastopol, was to summon the Kniaz Potemkine, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the two torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of

Martial Law at Odessa.

and Libau, and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers. Fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition, and there is grave doubts of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire upon the revolutionists.

The most alarming stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being reported.

Precautions to keep the news from the public have been in vain, the revolutionaries and the liberals everywhere spreading it by word of mouth, and within twenty-four hours it will be known in the uttermost confines of European Russia. When it reaches the armies in Manchuria it is bound to create a deep impression.

At the admiralty the orders sent to Admiral Kruger were not unanimously approved. Among others, Vice-Ad. Skrydloff openly expressed the opinion that Admiral Kruger's bluejackets would not fire on their comrades on the Kniaz Potemkine, but that they, too, might revolt should they be ordered to shoot.

It is reported that the crew of the battleship captured two English ships loaded with provisions and is holding them alongside.

The fact that Kruger had not arrived at Odessa up to midnight gave rise to rumors that the crews had actually seized the ships of the squadron.

Odessa despatches state that millions of dollars' worth of property, including ships, has been destroyed. The

City Is Terror-Stricken

and hundreds have been killed and wounded. The fact that troops and police made no attempt to interfere with the burial of the martyred sailor is regarded as significant.

Under cover of the darkness produced by the intense pall of smoke hanging over the city, it is reported, the mob has begun to plunder anew. Foreign property has suffered heavily.

In naval circles the revolt on board the Kniaz Potemkine is attributed chiefly to the severity of Vice-Admiral Chuknin's regime. He is a martinet, and several of his sailors have already been

Shot for Disobedience

At the time of the mutiny a court-martial was actually in progress at Sebastopol and several of the crew of the battleship had just been sentenced.

Late despatches from Libau say that property losses are considerable there, and that all the workmen have gone out in sympathy with the bluejackets. Artillery is said to have been employed by the mutineers.

London, June 30.—The Daily Express prints this despatch from Odessa: A second mutinous warship is reported at Cape Fountain, ten miles from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer were held up by the Kniaz Potemkine at 5 o'clock and the rebels fired several shots at the suburb of Langeron, where there is a detachment of Cossacks. She then swung round until her guns pointed to the centre of Odessa and fired a blank cartridge.

A steamer which the Kniaz Potemkine stopped was seen to burst into flames.

London, June 30.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following: "Intermittent firing has been going on all day long. Artillery has arrived and is in hiding. The battleship landed fifteen men to attend the funeral of the sailor Omil Tchuk, and threatened to bombard the town if any of them were arrested.

"The mutineers liberated nine officers, but killed twenty-two.

"The port is an absolute ruin from Platowsky mole to the Russian Steamship Company's docks.

"People are only allowed in the proximity of the harbor by the guards when furnished with written permission from the commanding general."

A telegram from Sebastopol says that the Kniaz Potemkine has only annunition for small arms.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK.

Cleveland & Pittsburg Passenger Train Derailed.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 29.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland & Pittsburg branch of the Pennsylvania road was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, Ohio, causing the death of at least one passenger, while a dozen or more others were more or less injured. The dead is C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, commercial agent of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway. Engineer Baldwin's injuries are very serious, and he will probably die. The train is one of the fastest between Cleveland and Pittsburg, making the run of 140 miles between the two cities in 3 hours and 15 minutes. When the accident occurred the train was running at about fifty miles an hour. A section gang was making repairs on the track, and it is said had removed a rail. A flagman was sent out, but for some reason he failed to stop the flyer, and the wreck followed.

Pittsburg, June 29.—Official announcement was made from General Manager Score's office, of the Pennsylvania company, that one man was killed and one fatally injured in the wreck of the Pittsburg flyer at Atwater, Ohio. Both were employees. Eight others, it is said, were slightly injured.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

An Investigation Along the Same Lines as the Equitable.

New York, June 29.—It was announced at the office of the Mutual Life Assurance Society of New York today that State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks has made arrangements to investigate the company along the same lines as his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The investigation is at the request of Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company. An official of the Mutual company who was authorized to speak for President McCurdy gave out the following statement: "The investigation will be as thorough as it is possible to make it. The request for the investigation was prompted by a desire on the part of the Mutual Life to have the exact state of the company made known to the public."

PLANTING SOCKEYE FRY.

Experiment Being Made by Washington Fish Commissioner.

Bellingham, June 29.—(Special)—Washington Fish Commissioner Kershaw is preparing for an experiment of planting sockeye fry in the streams of Northwestern Washington and Lake Whatcom in the hope of developing a supply from that source.

Rioters Ply The Torch Busily

ODESSA, June 29.—A semblance of order has been restored here, but the situation is still critical. The central railway station was destroyed by fire tonight, many persons being injured.

The funeral of Omil Tchuk, which has just been held, became an impressive popular demonstration. The procession, headed by priests, followed the body to the military cemetery. The coffin, covered with a St. Andrew's flag and numerous wreaths, was carried by eight sailors.

The populace is still in a revengeful mood. A bomb exploded tonight in a private house, and several persons were injured.

In the most unruly section the populace treats the proclamation warning people to remain indoors after 9 p. m. with derision and contempt, and freely announce their intention to burn all public buildings during the night. Cossacks guard all the approaches to the town and troops patrol the streets and guard public buildings.

Many councillors were prevented by troops from reaching the town hall to attend a meeting of the municipal council. Sensational accounts are circulated regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In the accounts it is stated that

A Thousand Persons Were Killed.

The troops face a condition of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They adopted the sternest measures and employed machine guns against the mob.

At 3 a. m. to-day a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town and a terrific fusilade was kept up by both sides. It is alleged that hundreds were killed and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps of the Church of St. Nicholas to reach the Boulevard St. Nicholas, troops repeatedly fired volleys into the crowd, with terrible effect, wagon loads of dead being carried away. Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavors of the military to stop incendiarism.

The conflagration burned for over a mile and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad serving the port, together with all the contiguous buildings, were consumed, the troops in the meantime firing volleys to compel the rioters to desist. It is stated that three police officers, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks and ten infantry soldiers were killed in these encounters.

London, June 30.—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following from its Odessa correspondent, received at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night:

"Using full charges, the Kniaz Potemkine opened fire on the city tonight.

"Large bodies of troops have arrived. It is reported that there are altogether 10,000 troops in Odessa.

"This afternoon a tug flying the Red Cross flag proceeded to the opposite side of the bay. Two warships

THE CRUISER BOSTON.

Salute Fired in Honor of Visiting Warship by Work Point Guns.

The United States cruiser Boston, Capt. Niles, received a salute of many guns from the saluting battery at Work Point yesterday, in the absence of the ships of the British navy at Esquimalt, the Shearwater having left about daylight for the Mainland. The Boston is, as stated yesterday, to remain until Sunday, and will then cruise to the Sound to spend Independence Day at Seattle. Shore leave was given to a large portion of the cruiser's crew yesterday, and Captain Niles and his staff paid a number of visits. The Boston is one of the older ships of Uncle Sam's navy, she and the Atalanta being the first of the white cruisers. Her complement includes men of many nationalities, as do all United States ships. A number of Japanese, many of whom doubtless have shipped for the purpose of securing a naval training under foreign officers, are included in the crew. The other vessels of Admiral Goodrich's fleet—the Chicago, Marblehead, and the destroyer Perry—are cruising to Alaska by way of the inside passage, their first call being at Wrangel. The Boston will cruise in the waters of Puget Sound pending the return of the other vessels of the fleet.

In connection with the departure of Admiral Goodrich from Portland with his fleet, the Portland Telegram says:

"It was due to the fact that local 'reformers' protested to the navy department and did not do Admiral Goodrich the courtesy to ask him to prevent a prizefight alleged to be scheduled on board one of the ships of the Pacific squadron, that the warships took such speedy departure from Portland harbor. This is learned from men to whom the admiral talked of the affront that was offered him. The navy department left him master of his own movements, so he took his ship away. And the story of the intended prizefight was but an idle rumor, without foundation in fact. Friends of Admiral Goodrich declare he was deeply offended by the high-handed action of the would-be fight preventers, and, that had he been courteously treated in this matter, the warships would have remained a much longer period in the harbor."

PACKING IN PROGRESS.

Canners Busy All Along Northern British Columbia Coast.

Vancouver, June 29.—Word reached this city today that sockeye packing is in progress all along the northern British Columbia coast, from Quathiaska Cove to the Naas. The fish are reaching all the northern rivers in a steady stream. The Capliano, just arrived from Naas, says the catch when the steamer left was 25 to the boat. At Alert Bay fishing was being done by seines, and large quantities of sockeye were being taken. All the canneries expect large packs.

There is a number of citizens striving to take advantage of the present

METLAKAHTLA WIPED OUT.

Seattle, June 29.—(Special)—On arrival today of the steamer Cottage City she brought news that the village of Metlakahtla, Father Duncan's Indian mission, was probably destroyed by fire. News of the burning was carnative to Ketchikan.

fight between the city and the telephone company to start another company. Public opinion does not appear to be generally in favor of the scheme. The plan is to induce some outside company to come into the field, or to form a local syndicate and ask for a charter. The mayor states that such a scheme is on foot. It is said the Independent company of Seattle have been asked to consider the proposition of starting here.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Three Ontario Men in a Very Sad Plight.

Hamilton, Ont., June 29.—The jury has rendered a verdict that Fred Fieldhouse was murdered by a blow struck by a club or stick by James Neelon, Michael Connors or Stanley Davis in a row on Bay street, started on Friday night, June 16th. The three accused are prisoners.

Are Coming Tomorrow

Mining Men and Friends to Arrive in the City Saturday.

Reception for Pleasure of Ladies to Be Held at Government House.

Lieut. Governor and Minister of Mines to Formally Welcome the Visitors.

(From Friday's Daily.)

ALL IS NOW in readiness for the reception and entertainment of the big party of members and friends of the American Institute of Mining Engineers who will arrive in the city to-morrow morning from Seattle on the steamer Princess Victoria.

Through the thoughtful and typically kindly courtesy of His Honor Sir Henri Joly, the Lieut.-Governor, the ladies accompanying the party will be invited to attend a reception at Government house grounds. This is to afford them an opportunity for the Victoria ladies to meet the wives and daughters who are accompanying the members of the Institutes. The reception will be held from four to six o'clock.

His Honor has also kindly consented to be present at the first business session to be held to-morrow afternoon. The minister of mines will also be present on the same occasion to extend a welcome to the visitors.

The business sessions are to be held in the ministers' room.

The Tourist Association has arranged a very pretty feature for the public reception to be held at the parliament buildings to-morrow evening. This will be in the nature of an impromptu rose carnival—the idea being to have exhibited for the pleasure of the visitors a profusion of the choicest roses to be found in the fine gardens of the city. Mr. E. A. Wallace has kindly consented to take charge of the arranging of the details of this little affair, which is expected to prove not the least pleasing of the programme of entertainment for the visitors. The lady visitors will be offered choice bouquets of roses and any who may desire them to be sent to their rooms at the hotel will be accommodated in that way.

During the reception to-morrow evening refreshments will be served.

Tickets for the excursion on the steamer Princess May on Monday under the auspices of the board of trade are being disposed of very rapidly, and all who would like to make the trip who have not as yet got tickets should get them at once from the secretary, F. Elworthy. It is especially desired that as many of the ladies of Victoria as possible should be present at this feature of the programme of entertainment.

There is every indication that the excursion up the line of the E. & N. on Tuesday, which has been arranged by the courtesy of Mr. Clermont Livingstone, manager of the Tyee Copper Company, will be very largely attended and in every way a great success.

W. S. Ayres and Mrs. Ayres, of Banff, are here to attend the convention. Mr. Ayres is a mining engineer who has recently reported upon the now famous caves near Banff for the Dominion government. He has made an exhaustive report upon it for the authorities. Mr. Ayres looks upon the visit of the institute as a most important one. Coming from the East, he is acquainted with many of those coming. They include not only mining engineers, but capitalists. Several of those who are in the party he knows to be millionaires.

Tomorrow evening the first public function in connection with the party's visit will be held in the parliament buildings. At 8:30 a reception will be given in the assembly hall. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the government will be present to extend a welcome to the visitors. The public are asked to attend.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the first business session will be held, when the reading and discussion of technical papers will take place. The balance of the programme to be followed during their stay is as follows:

Monday, 10 a. m.—Excursion tendered by the citizens, under the auspices of the board of trade, on board the C. P. R. steamer Princess May.

Tuesday, 8 a. m.—Excursion up the line of the E. & N. railway, tendered by General Manager Livingstone of the Tyee Copper Company, visiting Mount Sicker and Ladysmith.

Wednesday, 10:30 a. m.—Business session; 3 p. m., closing business session; 11 p. m., leave on steamer Princess May for Alaska.

The visiting engineers include Dr. R. W. Raymond, C. T. Olcott, mining engineer, P. S. King, construction engineer, M. H. Harrington, A. Harrington, L. Holbrook, G. D. Barron, president and general manager of the Tezuilton Copper Company, and Theodore Dwight, assistant secretary of the institute, all of New York; E. V. d'Invilliers, mining engineer and geologist, W. S. Pilling, J. R. Pilling and G. P. Pilling, of Philadelphia; F. H. Clyner, mining engineer and W. R. McIlvain, president of the Reading Gas Company, of Reading; W. C. Agnew, president and general manager of the Mahoning Ore and Steel Company, of Hibbing; J. W. Aldrich, coal operator, of Birmingham; W. B. Cogswell, vice-president and general manager of the Solver Process Company, of Syracuse; E. S. Cook, president of the Warwick Iron and Steel Company of Pottstown; F. J. Campbell manager, of the Vindicator Gold Mining Company, of Denver; J. E. Cullum, vice-president of the Herbison-Walker Company, of Pittsburg; B. F. Tackenthal, president of the Thomas Iron Company, of Easton; E. L. Ford, general manager of the Youngstown Steel Company, of Youngstown; R. W. Hunt, construction engineer, of Chicago; S. P. Kirkpatrick, professor of metallurgy, Queen's University, Kingston; J. Lilly, lawyer, of Lamberville; J. P. Pardee, president of the Hazelton Iron Works, of Hazleton; S. F. Bamberger, mining engineer, of Salt Lake; A. E. Carlton, J. C. Kafer, Major C. Lydecker, C. F. Rae, F. W. Lyman and W. Briggs. About forty ladies and children accompany the party.

EQUITABLE LIFE.

New York, June 29.—Chairman Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society announced today that United States Senator Depew's retainer of $20,000 a year and the retainer of former Governor David B. Hill of $5,000 a year, both as attorneys, have been discontinued. General Louis Fitzgerald sent in his resignation as a director of the Equitable Assurance Society to Chairman Morton today. General Fitzgerald was an intimate friend of the late Henry B. Hyde, and was long associated with him.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

Blackberrying at Quincy, Ore., and Are Drowned in Slough.

Portland, Ore., July 29.—(Special)—Three children of Thomas Bassi at Quincy, Ore., aged 12, 8, and 16 respectively, went blackberrying yesterday, and fell in a slough and were drowned.