

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

PART 1.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

No Change in the Tide—The Unionists Will Have a Large Majority.

Where Liberals Succeeded in Holding Seats Former Figures Are Greatly Cut.

London, July 22.—3 p.m.—The result of the elections up to the present is:
Conservatives 298
Unionists 52
Total 350
Liberals 111
McCarthyites 53
Parnellites 7
Labour 2
Total 173

Mr. Joseph Cowan, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has received the following congratulations of your fellow-countrymen in Newcastle for Jailer Morley's defeat. Hurred, Wm. Redmond, J. Egan, J. C. Kent, R. J. O'Brien.

London, July 22.—Huntingdonshire, Ramsey division.—Hon. A. F. Fellows, Con., 3012; Holdmann, Lib., 2988; Conservative majority, 24. At the last election Mr. Fellows, who was the sitting member, had a majority of 87.
Leicestershire, Middle division—J. E. Johnson, Lib., 4722; R. L. Tooth, Con., 4291; Liberal majority, 372. At the last election Mr. Johnson's majority was 721, showing a loss of 349 votes.
Aberdeenshire, West division—T. R. Buchanan, Lib., 4187; A. Smith, Unionist, 3987; Liberal majority, 229. At the election of 1892, Mr. Buchanan had a majority of 1623, showing a loss of 1494.
Buckinghamshire, North division—W. W. Carlls, Con., 5296; H. S. Leon, Lib., 483; Conservative majority, 4783. The Conservatives gain a seat in this district. Mr. Leon, who is the sitting member, at the last election had a majority of 442, showing a loss of 522 votes in this district.
Somerset, East division—H. Hobhouse, Unionist, 4508; S. Hamham, Lib., 3334; Unionist majority, 1174. At the last election Mr. Hobhouse had a majority of 925, showing a gain of 249 votes.
Montgomeryshire—A. C. Humphreys-Owen, Lib., 3442; R. W. Wynn, Con., 3415; Liberal majority, 27. At the election of March, 1894, Mr. Humphreys-Owen had a majority of 225, showing a loss of 498 votes.
Essex, East division—H. H. Webster, Con., 5890; Hon. A. Woodhouse, Lib., 5683; Conservative majority, 448. At the last election Sir Webster had a majority of 461, showing a loss of 15 votes.
Oxfordshire, West division—C. H. Morrell, Con., 4699; C. R. Benson, Lib., 3740; Conservative majority, 923. Conservatives gain another seat.
Merionethshire—T. E. Ellis, Lib., 5173; C. E. Owen, Con., 2522; Liberal majority, 2651. At the last election Liberal majority was 3238.
Dublin, South division—Hon. A. H. Plunkett, Con., 4901; Burke, Parnellite, 2662.
Berkshire, Abingdon division—A. K. Lloyd, Con., 4694; C. P. Ryan, Lib., 3019; Essex, Southeast division—Major F. C. Raech, Con., 5499; McCulloch, Lib., 3329.
Lancashire, Lancaster division—Col. Foster, Con., 5028; L. S. Leadham, Lib., 4814.
Gloucestershire, East division—Hon. B. Bathurst, Con., 4469; H. L. W. Lawsons, Lib., 4252.
Shropshire, West division—S. Leighton, Con., 4605; Capt. O. Thomas, Lib., 3508.
Lincolnshire—A. Are, Lib., 3760; T. Hope, Con., 3158.
Ayrburghs—C. L. Orr-Ewing, Con., 3067; W. Birkenhead, Lib., 2722.
Monaghan, North division—West Rea, Unionist, 2694; MacAlister, McCarthyite, 2377.
Cambridgeshire, South division—Major W. H. Wyndham-Gunton, Con., 5747; A. J. Williams, Lib., 4628.
Pembrokeshire—W. B. Davies, Lib., 4530; A. S. Davies, Con., 3970.
Sligo, South division—J. Curran, anti-Parnellite, 5717; Campbell, Con., 522.
Clare, East division—W. Redmond, Parnellite, 2331; McHugh, anti-Parnellite, 2327.
Carmarthenshire, West division—J. L. Morgan, Lib., 4143; W. J. Buckley, Con., 4118.
Down, North division—Thomas Waring,

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

A Young Frenchman Leaps Over a Precipice at the Falls of Montmorency.

New Brunswick Thrown from His Carriage and Killed—Other Accidents.

Quebec, July 22.—Four young men named Francis Prevost, Paul Cote, J. Berthum and J. Caron started to descend a steep slope at Montmorency Falls, when Cote slipped and fell a distance of fifty feet and sustained serious injuries. Caron and Berthum started to assist him, when Prevost, who had been drinking, threw off his coat and hat and leaped over the precipice, landing on the rocks 20 feet below. He was terribly mangled and death must have been instantaneous. Cote cannot recover from his injuries.
Quebec, July 22.—The three-year old daughter of Alfred Thibault was fatally injured on Saturday.
Toronto, July 22.—William J. Bains, stockbroker, died on Saturday afternoon, aged 52.
Bradford, Ont., July 22.—The twelve year old son of Wm. Craig of West Gwillimbury was killed by a horse.
Montreal, July 22.—Andrew Boyd, of the late firm of Boyd, Gillies & Co., who went to Liverpool on the steamer Mariposa, will be brought back to Canada at the instance of Crown Prosecutor Quinn. He is wanted by the authorities in connection with the trial of Chas. Jenkins and John Hayes on the charge of incendiarism. The destruction by fire of the above named firm's warehouse a few weeks ago gave a clue to the detectives in running down the firebugs. It is reported that Jenkins will turn Queen's evidence. The police have failed to establish any connection between the men arrested and the New York firebugs.
Montreal, July 22.—Benjamin Gerroir, a retired farmer of Cote des Neiges, was crushed by an electric car on Saturday evening at Park and Mount Royal squares.
Toronto, July 22.—Wm. Hancock, a young man in the employ of Kilgour Bros., was drowned in the Humber river on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat.
Winnipeg, July 22.—Alex. J. Smith, late Manitoba government immigration agent here, died suddenly on Saturday night.
St. John, N. B., July 22.—Jas. Gibbon, postmaster of Collins King Co., was thrown from his carriage on Saturday and instantly killed.

ROYAL CITY NEWS.

Three Hotelkeepers at Steveston Arrested for Selling Liquor.

A Canadian Sharpshooter Wins the Great Prize at Bisley on Saturday.

London, July 20.—Private T. H. Hayhurst, of Hamilton, Canada, won the Queen's prize at Bisley to-day, this being the first time the prize has been won by Canada.
First stage, 200, 300 and 400 yards, 7 shots, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600.
Second stage, 400 yards 10 shots, 600 yards, 15 shots, 600, 600, 600, 600.
Third stage, 800 and 900 yards, 10 shots 820, 820, 820, 820, 820, 820, 820.
Total 470
Hayhurst and Private Boyd, of the Third Lanarkshire Regiment, tied with 273, and to decide the tie they fired three shots at 900 yards range. The two marksmen shook hands, and by agreement each had a sighting shot. Boyd fired first, made a bulls-eye, and Hayhurst followed with a magpie. Then the score commenced. Boyd led with an inner, 4 points, to an outer, 2, for Hayhurst. When Boyd fired again the target did not move, and the shot being challenged the spectators waited in breathless silence while in response to a challenge the target was lowered for examination. The challenge did not avail, however, as the shot was found to be a miss—which would be the outcome of even a slight tremor at this range. Hayhurst with his second shot got an inner, and as the men laid down to fire the third round, it was known that Hayhurst had only to make another inner to win. This he did. Boyd with his third shot found the bulls-eye, but his total was only 9, to 10 for the Canadian sharpshooter.
Hayhurst was carried in triumph to the enclosure, where his rifle was tested and found correct in pull, and the gold badge was pinned on his breast. Boyd is one of the leading marksmen of Scotland. He made 103 out of a possible 105 at the Darnley meeting.
The Queen's prize consists of £250, the annual gift of Her Majesty Queen Victoria ever since the first N. R. A. meeting in 1860. With it the association present a gold medal and gold badge; and the winner is entitled to have the highly honorable distinctions bestowed (G. M.) placed after his name whenever it appears in a rifle shooting prize.
Private T. H. Hayhurst came to Canada a few years ago, and joined the Thirteenth battalion of Hamilton. He intended to buy one of the Canadian rifles, and at the D. R. A. meeting at Ottawa last fall secured first place on the team for 1895, having been fourth in the grand aggregate and moving up to the front by his score of 94 in the government's general match. His Excellency's prize being taken with 95 on that occasion. Before coming to Canada he was a member of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of North Lancashire and represented that corps when in 1891 (the only occasion previous to this year) he secured a place in the final stage of the Queen's.

WON THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

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Great Enthusiasm Among Canadians—First Time Prize Won by Canada.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ASILOON.

A Pleasant Voyage of Seventeen and a Half Days From the Orient.

The Steamship Asiloon, of the O. R. & N. Steamship Line, Docked at the Outer Wharf at 3 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Asiloon, of the O. R. & N. Steamship line, docked at the outer wharf at 3 o'clock this morning, 17 1/2 days from Yokohama. She had a remarkably smooth passage across, the water at all times being none too rough for a sea boat, but lots of fog was encountered. She has aboard 3,500 tons of cargo, mostly tea and silk. But 120 tons were discharged here. As passengers she brought 12 Chinese, all of whom were landed at this port.
For a tramp steamer the Asiloon, whose registered tonnage is 1827, is an exceptionally fine craft. She was built in Glasgow a few years ago and has since been engaged in the tea trade between Assam and Hongkong. Her first charter was to carry a cargo of guns from Havre to Yokohama for the Japanese. She will likely be permanently employed by the O. R. & N. S. S. Co. Her officers are: Capt. Murray, Chief Officer Reid, Second Officer Wraith, Third Officer Gunn and Purser Gomez. Her crew is composed of natives of Manila.
The Asiloon left Yokohama on July 5, and her crew have much to say of the grand way in which the "glorious" day was celebrated by the American residents and the crew of the U.S.S. Baltimore, which was in port.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The Fierce Struggle Continues—Report of Insurgent Defeat.

Havana, July 18.—A detachment of the Second Battalion of Marine Infantry at San Diego de Llave, province of Santa Clara, engaged a band of insurgents.

Gen. Lugo, having been informed that the insurgent leader, Bermudez, intended to break the village of San Diego de Llave, ordered a detachment of 630 men of the marine infantry and fifteen volunteers to defend the place. The troops, upon arriving at the scene of operations, found that the village was surrounded by about 300 insurgents, who had been keeping up a heavy fire on the little garrison. The latter resisted gallantly until the reinforcements arrived, when the marines, under Capt. Duenas, attacked, routed and dispersed the insurgents, who left twelve dead and twenty wounded on the field. Bermudez and his lieutenant, Limerez, were wounded. Capt. Duenas was slightly wounded in the hand, but kept on in pursuit of the insurgents, and the news of further fighting is expected at any moment.
The band of insurgents, commanded by the committee of autonomists, at Cienfuegos, in the Sagua district, have raised a band of insurgents. There was prolonged fighting on Sunday last at Cienfuegos, near Barrancas, three leagues from Manzanillo. Firing was heard from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening. Gomez is understood to have left the province of Puerto Principe, intending to unite his forces with those of insurgents at Corijio. There is said to be bad feeling between Masso and Maceo, and it is reported that the bands of the insurgents under these two leaders are almost ready to fight each other. The cause of this ill-feeling is said to be that Masso's whites are not willing to serve under the colored officers, and the whites are also reported to be opposed to burning property and killing defenceless people. It is added that Masso is desirous of leaving Cuba.

BACK FROM ALASKA.

Lucille Palmer and Her Company Return on the Topeka.

Miss Lucille Palmer and her company of players arrived from Alaska yesterday on the steamship City of Topeka.

They are quartered at the New England. Their trip to Alaska was a most pleasant one in every respect. They played to very good houses, were treated with the greatest kindness by all, and saw the points of interest that draw thousands of tourists annually. They played an extended engagement at Juneau, but only appeared once at Sitka, and were very successful at both places. They had the honor of being the first regular company that ever played in Sitka, and the occasion was made a memorable one both by the citizens and company. At Juneau on July 4th Harbrook Blinn delivered the oration, and Mr. Hoyte read the Declaration of Independence. The company presented their entire repertoire and won applause in everything they gave. Miss Palmer was very highly praised for her work, as were Messrs. Blinn and Hoyte. A Times man saw Miss Palmer and several of her company at the New England last evening. They chatted very pleasantly of their trip, of which every one spoke in praise. They say they simply had a splendid time. The venture was considerably better than a financial standpoint than they had expected. It was quite an undertaking to jump from San Francisco to Juneau, with only the two towns to play in when they got there. The trip was more an excursion than anything else. Miss Palmer was brave enough to say that the glacier was a disappointment. She liked the scenery, as she does that of British Columbia. She is a bright woman who stands in the theatrical profession with more than the average ability and adaptability for it.
To-night the company play "The Yellow Curtain" with "The Setting Sun" for a certain raiser. "The Yellow Curtain" is by Mr. Hoyte, a member of the company, and is spoken of as a very bright comedy-drama.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Heavy Reinforcements from Spain—Campos' Victory.

Madrid, July 22.—Preparations are being made to dispatch a large reinforcement of troops to Cuba.

According to the present plans by August 15, 20,000 infantrymen, 1250 cavalry, 12,000 artillery and 1000 engineers will leave Spain for Havana.
Havana, July 22.—The news of Captain-General de Campos' victory has been confirmed. With 1200 troops he routed 5000 insurgents. The insurgents left 5000 dead and wounded and 150 dead horses on the battle field.



Ayer's Pills
"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years and always derived the best results from their use."
For Stomach and Liver
troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and
Are the Best
all-round family medicine I have ever known.—Mrs. M. J. Jones, 202 Rider Ave., New York City.
AYER'S PILLS
Highest Awards at World's Fairs.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Turkish Troops Disperse a Body of Insurgents.

Constantinople, July 22.—The Porte has requested the powers to insist that the Bulgarian government suppress the revolutionary committees of the Macedonians at Sofia and elsewhere. The approach of Russia and Bulgaria is causing anxiety here.
Advices received from Salonica state that a body of 125 Macedonian insurgents had an encounter with a detachment of Turkish troops near Strumitsa, adding that the insurgents were dispersed.

CABLE NEWS.

Stambouloff's Murder a Crime of Vengeance.

Berlin, July 22.—Prof. Rudolph Gieseler, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, and formerly instructor to Prince William of Germany, is dead.
Sofia, July 22.—The government have been making secret inquiries into the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, and, as a result, they claim that the facts elicited show the crime was one of vengeance.

FIRE IN TORONTO.

Pink & Co.'s Mills, on Jarvis Street, Burned—Loss, \$20,000.

Toronto, July 20.—Just before midnight a fire broke out in the watch-house of Pink & Co.'s mill, stock and marine store dealers, Jarvis street. The damage, which is partially covered by insurance, exceeds \$20,000.

NOT APPRECIATED.

Nat Goodwin's Play not Appreciated in England.

London, July 22.—Nat Goodwin started to-day upon a five weeks' bicycle tour of England. Just before his departure Mr. Goodwin read the play "In Missouri," to William Terriss, who decided that it was unsuitable for English production. Mr. Goodwin said: "I have given up all hopes of acting in London. The English do not want American acting, and it is the height of folly to go against their wishes. England is a delightful place for Americans to visit and spend money, but not to act in."

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiteners."

This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whiteners" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whiteners for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whiteners the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whiteners" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to
R. RYAN, 350 Clarendon St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P.-O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose, then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 26

BRITAIN'S CHANGE OF RULERS.

The electoral battle in Britain has now proceeded so far that a very substantial victory for the Conservative Unionist party is certain. In 1892 the English boroughs went against the Liberals, who were enabled to score a success by the unexpected support they received from the counties.

THEIR CHOSEN ROAD.

Notwithstanding the fact that quotations from the rebellious Conservative papers are disagreeable to our neighbor, we feel it advisable to reproduce one more extract from the Toronto World.

"Parliament is free to act in the case as it sees fit. Parliament is not bound to act in any jurisdiction assigned to it. Parliament is restricted in many directions, but in no way is it forced. We believe that this contention is sound, and a discussion of it in parliament will enable the public to reach a sound conclusion on the agitation, which will now begin throughout Ontario, the Northwest and the Maritime provinces against the passage of any law next session.

"The government stands pledged to remedial legislation, and will be defeated by its own followers if it attempts to make good its pledge; that is the situation as the independent Conservative papers see it. If the government had chosen its course from patriotic motives it would at least have had the satisfaction of prospective martyrdom

in a good cause, but now it has the galling consciousness that it has over-reached itself in the prosecution of an unworthy political scheme.

PRESIDENT KER'S ADVICE.

President Ker, of the board of trade, in effect told the business men of Victoria that if they wanted to retain their leading commercial position they had to work unitedly. The tendency of recent events had been to divert trade, in certain lines, to other cities, which are probably more enterprising or certainly more eager to secure customers.

It will be noticed in Lord Ripon's dispatch, embodying the view of the British government, both proposals advanced in the resolution are condemned without hesitation. The decision of the Rosebery government in this matter may be regarded as final, for their successors are well known as men of like views.

operation in all that pertains to common welfare; and

"Whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products; therefore,

"Resolved, (1), That this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

"(2), That until the mother country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered to do so, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

"(3), That for the purposes of this resolution the South African customs union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements."

The determination of the authorities to prevent public criticism of every description is causing deep anxiety among the moderate and law abiding classes of the community. Since the adoption of a constitutional form of government, no administration has ever before gone to such extremities in fettering the speech and thoughts of the people.

PENITENTIARY MATTERS.

The minister of justice is reported as making in the house yesterday the statement that Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons has been granted two months' leave of absence, "to prosecute with celerity the libel suit against the Columbian."

The representatives of France, America and England at Peking are demanding reparation for ill-treatment of missionaries and destruction of foreign property in the province of Szechuan with a vigor which startles the Chinese government. Liberal offers of pecuniary compensation are tendered, but these will not be considered until after the instigators of the outrages are held to account and duly punished.

JAPAN APPLIES THE GAG.

Her Citizens Are Denied the Right of Free or Any Other Kind of Speech.

China Will Have to Make Reparation for Outrages on Missionaries.

Tokio, July 2.—The largest mass meeting ever convened in Tokio was called together on June 13th, at which more than twenty prominent leaders of the parties opposed to Count Ito's ministry were expected to make speeches.

The auditor and committee have now to submit to the proprietors the annual accounts, which show a profit of £60,275 15s. 7d., to which must be added £25,029 5s. 9d. brought forward from last year, making a total of £85,305 0s. 4d.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Report of the Governor and Committee to the Annual Meeting.

Following is the annual report of the governor and committee presented to the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company on the 15th inst.

The governor and committee have now to submit to the proprietors the annual accounts, which show a profit of £60,275 15s. 7d., to which must be added £25,029 5s. 9d. brought forward from last year, making a total of £85,305 0s. 4d.

The quantity of furs sold by the company in January and March last was about the same as that sold in 1894. The improvement in prices, indicated in the last report as probable, was realized this spring, and although the value of some furs declined, the majority of the changes showed an improvement upon the low prices of last year.

The information so far received from the company's trading posts encourages the hope that the quantity of furs to be imported before next year's sales may not fall short of the average. It is satisfactory to know that most of the furs traded by the company continue in fair demand, and should the general improvement in business continue and extend, satisfactory prices may be looked for at the next sales.

The land account gives the cash receipts and disbursements of the land department for the year ended March 31st, 1895, and it will be seen that receipts from instalments, interest on sales, rents, etc., amount to £18,479 6s. 9d.; this compares with £28,549 7s. 9d. received in the preceding year.

The sales have been—farm lands, 4431 acres for £23,209 (averaging \$5.24 per acre); town lots, 126 lots for \$37,324, totaling \$60,533, as compared with last year—farm lands, 7329 acres for \$45,225 (averaging \$6.40 per acre); town lots, 79 lots for \$38,585, total \$83,810.

The low price of wheat and the general depression affecting all agricultural interests alluded to in the last report, prevailed in even a greater degree during the past year, and together with the increase of immigration operated most forcibly in reducing the sales of land and the collection of instalments. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the collection of interest on unpaid instalments has, in spite of the drawbacks above enumerated, been fairly good, and does not show a large falling off in comparison with the preceding year.

The general trade of the company has also been adversely affected by the great commercial depression which has existed in Canada and the United States, but present advances point to the prospects of a good harvest and to a general revival of trade throughout the country.

It will be noticed that the number of accounts has been reduced from six to three. This simplification has been made possible by the arrangement lately carried out between the company and the officers, which obviates any further necessity for keeping the fur trade accounts separate from the general accounts of the company.

Owing to this alteration the charge of interest hitherto made against the fur trade for capital advanced can no longer be made. The result is that this year's accounts suffer to the extent of 10,026 19s. 4d., this being the amount which would have been credited in the regular course for interest on capital advanced to the fur trade.

The insurance and reserve fund above alluded to has been created by the amalgamation of the fur trade fire insurance fund and the marine insurance fund, and now stands at \$80,000.

The Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor, and Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, are the members of the board retiring on this occasion, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Thomas A. Welton also offers himself for re-election as auditor.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.



Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

From time to time the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure all liver, bile, blood, and headache. Price 25c.

Spokane, Wash., July 19.—H. E. Smith, under sentence for the murder of John Hyant, attempted to escape from jail, but being overtaken by a crowd in pursuit, he cut his throat, lying instantly.

Whereas, the stability and progress of the British empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by the continual growth of a practical sympathy and co-

tions concerned are hurrying to the districts where their protection is needed, and a squadron of French vessels is charged with the duty of exacting at once by the severest methods in case the demands of the envoy are not immediately complied with.

The Japanese government has learned that its legation in Peking is unfit for occupancy by the new envoy, Mr. Hayashi. The building was sacked by a mob soon after war was declared last year, and has been allowed to go to ruin.

The usual monthly change of administration in Corea took place June 27th. The prime minister resigned with several colleagues, having quarrelled with the king on some petty detail of punctilio.

The guard of marines at the U. S. legation in Seoul was withdrawn June 19th.

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The quantity of furs sold by the company in January and March last was about the same as that sold in 1894. The improvement in prices, indicated in the last report as probable, was realized this spring, and although the value of some furs declined, the majority of the changes showed an improvement upon the low prices of last year.

The information so far received from the company's trading posts encourages the hope that the quantity of furs to be imported before next year's sales may not fall short of the average. It is satisfactory to know that most of the furs traded by the company continue in fair demand, and should the general improvement in business continue and extend, satisfactory prices may be looked for at the next sales.

The land account gives the cash receipts and disbursements of the land department for the year ended March 31st, 1895, and it will be seen that receipts from instalments, interest on sales, rents, etc., amount to £18,479 6s. 9d.; this compares with £28,549 7s. 9d. received in the preceding year.

The sales have been—farm lands, 4431 acres for £23,209 (averaging \$5.24 per acre); town lots, 126 lots for \$37,324, totaling \$60,533, as compared with last year—farm lands, 7329 acres for \$45,225 (averaging \$6.40 per acre); town lots, 79 lots for \$38,585, total \$83,810.

The low price of wheat and the general depression affecting all agricultural interests alluded to in the last report, prevailed in even a greater degree during the past year, and together with the increase of immigration operated most forcibly in reducing the sales of land and the collection of instalments. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the collection of interest on unpaid instalments has, in spite of the drawbacks above enumerated, been fairly good, and does not show a large falling off in comparison with the preceding year.

The general trade of the company has also been adversely affected by the great commercial depression which has existed in Canada and the United States, but present advances point to the prospects of a good harvest and to a general revival of trade throughout the country.

It will be noticed that the number of accounts has been reduced from six to three. This simplification has been made possible by the arrangement lately carried out between the company and the officers, which obviates any further necessity for keeping the fur trade accounts separate from the general accounts of the company.

Owing to this alteration the charge of interest hitherto made against the fur trade for capital advanced can no longer be made. The result is that this year's accounts suffer to the extent of 10,026 19s. 4d., this being the amount which would have been credited in the regular course for interest on capital advanced to the fur trade.

The insurance and reserve fund above alluded to has been created by the amalgamation of the fur trade fire insurance fund and the marine insurance fund, and now stands at \$80,000.

The Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor, and Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, are the members of the board retiring on this occasion, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Thomas A. Welton also offers himself for re-election as auditor.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

No Change in the Current-Unionists Continue to Capture Constituencies.

H. Rider Haggard Defeated—He Had to "Tuck" From an Intoxicated Crowd.

London, July 10.—The Daily News, Liberal, admits that Mr. Morley's defeat, next to Sir William Harcourt's, is the greatest shock which the Liberals have sustained in the present struggle, but it takes it for granted that Mr. Morley will contest another seat.

In its comment on the elections the Times says: "The Rt. Hon. John Morley's rejection was not so much a personal check as the condemnation of a policy. This country's rejection of home rule is the more crushing because, since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, it has had no thorough-going supporter except Mr. Morley. The blow is final whether Mr. Morley returns to parliament during his life, which is doubtful. The policy which he has been identified with has been shattered to its base."

The Chronicle (Liberal) says Mr. Morley was defeated owing to the treachery of the Parnellites, who supported his opponent, Mr. Cradock. "To describe such conduct as base ingratitude," the Chronicle adds, "would be a mere commonplace. What is far worse is that it denotes an incapacity for political action which, if we believed to be universal in Ireland, would lead us to despair of any genuine political improvement there."

Yesterday's poll, so far as the returns have been received, leave the state of the parties as follows: Conservatives, 258; Liberal-Unionists, 47; total Unionists, 305; Liberals, 73; McCarthyites, 57; Parnellites, 6; Labor, 2; total opposition, 138. There was a lull to-night in election returns, as most of the polls in the counties will not be announced until this evening. The Conservatives, with eleven seats won to-day, have now secured a net gain of 55 seats, giving a majority of 82 in the new house of commons. What returns have been received from the counties indicate that they are following the lead of the boroughs and there is every prospect that the government will have a majority of at least one hundred. The Unionists have gained three seats in Wales. There was a rumor current to-night that there had been a recount in West Leeds to-day, giving Col. North a majority over Herbert Gladstone. The rumor was, however, unconfirmed. Among those re-elected were Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war in Lord Rosebery's cabinet, the resolution to reduce the salaries precipitated the downfall of the government; P. O'Connor, Baron de Worms and W. H. Long.

There were riotous scenes in Newcastle to-night. Crowds who were disappointed at the rejection of the Bill, stoned Mr. Morley paraded the streets and stoned the windows of the houses of prominent Unionist and Conservative newspapers. The mob also attacked persons wearing Unionist favors. The police were obliged to charge repeatedly, whose salaries precipitated the downfall of the government; P. O'Connor, Baron de Worms and W. H. Long.

At six o'clock this afternoon the following was the result of the elections: Conservatives, 269; Unionists, 45; total, 314; Liberals, 39; McCarthyites, 43; Parnellites, 6; Labor, 2; total, 137. The returns continue to come in slowly and do not indicate that the sweeping victory of the Unionists is being in any way checked in the counties. Mr. Herbert Asquith, who was secretary of state for home affairs, is re-elected for east Fifeshire by an increased majority, and the Midlothian division of Edinburgh, which has been represented by Gladstone since 1880, remained Liberal, although by a decreased majority.

For the district of Liverpool the results are as follows: Scotland.—W. F. McCarthy, Con., sitting member for Antrim south, 1450; T. P. O'Connor, Parnellite, sitting member for O'Connell district, 2101. At the last election Mr. O'Connor's majority over his Conservative opponent was 1109. To-day it was 631. A East Toxteth.—Rt. Hon. Baron H. De Worms, Con., sitting member, 2625; G. T. Davbars, Lib., 1706. Exchange.—C. Bigham, Lib.-Unionist, 2284; W. E. Bowler, Lib.-Unionist, sitting member, 2818; E. S. Johnson, Lib., 2403.

West Toxteth.—R. P. Houston, Con., sitting member, 3991; Mulholland, Lib., 1832. Lancashire, Southeast Division.—Eccles, Lib.-Unionist, 5702; H. J. Roby, Lib., sitting member, 5292. Cardiff.—J. McLean, Con., 8588; Sir E. J. Reed, Lib., sitting member, 7521. Stirling, South.—McCaish, Con., 1653; Rt. Hon. Sir Campbell-Bannerman, Lib., sitting member, 2728. Hilda.—Gen. Sir E. Edwards, Con., 2189; Sir I. Bart, Lib., 1276. Berkshire, Wokingham Division.—Sir George Russell, Bart, Con. Cork, North Division.—James C. Flynn, Anti-Parnellite. Galway, East Division.—John Roche, Anti-Parnellite. Pembroke, Haverton, West Division.—Lieut. Gen. N. W. Laureat, Con., 2719; C. E. Allen, Lib., 2350. Liberal loss. Monmouth District.—A. Spicer, Lib., 3743; E. N. Underdown, Q.C., Con., 3589. Burnley.—Hon. P. T. Stanbury, Lib., 5494; W. A. Lindsay, Con., 5133; S. M. Hyndman, Socialist, 1498. Fifeshire, East Division.—Rt. Hon. Herbert M. Asquith, Lib., 4382; G. Gilmore, Con., 3916. Northumberland, Wansbeck Division.—C. Fenwick, Lib., and sitting member, 5629; J. J. Farris, Unionist, 2422. Durham, Bishop Auckland Division.—J. M. Paulton, Lib., 5382; Markham, Con., 4725. Lincolnshire, Stamford Division.—Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplain, Con., 4653; Fox, Lib., 2087. Yorkshire, West Riding, Holmfirth Division.—H. J. Wilson, Lib., 5011; Rain, Con., 3450. Wiltshire, Northwest Division.—Sir J. Dickson, Bart., Con., 2898; J. Thornton, Lib., 1978. Staffordshire, Lichfield Division.—H. C. Paulford, Lib., 3802; Major L. Darwin, Unionist, 3838. Loss of a seat. Northamptonshire, Middle Division.—Sir

PRIOR WILL LIVE IN HOPE

Just at Present, Foster Says, the Object is to Get Nineteen "Good" Men.

Planned and Tongue and Grooved Lumber to be Made 25 per Cent Dearer.

Ottawa, July 19.—In the house yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Foster said that in view of the state of the order paper he thought it possible that the leader of the opposition and he could agree as to the date of prorogation. He believed that by holding two sessions to-day and Saturday prorogation could be reached by Saturday afternoon and at the latest on Monday.

Speaker White has issued orders to the accountant of the house to begin paying the members to-day. Hon. Mr. Laurier asked if it was the intention to proceed with the Winnipeg Great Northern bill.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he bill would go on, but he might inform the house that the measure did not make any money grant or anything of the kind. It was simply a slight change in the contract already existing with reference to a transport subsidy of \$80,000 a year for twenty years. The super-annuation bill would go into the next session. All the other bills with the exception of one, to permit salmon-netting in non-tidal waters, would be pressed.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the opposition had several questions of great importance which they desired to bring up, but as parliament was now in the dog days they would have to adjourn those matters until the 4th of January next. (Laughter.) Mr. Mara's suggestion of a bounty on silver lead smelting was made to apply to gold and silver ores.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a change in the tariff. Planned, tongued and grooved lumber are to be dutiable at 25 per cent, instead of free as now. The change has been made to meet the recent ruling of the treasury department at Washington. This lumber will be free again if the United States makes it free. Fresh salmon will be placed on the free list if they are admitted free into the United States.

When the house met to-day at 10 o'clock Oulmet moved the second reading of an act to amend the companies act. He explained that it provided for extending the time for holding real estate by companies in Manitoba from 12 to 22 years in conformity with legislation passed by that province. The opposition protested against the bill, holding that it was within the jurisdiction of Manitoba, and that Canadian companies acting within the jurisdiction of the province must take their law from the province and not from the Dominion. Laurier asked for the yeas and nays. The bill was read a second time on a vote of 59 to 24 against. The bill was read a third time. On the motion to go into committee on ways and means, Prior (B.C.) made a brief speech showing that British Columbia paid three times as much revenue per capita to the Dominion treasury as Ontario, and for every six dollars per head paid by all the Dominion outside of British Columbia that province paid nineteen dollars per head. His object was to show that his province was entitled to representation in the cabinet.

Foster said that the idea was to get the best men in the Dominion. He asked Prior to live in hope sad grow old. Davin agreed with the first remark, but objected to waiting until Prior's golden locks grew grey. Corbould, in the house to-day, refuted the statement made by Moylan and Fitzsimmons against him. He showed that there was no truth in the attack upon his character. Tupper regretted the appearance of Moylan's report. There was not a single word of truth in the insinuations made either by Moylan or Fitzsimmons and nothing in the department to show that there was. In answer to Martin, Tupper made the extraordinary statement that Fitzsimmons was not dismissed but allowed two months leave of absence to prosecute with celebrity the libel suit against the Columbian. Burke, of the Stony Mountain penitentiary, Manitoba, was taken his place and possibly Fitzsimmons might get out of Stony Mountain. Tupper said he would await developments before doing anything.

Sir Richard Cartwright sympathized with British Columbia and said that if Prior had kicked a little sooner he might have received a controllership instead of cabinet minister. The matter dropped. Laverge moved a resolution protesting against the leasing of a new building for a postoffice in Laurierites, a small town in Quebec, which was, as he said, done with a view of taking away from the brother of the leader of the opposition the postmastership of that place, which he had held for many years. Oulmet said he did not know that the postmaster was a brother of Laurier's. Mr. Mills made a strong protest against the hidden class of political warfare. Laverge's motion was lost on division. Taylor read from the Canada Farmers' Sun an article calling him and some other members cowards. He was not a coward and would meet the editor of the Farmers' Sun anywhere. (Laughter.) He was called to order by the Speaker several times for reading the article, which was against the rules of the house, but he managed to get it in Hansard. The house rose at 1:30 p.m. Ottawa, July 20.—The commons met to-day and reported the Hudson Bay railway resolution. This is all the business before the house. In the senate Bowell said parliament would prorogue at 5 o'clock. The Hudson Bay bill passed the commons after being amended. This closes the business of the commons. Ottawa, July 20.—The following tariff changes were made last night: Con-

SEALER BEATEN TO DEATH

Man Named Barney, of the Marvin, Killed on the Street in Hakodate.

Big Shipment of Sealskins Received—Outlook for the Season Very Blue.

Richard Sterling, one of the wrecked crew of the Rosie Olsen, and William McNulty, a disabled seaman from the schooner Vera, returned home on the N. P. steamer Eskdale, which arrived last evening. Mr. Sterling states that the body of one of the crew of the schooner E. B. Marvin, known to him only as Barney, was found on the street in Hakodate. His skull was crushed in from a series of blows from some heavy instrument, and he was left by the murderer just where he fell. It was believed in Hakodate that he was killed in a fight and that there was no motive for the crime beyond that. The proper name of the dead man was Barney. Mr. Marvin, to whom Mr. Sterling talked, could not find the name on the ship's papers. Captain J. G. Cox will be here on Tuesday on the Empress of India, and he will be able to furnish the fullest information. There was a man named Barney Rourke on the Marvin last year, and he may have been shipped on her this year just before she sailed. Nothing could be learned of the story to the effect that a Victoria sealer had been stabbed, reported a few days ago, and it is not improbable that the two stories are really one, but slightly mixed. There remains nothing to be told in regard to the wreck of the Rosie Olsen.

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Young Lady at Merrickville SAVED When Near Death's Door—Her Illness Brought About by Allments Peculiar to Her Sex—Only One Way in Which They Can be Successfully Restored.

From the Ottawa Citizen. Perhaps there are no healthier people on the continent of America to-day than the residents of the picturesque village of Merrickville, situated on the Rideau river, and the reason is not so much in its salubrious climate as the wise precautions taken by its inhabitants in warding off disease by a timely use of proper medicine. The greatest favorite is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and many are the testimonials in regard to their virtues. Your correspondent on Monday last called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton, and interviewed their daughter, Miss Mattie Easton, a handsome young lady of 20 years, who is known to have been very low and had been restored to health by the use of Pink Pills. "Yes," she said, "I suffered a great deal, but I am so thankful that I am once more restored to health. You have no idea how it feels to be so near the portals of death as I was. When sixteen years of age I began to grow pale and weak and many thought I was going to decline. I became subject to fainting spells and at times would lie motionless and feel that everything in life's future is about to slip away from your grasp and an early grave yawned for me. I was taken ill four years ago with troubles peculiar to my sex, and which have hurried many a young woman to her grave. My strength gradually decreased and I became so emaciated that I was simply a living skeleton. My blood seemed to turn to water and my face was the color of a corpse. I had tried different kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. I was at last confined to my room for several months and hope of my recovery was given up. At last a friend strongly urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after a few boxes I began to grow slightly stronger. I continued their use until I had used about twelve boxes, when I found myself restored to health. I now quit using the pills and for six months I never felt better in my life. Then I began to feel that I was not as regular as I should be and to feel the old tired feeling once more coming on. Once more I resorted to Pink Pills, and by the time I had used six boxes I found myself fully restored. I began to grow stronger and when I had used a dozen boxes I was as well as ever. I have since used a return of the old trouble. I take a few and I am all right again. I cannot find words of sufficient weight to express my appreciation of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and sincerely hope that all who are afflicted as I was will give them a trial and I am certain they will find renewed health.

The facts above related are important to parents as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sorrowing cheeks. They are a certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old.

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Victoria, Friday, July 26

Mr. Laurier in support of his motion condemning the government's course in regard to the Manitoba school question spoke quite plainly, as might have been expected, against the idea of parliament coercing the province. This part of his speech ought to satisfy those who have professed so much anxiety to hear a declaration of his views: "I have no desire that my party should walk into power over the Manitoba school question. But the government must settle it in some other manner than the way they propose. Something must be done and done at once. This policy of delay and vacillation is not only paralyzing, but it is disintegrating national life, because it is ranging creed against creed and race against race. What should be done? I have no hesitation in saying, speaking my own mind, that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching to their children in the schools their duty to God and man as they understand these duties. This is my wish, but I say that object is to be attained not by imperious dictation or administrative coercion. Sir, this is my policy. What matters it to the hon. gentlemen opposite if the country is raked up by the fire of discord so long as they can keep their office. Sir, we must carry out the idea of confederation. If this is done, we must teach every citizen, no matter what his creed, in the prosecution of his rights, not to exact the last pound of flesh. I belong to a party always signal for its broad views of tolerance and justice, and when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with the question, I can pledge every member of the party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines fair and equitable. Animate by these sentiments, I arraign the policy of the government and beg to move in amendment: "That this house regrets the failure of the government to deal with the Manitoba school question as demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of opinion that the ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation amongst the Canadian people." Mr. Foster accused the Liberals of seeking to take advantage of the disintegration and ministerial crisis. Alluding to Mr. Angers' withdrawal from the ministry, he declared that only by inference could a charge of mistrust be established. Mr. Foster added that the government's policy was distinct and they had a united ministry behind it. In the past they had made no promises which they did not implement. They now made no promises which they did not implement. In reply to the charge of lack of stability and strength brought against the government, he contended that it was upon the broad lines of policy a party was to be judged. Confederation, the C. P. R. and the national policy were cited in evidence. Turning to the question he reviewed the different steps taken by the government in dealing with the Manitoba school question. The remedial order he defended as a wise action. The order was not a remedy and irritating he said that it simply acknowledged the Manitoba government to remedy the grievance by legislation. It was couched necessarily in a judicial tone and cited what in the opinion of the government was necessary to remedy the grievance complained of. After the answer of the Manitoba legislature was received, the government adopted the view that it was possible to come to a satisfactory arrangement and the local government before the last limit is given to Manitoba should be held about the last of August. The only objection to this is that meeting may occur between now and next session to prevent the accomplishment of the government's pledge of remedial legislation. Every policy was modulated by these conditions. No meeting or government could state what circumstances, untoward or fatal, may occur to prevent the carrying out of that policy, word for word, line for line, letter for letter. In contrast, Mr. Laurier, he charged, laid no policy. He admitted that it was not Mr. Laurier's duty to find a policy for the government, but it was his duty to find a policy for his party. Mr. Foster argued at some length to show that Mr. Laurier had lacked courage on this question. If it were not for the national life was threatened by this question, why then did Mr. Laurier not do something? (Opposition laughter). Mr. Foster then criticized Mr. Laurier's motion and demanded to know which was the dangerous snigger and delay or a pledge to introduce remedial legislation. 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The legislature of the province has formally affirmed that it cannot obey the remedial order, and as the case now stands the Bowell government are pledged to carry out the terms of that order if Manitoba still refuses to do so. That is, the province is to be coerced, if the government are able to perform the work. Time is hardly needed to show that they have undertaken an impossible task. A late report from Ottawa contains the following paragraph in regard to senate proceedings: In the senate yesterday Senator McInnes reminded the government of the promise given that British Columbia should be represented in the cabinet. Referring to the resignation of Minister Angers from the government, he trusted he would not return to that discordant and offensive element called the cabinet. 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The Bowell government has been a mistake from first to last, and the greatest service it can do this country is to step out of office.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

MR. LAURIER'S MOTION. The Leader of the Opposition Arraigns the Government for Vacillation And Declares Against Dictation to Manitoba and Administrative Coercion.

Ottawa, July 15.—When the house was moved into committee of ways and means this afternoon, both Mr. Laurier and Mr. McCarthy took the floor, which was given to Mr. Laurier, who began his speech by describing the school question as a perplexing one. He did not believe that the ministerial crisis was over. The reason for the resignations of the Quebec ministers was not, as Mr. Foster had described it, "a misunderstanding," but a want of confidence in the government. The proper way to describe the crisis was not "misunderstanding," but "mistrust." (Cheers). There was foundation for this mistrust. The nights and days of the government were haunted by the demon of vacillation. This Mr. Laurier illustrated by citing the cases of the insolvency bill, the cattle regulations, the Hudson's Bay railway loan—all of which things were marked by shuffling and changes—anything and everything to keep office. (Opposition cheers). They had a record of unfulfilled promises, broken engagements, decisions adopted and abandoned. The promise of remedial legislation and the remedial order, as given to the electors of Vercheres, was not implemented by action, but there was a promise to negotiate. He recalled the fact that the request of Manitoba for delay at the outset to prepare their case was peremptorily refused, so great was the government in haste to follow out their policy. But after months and months the government now again proposed to ask Manitoba for further negotiation. It might be said that conciliation was a grand policy. Yes, it would have been a grand policy at the beginning, but the government began with coercion. Even at the end conciliation would be welcome, but the dissenting colleagues and followers of the government do not believe in the good faith of the government; which, instead of adopting moderate language and firm action, were hilly in language and weak in action. Mr. Laurier charged the government with never having dealt honestly with the question. They were now reaping the results of the long game. The government had played to reconcile the orange and green. To show the attitude of the controller of customs, he quoted his 12th of July speech, where Mr. Wallace said he would not anticipate what may never occur. Mr. Laurier refused to accept merely the utterances of the leader of the house as to the policy of the government, made to stave off a difficulty of to-day by creating a greater difficulty of to-morrow. The government should have a solidarity and they should not, while dealing with this question, allow the Liberal life was threatened by this question, why then did Mr. Laurier not do something? (Opposition laughter). Mr. Foster then criticized Mr. Laurier's motion and demanded to know which was the dangerous snigger and delay or a pledge to introduce remedial legislation. He asked his followers to vote against this as a catch motion. 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to a party always signal for its broad views of tolerance and justice, and when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with the question, I can pledge every member of the party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines fair and equitable. Animate by these sentiments, I arraign the policy of the government and beg to move in amendment: "That this house regrets the failure of the government to deal with the Manitoba school question as demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of opinion that the ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation amongst the Canadian people." Mr. Foster accused the Liberals of seeking to take advantage of the disintegration and ministerial crisis. Alluding to Mr. Angers' withdrawal from the ministry, he declared that only by inference could a charge of mistrust be established. Mr. Foster added that the government's policy was distinct and they had a united ministry behind it. 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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE WHEEL. HEWARTSON WINS. Although H. Hewartson won Saturday's heat in the 10-mile handicap race for the Harris cup with comparative ease, the race was a very interesting one. As in every other event in this contest, the handicaps were shown to be ridiculously out of all reason. The winner rode a steady race, holding to a 3:10 clip nearly all the way through. Bush got second place despite an accident that delayed him nearly half a minute.

CRICKET. MAINLAND MATCH. Vancouver beat Westminster at cricket at the former city on Saturday by a score of an inning and seven runs. Vancouver made 114 in the first and Westminster 82 and 45 in two innings. The features of the game were Senkler's batting and Dean's bowling. Senkler made top score for Vancouver and Clinton for Westminster.

THE RIFLE. SHOOTING AT GUELPH. Ottawa, July 22.—The result of Saturday's shooting of the Canadian rifleman at Guelph: Guelph—R. A., 897 points. London—The Fusiliers, 853. Cornwall—59th Battalion, 901. Truro, N.S.—First team, 904; second team, 690. Toronto—Royal Grenadiers, Martini, 880; Snider, 772. "A" troop Manitoba Dragoons, third series, 894. Prince Albert—Saskatchewan, R. A., score 841. New Westminster—No. 4 Company, B.G.A., Martini, 864. Halifax—First team Halifax artillery, Martini, 795. Toronto—"A" squadron R. C. Dragoons, fourth match, first series, Martini Metford carbine, 803 points. Hamilton—Martini team, 913; first Snider team, 901.

WINANS WINS. London, July 22.—At Bisley to-day Winans won the first prize in the ten series revolver practice. YACHTING. DEFENDER AND VIGILANT. New York, July 22.—The Defender and Vigilant to-day engaged in a second formal and semi-official contest to demonstrate which is the superior craft, and much speculation was provoked as to whether the result would confirm the public confidence in the new creation of the Hesseschoffs. At 10:45 o'clock both yachts were manoeuvring off Scotland lights. The wind is now blowing west south-west about 12 knots an hour. The Defender started at 11:24:30 and the Vigilant started at 11:25:10. Both are carrying mainsail, club topsail, balloon jib and staysails. 11:34—Defender leads the Vigilant. The wind is moving around to the north-west. 12:25—The Defender is drawing away a trifle, again demonstrating her ability to hold the Vigilant safe in light airs. The indications are that the race will be a long drawn out affair. VALKYRIE III. Glasgow, July 22.—The sailing of the Valkyrie III has been postponed until Wednesday next. She has been docked to have her hull cleaned. She leaves for Gourack Bay on Wednesday morning, where her compasses will be adjusted preparatory to starting on the trans-Atlantic trip. A ton of gold ore was received at the Tacoma smelter on Thursday from the Star of the West claim, Granite creek, near Alborn.

The smith a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands, And the muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands. Sinewy hands and muscles, like iron bands, are what athletes are trying to develop. The best athletes of to-day use Johnston's Fluid Beef when training, and acknowledge it to be the best muscle-forming and strength-giving food.

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THE CAMP MEETING. Enthusiasm Increases as the Closing Day Approaches. To-day closes the camp meeting at Sidney, much to the regret of the many interested visitors. Yesterday opened warm and beautiful. The seven o'clock meeting as well as the 10 o'clock Bible reading was conducted by Mrs. Barrett, the evangelist. The latter was on "Linen and Woolen or Linsey Woolsey's Religion." At 11 o'clock, Rev. T. W. Glover preached a powerful sermon on "Reconciliation with God." At 2 o'clock Mrs. Barrett conducted the children's service, at which about 40 knelt and gave themselves to the Lord. Rev. Lamont preached at 3 o'clock to the largest audience of the day, a number arriving on the three o'clock train and returning at five. At the close of this service a real Methodist handshaking took place, and a "spiritual Chinook," as Mrs. Barrett expressed it, was experienced. The last sound that greeted the ears of the departing friends on the train was, "When the roll is called up yonder, I'll be there," a camp meeting hymn that has been very popular on the grounds. In the evening an interested and thoughtful audience listened with rapt attention to Mrs. Barrett, who preached on "Confessing Christ." Many eyes were moistened as at the close of the sermon she and Mrs. Betts sang, "They Crucified Him." The special trains will run to-day, and it is quite likely a large number will go out from the city to be present at the closing services to-night. The people are unanimous in the desire that another camp meeting shall be held on these grounds next year.

THE BISMARK MEMOIRS. American Publishers Eager to Buy the Serial Rights. There is quite a lively scramble going on among the editors and representatives of the American magazines for Europe as to who will secure the rights of publication to the Bismarck memoirs. The Iron Chancellor has finished the work, it is said by those who are in a position to know—in fact, he has sold the entire manuscript to a Berlin publisher who now has it locked away in his safe. The American serial rights, that is, simply the rights to publish the material in magazine form, are held at \$20,000, and this sum has already been offered by two magazines. As the matter stands, the question of acquiescent rests between the Cosmopolitan Magazine and The Century, with a point of advantage in favor of the latter, since Mr. Gilder is in Europe and Mr. Walker is at Irvington. But whoever obtains the material must fulfil the unpleasant condition of any purchase, namely, that the memoirs shall not be published until ten years after Bismarck's death, and even at the end of the period the matter will be handed over to the Emperor and the German government for reading and revision. This means that the German authorities will take out of the manuscript whatever they see fit; probably the very points about Bismarck which would be most interesting. So, even when the price is secured by contract it is really not secured at all for publication.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. Fast... For Cotton and Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes... The Only Complete Dyes on the Market that Make Fast and Unfading Colors. The Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods (12 colors) are triumphs of science. They are new and important discoveries, controlled by Diamond Dyes, and are found in no other package. They will color more goods than other package dyes, and make colors that are absolutely fast to light and washing. Be sure that you get Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods, as they excel all others. Sole agents: The Dyeing and Finishing Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.

I CURE FITS! Tablets, tincture and bottle of medicine sent free to any sufferer. The Express and Post Office address: B. G. BOUT, P.O. 110 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

MURDEROUS FIEND HOLMES

Will Hardly Escape Extradition—The Detectives Welding the Chain.

Mrs. Pitzel Identifies the Remains of Her Murdered Little Ones.

Toronto, July 20.—The case which the Canadian authorities have against Holmes is very complete, and is much stronger than that which the Philadelphia authorities have, and this fact leads a great many here to believe that the prisoner will be extradited. Summed up, this is the case. Holmes is traced from the States to this city with the children. His identity is established at the Palmer House, and that of the children at the Albion. Then both the murderer and his victims are recognized at the very scene of the crime, not by any witness, but by several. His motive for committing the deed is also clearly shown. His immediate motive lay in the fact that Mrs. Pitzel was in the city and might at any time meet the children on the street. Again, Holmes borrowed a space on the last day the girls were seen alive at the cottage or anywhere else, giving his reason for doing so that he wanted to make a pit for some potatoes which he had purchased, which was shown to be palpably false, and his going away next morning all strong corroborative facts from which he will find it hard to escape. The finding of toys belonging to the little girls and of the partially burned clothing of the girls is also a double link in the chain.

Yesterday Mrs. Pitzel identified the bodies of the two children found in the cellar on St. Vincent street on Monday night last as those of her girls Alice and Nellie. The latter she identified by her hair and the former by a peculiarity of the upper front teeth. She was not allowed to see any other parts of the bodies, as both were in such an advanced state of decomposition that they thought the shock would derange her. As it was she broke down completely and sobbed and cried throughout the trying ordeal, and long after passing through it. Detectives Geyer, of Philadelphia, and Oudry, of the local staff, and the doctors who were present were perfectly satisfied with the identification. The inquest on the body of Alice, the eldest girl, was resumed at the police court last night. William McDonald, a lad who lives with his parents at 16 St. Vincent street, after Holmes had left the place, was the first witness examined.

Chicago, July 20.—The police found last night in a stove in the house formerly occupied by H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of the Pitzel children, a watch chain formerly owned by Minnie Williams. The chain was identified by the jeweler who made it.

Philadelphia, July 20.—The Press today prints an interview with Holmes, who was visited in prison by a representative of that paper. Holmes insists that he can prove an alibi with reference to the murder of the Pitzel children in Toronto. He says the authorities are not to prove that he murdered in this city. In view of the finding in Chicago of a charred body supposed to be that of Minnie Williams, Holmes' statements with reference to that young woman are interesting. He says: "I am innocent of murdering the Pitzel children. I don't believe they were ever murdered, and if they were I am not guilty. Why, the last time I saw the boy, Howard Pitzel, was in Indianapolis. Miss Williams was then in Detroit. We had arranged that she should take Howard east, so one afternoon I sent the boy to her in Detroit, and she took Howard east and stopped at Buffalo. I went east with the two girls and finally wound up at Toronto. We had been there a short time when my wife arrived. She knew nothing of the existence of the Pitzel children. Mrs. Pitzel, Dessal and the baby came to Toronto shortly after. Neither Mrs. Pitzel, my wife, or Alice and Nellie Pitzel knew of each other's presence in that city. I had good reasons for not letting Mrs. Pitzel know of the proximity of her two children, for she was then very delicate. We first thought of sending Mrs. Pitzel alone with Minnie Williams and the three children to England, but her delicate health precluded that idea. The man Hatch was in Toronto at the time. I finally decided to send Alice and Nellie Pitzel on to Niagara Falls, where Minnie Williams and Howard were. Everything was gotten in readiness. I had quite a hard time keeping the children's presence hidden from Mrs. Pitzel. I succeeded, however. I escorted them to the railway station, where Hatch had gone by pre-arrangement, the four of us got on the train and I rode probably a mile out of the city with the children. When I was about to get off the train Hatch suggested he accompany the girls a few stations further so there would not be any mistake about their tickets. Nellie and Alice were traveling on half fares and I wanted to be sure that they got along on one whole ticket which the conductor had not taken up when I left the train, so he went with the children and he can tell where they can be found if anybody can. I came back to Toronto about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and four hours later Mrs. Pitzel and the two children had boarded the train for Burlington, as it was thought better that she should rest in some quiet, healthy place. Before leaving Toronto for Burlington with my wife next morning I met Hatch. He seemed all right, but there was no question asked about the children, as I wanted the matter kept from my wife. He stayed there after we left. When we arrived at Ogdensburg, on our way to Burlington, Mrs. Pitzel was there. After sending my wife to a hotel I went to see Mrs. Pitzel.

Hatch came to town in a few days and rented a vacant house, where he put in a bed, chair and a little stove. These things are to be found wherever Hatch was, as he never lived in a hotel for private reasons. All our trunks were taken to this house and kept there until we left for Burlington. One afternoon Mrs. Pitzel to Hatch's household and showed her the trunks, one of which needed mending. She saw the bed, chair and little stove and can tell about it to this day. We stayed at Ogdensburg for over a week and then went to Burlington. Mr. Hatch went to Montreal to attend to some business. I may say here that Hatch and myself were engaged in buying furs and other goods and smuggling them across the border. That is why the trunks were sent to a vacant house in Ogdensburg. When we were about two weeks in Burlington, or three weeks after the two Pitzel girls had left Toronto, I went to the telegraph office to wire Hatch in Montreal for the night. His identity as established children and Miss Williams went off to Europe. I had written a message and was about to hand it to the operator when Hatch walked into the office.

"It was a surprise to me to see him there when I was under the impression that he was buying stuff in Montreal. Where he had been since I left Ogdensburg up to that time I don't know. I wish I did, and don't think this prison would be my home to-day if I knew. The district attorney, superintendent and all the insurance people will tell you Hatch is a myth. The insurance officers and agents know better. Why, I had scarcely thought of the occurrence in the telegraph office in Burlington, when on day last December Peary, the insurance agent, asked me who the man was I met in the telegraph office. I answered Hatch. The company's detectives tracked me all through the country, although I tried my best to avoid them. They know very well who Hatch is, as they know he was in Burlington. I am also positive that they know much more about his movements than I do. Going back to Toronto again and finding the two bodies in the cellar of the St. Vincent street house, I can say with all confidence I can prove an alibi to any charge that may be brought against me there. I can get six of the best known business men to swear I could not have rented the house where the bodies were found at the time stated at all those witnesses. Hatch may have treated the children all right, but where did they get to if not to London with Minnie Williams? I am eager to go to Toronto and stand my trial for the murder of Nellie and Alice Pitzel."

Toronto, Ont., July 22.—The bodies of Alice and Nellie Pitzel have at last found a resting place. On Saturday afternoon two small graves were opened in St. James cemetery and in them, the victims of the cruellest crime this country has ever seen were laid. Two children's hearses left Humphrey's establishment and met a closed carriage containing the mother, Mrs. Pitzel, and Detectives Grier and Cuddy. The mother, although scarcely equal, after her recent experience, to the task of leaving her apartments, insisted on participating in the last sad rites. A short burial service was held at the graves.

Chicago, July 22.—It is the intention of the Chicago police to make every effort to get to the bottom of the insurance swindler, brought here to answer the charges of having murdered the Williams sisters. The local officers are convinced that the murder of the Williams girls was first committed by Holmes and they argue in consequence that he should stand trial for it first. They claim to be able to produce evidence that he did murder the sisters. It has developed that the substance upon which the first report of the finding of the bones of Minnie Williams is in the hands of Detective Grier, of Philadelphia. It is said he visited Chicago two weeks ago and secured positive proof that the body had been buried in the stove in Holmes' office. It was also learned yesterday that Detective Grier would come to Chicago after making a complete search for the remains of Howard Pitzel in Detroit, and will co-operate with the Chicago officers in whatever is done hereafter. No work was done in the basement of the Osgood house on Sunday, but 15 men will be put to work in the morning digging it up. The work that has thus far been done in that direction has been without system, and it is just as likely as not that evidences of the crime have been more deeply buried than that one might have been disclosed. The tank in which the explosion took place on Saturday has been filled with water and will require the services of the fire engine to pump it out before the investigation can proceed. Clarence A. Phillips, now in the grocery business, says he helped to build the tank in Holmes' house, which exploded on Saturday. It was at first used, he said, in glass blending experiments and later in experiments in making illuminating gas. Phillips' acquaintance with Holmes cost him \$1,400 and his wife.

Indianapolis, July 22.—Mrs. Holmes, wife of the accused murderer and insurance swindler, left here for Philadelphia yesterday at the instance of the prosecuting attorney of that city. Mrs. Holmes herself would not talk, but her most intimate friends to whom she confided her purposes say she has forsaken her husband. It was also stated by Mrs. Holmes that the assertion of Holmes that he was not in Toronto, but absent with his wife when the Pitzel children disappeared, is not true and that wherever Holmes was at the time he was not with Mrs. Holmes. Moreover, Mrs. Holmes says she was with Holmes in Chicago at the time Miss Williams disappeared.

This intimate friend of Mrs. Holmes believes she will tell all she knows about her husband and will be a strong witness in prosecuting him.

Chicago, July 22.—The search for the bodies of the missing Williams girls was resumed at the "castle" of H. H. Holmes, the suspected murderer, to-day. The police found a rope hidden beneath a quantity of rubbish. At one end is a

plaited loop and at the other a "hangman's" noose. About the knot and on the rope near the noose were found several dark spots, which the police immediately concluded were blood stains. The length of the rope is such that the plaited loop attached to the upstairs wall of the secret dummy waiter shaft, a body hanging from the noose would just clear the floor at the bottom of the shaft. This incident has convinced some of the detectives that Holmes' alleged victims had been pushed through the upstairs door of the dummy waiter and strangled to death in the shaft below. Other officers, however, refused to advance a theory and the rope was submitted to an analyst to determine the character of the stains.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REVELSTOCK. The recent weather has caused the Illecillewaet river overflow its banks. The road that leads to the ranches on the south side of the river has been transformed into a fast flowing stream, in some places four feet deep.

WHEATSTOCK. The benefit of the crusade the stock-owners have commenced against the C. P. R. store car. General groceries, the only kind of merchandise the car carries, have been cut about 20 per cent.

A distinguished party of C. P. R. officials, who have been expected for some time, arrived here on Monday and left the same day on the steamer Lytton for South Kootenay. The party is comprised of Messrs. T. G. Shaughnessy, P. A. Peterson, chief engineer, Montreal; H. Abbott, general superintendent; H. A. Cameron, chief engineer, Pacific division, and R. Marpole, superintendent, Kamloops. They will remain about a week and in that time will determine all questions relating to construction work.

BIG BEND AND LARDEAU. Two gold quartz claims have been staked at the mouth of Healey creek. Captain Davey reports that the White Owl, Plater Prince and Silver Tip claims are showing up well. The veins are widening and showing rich ore.

The enormous body of ore known as the Galena Prince has been restaked. The Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co. have nearly completed the work of testing. Professor Nason, of New Jersey, will have a clean-up in a day or two. If the result is satisfactory the work will be pushed.

VERNON. A good deal of wheat hay has been cut during the past few days, and the timely crop is also falling before the mower in all parts of the district. Wheat is rapidly changing color and will be ready for harvest as soon as the farmers have finished haying, if not before.

Mr. Graves, the cattle buyer from Nicola, was in district yesterday, and purchased from the Coldstream ranch a band of about 150 steers. Mr. E. Traves, of the West Kootenay Meat Company, was also buying cattle in the Spallumcheen district for their meat market at Nelson.

Strawberries are no longer to be had in the city fruit stores, but have been replaced by an abundant supply of raspberries, black and red currants, and gooseberries. Shipments of these fruits are daily being made to Calgary, and orders have been received from as far east as Regina.

NANAIMO. Nannimo, July 22.—Little James Gillespie, of Wellington, was drowned while bathing at Chemainus on Saturday. He had accompanied the excursion party from the Wellington Presbyterian church, and previous to entering the water was warned against doing so. It is presumed he got cramp, as the place where he was drowned was quite shallow. Rev. Mr. Rogers jumped in the river after him, but it was too late; the boy was past aid.

The friends of H. M. Steward, cashier at the Bank of British Columbia, were entertained at a little dinner at the Windsor House on Saturday night prior to taking his leave for Kamloops, where he will be located in future.

Charles Ingram was charged before M. Bate, J. P., by Miss Frox, whom he had been living with as man and wife, with stealing a quantity of her wearing apparel. The defence was that the accused had purchased the clothing. The case was adjourned until to-day, bail being allowed in \$500.

BRISTOL'S PILLS Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles. BRISTOL'S PILLS Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken. BRISTOL'S PILLS Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep BRISTOL'S PILLS

BUTTER FROM MANITOBA.

Manitoba Dairy Instructor Gives His Views on the British Columbia Market.

The Extent of the Consumption—The Quality Must be of the Very Best.

C. C. Macdonald, dairy instructor for the Manitoba government, who recently visited the Central Farmers' Institute at Brandon last week. His views on British Columbia as a market for Manitoba butter and cheese were expressed as follows:

English people have got into that position that they will have everything of the first quality. The butter must be of the mildest flavor. The color must be clear and light, and not so salty as that which is consumed in Canada. Englishmen, above all others, think there is nothing too good for them. They want the best quality and they will buy no other. British Columbia requires the same quality of butter and cheese as England does. The butter should be salted a little higher for the coast markets than for the English markets, but in every other respect their requirements are identical. If Manitoba creamery butter can only be put in the market at prices that will enable it to be retailed at 25c. per pound, we have a good chance of getting a good market. That price it seems to me will pay the Manitoba producer handsomely and if care and intelligence is exercised in putting up and turning out the butter it will bring that price every time. I often have the question asked me, is there not some danger of injuring the dairy industry by overproduction? I answer, for finest quality, no. The time has yet to come when the markets of the world will be glutted with really prime butter and cheese. The trouble is we do not produce enough of really fine butter and too much of an inferior quality. I know of a creamery in the province of Quebec that sold its whole winter output last month to a firm in Montreal at 27c. per pound f. o. b., at the starting point. That butter was retailed in Montreal at 35c. per pound. It was of the finest quality and so suited the consumers' taste that they were willing to pay that handsome price for it. The difference between prime and good butter is something like from \$50 to \$75 per ton, and the difference between prime and really poor butter is from \$100 to \$300 per ton.

From these figures you can readily see the great necessity of putting forth every human effort to make and sell nothing but the best. If an inferior batch of butter or cheese happens to be made, which sometimes it does in the best regulated creameries and cheese factories, that day's make should be kept at home and sold locally at the best price that could be obtained for it. If it went abroad along with the prime article it would be sure to create a bad impression and would detract the value of the whole consignment.

I had the opportunity of inspecting some dairy butter while in Vancouver and I could detect five different samples of butter in one tub. It had been packed without grading and was being offered at 8c. per pound, but could not find a buyer, whereas had it been creamery butter it would have brought 20c. per pound readily. Creamery is the only butter that will find a market in Victoria and Vancouver and all the other British Columbia markets in future and it must be of strictly finest quality only.

I consider the very finest quality of Manitoba creamery competes favorably with any butter that reaches the coast. To reach that market now we have it we must study the taste of the coast consumers and give them what they require in every detail.

I saw some butter that cost 21c. in Victoria, last year's make; that butter is still there and is not worth 3c. per pound. It would have been better had the dealer sold it at cost price when it landed, instead of holding it over; he would have saved at least 16c. per pound on the lot. I am proud to say that this lot is not Manitoba butter.

That San Francisco finds a market in British Columbia is due to the facts, 1st, 90 per cent. of Manitoba dairy butter is not uniform in quality; 2nd, Manitoba does not produce enough butter at the right time of year to supply the demand for the winter trade.

Victoria alone consumes about 15,000 pounds of butter per month, and in September, October and winter months it takes about 20,000 pounds per month. Why more butter is consumed in winter than in summer is not easy to explain, nevertheless such is the case, the statements of the dealers and the receipts proving that to my satisfaction. Nanaimo requires about 10,000 pounds per month in summer and about 15,000 pounds per month in winter. Vancouver consumes only 6,000 pounds per month in summer and about 15,000 pounds per month in winter. Here again is a large increase of the demand for the winter months, so Manitoba farmers must be winter producers as well as summer producers, so that we can keep foreign products out of our coast markets. We must not let our American cousins get a foothold if we intend to supply the trade.

The coast dealers all fully recognize that the best Manitoba creamery cannot be bettered. Proper supervision is most essential to a uniformity of quality all through.

The cheese market in British Columbia is a limited one. About six carloads per year, will about supply the demand, and above that quantity we must look to England for an outlet for our surplus. We have the advantages over other provinces in the dairy industry, from the fact that we can produce butter and cheese very much cheaper than they. The natural facilities of Manitoba for producing are unlimited, therefore the cost of production is very low, as com-

pared with other provinces of Canada. The requirements of the British Columbia markets, as I have learned them, may be of interest to the farmers. I might mention twin cheese is in good demand. This kind of cheese are most suitable for retailing, as there is not so much surface to become dried out when it is cut. The twin cheese are as easily made as any other style, and two cheese can be put in one box so the cost of freight and space is not greater than for large cheese; small cheese will find a limited market for awhile and the demand is likely to grow. What I mean by small cheese is 7, 10 and 15 pound weight. These sizes are suitable for dining cars and steamships and also for family use. We need a variety of packages of both butter and cheese. For the China and Japan trade we require to make a large cheese. There are no wholesale houses in the Oriental country, consequently the retailers order cheese in small numbers of three and four and order often. The freight to these countries is by the box and not by weight, so the larger the cheese the cheaper the freight comparatively.

Butter—The packages required are various styles, small tubs as well as large, 10, 20, 30 or 50 pounds. These packages are suitable for the general trade. For miners and prospectors we must put the butter in tin pails with tight sealing covers, as they are useful for other purposes when empty, but the main reason is that the butter is protected from any dust or filth, also that the pails are light and more easily carried on the pack trains. All packages, whether it be box, tin or pail, should be lined with parchment paper to protect the butter from the sides of the package. During a long transit butter is apt to take the flavor of the wood or rust from tin pails. This paper is not expensive and will pay for itself by the better price of the butter when well preserved.

When Others Fail Consult
DOCTOR SWEANY, SPECIALIST.
(Regular Graduate Registered.) Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who for a number of years has had permanent office at Seattle, Wash., 713 Front St. (Union Block), "where the sick and dying can receive treatment in the future as they have in the past from the ablest and most successful specialist of the age."
Diplomas and Licenses hang on the walls of his office. He has had many years of experience in the leading Eastern hospitals, also many years of successful practice that
Challenges the World. He publishes no names of patients, nor their diseases, but cures them, and any one in need of his services desiring references can be shown hundreds of genuine testimonials on file in his office which grateful patients have requested him to use.
WHY DO THE SICK PEOPLE of his office daily
BECAUSE the wonderful cures he makes
have created confidence and delight in the hearts of those who have struggled in vain for years against the ravages of disease until this successful doctor, whose picture appears above, restored them to health.
BUSINESS MEN
Now realize the fact that DOCTOR SWEANY can be depended upon to fulfill all his promises in every respect and be low numbers among his patients prominent business men of this city and vicinity. He treats all medical and surgical diseases.
LOST MANHOOD among young, middle aged and old men. The awful effects of youthful indiscretion or excess in after life.
YOUNG MEN If you are troubled with nervous exhaustion, drains, pimples, weakness, nervousness, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely snuff you for study, business or marriage, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.
MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN—There are thousands of you troubled with weak aching backs and kidneys, frequent painful urination and sediment in the urine, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unflinching success. Delay is dangerous.
PRIVATE Diseases—Inflammations, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured without pain or detention from business.
CATARRH—When poisons the breath, stomach and lungs and pave the way for Consumption, Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder and all constitutional and internal troubles, also Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica treated far in advance of any other country.
BLOOD AND SKIN—Bleeding, Sores, Spots, Itch, Eczema, Psoriasis, Prurigo, secondary thoroughly eradicated. Restoring the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.
LADIES—If you are suffering from per- menorrhoea, irregularity, or any of the distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.
WRITE at once if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by medicine secured from observation. Book entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH" sent free to those desiring their troubles cured.
LEVERETT SWEANY, M. D. (Union Block) 713 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, July 19.—A miner named H. McSwayne was seriously injured in No. 5 shaft yesterday. McSwayne's duty is to attend to the switching of cars on the bottom of an incline and while doing so a car came away from the top. McSwayne did not hear it coming and the consequence was that it struck him with great force and knocked him violently against the wattle, cutting his head open and otherwise bruising him, so that he now lies in a critical condition.

Mr. D. Christie Murray will lecture in the opera house on Tuesday night. As a rule lectures are poorly attended by the citizens, but every endeavor will be made by local parties to bring a big audience together.

Ex-Priest J. B. Daly will occupy the pulpit of Wallace street Methodist church on Sunday night.

ROSSLAND.

The first session of a civil court of justice ever called in Rossland was held Tuesday by Judge Spinks. The dining room of the Howard hotel was used as a courtroom. As no human being except a lawyer is tough enough to stand the atmosphere of the court room during its whole session, a letter in report of the proceedings is not obtainable. There were no important points in mining law brought up and not a single decision was given. In each case judgment was either reserved or after the proceedings had reached a certain stage the cases were settled out of court.

On Monday last Tom Burke was overcome by the effects of foul air while ascending the mainway of the War Eagle shaft, and fell down to the bottom. The doctor was sent for and he found no bones broken and no symptoms of serious internal injury. In three days Burke was walking around the streets of Rossland. He was probably surprised through being unconscious while he fell. The shaft is an incline, which helps to explain this extraordinary escape.

The Gem, Uncle Sam and the Tiger have joined the majority of the great group of claims in the south belt and have been sold, it is said, for \$125,000. The deal was closed yesterday by P. Genelle, acting on telegraphic instructions from A. E. Humphreys. It is said that Finch and Campbell still retain their one-quarter interest. There were also located in April by Cromie and Coffee, who were prospecting for Finch and Campbell and Brig Atkinson respectively. There is a good showing of ore on the Gem, on which the most development work has been done.

For the first half of July the shipments have been 1410 tons, valued at \$96,615. The Le Roi has put out 771 tons, the War Eagle 615 tons.

The miners union in Trail Creek has made a successful start. Over two hundred names of working miners were given in at the meeting for membership.

There is more activity in building in Rossland at the present time than since the town started to grow. A school, a government office and a church are three buildings of which Rossland, although the largest, wealthiest and most populous town in Kootenay, is still deficient. Rossland's growth has outstripped the enterprise of the government, which is not remarkable; it has also outstripped the machinery for providing education for some fifty children, which is disgraceful, and it has outstripped the religious zeal of the sects, which is a most wonderful thing.

The following was the output of the mines:

Table with columns: Date, Location, Tons, Value. Includes entries for July 6-12, July 13, July 19-25, and a total for the period.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune. The management of the Hall Mines, Limited, is getting a move on. The right of way for the tramway is practically cleared, and the tramway is to be completed and in operation on or before September 5th. Two ore bins, one of a capacity of 7,000 tons and the other of a capacity of 500 tons, are to be built. Excavations for the foundations of the 7,000-ton one, which is to be built at Nelson, are now under way. Both diamond drills are to be at work next week on the Silver King-Kootenay Bonanza ground, and as soon as additional runs are received from Chicago, a drill hole will go down to a depth of 1,900 feet. While it is not given out officially, it can be said with a certainty, that a smelter will be built at Nelson this year; if it is not built by the Hall Mines Ltd., then it will be built by a company who will have a contract for the Hall Mines ore.

About 8,000 yards of gravel and boulders have been moved so far this season at Forty-Nine creek by the Nelson Hydraulic Company. It is estimated that the monitors were worked 120 hours in all. The just of the first cleanup was netted into bricks at the Poorman mill, and the bricks are now on exhibition at the Bank of British Columbia. The value of the bricks is more than enough to pay for all the money expended on plant and wages this year, which is as much as can be said for either of the great hydraulic mines in Cariboo.

The furnace at the Pilot Bay reduction works will be started up again in the fore part of the week. A second "dry" ore is in sight to keep the smelter in operation continuously.

The Tribune of the 13th gives the output of the mines as follows:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Tons, Value. Includes Trail Creek mines, Little Phil, Ainsworth Creek, and a total for the week and for 1895.

The Kaslo & Slocan railway is going to be a formidable competitor of the railway from Nelson to Three Forks, which was built at the expense of the province and turned over to the Canadian Pacific. Surveyors have been made for an extension from Sardon to Four-mile creek, and it is said that the survey will be extended south to the foot of Slocan lake, thence to Nelson by way of Slocan river.

A packing box that traveled thousands of miles is on exhibition at Turner & Kirkpatrick's store in Nelson. The box is made of white pine and branded on one end, "Pearl Oil. Put up expressly for the Queensland market." The box had evidently been shipped from New York city to Brisbane, Australia, thence back to Vancouver with the two tins of "Yaun's Honey," which were in it when it arrived at Nelson. Lumber must be scarce in Queensland.

It is reported on the street that a movement is on foot to prepare the way for the submission to the people of another tax exemption by-law in favor of the Kaslo & Slocan railway. It is thought that the ratepayers would consider favorably a by-law making reasonable concessions to the railway, if the matter was fairly placed before them. The understanding, however, must be plain and clear.

It is reported that an energetic young Nelson contentions regarding the publication of a newspaper in Kaslo in the immediate future.

Charles Pollitt, superintendent of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, states that the men employed on the work (including the bridge men) number one thousand, and that more than half of the thirty miles in in shape.

New Westminster. W. B. Townesend will probably be appointed governor of the jail in place of W. Moresby, who has been made warden of the penitentiary.

Pitilessness still persists in his action against the Columbian, although the action of the Dominion government in removing him, thus supporting the Columbian's contention, ought to be final. The case will come up on the 31st inst.

When Presley arrived at Chilliwack laying in charge of the consule, and the latter's back was turned, he jumped into the river and tried to drown himself. A boat was promptly put out and Presley was saved for the present. It is believed that he will renew the attempt at suicide at the first opportunity.

New Westminster, July 20.—A. W. Presley, the Chilliwack incendiary, was committed for trial yesterday on the charge of attempting to commit arson. The incendiary was taken to the hospital in the provincial jail. It transpired in the evidence that Presley engaged two young men, Foster and McNally, to burn his store at Chilliwack. Then he feared Foster would betray him and tried to get McNally to drug Foster and burn him with the store. McNally pointed out that a woman and her children living next door would probably be burned as well, but Presley said he did not care how many were burned. Had the place been burned he would have got \$1,000 insurance.

A big run of sockeyes came in the river last night and heavy catches were made, running as high as 450 fish. It is believed the big run is now on, but it comes at an awkward time, as the weekly close season begins at six this morning and continues till six to-morrow night, during which time hundreds of thousands of sockeyes will get above the fishing limits and escape.

VANCOUVER.

By the Empress of China which sailed for the Orient on Monday night, a party of 13 skilled watchmakers, picked from the various manufacturing establishments in the States. They have a three years' contract with the Japanese government to work in a watch factory to be established at Osaka of which H. Wheeler, of the Otis Watch company, of California, is to be superintendent. Under the contract they are not to be obliged to teach or work with Japanese workmen during the term named, but at its conclusion the employer is to be free to employ as many Japanese as they may desire. The men are to receive wages considerably in advance of those paid on this continent. Most of them left their families on this side of the place, and expect to return upon the expiration of the contract.

Law Intelligence.

The full court is to-day hearing the plaintiff's appeal in Slade v. Sargent. The plaintiff purchased from the defendant certain lands in Westminster district, and the defendant agreed with the plaintiff to clear one acre of the lands purchased. The defendant cleared certain lands contiguous to that of the plaintiff and he represented to the plaintiff that the clearing was wholly upon plaintiff's property. The plaintiff erected a dwelling house, store and out-buildings upon the clearing, believing that in doing so she was building upon her property. The defendant, after the completion of the buildings, demanded from the plaintiff rent for the land upon which the plaintiff had built, and he also required the plaintiff to move off the place, with thereupon to prepare for damages. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Drake without a jury on the 26th of November last, and his lordship gave judgment decreeing that the defendant should convey to the plaintiff the lands so built upon. The plaintiff claims \$1,000 besides and now appeals. Charles Wilson, Q.C., and L. P. Eckstein for appellant and L. P. Duff for respondent.

The divisional court to-morrow will hear the plaintiff's appeal in Beer v. London & Canadian Fire Insurance Co. The appeal is for an order for a commissioner to take evidence in Halifax.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION

Lord Ripon Clearly Shows the Thing to be Unsound and Impracticable.

Sound Free Trade Doctrine Which the Colonist Ought to Carefully Study.

London, July 20.—The Times this morning publishes two dispatches from the Marquis of Ripon, late secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the governor-general of Canada, the governors of the Australian colonies and the governor of Cape Colony, dated June 28, conveying the views of the government on the resolutions of the Ottawa conference. After mentioning the two first resolutions, it gives the third in full, of which it says: "With the preamble to the resolution the feeling not only of the government, but of the entire population of the country, is in hearty sympathy. The unanimity of the sentiment which prevailed throughout the conference on this point has been noted with pleasure by the government, and with regret, therefore, they feel compelled to express grave doubts as to whether the fiscal policy which has been adopted by the majority of the conference as a means of securing its objects is really calculated to promote them. It is generally recognized at the conference that this policy involved a complete reversal of the fiscal and commercial system which was deliberately adopted by Great Britain half a century ago and which has been maintained and extended ever since. A differential duty is open to all the objections from the customers' point of view which can be urged against a general duty; while it renders necessary the same restrictions of trade it has the additional disadvantage of dislocating trade by its tendency to divert it from its regular natural channel. These general objections are sufficiently serious and there are others no less serious which flow from the existing conditions under which the trade of the empire is distributed. The dispatch then proceeds to show the disadvantage of the proposed policy, which would not only necessitate an increased taxation, but would involve a serious loss to the treasury. The burden of food and raw material would mean the immediate reduction of the wages of the workmen. One-fourth of Great Britain's export trade, the minister urges, consists of the re-export of foreign and colonial produce, and any duty upon this would mean the loss of this trade and the position of Great Britain as the great market of the world, already threatened, would be destroyed. These changes, the dispatch continues, could not fail to seriously injure our important carrying trade, and react injuriously upon every industry of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the gain to the colonies, even if it would be altogether incommensurate with the loss to the mother country, and it is improbable that the gain would be permanent, for, apart from the general loss of purchasing power due to the fall of wages and of profits resulting from the imposition of duties, it is obvious that the reduction of our imports from foreign countries would be followed by a reduction of our exports to them, no inconsiderable part of which is produce imported in a crude state and more or less manufactured here. The demand, therefore, for colonial produce, even with preferential advantages, would not be likely to increase, and the prices obtained therefor would be ultimately enhanced."

If the differentiation were confined to specific articles the difficulties of arriving at an equitable arrangement would be in no wise diminished. No practical standard is suggested by which the value of the concessions made on each side could be tried or adjusted. A satisfactory agreement would be almost impossible. Regarding the opinion expressed by the conference that the colonial trade of Great Britain is increasing so much faster than the foreign trade that their proportions would be early reversed and that the arguments now urged against the policy of the resolution would be no longer regarded as valid, Lord Ripon points out that the proportion of the colonial to the foreign trade is very nearly the same as it was forty years ago, and even if the proportions were reversed the government is convinced that the evil results of the preferential policy would be mitigated only slightly, although it might fall with less severity upon this country and with greater severity upon the colonies than it would now. Dealing with the second part of the resolution urging the colonies to take steps to place each other's products on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to those of foreign countries, the dispatch says it would be difficult for one colony to give a preference in trade with another solely at the expense of the foreigners without diverting trade from the mother country or from sister colonies which are not parties to the arrangement. Serious injury might thus be inflicted upon the commerce of the neighboring colonies, and an unfriendly feeling generally, which might provoke retaliation. In any case it would estrange the colonies concerned in a manner not conducive to the great aim which the conference had in view.

—Rev. Solomon Cleaver, who has lately undergone a painful surgical operation, is progressing favorably, and it is hoped will be able to occupy his pulpit again in about three weeks' time.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, mat safes, etc. Shore's Hardware.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

To be Held at Agassiz on August 1st and 2nd of This Year.

Under the auspices of the Fruit Growers' and Dairymen's Association and the Central Farmers' Institute, a convention will be held at Agassiz on Thursday and Friday, August 1 and 2, 1895, commencing at 4 o'clock p.m. It is expected that addresses will be presented by the representatives of the different associations represented: Prof. W. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. J. S. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist and botanist; T. A. Sharpe, Experimental Farm, Agassiz; officers of the department of agriculture; members of the board of horticulture and many others. It has been arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway company that for this convention tickets will be on sale at rates shown below: From Vancouver, New Westminster, or Port Moody, to Agassiz and return, \$2.50; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return at any time up to and including Monday, Aug. 5th. From Hammond, to Agassiz and return, \$2.30; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return up to and including Aug. 5th. From Mission City to Agassiz and return, \$1.50; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return up to and including Aug. 5th. From Vernon and intermediate points to Agassiz and return, single fare for the round trip; on sale July 31st, good for return up to and including Aug. 8th. The system to be adopted in the issuance of tickets for this convention will be as follows, and special attention to the same is requested. When purchasing tickets be sure to advise the ticket agent that you are going to attend the Farmers' Convention at Agassiz, when the agent will furnish you with a single ticket from your starting point to Agassiz on payment of the fare as above mentioned, and in addition will supply a certificate on which reference is made to the form and number of the ticket he has furnished. This certificate must be used by J. B. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, or A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary, and when you are returning must be presented to the C. P. R. ticket agent at Agassiz, who will furnish return transportation without cost. You will note the certificate expires on dates as above mentioned. For example, A delegate purchases a ticket at Vancouver, pays the agent \$2.50, receives ticket for transportation only and certificate stating form and number of the ticket issued. Certificate is held by the delegate, handed to either J. R. Anderson or A. H. B. Macgowan at Agassiz, and after being countersigned by either of them is good for return ticket to Vancouver, if presented on or before the expiration of the limit agreed upon. As this involves considerable additional work for the railway agents, it is requested that you purchase your tickets some time prior to the hour of departure. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, by which on presentation of a certificate from J. R. Anderson, of the department of agriculture, Victoria, to the effect that the bearer is a bona fide intending participant, he will be granted a return ticket between Vancouver and Victoria for a single fare, tickets good from Thursday till Sunday night. The E. & N. railway company will issue return tickets at usual rates, and allow a refund, leaving the rate equivalent to a single fare, on presentation of a certificate from the secretary or J. R. Anderson to the effect that the bearer was a bona fide participant in the meeting. Reduced fares from Nanaimo to Vancouver are being arranged for. This is an opportunity which should not be missed and it is hoped by the promoters that the attendance will prove that the deepest interest is being taken in the science of agriculture and horticulture by all our people. Parties expecting to attend will do well to advise either Mr. Anderson or Mr. Macgowan of such intention, and those desiring the discussion of any special subject will please forward request for same to either of these parties.

RESORTED TO STRATEGY.

Driver Hobson Leaves the Cariboo Road to Avoid Supposed Robbers.

The strategy of Driver Hobson perhaps saved the Cariboo stage from being held up on Monday. On the way down he was advised that a party of suspicious-looking strangers, well armed and dressed, were hovering along the road, evidently waiting for the stage. It is said that the treasure aboard amounted to over \$12,000 besides what the passengers had, and Hobson had no desire to risk a meeting. He simply left the main road and came out at the 103 instead of the 150, giving any would-be robbers a wide berth. It is said that the supposed robbers rode across country with the hope of cutting the stage off.

The informant of the Times says that the incident aroused quite a little stir, and that it was the intention of the authorities to devote some attention to the well armed and mounted party of suspicious strangers.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

AFFAIRS IN ALASKA.

The Yukon a Good Gold Country, But Over-run With Men.

Seattle, July 19.—The first authentic word from the placer camps on the upper Yukon was brought to the city yesterday by the steamer Excelsior from St. Michael's. There the steamer P. W. Weare, from Fort Cudahy, 1,600 miles up the river, had arrived a week before with several passengers from the south. Among those who came down from this spring is Dr. E. O. Crewe, of San Francisco, who has been in the mines about a year and a half. He wintered last year at St. Michael's, and went up the river to Sixty Mile camp this spring. As an evidence that there is gold in the country Dr. Crewe has several large nuggets for exhibition, the largest of which is worth \$52. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Crewe says the Yukon is a good country to stay away from now. It is simply over-run with men. Wages are \$10 a day, as they have been in the past, but there are fifteen men for every such job. The rush this summer has been unprecedented. The larger body of miners—400 to 500—who went in by way of Juneau and Chilkat pass, arrived at the camps before the steamer got up the river, and all left at once for the various placers. When the steamer arrived all had gone.

A new placer camp named Glacier creek was struck last fall, and prospects well. The prospects for all the camps are good, though it was too early to get at the actual figures. If the summer's prospecting turns out well Dr. Crewe thinks that from 1,000 to 1,500 men will winter on the river this year, but if they do not strike it the majority will try to get out of the country. There are already a lot of men getting out. Unless they get money they will have to get out. Not another dollar of credit can be got in the Yukon country. Glacier creek is even a better camp than Miller creek, which had been the banner strike up to last year. Glacier creek is a branch of 60-mile creek and the camp of that name is but four or five miles from Miller creek camp. To reach both camps from Fort Cudahy there is a tow up 40-mile creek by canoe and a portage of several miles across country.

Regarding the shortness of provisions last winter, he says there was enough to last through, but that is all that can be said of it. The greatest shortage came from a scarcity of game in the fall. In fact there was no wild meat to be had till after Christmas.

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? You know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient.

ANTHOPE SCRAMMAGE.

Between Canadian Officials and American Fishermen.

Duluth, Minn., July 20.—A report comes from Crane Lake of an encounter between American citizens employed by the Arion Fish Company and Canadian officials. The trouble arose over the Canadians taking up and confiscating the nets of the fish company in Nameok Lake on the ground that they were placed in Canadian waters. Eight men belonging to the Arion Fish Company started out in search of the nets, when suddenly three boats filled with Canadian officials darted out from behind an island and pursued them. The little steamer May Carter, on the way to Crane Lake, came along and Captain Hayes put on all steam to rescue the fishermen. In the excitement the Carter struck one of the Canadian boats, smashing it and spilling four of the officials into the water. Three fishermen also fell overboard but no one was drowned. The Carter picked up all the fishermen except H. E. Finkle, Emil Miss and William S. Sim, who were captured by the Canadian officials and taken to Fort Francis.

—Although the British ship Thomas Stephens, which left Cardiff over 200 days ago with coal for the navy, has not yet arrived, no anxiety is felt for her, as has been stated. The Stephens put into the Falkland islands on March 2nd in a disabled condition. She required extensive repairs and as she could not be executed at the islands she was temporarily repaired and made the run to the west coast of Africa, where she now is.

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap, featuring the text '6¢ A BAR REDUCED SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCED A BAR 6¢' and a small illustration of a soap box.

A BURLESQUE ON BASEBALL.

The Vancoovers Beaten by the Amities Yesterday by a Score of 25 to 20.

Progress of the Saratoga Regatta—The Trial Race of the Defender.

The Amities beat the Vancoovers at Caledonia Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 25 to 20 in the worst exhibition of the game ever seen here. Time and again the Vancouver players went completely to pieces and could not stop balls thrown underhand. The Amities, too, forgot how to play at times and managed to pile up nine errors, some of which were very costly. However, there was some good free hitting and streaks of brilliant playing here and there on both sides. The much-talked-of Donovan was wild and erratic and only lasted five innings. He was hit very hard. Turner, who took his place, was batted out of the box, and Myers came from second and finished the game. For Victoria Schultz pitched a masterly game for five innings. He struck out nine men and kept the runs down. In the sixth, however, he was hit, and that combined with fielding and throwing errors gave Vancouver six runs. Lefstey was substituted and was wild and unsteady. Nine runs were made off him in the last two innings.

Features of the game were the sky balls batted before the contest by Geo. Russell and the playing of Duck. The latter got a triple and two doubles at bat and shut two men out at the plate from deep left. It was a great day for Duck. Donovan fielded his position well, and Catcher Craig of the Vancoovers, is an earnest, hard-working player. Franklin caught and hit well, and Jackson got in a couple of his wonderful throws across the diamond.

A very unfortunate accident occurred in the sixth, when Widdowson was struck on the head by a ball thrown from the field by George Gowen. It struck him with terrific force, knocking him senseless. He was carried from the field after being restored, and remains all night in charge of Bob Foster. His physician deemed it unsafe to have him moved.

Table with columns: Name, AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Lists players like Myers, Holmes, Craig, etc., and their statistics.

Table with columns: Name, AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Lists players like Scott, Duck, Gowen, etc., and their statistics.

SCORE BY INNINGS. Vancouver 1 1 1 0 2 6 0 9 4 25 Amities 1 4 2 3 4 6 7 1 1 20

SUMMARY. Earned runs—Amities 3; 2 base hits, Duck (2), Jackson, Franklin, Emerson (2), Brunell, Turner; 3 base hits, Duck, Wriglesworth; Craig bases on balls, Amities 8; Vancouver 8; bases on hit by pitched balls, Duck, Schultz, Mead, and Holmes; struck out by Schultz 9; Lefstey 5; Donovan 6; Turner 1; passed balls, by Franklin 3; by Craig 3; wild pitches, by Donovan 7; Lefstey 3; time of game 3 hrs. 15 min. Umpire, T. W. Edwards.

AQUATIC.

SARATOGA REGATTA. Saratoga, N. Y., July 19.—In the first race yesterday the Toronto and Rat Portage crews were the first at the course and rowed aimlessly about while waiting for the umpire's boat to come down from Snake Hill, three miles up the lake. The Harlem crew was third out. It was 15 minutes after three when the referee's boat was started and the shot was fired. The Harlems caught the water first, Toronto rowing 38, the Rat Portage 40 and the Harlems 36. At the half mile the Toronto crew were slightly ahead and were followed closely by Rat Portage and the Harlems. The Torontos started to turn first, the Harlems second, and the Rat Portage third. The Torontos straightened out for the home first with the Harlems close behind. When the mile was reached the crews were bunched, with the Torontos half a length ahead and the other Canadians a length in the rear. Just past the flag Rat Portage spurred, and, at the mile and one-eighth, increased their stroke, forging a little ahead of the Harlem crew.

The New Yorkers were rowing beautifully, but in the Toronto crew Ryan, who was not in good form, was splashing badly. At the stretch the Harlems and Rat Portage were on almost equal terms. The latter spurred, but the New Yorkers were game and crossed the line half a length ahead. Hawkins dropped over in the boat exhausted, while Nagie splashed him with water. The Torontos were about four lengths behind in crossing the line. Time, 8:48. Intermediate single—Jury caught the water first in the intermediate singles race and though Fisher, of the Varunas, nearly caught a crab the first time his blade struck the water, he went on even-ly. At the half the Toronto man was leading with the Riverside a close second, while Fisher had fallen to the rear about two lengths. Hobbs, though pulling a slow stroke, kept close to Jury, and just before the turn Fisher rowed over into the Riverside's power. Water, Jury went with of his honor and Hobbs turned an instant sooner round the buoy. Jury, however, straightened out first for home and Hobbs, who was rattled, rowed across Jury's track, fouling him for a

moment. Neither man stopped, however, but Jury forced the little Massachusetts man over to the other shore. Fisher, in the meantime, was rowing steadily, pulling a straight course. At the mile Jury was two lengths ahead of Hobbs, who was away of his course to the left of Jury's water. All the men were spent and pulled listlessly. At the finish Jury spurred a little and crossed the line fully five lengths ahead of Fisher, who had pulled a half a length ahead of Hobbs. Time, 10:50.

In the intermediate doubles the Dauntless crew did not come to the line, and at the shot the Harlems caught the water first and pulled two lengths ahead before the eighth of a mile was reached, rowing 38 strokes to the Crescents' 37 and Institutes' 33. At the quarter the Harlems were a boat length ahead of the Institutes. At the three-quarters it was a procession, the Harlems, Institutes and Crescents about three lengths apart in this order. At the stake the Crescents turned first, with the Harlems in their wake, the Institutes third. At the mile the Crescents were ahead, while the Harlems had dropped back of the Institutes. At the mile and a quarter the Institutes spurred and made up some of the distance. In the finish the Institutes increased their stroke, but the Crescents worked hard and came across three-quarters of a length ahead, winning in 9:24 1/2.

Senior four-oared shells—But two crews, the Winnipeg and the Institutes, started in the senior fours. The Winnipeg caught the water first, rowing a 40 stroke to the 39 of the Institutes. At the half the Winnipeg had a slight lead, increasing it a little as they neared the three-quarters, when they had forged a length ahead. The Winnipeg made the turn first and straightened out for home a couple of seconds ahead of the Institutes. At the mile the Institutes had crawled up a trifle on their opponents, both rowing about 40. At the mile and a quarter the Institutes had made up their loss and worked their shell ahead of the Winnipeg. Coming into the finish the Institutes increased their lead to about a length, pulling a long, clean stroke. In the last eighth the Institutes captured the angle and swept across the line, despite the terrific 44 stroke of the Winnipeg, a scant five feet ahead in 8:43 1/2.

Senior singles—final heat—By the time this heat had started the breeze had entirely died away and the water was without a ripple. McDowell was the last man to reach the starting line, but caught the water first. Rumohr was pulling a stroke of 38, while his opponents were at 36. At the eighth Rumohr had half a length lead over Hackett and a quarter over McDowell. At the half Hackett had dropped back two lengths and McDowell had taken a lead away from Rumohr. Before the turn McDowell was steering the best course and rowing a 38 stroke with Rumohr, while Hackett was pulling a listless row of about 34 strokes to the minute. The men were wild on their stakes, and had to make long detours. Rumohr and Hackett started to turn the same way, and the former, seeing his fault, crossed to his own stake. Hackett fouled him and put a hole in his boat and Rumohr went ashore. McDowell in the meantime was well started on his way home, with Hackett slightly in the rear. The latter had from the turn a perfectly fair lead, and after the stake crept up on McDowell, until at the mile he had shown his stern by a length. Hackett seemed as fresh as at the start, while McDowell was pulling with evident effort. Hackett crossed the line four lengths ahead of McDowell. A protest was entered, and the regatta committee disqualified Hackett and ordered the race rowed over by McDowell and Rumohr.

Senior eight-oared shells—As the Minnesota eight pulled out from the shore at 4:40 o'clock not a breath of air stirred the lake surface. Wachussetts at the last hour decided not to enter for the senior eight, contenting themselves with their victory in the junior eight on Wednesday. The interest in this race was great and the bets numerous. All three crews had proved themselves invincible in their own waters and consequently were equal favorites. It was ten minutes after schedule time when the crews started. The Tritons were rowing 40 first, Bohemians 45. At the half mile it was a glorious race. All crews pulled evenly and the Bohemians had a lead of but slight consequence. At the three-quarters the Minnesotas had dropped a little behind while the Tritons had forged ahead. At the finish, however, the Bohemian crossed the line before the Tritons, while the Minnesota bow bobbed a dangerous third. The time was 7:39 1/2, and it was one of the best eight-oared races ever seen in this country, not ten feet dividing the crews at the finish and not clear water between them.

The regatta programme was completed this morning by rowing the deciding heat in the senior single sculls by J. A. Rumohr, Toronto rowing club, and A. S. McDowell, Delaware, R.C., Chicago. The weather was fine and the water a trifle lumpy. At the signal both caught water at the same time, but at the half mile McDowell quickened his stroke and forged ahead. Chicago was first to make the turn, but on straightening out for home the Canadian spurred and for a half mile the contestants were on even terms. At the finish the Chicago man increased his stroke and led his competitor across the finish line by two lengths. Time, 9:50.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 19.—McDowell, in winning from Rumohr in the senior single scull race, secures the championship of the United States, which in 1894 was captured by Ferdinand Kolzig of St. Louis, in 1892 and 1893 by John J. Ryan, of Toronto, and in 1891 by William Jeffrey, of Lawrence. McDowell is the first Chicagoan who has won the event since 1887, when it was secured by J. F. Corbett, of Chicago. McDowell gains the 1895 medal. He also has in his possession the piece of plate known as the Woodlawn challenge

cup, which has to be defended by the holder of the championship and transferred by him to his successor. The cup was presented to the association by Col. A. B. Hilton, of New York city. McDowell's victory is the talk of the day in aquatic circles, while the Canadians are somewhat grieved over the defeat of their champion, but concede that the Chicago man won it fairly on his merits.

YACHTING.

TRYING THE DEFENDER. New York, July 18.—The races to be sailed off the lightsips to-morrow and Monday will be the first real trials between the Vigilant and the new sloop Defender, which is looked upon at present as being in all probability the yacht to uphold America's yachting honors in the race with the Valkyrie III. It was learned that the new boat was remarkably quick in stays and even with her enormous spread of canvas and tremendously long main boom is remarkably stiff. The general public is as much in the dark as ever regarding her true form. The races to-morrow will therefore be the first opportunity of getting a "line" on the real merits of the new boat. Two races are to be sailed under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club over a course outside of Sandy Hook. A cup valued at \$200 is offered for the winner, and a hundred dollars and a cup for the second if four or more start.

The dimensions of the Defender, as exact as can be obtained since the committee refuse to make public her measurements, are: Length over all 126 feet 6 inches, beam 23 feet, draught 19 feet, load water line 90 feet. Total sail area about 13,000 square feet. As there has been some talk of a "line" within the week by some new measurements, said to be correct ones, for spars, have been mentioned, it is scarcely worth while publishing their several lengths, except of the new main boom, which is to be 107 feet long, five feet longer than the one now in use. The outfit of sails is most liberal, no less than four mainsails being supplied for her. The sails are all made with cloths running from luff to lee and are of duck especially woven for that purpose. If the Defender should fail to prove the success expected she will at least stand as a splendid monument to American sportsmanship.

THE ALSA WINS.

Bangor, Ireland, July 19.—In foggy, rainy weather, and with a moderate breeze, the Alsa and Britannia started in a race this morning from Carrick. The Britannia crossed the line at 12:21.30 and Alsa at 12:24.27. The Alsa began gaining on the Britannia from the start off, and eventually finished three minutes ahead of the Prince of Wales cutter.

DEFENDER-VIGILANT.

New York, July 20.—Practically the defense of the America's cup begins to-day with the starting gun from off the lightsip. Morning broke with an Indian summer haze in the air, a slight wind moving straight off the ocean from the southwest. To yachtsmen the outlook is not dispiriting, because they well appreciate the possibilities of weather changes between daybreak and 11 o'clock, which is the fixed hour for starting the race. The fog lifted the Defender and Vigilant could be seen side by side on the starboard tack heading for the Scotland lightsip. They were under full lower sails and the ocean from the fog again hid them from view. Half an hour later the fog lifted and the Defender was seen crossing the bow of the Vigilant and standing for the lightsip. The Vigilant immediately tacked and followed the Defender, the contrast in the sail area between the two boats was plainly noticeable from the shore. The Defender wins. She was greeted with the usual tooting of steam whistles and firing of cannons on shore. She finished at 2:49 p.m. The Vigilant passed the finish line at 2:52 1/2.

THE GUN.

IMPORTED PARTRIDGES. Returns have been received from two of the district farmers to whom were given partridge eggs imported by the Victoria Gun Club. Two sittings of English partridge eggs given to a gentleman at Cedar Hill did not hatch, but a sitting of French eggs, set by a resident of Saanich, turned out splendidly. Out of twelve eggs eleven were hatched, but one bird had died since. The others are big and strong. If only given a chance the birds will multiply very quickly.

GRAPHIC CUP.

London, July 19.—Watts, of the Royal Scots, won the Daily Graphic cup at Bisle-y-to-day. Sergeant McNeill, of the King's Own Borderers, won the St. George's competition with a score of 113.

THE TURF.

SANDOWN PARK. London, July 19.—The Sandown Park second summer Eclipse meeting opened to-day. In the chief event, the Eclipse stakes, over a course of about a mile and a quarter, Baron Schickler's Justicia won; Whittier second; None the Winner third.

THE RIFLE.

BISLEY PRIZES. London, July 20.—Among those who won National Rifle Association badges and £48 in the second stage of the St. George competition were White and Mitchell of the Canadian team. Sparring of the same team won a badge and £5.

The Canadian team were second in the McKinnon cup contest, their score being 30. All the competitions to-day were seriously affected by the rain and high wind which prevailed. Chamberlain, of Canada, won second prize in the Barlow contest. Hot weather proves distressing to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Food's Sarsaparilla.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Heavy Wood Purchases in the Northwest—The Banque du Peuple Tangle.

Grand Trunk Smash-Up—Penitentiary and the Laash—Bloomers and Skirts.

Toronto, July 19.—Acting Crown Attorney W. E. Randy, accompanied by Coroner A. J. Johnson, visited the Kettleby cemetery, York, and exhumed the body of Mrs. Smith, wife of a farmer living between Bradford and Holmans. Mrs. Smith died about three weeks ago, and subsequent to her interment rumors were circulated that her death resulted from an abortion, and an inquest was decided upon.

Montreal, July 19.—A special meeting of the directors of La Banque du Peuple was called for this afternoon to try and unravel the tangle in which they have placed themselves. It is reported on the street that several shareholders intend to sue the directors for malfeasance in office.

Toronto, July 19.—Alderman Hallam, who has just returned from the Northwest, said in conversation with a reporter to-day that he had bought about 70 per cent. of the entire wool crop of Manitoba and the Northwest. Quebec, July 19.—The Grand Trunk accident at Craig's Road station promises to be prolific in lawsuits. Besides actions brought by Messrs. Gagne and Richard, Mrs. Mercier has taken out an action for \$10,000 damages for the death of her son, Rev. Abbe Mercier, Madame Celani Jansen, wife of Mr. Fontaine, and several others of those injured have taken similar actions. Daignault, one of the unfortunate victims, died from his wounds at the Levis hospital yesterday. The deceased leaves a widow with twelve children. Madame Basile Hamel will have to suffer the amputation of her left leg to-day. The wounded, with the exception of three or four, are doing well.

Quebec, July 19.—T. Turgeon, Levis, doing business as the Globe Cigar Co., has assigned on the demand of La Banque National. A. Royer, drygoods merchant, St. Roch, has assigned on the demand of J. Johnson & Co., Montreal.

Windsor, July 19.—William Rowe, book agent, convicted of a criminal assault on the twelve-year-old daughter of Postmaster Isaac Elford, has been sentenced by Judge E. Horne to imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary for four years at hard labor and twelve lashes.

Toronto, July 19.—At the Toronto school board meeting last night Trustee Bell, as he had previously given notice, moved to report the names of female teachers who wore bloomers while riding bicycles. The chairman, in order to ridicule the motion, moved that there be added also those who wear gootphick hose and yellow hose. Dr. Green in her speech said that if Mr. Bell had made a motion condemning low-necked dresses at balls and parties, which in many cases was really an indecent exposure of the upper part of the person, she would have supported him. The motion had made the board a laughing stock. If women ride bicycles, and there was no law to hinder them, they must have a useful and safe dress, and for safety knickerbockers were far better than skirts. The motion was defeated by 13 to 6.

Winnipeg, July 19.—It is estimated that 6,000 people attended the industrial exhibition to-day. Owing to the rain-storm of Thursday the fair will be extended over to-morrow. Next week summer fairs will be held at Portage and Brandon, where most of the stock ex-

hibits will be taken. Following these comes the big territorial exhibition. Commandant Booth and officers to-day inspected the Gretna district with the view of locating a section of country for General Booth's proposed Canadian colony. They next proceed to Calgary and Edmonton and may extend their visit to the Pacific coast. E. T. Stonessberry, president of the Drexel-Morgan bank, of Philadelphia, is here en route to the Pacific coast.

JAPANESE CUT TO PIECES.

A Japanese Squadron Almost Annihilated at Formosa.

Yokohama, July 19.—An official dispatch received here from the island of Formosa says that after the capture of Lung Taup on June 14 an attempt was made to effect a junction between the two Japanese battalions at the river Taku Kau, but the attempt failed and a squadron of Japanese cavalry, which was suddenly attacked by a superior force of Chinese, was cut to pieces, only three troopers escaping. A junction of the two battalions was, however, effected on July 16th.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Orillia, Ont., July 19.—Richard Eustace Greene, son of Canon Greene, was drowned in Lake Couchiching. His boat was found but not his body.

Montreal, July 18.—Lillian Hayes, a young woman who was serving a 23 months' sentence in the common jail, died yesterday. Just about the time she passed away the governor of the jail received a telephone message stating that the governor-general had granted her pardon.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Murder at Plaistow Attracting Unusual Attention.

London, July 19.—The murder of Mrs. Coombs has caused a great excitement in the neighborhood of Plaistow, and is attracting much attention everywhere on account of the horrible details connected with it. The two boys were brought up in the court this afternoon and told the whole story to the magistrate who examined them.

Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Foley have arrived at Cologne. Berna, Switzerland, July 19.—Charles Emanuel Schaub, the distinguished Swiss politician, died yesterday from the result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident on July 8.

Brussels, July 18.—There was an unparalleled scene in the chamber of deputies yesterday. During the discussion of the new education bill, M. Burlet, the premier, said that he pitied parents who allowed their children to "wallow in the slough of atheism." This remark brought forth a torrent of invectives from the socialists against the ministers and insulting expressions passed between them and the bench. In fact personal violence was only averted by the hurried adjournment of the session.

Madrid, July 19.—Advices from Havana state that Gen. Campos has arrived at Rayerno from Manzanillo. He has concentrated the troops in that district and is continuing operations against the insurgents. Col. Satoctides, the Spanish commander who has taken such an active part in the operations against the insurgents in Santiago de Cuba, has been killed in a skirmish between Bayamo and Manzanillo. The American citizens, Vargaz and Ruiz, who have been under arrest in Cuba under suspicion of being dangerous characters, have been released on their agreement to quit Cuba immediately.

Kustendji, Roumania, July 19.—The whole of the Malesh district of Macedonia north of Strumnitza, is in the hands of the insurgents. The bridges across the river Struma have been demolished.

THE PEITZEL MURDER.

The Inquest on the Little Bodies Will be Held To-night.

Toronto, July 18.—Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the jurymen as to the time and place the inquest on the body of Nellie Peitzel, the younger of the murdered girls, which was to have opened to-night, did not proceed. The coroner has fixed to-morrow evening for the inquest to open. Mrs. Peitzel, the wife of the murdered man, arrived in Toronto to-night by the Canadian Pacific railway from Chicago. She is in a terribly exhausted state and refused to be interviewed. The bodies of the two girls are being made as presentable as possible, and if her health permits she will view them to-morrow. She is at present at the Rossin House under medical care. Philadelphia, July 18.—A French Canadian, stoutly built and with black whiskers, called to-day at the office of W. A. Shoemaker, Holmes' counsel. After a conference with the lawyer, who positively refused to give the name of his mysterious visitor, it was stated that the stranger had arrived to-day from Toronto, and says that a complete alibi can be proven for Holmes when the proper time comes.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.



People Who Weigh and Compare Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene advertisement. A natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose. The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home? Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

AT COST! STRAW HATS BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS B. Williams & Co., 97 Johnson St. Clothiers and Hatters.

IT WAS A GREAT RACE.

Winners of Senior Fours Receive an Ovation at Esquimalt on Saturday.

Immense Crowds Enjoy the Sport - Successful Concert in the Evening.

Victoria has always held her own in the sporting world and when the men who have won for her have returned home they have always received enthusiastic welcomes...

Commodore, H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P. Vice-Commodore, J. Stuart Yates; Ebniga, E. O. Finlaison; Umpire, Capt. Finnis, R. N.; Starter, Lieut. Nicholson, R. N.; Judges, Lieut. Mogridge, R. N.; J. A. Fullerton, J. S. Goldsmith; Timekeepers, R. Jones, R. Eckhardt, W. S. Chambers...

The representatives of the press were given accommodation on the Royal Arthur's steam pleasure with the umpire and timekeepers, and were thereby enabled to see the race from start to finish.

The second event on the programme was the lapstreak four, one and a half miles straightaway. The Burrard Inlets, who had entered a crew, did not start, and it was left to two crews from the J. B. A. A. The winning crew was composed of G. E. Bailey (stroke), F. A. Jackson 3, F. Mallandaine 2, and John Aden bow.

lengths. Young's crew made a good fight, but they were outmatched.

The water at this stage being in splendid condition, it was thought advisable to have the race for senior fours in case the wind should come up and spoil it. When this was announced everybody crowded to the front in an endeavor to get a good view of the course.

The crews lined up in the following order from the inside buoy: 1. James Bay Athletic Association-D. O'Sullivan (stroke), D. J. Jones, J. Scott, J. D. Watson.

2. Burrard Inlet Rowing Club-A. E. Salsbury (stroke), W. B. Goodwin, C. M. Smepe, Jr., R. D. Hughes.

3. Burrard Inlet Rowing Club-F. Miller (stroke), H. W. Kent, C. H. Macaulay, H. C. Spinks.

4. Vancouver Rowing Club-A. E. Salsbury (stroke), F. W. Alexander, H. O. Alexander, F. W. Charlson.

5. Burrard Inlet Rowing Club-A. E. Salsbury (stroke), F. W. Alexander, H. O. Alexander, F. W. Charlson.

The next was a naval race for all comers. There were eight entries, including almost every class of boat propelled by oars carried on a warship.

The concert in the Victoria Theatre on Saturday evening was a fitting close to what was conceded by all to be a most successful regatta. The theatre was very prettily decorated, the stage with oars, paddles and gymnasium paraphernalia and the boxes with flags and bunting.

their selections were very appropriate. They contributed several numbers, all of which were encored. The Quintette Club, Miss May Cook, piano; Mr. Trevelyan Sharp, first violin; Miss M. Young, second violin; Mr. R. Nash, viola; and Mr. N. Scroggie, violoncello, were also heard in both the first and second parts of the programme, their playing being greatly appreciated.

Archdeacon Scriven, vice-president of the J. B. A. A., introduced the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dewdney in a few well chosen words. Mrs. Dewdney presented the prizes to the winners of the various events in the regatta, the names being called by Mr. A. J. Dallin, secretary of the J. B. A. A.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. The wrecked schooner Rosie Olsen was sold at Yokohama for \$1,100.

The speedy trial of Tom James, the ex-Indian policeman, charged with stealing \$80 from a Neah Bay Indian, resulted in a conviction.

Thomas S. Burnes, of Victoria, and Miss Agnes Lyons, of San Francisco, were united in marriage in the latter city yesterday morning.

The Gazette announces the following appointments: Joseph D. Graham, of Revelstoke, to be gold commissioner for that portion of the West Kootenay electoral district contained within the Ainsworth, Sloana, Nelson, Trail creek and Goat river mining divisions.

From Saturday's Daily. The sale of the B. C. Pottery Company's plant, stock and assets, excepting the book debts, was held to-day, Joshua Davies, auctioneer.

P. C. Dunley is back from Cariboo after an absence of several months. He says that the country is in a very good state and that the outlook for mining is very promising.

Alexander Cunningham, the gentleman who, in connection with R. Dunsmuir & Sons, is putting in the big coke manufacturing plant at Union, is in the city, having arrived from the east on Thursday evening.

Joshua Davies held a sale of Vancouver and New Westminster property at noon to-day. Lot 8, Block 34, city and suburbs of New Westminster, and the S. W. q. Sec. 6, T. 15, N. W. district, 160 acres, near Warnock, sold for \$2,700.

William Reed, a laboring man, is in custody at the city police station being treated by Dr. Duncan, medical health officer, for the delirium tremens. He progressed very favorably until this morning, when he got very violent.

created a disturbance in the corridor, and when Jailer Mitten locked him up he struck his head violently against the walls of his cell several times. He cut himself quite badly, but seemed more reasonable after it was all over.

The tramp steamship Eskdale, chartered by the Northern Pacific Company to relieve their regular liners, which cannot carry all the freight offered, arrived last evening from Yokohama, having made the trip in 17 days.

Robert Blythe, charged with abducting Belle Rockwood from her home at Port Hadlock, will be tried specially before the chief justice at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Goon Wah, who keeps a laundry at Pembroke and Douglas streets, bought some wood last week, and left it piled up in front of his place longer than the law allows.

The youngest daughter of George Crossan, whose home is on Cameron street, narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday afternoon. She was playing near the well and fell in.

A well known employee of the tramway company, a young man with a wife and family, lost his reason yesterday and is being guarded by his friends.

Among the passengers who left for the West Coast by the steamer Maudie on Saturday evening were J. W. Ladd, wife and son, of Merrill, Wis.

The funeral of Mrs. H. S. Brennan took place Saturday afternoon and was largely attended by sorrowing friends.

The case against Mr. Steve O'Brien, proprietor of the Excelsior brewery, charged under the Trade Marks Act with using bottles belonging to the Victoria-Phoenix brewery, was withdrawn in the police court this morning.

Joseph C. Bridgman complained to the police to-day that he was brutally beaten by a crowd of young men at Foul Bay yesterday.

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drawings were held, thus cutting off the evil at the very fountain. In the meantime shareholders in the companies are heavy at heart, for they see no hope ahead. It is the first time in seven years that drawings in the Chinese lottery have ceased entirely.

Law Intelligence. A habeas corpus application came before Mr. Justice Walkem this morning calling on George Richardson and Mary Ann Richardson, his wife, to deliver over to John Charles Macleure his two children.

From Monday's Daily. Robert Blythe, charged with abducting Belle Rockwood from her home at Port Hadlock, will be tried specially before the chief justice at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MEDICAL.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T. A. MOORE CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menstrual system, to remove all obstructions, to cure all diseases connected with the female system.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A valuable medicine for the cure of all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, and for the relief of all kinds of coughs, colds, and bronchitis.

TENDERS WANTED.

Albion Farm for Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C., as No. 14576B in charge book Vol. 11, fol. 888, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th day of August, 1895, for the purchase of the farming lands known as lot 15, Albion District, containing 152 acres, more or less.

WARNING \$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving ours.

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with T. & B. IN BRONZE. Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

WANTED HELP-Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards stacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—No. 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 536.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

PART 2.

HOLMES' CHARNEL HOUSE.

Search Continues to Reveal Mouldering Bones and Articles of Apparel.

The Prisoner Will Most Likely be Extradited and Tried in Toronto.

Toronto, July 24.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Alice Pietzel was concluded to-night. But little evidence was submitted, and there was nothing of a new or startling character. The coroner charged very strongly against Holmes, and after ten minutes' absence the jury brought in a verdict against Holmes, alias Hudgett, alias Howard, of murdering Alice Pietzel in the city of Toronto on or about the 25th day of October, 1894. After the return of the verdict the coroner made out a warrant for the arrest of Holmes. It will be placed in the hands of the attorney-general in the morning, and the necessary papers will be made out demanding Holmes' extradition. The authorities were to-day put into possession of a number of letters and documents which show that early in December last the authorities of Philadelphia were cognizant of the fact that Holmes had made away with the three Pietzel children.

Philadelphia, July 25.—H. Holmes was visited in his cell to-day by his counsel, Wm. A. Shoemaker. For two hours or more Holmes spoke freely of the bones and other fragments of human anatomy found in his "cave" in Chicago. After the interview Mr. Shoemaker told the Associated Press reporter the substance of his client's statements. Mr. Shoemaker said: "Holmes declared that the tuft of human hair found in the chimney could not have belonged to Minnie Williams, for the reason that the chimney was a new one put in after the girl's disappearance. As to the bones, he said they were not those of Gertrude Connor, Minnie Williams or any of the other persons who had been charged with having murdered. 'The police simply do not know what they are talking about,' Holmes continued, 'when they say I murdered so many persons and buried their bodies. I can find throughout the country. Quite a while ago I made a statement to the Philadelphia authorities that they were flabby to find human bones in many different places all over the continent. I then frankly admitted that I had been engaged in the practice of digging up a \$40,000 policy, and had to be abandoned while in an embryonic stage because of suspicion. The idea was to have the bodies of a woman and a boy found in their home and afterwards the corpse of a man with a bullet in his head, to make it appear as if murder and suicide. I got the bodies from a grave yard to represent the wife and son, but the alleged husband's body had not yet been secured, when the insurance agents learned of the scheme and the bodies had to be disposed of the best way I could. I had them sent to a cold put in trunks, which were sent to a storage warehouse. Before my preparations could be completed, however, the manager of the storage house notified me to take the trunks away or he would sell the contents. The idea was to sell the contents in separate places. Where they are the police must find out." Holmes ridiculed the theory that the subterranean tank found in the Chicago establishment had been the place of the secretions of the corpses, and said that it had served as nothing more harmful than a vat for illuminating oil used on the premises. The dumb waiter was accounted for by the fact that during the World's Fair there had been a restaurant on the upper floors of this building. In the transfers of property between him and Minnie Williams, Holmes added, in which he had secured the Fort Worth property, a note in the shape of a mortgage was given by Minnie Williams, and endorsed "Horace Williams," who was supposed to be her brother. She never had a brother, however, and the endorser was Holmes himself.

Chicago, July 25.—Dr. Stringfield made an examination of the bones found in Holmes' house. He decided they were those of human bodies. "The two flat bones," he said, "are palvis bones. The child must have been about eight years old. The metatarsal bone is without doubt that of an adult person."

Chicago, July 25.—Holmes' charnel house included new horrors to-day. Several more bones and small pieces of dress goods were found in the basement this morning.

Chicago, July 25.—Before the police had been at work an hour more human bones were found mouldering in the damp earth in the basement of Holmes' charnel house. A shoulder blade, apparently an adult bone, and socket bones which appeared to be those of a child, were unearthed. The police seem convinced that the uncovered skull and bones are the remains of Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl. Mrs. Pat Quinlan, wife of Holmes' ex-janitor, was found by the police and underwent a severe cross-examination. She has been reported missing, but declared she made no attempt to hide herself. What evidence she gave against Holmes the police refuse to say, and Mrs. Quinlan has evidently been instructed by the detectives to preserve strict silence.

Philadelphia, July 25.—While application for the extradition of Holmes, who

is charged with the murder of the two Pietzel children by the coroner's jury at Toronto last night, must necessarily be made to Governor Hastings, Harrisburg, and the papers issued from his office, the question as to whether the criminal will be taken to Canada to stand his trial for murder rests with district attorney Graham. Holmes is a self-confessed conspirator and is only waiting sentence, so it remains practically for Mr. Graham to say whether he shall be taken across the border or remain in this city, where he has long been suspected of killing Pietzel. The district attorney is much pleased with the turn affairs have taken at Toronto. Now it is almost certain Holmes will be taken to Canada to answer there for the bloody deeds which it is confidently believed he committed in Toronto last November. Although there has been some talk of a requisition from the Chicago authorities for Holmes, no papers have yet been received from the officials there. If Holmes is sent away from this city to answer for his deeds the claim of Fort Worth, Tex., where he is wanted in connection with the forgery of bonds, really comes first, as a detainer was lodged some time ago. But the opinion here is that he will be sent to Canada first, where a conviction seems more certain than in Chicago or Philadelphia, because of the direct nature of the evidence. Both Holmes and his lawyer have asserted that they will not resist extradition proceedings from Canada.

CATTLE AND CROPS.

A Highly Satisfactory Condition of Affairs in the Northwest.

Ottawa, July 25.—The following report has been furnished the department here by Professor McEachern, who has just returned from the Northwest: "You will be pleased to hear that, following on the mildest winter we have ever experienced since ranching, the cattle business in Alberta is in a most flourishing condition. Perhaps next to the mild winter as a factor in producing the large crop which all the ranchers have this year. Walrod having banded 2000, the Connor 1500, the Ogley 1500, and other proportionately large in the killing of 1000 calves during the past fourteen months, for which the Northwest territorial government has paid \$8000. Never was government money spent to better advantage, as had this not been done the wolves would have driven the stock raisers out of the business and the country within a few years. Gordon and Ironsides have bought nearly all the exportable cattle, amounting to close on 10,000 head. During the winter the cattle were kept on rice and grass and water, and plentiful horse breeders are much more hopeful; large numbers of horses have been shipped east for exportation to Belgium and France as well as England, and better prices are being paid. The Walrod ranch company will ship two car loads of nearly pure bred Clyde and Shire geldings to Montreal in a few weeks. The sheep industry is progressing very satisfactorily. The entire wool crop has not yet been sold to Toronto firms for satisfactory prices. Sheep throughout the Territories are in excellent health and condition. The scab is now almost completely exterminated. The crops in Manitoba are most promising. Throughout the whole Northwest there is a feeling of confidence and jubilation such as has not existed for several years."

The following is a further telegram from Professor Saunders, director of experimental farms, relative to the crops in the Northwest: "Indian Head, July 24.—The crops throughout Eastern Assiniboia are of very good growth, strong and even, and fairly well advanced. Wheat is well headed out. If good weather continues the yield will be very heavy. There is a promise of fine crops on the experimental farm."

Canadian News.

Brantford, July 25.—The two year old daughter of Frank Clarke was drowned in the river last evening.

Portage la Prairie, July 25.—R. L. Wejnias has died from strychnine poisoning.

Russell, Man., July 25.—McKenzie's general store was burned yesterday.

Berlin, Ont., July 24.—The five men who were arrested here on the 6th inst., charged with attempted train robbery, were to-day convicted and sentenced. Three of them were sent to Kingston for seven and two for five years.

Montreal, July 24.—The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending July 21 were \$349,000, and for the same week last year \$355,000.

Port Macleod, July 24.—A heavy hail storm struck this neighborhood yesterday and did considerable damage to crops and property. The complete loss cannot be estimated.

London, July 24.—The Free Press says the apple crop in this district is a complete failure. The biggest orchards will not yield five bushels all told. The frosts in May just caught the blossoms as they were out and destroyed the prospects of the fruit.

Autono, July 24.—An incendiary attempt was made to burn the Grand Trunk freight shed and grain house by the use of oil waste, but the blaze was discovered and extinguished.

Toronto, July 24.—The inquest was concluded to-night on the bodies of Jas. Stewart and Frank Townsend, who were killed on the 13th inst., at Scarborough, by the collision of two electric cars. The verdict found the Toronto Street Railway Company guilty of culpable negligence and that the conductors and motorman were not to blame.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES.

Death of the Bishop of Winchester—Franco-Chinese Treaty—Bi-Metallicism.

Brazil Objects to the British Occupation of the Island of Trinidad.

London, July 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued to-day shows the following changes as compared with previous accounts: Total reserve increase, £613,000; circulation increase, £176,000; bullion increase, £487,638; other securities, £72,000. Other deposits increased £888,000. Public deposits decreased £475,000. Government securities decreased £206,000. Proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 33.41 per cent., is now 59.03 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn to-day was £34,000.

The Allan line steamship Numidian sails to-day from Liverpool for Montreal, and will carry George, Lord Radcliffe, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, J. S. Tupper and wife, and the members of the Bisley rifle team.

The Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson, D. D., bishop of Winchester, is dead. He was in his 71st year.

The Times this morning publishes a column letter from Mr. Bertram Currie, president of the Gold Standard Defense, and a member of the firm of Ryan, Mills, Currie & Co., in reply to the statement made by Mr. Henry C. Gibbs, director of the Bank of England and president of the British bimetallic league, in the Times of July 13, controverting the arguments made in the manifesto of the Gold Standard Defense. Mr. Currie says that in spite of the time and labor spent in the controversy the bimetallic league is still silent as to any specific plan in which the bimetallic theory is to be applied to the proposed ratio, as to the methods of enforcing the ratio, or the consequences which would follow from its establishment. Summing up the situation from this standpoint, Mr. Currie says: "The bimetallicists are enthusiastic ill-advised agitators instead of practical reformers."

A Shanghai dispatch says the treaty agreed upon between France and China in order to regulate the commercial relations between the Chinese provinces bordering on French possessions, gives France the right to maintain a consulate at Jing Hong; open Luau Chow, in the province of Kwang Si, north of Lang Song and Meng Tse, to French and American commerce; allows an open port, and permits France to maintain a consul there; opens Shemao to commerce; permits French citizens to settle along the rivers; the use of the rivers Loo and Mekong for transportation of merchandise; provides for a reduction of tolls and allows the right to extend railroads and establish telegraph lines.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch says there is growing excitement in that city over the occupation of the Island of Trinidad by the English. The government has dispatched two notes of emphatic protest to the British legation, quoting the order of the British admiralty in 1782, by virtue of which Trinidad was evacuated and returned to Portugal.

Referring to the statement that Brazil had formally protested against Great Britain's claim to the island of Trinidad, a person in authority, who was questioned on the subject, says "the British title to the island dates from the year 1700, when possession was taken without any objection upon the part of Brazil. He added that hitherto Brazil had not advanced any claim to the island, but the British government is ready to discuss in a friendly spirit any representations which Brazil may wish to make on the subject."

A mixed local train, while entering the railroad station at Randen, Prussia, Sillesia, dashed through the building. The engineer and several passengers were killed. The accident was due to a defective brake.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that besides the three battalions sent from Albania, another battalion from Yanina has been diverted to Salonica. A band of 60 Macedonians were dispersed by the Serbian frontier but were dispersed by the Serbian troops with heavy losses.

A receiving order in bankruptcy was issued against Oscar Wilde's property to-day by the Marquis of Queensberry, claiming £877 costs in an unsuccessful action for libel.

Robert Coombs, 13 years old, and Nathan Coombs, 11 years old, both sons of Chief Steward Coombs of the National Line steamer France, who were arrested with a man named Fox, and charged with murdering Mrs. Coombs, mother of the boys, by stabbing her to death on July 8th last, were formally charged with murder at the Western police court to-day. After the police had presented the evidence against the accused, which showed that the older boy alone committed the deed, Nathan Coombs was discharged from custody and Robert and Fox committed for trial.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The Tired Ministers Leaving the Capital for a Summer Holiday.

Ottawa, July 24.—Mr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, telegraphs that the crops in Manitoba are very promising and if the weather continues

favorable a splendid crop may be confidently anticipated.

The government has transmitted an order-in-council to the Imperial authorities strongly protesting against the seizure of the sealing schooner Shelby.

Mr. Costigan has left for the Maritime provinces, and Mr. Wallace has gone to Halifax to attend the meeting of the grand lodge of Orangemen.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell leaves on Friday for Regina.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will also leave for Regina this week and after opening the territorial exhibition will proceed to the coast.

The organization of the customs board on the lines passed by parliament recently will be commenced at once.

Most of the ministers will leave the capital on their summer holidays.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Harvey Must Resign or Take his Dismissal.

St. John's, Nfld., July 25.—A strong feeling is awakened here over the failure to resign of Hon. Mr. Harvey from the executive, in view of his recent arrest. It is rumored to-day that the alternative has been offered him of resignation or dismissal within the next 24 hours. The government demonstration for Colonial Secretary Bond, because of his success in raising a loan, has been postponed. No reason is assigned and the leaders in the matter say that it will take place on Friday, but it is well known here that strong objections to it have already developed and nothing more is likely to be heard of it.

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

He Will Get a Fair Trial in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 25.—The trial of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Latta will be resumed to-day. The district attorney will present affidavits stating that Durrant can have a fair trial here and it is expected that change of venue will be denied. The county jail is besieged with women daily trying to see Durrant and to leave flowers for him. In both desires they are disappointed. The jurors who heard Durrant's notoriety. He has hitherto not paid attention to religious matters, but he is now receiving a visit from a Roman Catholic priest and it is said he will embrace that religion. Durrant's defense are said to be supplied by relatives in Canada.

Santa Cruz, Cal., July 25.—W. F. Barrett, the man who confessed yesterday that he is the church murderer, will be examined before the commission of lunacy. His mind is affected with drink and he spends most of his time singing. He says that it was through hypnotic influence that he was induced to confess.

A CONCILIATORY VIEW.

Archbishop Langevin Denies the Accuracy of a Recent Interview.

Winnipeg, July 24.—Archbishop Langevin returned to St. Boniface to-night from Montreal. In an interview with the Catholicos of Manitoba he would not waver in their demands for a recognition of their rights regarding separate schools, but in the matter of a compromise, said His Grace, it remains to be seen what it is that may be offered.

His Grace is reported as saying the policy of the Catholics is to be no surrender and no compromise, "interjected the reporter.

"That I most emphatically deny," said the archbishop, "in an interview with me in Montreal, the reporter of the Star has put phrases into my mouth which I never uttered or thought of. We are far from taking the arrogant tone attributed to us in that paper. We have not refused to treat in this matter, but we wish to hear the terms proposed. We have no wish to stir up strife or make discord in the country."

DEMONSTRATIVE RED MEN.

Four Companies of U. S. Cavalry Sent to Arrest Them.

Cheyenne Wyo., July 25.—Four companies of cavalry from Fort Robinson have been ordered to Jackson's Hole to arrest the Indians. The troops at Fort Russell, the 8th and 17th infantry, are getting everything in readiness to move as soon as the word comes, and it is believed they will be ordered out. A pack train at the camp had made every preparation to go to the scene and Col. Moore is only awaiting orders. The opinion is generally expressed here that the appearance of the troops in Holeback valley, where the Indians are now concentrating their forces, will put an end to the trouble and prevent bloodshed.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—General Vincent, acting adjutant-general, has received a telegram from Brigadier-General Coppinger saying he has ordered the four troops of cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the scene of disturbance at Jackson's Hole, and he will go there in person to investigate the situation and direct the military operations. Fort Russell and Wadashie are garrisoned with infantry, and as foot troops are not of great service in an Indian campaign, it is not believed the latter forces will be called into action. Secretary Lamont went to New York last night, but is in close telegraphic communication with the officials. His absence will cause no delay in the event of any necessity for further action looking to the prevention of trouble between the settlers and Indians.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

A Report From Rome That Italy Has Declared War With Abyssinia.

Russia and France Investigating an African War for Ulterior Purposes.

Rome, July 25.—Government officials here openly declare that war with Abyssinia has been decided upon. Corriere confirms the news and accuses that no doubt France and Russia are preparing to make their new alliance felt and wish to have England and Italy engage in an African war, when they will be free to carry out their plans in the Mediterranean and the east.

FREE TRADE WINS AGAIN.

Premier Reid Sustained by the Electorate of New South Wales.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 25.—The results of the general elections in New South Wales are as follows: Ministerialists, 61; labor, supporting the ministry, 19; government total, 80; Opposition, 44; Independent, 1. Otherwise classified the results are: Free Trade, 62; Protection, 44; Labor, 19.

PARSONAGE DESTROYED.

The Clergyman's Two Little Girls Burned to Death.

Norwich, N. Y., July 25.—A fire consumed the Congregational parsonage last night and burned to a crisp the two children of Rev. William H. Scudder, Charles, aged six, and Mary, aged four. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the kitchen range, and the servant, who was the only grown person in the house, was too much overcome by fright to give an intelligent account of the whereabouts of the seven children.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Unionists Continue to Increase Their Majority.

London, July 25, 4 p.m.—The latest returns give the following result:

Conservatives	350
Unionists	62
Total Government	392
Liberals	153
McCarthyites	62
Parliamentaries	10
Labor	2
Total	597
Net Unionist gain	82

Fermanagh, north—McDare, Con., 2742; Behr, McCarthyite, 2506.

Lancashire, north, Lonsdale division—Cavendish, Unionist, 4318; Baron Halkett, Lib., 3218. Unionists win this seat.

Elgin and Nairn—Jordan, Con., 2147; Keay, Lib., 2019. A gain for the Conservatives.

Kilmerockburn—Col. Denny, Con., 6432; Williams, Lib., 5051. Conservatives gain the seat.

Silgo, North—Collary, McCarthyite, 2274; Parrison, Parneilite, 1231; Crofton, Con., 71.

Londonderry, North—Atkinson, Con., 4161; Bond, Lib., 3538.

Cire, West—Jameson, McC., 3373; Maguire, Par., 2971. McCarthyites gain a seat.

Meath, South—John Parnell, Par., 2490; Jordan, McC., 2437. Parneilites win the seat.

Gloucestershire, Thornbury division—Colton, Con., 4727; Aldrich, Lib., 4698.

Glanmorran, East—Thomas, Lib., 6065; Jackson, Con., 3909.

Weston, Con., 3631.

Peelies and Seikirk—Thornbury, U., 1563; The Master of Kilbank, Lib., 1560.

Worcestershire, North—Wilson, U., 5612; Waite, Lib., 4024. Unionists gain this seat.

Yorkshire, West riding, Otley—Darcy Wylie, Con., 6061; W. Wayman, Lib., sitting member, 5367.

Huntingdonshire, South—A. H. South Barry, Con., sitting member, 2419; J. Wilks, Lib., 2008.

Yorkshire, West riding, Span Valley—E. Ellis, Con., 3877; T. F. Whitaker, Lib., sitting member, 4700.

Sutherlandshire—Swanton, Con., 500; J. McLeod, Lib., sitting member, 608.

Yorkshire, West riding, Otley—Darcy Wylie, Con., 4670; Sir J. Barran, Lib., sitting member, 4622.

Norfolk, Middle—Wilson, Lib., 4220; Gardiner, Unionist, 4038. A Liberal gain.

Devonshire, South—Mellins, U., 4630; Sparks, Lib., 2284.

Cheshire, Northwich division—Sir J. T. Brunner, Lib., 5706; Ward, Con., 4988.

Lancashire, S. W. Leigh division—Scott, Lib., 5130; Fitzgerald, Con., 4433.

Derbyshire, Chesterfield division—Bayley, Lib., 4712; Brown, Con., 4323.

Badenochshire—Milbank, Con., 1946; Ed-Edwards, Lib., 1569. Conservatives win this seat.

Oxfordshire, Henley division—Hermion-Rodge, Con., 3631; Samuel, Lib., 3470.

The Empress of India arrived here at 6:30 o'clock last evening after a pleasant run of 12 days across the Pacific. The voyage was an uneventful one in every respect. Fine weather was experienced generally, but there were two very foggy days. The vessel's cargo amounted to about 2000 tons of freight, made up of tea principally. There were 125 stowage and a large number of cabin passengers on board.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 26

"PRUDENT OMISSIONS."

An article in yesterday's Times in reference to Mr. Laurier's speech on the Manitoba school question commenced with the following sentences:—

"Mr. Laurier in support of his motion condemning the government's course in regard to the Manitoba school question spoke quite plainly, as might have been expected, against the idea of parliament overruling the province. This part of his speech ought to have satisfied those who have professed so much anxiety to hear a declaration of his views."

Then followed a quotation from the speech. Even without the quotation it must have been plain to every reader that the Times was speaking of Mr. Laurier's speech, not his motion, but the Colonist this morning boldly twists our sentence into the following shape:—

"Our contemporary the Times says that Mr. Laurier's motion with regard to the Manitoba school question 'spoke quite plainly, as might have been expected, against the idea of parliament overruling the province,' but very prudently forgets to quote the 'motion.' We will reproduce the motion in order that our readers may see how 'plainly' it protests against coercing the province."

We feel like congratulating our neighbor on its remarkable hardihood. Probably there is not another paper in Canada that would so brazenly misquote and misrepresent a contemporary in the endeavor to make a point. But of course the Colonist's own readers are pretty well aware by this time that when it resorts to this characteristic game it tacitly confesses that no other line of argument is open to it. Other papers having as little conscience and sense of honor might be deterred from use of the trick for fear of detection and exposure, but our neighbor has too thick a cuticle, apparently, for any such deterrent. At all events it seems to think the possible advantage worth the risk. Tactics of a similar character are pursued by the Colonist in respect of Mr. Laurier himself. It quotes the opinions of "Tom, Dick and Harry" to the effect that Mr. Laurier said nothing in his speech to indicate his position, yet it carefully refrains from reproducing any portion of the report of his speech. The extract we gave yesterday was evidently too much for its nerves, since it immediately took up its favorite weapon of misrepresentation. Here is another extract to which our neighbor will probably pay little attention:—

"He recalled the fact that the request of Manitoba for delay at the outset to prepare their case was peremptorily refused, so great was the government in haste to follow out their policy. But after months and months, the government now again proposed to ask Manitoba for further negotiation. It might be said that conciliation was a grand policy. Yes, it would have been a grand policy at the beginning, but the government went began with coercion. Even at the end, conciliation would be welcome, but the dissenting colleagues and followers of the government do not believe in the good faith of the government; which, instead of adopting moderate language, and firm action, were bullying in language, and weak in action. Mr. Laurier charged the government with never having dealt honestly with the question. They were now reaping the result of the long game, the government had played to reconcile the orange and green."

THE ORGAN'S POSITION.

"If we had made a mistake and were disposed to apologize we would be deterred by the incivility and false accusations of our contemporary." This is the Colonist's eulphemistic way of referring to its dirty trick of yesterday and the rebuke we felt called upon to administer therefor. Our worthy neighbor can hardly crawl out of the trouble in that fashion, for the fact that it committed no "mistake," but was guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, is rather too apparent. The reference of the Times to the speech of Mr. Laurier was so distinct and plain that no man could be dense enough to suppose we were speaking of his motion. The Colonist was simply pursuing its favorite line of tactics when it sought to twist the Times' words from their plain meaning and then with characteristic impudence endeavored to create the impression that we had "very prudently forgotten to quote the motion." There was no "mistake" involved; it was a case of wilful "bearing of false witness." And as we have already pointed out, the Colonist pursues the same nasty method in respect of Mr. Laurier. It originates and reproduces all sorts of false statements in regard to his speech and his position, but it has not the moral courage to give a report of his speech, or any part of it, and let that define his position. To say that line of tactics is cowardly and sneaking is to use milder terms than the act deserves. Then with somewhat silly persistence our neighbor calls upon us to say whether "non-interference is the policy of the Liberal party."

It would be a rare exhibition of presumption on our part, as the Colonist well knows, to fix a policy for the Liberal party. Non-interference is our own policy, but we cannot be impertinent enough to endeavor to impose that or any other policy on the Liberals as a body. The Times is not an "organ," and therefore its opinions are not dictated from Ottawa, as our neighbor's are.

THEIR "POLICY."

"No case, abuse Mr. Laurier," is evidently the watchword of the government and its organs in the Manitoba school dispute. To unload on him the responsibility for their own turnings and twistings would certainly be one way of escaping from the difficulty, but their attempt to do this will hardly be successful. The Montreal Witness very aptly describes the situation into which their blundering and time-serving have betrayed them in the following remarks:—

"The Bowell government, in promising the Conservative ministers and Order-in-Council, has promised what it is not able and knows well it is not able to fulfill; what is more, a number of the ministers, as everyone knows, never intended to fulfill the promise. The government closed its last door when it gave a pledge to the French ministers on condition of their returning to the government to execute the order-in-council if the Manitoba government persisted in refusing to do so. The Manitoba government is simply unable to do so, even if it were willing, and therefore the Bowell government in giving the pledge simply gained six months' delay. An irreparable injury to the Dominion by making, and repeating again and again, promises that it does not intend to fulfill; it has educated the French Canadian Conservative party into believing that the order-in-council is the just and reasonable measure of remedial legislation, and has taught it to demand the whole order-in-council or nothing. It did this for nothing else than to make political capital in this province for its party and in order to its own continuance in power. Now it finds it has forfeited the confidence both of the French Conservatives of this province and of the Orangemen of Ontario and the Dominion by its false and impossible policy. Mr. Clarke Wallace repudiates its policy and remains in the government, because he is convinced that the government will not carry out its policy. Mr. Angers supports its policy, but leaves the government by its own act, as he declares, he is convinced they do not intend to fulfill their promises. The government's policy would be defeated were it put to a vote in a caucus of its own supporters in parliament without an opponent present, or if it were put to the people in a general election. It is probable that a bill embodying the order-in-council would be voted down inside of the very cabinet itself. It must, therefore, be plain to everyone that the government has only a nominal policy embodied in an order-in-council which was intended merely as an election dodge and never intended to be carried out. What is demanded is the present crisis is that the government itself agree upon a real policy that it is prepared to carry out. It should rescind the order-in-council which stands in the way of any other policy. Mr. Laurier's policy would then be accepted by all and would probably be practicable and successful."

As Mr. Laurier is leader of the Liberals it is natural for the Hamilton Spectator to abuse and find fault with him. Nothing he can do would be likely to find favor in the Spectator's eyes. But it is a different matter when that paper turns upon and rends the leaders of its own party and predicts their defeat because of the course they have chosen. That is a circumstance significant enough to attract attention.

The "blundering" in connection with the electric light system commenced when an outrageous proportion of the funds available was devoted to the site, leaving too little for plant and construction. There was a further mistake made when, in order to remedy the shortage, too much cheapening of the work was attempted. It would have been better to have asked for more money and endeavor to secure efficiency throughout, though it must be supposed that this proposal would have met with severe opposition. But neither device would have been necessary if the initial blunder of the site had not been committed; it was the first step that cost.

The brother of the Hon. W. Laurier is postmaster at the little village of St. Lin, where the Liberal leader was born. Though the whole revenue of the postoffice is only \$787 a year, out of which the postmaster gets a small percentage, the Conservative managers seem to have thought it worth while to scheme to oust Mr. Laurier from this valuable post and put some good party friend in his place. They therefore devised a plan whereby \$500 a year was to be paid for a building which has hitherto rented for not more than \$60 a year. The removal of the postoffice from Mr. Laurier's store would of course mean his removal as postmaster and giving the great prize to some good Conservative. In the long list of jobs of which the Conservative government has been

guilty none meaner and pettier than this appears.

In the House the other day Col. Prior made a speech in support of British Columbia's claim to representation in the cabinet. At the close, according to an Ottawa dispatch, he gave some figures as to the revenue, tonnage, trade and importance of British Columbia, but apologized for the want of some figures because those he had carefully prepared had been stolen from his desk. The House was unfeeling enough to laugh at the gallant colonel's mishap, and Minister Foster, by way of a joke, suggested that if Mr. Prior could not keep his own documents better it might be urged that he at all events would not be qualified to have charge of public documents as a minister. Says the dispatch: Mr. Foster believed that an ideal cabinet drawn from all parts of the Dominion, irrespective of local claims and solely on account of fitness, could not be realized in our day. That seems to involve a confession, and perhaps the colonel will come home with the portfolio in his pocket. Unfortunately for him, the Conservative cabinet is not likely to outlive the promise more than a few months.

The Engineering and Mining Journal describes as follows a method of extracting gold recently experimented with in Australia:— "The ore is passed through a fine crusher and conveyed to an iron pan having a capacity of one ton of ore. Beneath the pan is a furnace. Water is mixed with the ore to bring it to the consistency of thick pea soup. A vertical shaft, having revolving arms to keep the contents of the pan constantly stirred, works in the caldron. The arms are fitted with carbon shoes, which form the anode through which the electric current passes through the saline liquor to the bottom of the pan, which, with a dish of quicksilver in the middle, forms the cathode. A small percentage of common salt or other chloride is added to the water; the salt being decomposed by the electric current, the sodium passes to the mercury, and the chlorine rising through the mass of pulp dissolves the fine gold it meets with and forms a chloride of gold. As the pulp circulates in the pan this chloride comes under the operation of the electric current and is decomposed in turn, the chlorine being liberated to seek more gold, while the gold passes to the mercury cathode, thus producing amalgam. In the meantime any coarser particles of gold that are too large to be dissolved by the chlorine gravitate to the bottom and are also taken hold of by the mercury. After the contents of the pan has been kept for an hour at the boiling point they were drawn to an iron trough, except the mercury amalgam. From this they were washed into a shallow trough or 'sliding table' having a horizontal longitudinal movement, its object being to recover any small quantity of mercury that might be mixed with the pulp and any pyrites worth subsequent treatment. The water finally flows out into a series of pans and can be used over again. It is estimated that the first trial resulted in saving 92 per cent. of the gold out of a total content of 2 oz. 4dw. 16 gr. per ton."

A CONSERVATIVE'S OPINION. This is Mr. Sheppard's latest comment on the situation at Ottawa on Saturday Night: "The position of the Dominion government has been rendered conspicuous in its absurdity by the playing in public of every hand held by every minister. The crisis has disclosed a situation which has nothing to do with principle. All that seems to be contended for is the possession of power. The principle has been abandoned entirely. The things that we consider sacred are being bandied about as if they were job lots of old goods left over. Sir Mackenzie Bowell might just as well recognize the fact that he is at the end of his tether, and for ease and for mere continuance of power may think that he can do as he pleases until he dies or is defeated. Canada has dignity to maintain. The people are not simply the playthings of Mackenzie Bowell, and, hard as it may be, if he has pledged his cabinet to remedial legislation and a future session he has sold goods that he cannot deliver, and he is a recreant to the trust that the people of Ontario placed in him, and is a public person that must be wiped off the slate, and nothing can save him, not only from defeat, but from obloquy, from shame, from the most dreadful of all the endings to which human life may tend, being buried with the contempt of his fellow citizens. Canada reached a low level when it accepted Mackenzie Bowell as premier; it was then reached its limit of shame when it placed over his grave the legend: 'This man betrayed the order that trusted him, that made him, and became the creature and tool of those who could give him nothing but a few weeks' additional power.'"

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots, and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

Gus—How did you happen to ask her to marry you the first time you ever met her? Cholly—Well—ah—you see, I had just been introduced to her, and I—ah—couldn't think of anything else to say.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Things on the Tood Mountain are looking lively. Mr. Humphreys is so pleased with the result of his development work on the Starlight that he will at once put in a stamp mill. He recently bonded this claim from Messrs. Buchanan and Kelly. The final payment is not due until Christmas.

Mr. McVicar, who is the head of the Nova Scotia syndicate that is at present working the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth, has bonded the Princess, a claim on the Silver King wagon road about four miles from town, owned by Messrs. Neelds. The amount of the bond is \$25,000. The ore from this claim shows a high percentage of copper.

One hundred tons of ore has been purchased for the smelter from the Noble Five mine. It will be shipped via Nanaimo and Robson.

The Kalispell has sent a sample lot of 2 1/2 tons to Omaha. Among the highest assays of ore received this year is that from the IXL, a recent location between Twelve Mile creek and Springer creek. The returns were 774 ounces in silver and \$105 in gold. This claim is on a branch on the left side of Springer creek, about 2 1/2 miles from the lake.

Mr. F. Ffolliott, the manager for Messrs. Foley Bros. & Guthrie, the contractors of the Kaslo-Slocan line, denies the report that the staff of men at work has been reduced. He says that they are still vigorously pushing the work forward and that it will be ready for traffic by the end of October.

All the big mines are preparing for increased staffs of men and at many of them the heaps of rich galena are growing on the dumps. The Slocan Star, Noble Five, Deadman, American Boy and others will commence shipping right away. Messrs. Mann Bros. will have the haulage of a large part of the output. The concentrator at New Duluth is in excellent order. The tramway is nearly ready for work. The rails are laid, the cars are on the ground and the wire rope is being adjusted. The work reflects the greatest credit on the B. C. Iron Works Company. A quantity of ore is ready for shipment at the head of the slope of the company's works are in full swing, say by the end of September, they will employ 500 men.

The Great Northern railway is making preparations to hold its end up at Bonner's Ferry in the competition for the Kaslo-Slocan line is in working order. A new spur from the main track and a wharf has been constructed at Bonner's Ferry and a warehouse is to be built.

ROSSLAND. A strike of considerable value has been made on the Iron Horse, one of the four claims bonded by Mr. A. E. Humphreys in support of this claim had the usual iron capping. At a few feet depth it began to show traces of gold. In the twenties the value of the gold had increased to as many dollars. The shaft was then abandoned and a tunnel commenced to cut the vein at about 60 feet. The junction has now been effected and the vein reached, from which ore has been taken that assays as high as \$57 in gold. The report that the vein consisted of nine feet of solid ore was not quite correct.

TRAIL CREEK. Two companies will shortly construct lines to and from the mines to Trail and it is rumored that the engineers of a big railway concern are making observations in the same direction.

It is creditably reported that Mr. Monahan and his colleagues have made in one year out of the Cariboo its working expenses, original cost, the price of their 10-stamp mill and its freight to Mackenzie (no slight sum that last) and a very comfortable cheque for pocket money besides, and that mine is now bonded for \$175,000. This mine is very busy and, as usual in British Columbia, there are practically no English or Canadian miners in it. The Americans are not only conquering Kootenay, but acquiring British Columbia.

NEW DENVER. J. Whittaker and J. Lynch have a property near Jardine's camp that assays \$14.50 in gold, 9 oz. silver and 8 per cent. copper.

The foot wall of the big ledge on the I. H. was struck last week. Contrary to expectation, the rock assays close to \$100 in gold.

Spokane is reaping a harvest from Trail Creek, and Vancouver and Victoria will have to hustle if they want the trade of that district.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, July 23.—At the council meeting last evening Ald. Pleace introduced an amendment to the fire limit by-law and also alluded to the necessity of imposing strict measures to prohibit, if necessary, the bankrupt stocks from Vancouver being disposed of in this city without the payment of the usual trade license.

Mayor O'Connell asked the aldermen last evening to discontinue all work on the roads as \$1,000 had already been spent beyond the estimated appropriation on the streets.

The Knights of Pythias intend to have a grand reunion on the Caledonia grounds on Saturday, August 4th.

AQUATIC. THAMES AMATEUR CHAMPION. London, July 23.—Vivian Nickalls today won the Wingfield sculls, beating the Hon. Rupert Guinness by sixty lengths and retaining the amateur championship of the Thames. Guinness was leading at Hammersmith, but he caught a crab and sprained his wrist.

THE DURRANT MURDER TRIAL.

Streets Black With People Until Long After the Opening of the Court.

Only Jurors, Attorneys and Reporters Admitted—Change of Venue.

San Francisco, July 23.—Hundreds of people surrounded the county jail yesterday morning eager to see William Henry Theodore Durrant taken to the new city hall to be tried for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in Emanuel church last April. The waiting crowd were disappointed. At 8:45 Sheriff Whalen sent his private buggy to the county jail and Durrant and Jailer Sattler started alone for the city hall. No one saw them except the deputy jailers. The pair attracted no attention as they drove through the streets. The early hour disappointed the watchers at both ends of the journey. All the streets in the city were black with people until long after the hour for opening court. The court deputies guarded both doors of the court room and admitted none but jurors, attorneys and newspaper men, who occupied all the seats in the room, all of chairs being taken. Judge Murphy temporarily ordered that none others be admitted.

Durrant's father was early at the court to meet his son. The two sat in quiet conversation. When Durrant was first arrested his monstache hid his mouth, and his long hair gave him the appearance of a student. Now his closely cropped hair gives him a criminal appearance, and his clean-shaven lips reveal the coarse sensuality of his mouth. The three months' confinement in jail has made his naturally colorless complexion even more pallid and pasty.

When Judge Murphy said: "Case of W. H. T. Durrant, murder." District Attorney Barnes said: "Ready for the people." Attorney Dickinson, the defendant, moved for a change of venue, stating that if it should appear that it would be impossible to secure an unbiased jury or should such a state of feeling be developed as would render a fair trial improbable, he would reserve the right to renew the motion which he asked the judge now to pass upon. In support of the motion Mr. Dickinson said he would submit affidavits of the defendant, Charles G. Garner and P. J. Perkins. The judge insisted that the affidavits should be read, although counsel said that the reading would occupy today and to-morrow. Durrant's affidavit stated that owing to publications in the local press, the mind of the public had been inflamed against him and the press would be had been violently prejudiced so that he believed that he could not have a fair trial. In support of this statement Durrant read as part of the affidavits excerpts from the three morning and evening papers published in San Francisco, including practically everything that has been written about the Durrant murder. The reading of the affidavits with newspaper clippings occupied the court without interruption during the afternoon.

BALKAN CRISIS. Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy Will Work Together.

London, July 24.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says it is reported that yesterday's council decided to mobilize all the reserves along the whole seaboard of the empire and in all the European villages. This measure, entailing great financial sacrifices, is only explained by the acute sense of the critical situation of affairs in several different spots.

A Vienna dispatch to the same newspapers says the Macedonian insurgents defeated the Turkish troops on Wednesday and Thursday at Peradag. The victors, numbering 1,500, now intend to fight their way to Strumitza and to destroy the railway in the Vardar valley in order to prevent the advance of reinforcements of the troops. There is no doubt that the Macedonian movement is now so serious that it deserves the attention of all interested in the peace of Europe.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Vienna in which its correspondent says that he is informed that the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, Rome and London will perfect an entente with regard to Macedonia. Austria is entrusted with the mission of taking a leading part in the affair. Austria, first of all, is to prevent the insurgents from possessing any part of the road to Salonica.

LANGDON ABSCONDS. Wagner Car Co's Superintendent at Montreal Skips the Country.

Montreal, July 23.—Frank H. Langdon, superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Co. for the Dominion, with headquarters at the Grand Trunk depot here, has absconded with a sum of the company's money, besides leaving creditors in the score. Mrs. Langdon is almost heartbroken at everything belonging to her has been seized. She did not know her husband was in debt. It appears he gambled his money away.

"You said you would lend me 50 francs and you have only given me 40." "I am keeping 1 franc to pay the postage on letters I shall have to write in order to get my money back."

Judge-Friester at the bar, you are charged with breaking into the complainant's store and carrying away a large amount of goods. What have you to say in your defense? Burglar—I did it, your honor, out of compassion. He had a sign up that he was selling his goods at less than cost and by taking them I saved a big loss—see? Boston Transcript.

HOLMES' SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Constructed for the Purpose of Deliberate Murder—More Ghastly Finds.

More Disappearances in Which He is Implicated—Arrested for Murder.

Chicago, July 23.—H. H. Holmes was charged with murder in the city of Chicago to-day, a warrant for his arrest on that charge being sworn out by A. Miner, nephew of Julia L. Connor, of Muscatine, Iowa. Holmes will be charged with having murdered Mrs. Connor some time between the first of August and the first of November, 1892. The warrant will be placed in the hands of Inspector Fitzpatrick by Mr. Miner and will be acted upon in this state in case Holmes should be freed from the charges pending against him in Philadelphia.

That Mrs. J. L. Connor is dead is certain. Holmes yesterday admitted the woman was no more, but as usual tried to shift the blame on some one else. Almost equally certain is it that Mrs. Connor's daughter Gertrude is not in the land of the living. Holmes says he does not know what has become of her. The fact that Holmes admits Mrs. Connor's death is not known to the authorities in Philadelphia. He made the admission yesterday to a man, who with District Attorney Graham, was closeted with him in Moyamensing penitentiary. This is his statement: "Mrs. Connor got into trouble and a Chicago doctor performed an operation. The job was a bungling one and the woman died." This is the first light shed on the case since Mrs. Connor disappeared in 1893.

Toronto, July 23.—Detective Cuday is quietly working up details in the evidence in the Pielzel case, and has gathered a number of minor facts which, when put together, will enable the authorities to account for the whole movements of the prisoner Holmes while in Toronto. The prisoner's friends are not idle, and it is certain that a vigorous defence will be made should the trial take place here, unless in the meantime Holmes should make a confession, which is not at all unlikely. Should Holmes not be indicted for murder at an early date in Philadelphia the crown will apply for extradition and endeavor to have him brought to Toronto in time to stand trial at the autumn sittings.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23.—At his own request H. H. Holmes, insurance swindler and alleged murderer, was brought into the office of District Attorney Graham and allowed to make a statement. It consisted substantially of a repetition of the Hatch story and, despite rigid cross questions, he persisted in his previous statements.

Chicago, July 23.—Mrs. B. F. Pielzel is back in Chicago after her trip to Toronto for the identification of the bodies of her children. She is now ready to tell all that she knows regarding the operations of Holmes as an insurance swindler. She made important statements regarding the swindler and the measures to carry them out, but says that she was kept in ignorance of any murders. Bones and articles of clothing were turned up in the basement of Holmes' house to-day. Some of them were from the butcher's shop but others of the bones resembled those of the human foot, in a chest holding several belongings to Holmes upon which were dark stains resembling blood. In a box were found a linen shirt and other articles of underwear. The shirts had the initials C. B. D. worked in red letters. The box was found under the floor and was covered with a layer of fire brick. In the cellar near 40 bones were found and a woman's shoe turned up with evidence of fire on the bottom of the sole. In laying the foundations of the house, where the articles were found, no reason for their burial can be assigned except to hide murder. Close by is the bottom of the shaft, which made a quick connection between the top of the house and the basement, while just over the spot is the blind stairway which leads into the third floor by a trap door placed under a stationary bath tub.

A meeting of the detectives engaged in the examination of the house was held to-night and they announced that in their opinion the house had been constructed for the purpose of deliberate slaughter. More care than ever will now be exercised in searching the premises. Harry H. Holmes, alias, Herman W. Mudgett, alias, H. H. Howard, alias, Dr. Howe, was born near London, N. H. He attended a medical school at Burlington, Vt., and later married a rosy-cheeked country girl. From Burlington he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. There he made the acquaintance of a young student, and after leaving college, the two, being without funds, concocted an insurance swindle. They then went to Chicago where Holmes' accomplice got himself insured for \$12,500. They got hold of a dead body in Chicago and removed it to Connecticut, where Holmes identified it as that of his friend and collected the insurance money, which they divided between them. Some time afterwards they duplicated the fraud and obtained \$10,000 more. Holmes' first wife had meanwhile left him and he had married again. Holmes entered into various schemes, and finally accumulated \$30,000 in Chicago. Then he went to California, but returned in a year's time to Chicago, where he organized the Yates-Campbell Company. In forming it he became acquainted with a pretty stenographer, named Minnie R. Williams, who, with her sister Annie, had inherited \$50,000 from an uncle at Fort Worth, Tex. Annie was then attending school at Midland, Tex. Holmes and Minnie went to live together at No. 701 Sixty-third street, Chicago.

The Yates-Campbell Company not proving a success, Holmes insured his fat for \$5,000 and soon afterward it was burned. The company claimed that the fire was incendiary and refused to pay anything.

After this failure, Holmes got Minnie to send for her sister, as he was going to be married and would shortly sail for Europe. Annie arrived in Chicago and made her home with Holmes and her sister. A month later she suddenly disappeared. Afterwards Holmes confessed that the sisters had quarrelled and that Minnie took Annie on her head with a stone and killed her, and that he had put her body into a trunk and sank it in the lake.

Soon after this Minnie disappeared and Holmes left Chicago. At Terre Haute he became acquainted with Benj. F. Pielzel, and the two conspired to swindle the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. They took into the scheme one Zephthia Howe, a lawyer of St. Louis. Pielzel took out a policy for \$10,000 in the company. A common-looking man, who appeared somewhat pressed for funds on August 18th, 1894, rented the queer old house at No. 1316 Calowhill street, Philadelphia, and paid twelve days' in advance, with a promise to lease the building for a year. He gave the name of B. F. Perry. He did not seem to have any special business, but he advertised agents' specialties. He also put advertisements in the papers proposing to sell patent rights. The man was B. F. Pielzel. In the minds of many these advertisements were nothing more or less than schemes to get himself known as B. F. Perry.

B. F. Perry had many callers, among them being Harlan Lampen, a student of the military school. Perry asked him a great many questions as to where he lived and what relations he had. Another who called upon Mr. Perry was Eugene Smith, a sort of jack-of-all-trades, who sometimes did odd jobs of carpentering. On Monday, Sept. 3, 1894, Smith called in accordance with an understanding with Perry about putting up a counter. He could get no reply to his repeated raps, and concluded that Perry was not in. On the following day he came again. He noticed that everything was just as he had left it on the preceding day. A coat was hanging on the same nail. The door was open and the house was apparently empty. He went up upstairs. At the top of the landing he smelled a peculiar odor. It came from a small room on the right. He opened the door and there, lying flat on the floor, was the body of B. F. Perry. It was on its back; the right hand on the chest, the left by the side. A corn-cob pipe filled with tobacco lay within reach. It had never been lit. A bottle that had contained carbolic acid was on the floor close by. It had been broken in two at the middle. The face of the body was scorched on one side, as were also the body and clothes. They were apparently carbolic acid burns, and merely superficial. They were just the things, however, that rendered identification all the more difficult.

The physician who made the report for the coroner decided that the man had met his death by inhaling some unknown poison. On Sept. 12, the body was buried in the potter's field. In the nine days interval between Sept. 3 and 12, Holmes went west. It is now suspected that as no likely person had come to the Calowhill street house, Holmes had found the victim in his confederate, Pielzel. Mrs. Pielzel was then living in St. Louis with her five children—Dessie, now 17 years old; Alice, 14; Nellie, 11; Howard, 9; and a baby, now two years old. Mrs. Pielzel read in the newspapers of the mysterious case in Philadelphia. Although the dead man was until then known as B. F. Perry, she wired to ask the insurance people if Pielzel's policy was paid up all right. Perry's body was exhumed and identified as Pielzel's by Holmes, Howe and Alice Pielzel. Howe took Alice to Philadelphia, and there he and Holmes pretended not to know each other. On Sept. 24, 1894, \$10,000 was paid to Zephthia Howe, as attorney for Widow Pielzel.

From Philadelphia Holmes took Alice Pielzel to the Stebbins House in Indianapolis. Leaving here they went to St. Louis. He told Mrs. Pielzel he had put Alice in charge of a good friend of his. He asked the woman to let him take her two children, Howard and Nellie, and she consented. The three went away together. In a few days Holmes returned to St. Louis and told Mrs. Pielzel her children were in good hands. From the moment that Holmes took the children away nothing has been seen of them, alive or dead, by anyone who knew them until the finding of the bodies in Toronto on Monday afternoon. It was shown during Holmes' trial in Philadelphia that the mother and children were once all in Detroit at the same time, but Holmes kept them apart. The counsel for the prosecution had in his possession childish letters that the little ones had written to their mother, in which they hoped and expected to see her soon. The mother was in the same city when the letters were written.

Mrs. Pielzel made a vain attempt to get the insurance money from Howe. He was quarrelling with Holmes about the size of his fee.

They finally came to an agreement by which Holmes got the larger share; and a few days later, learning that the detectives were on his track, Holmes quickly left St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Pielzel and Dessie. The detectives followed them to Detroit, Toronto, P. Ogdensburg, Burlington, and many other towns. Detective Crawford finally arrested them in Boston and took them to Philadelphia. On the way there Holmes admitted the conspiracy, but claimed that Pielzel was alive, and that the three Pielzel children were living safely in seclusion. He said that he procured the body of B. F. Perry from his old student friend and accomplice, but refused to tell the friend's name.

Mrs. Pielzel broke down and also made a confession. She admitted that she was a party to the fraud, but not to the murder, which, she believed had been committed, although Holmes had told her that Pielzel was alive. Mrs. Pielzel was released, the authorities being convinced that she was innocent of any active part in the conspiracy. Afterwards she said: "I can't believe that the children are alive or they would have written to me. Holmes would do anything. He has lied to me and cheated me, and I would not put it past him to make away with the children if it would do him any good."

Toronto, July 24.—The authorities were to-day put in possession of a number of letters and documents which show that early in December of last year the authorities of Philadelphia were cognizant of the fact that Holmes had made away with the three Pielzel children. The letters and documents were sent to President Fouse, of the Fidelity Mutual Association, wrote to Dr. John Ferguson, of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of this city, asking him to make enquiries with a view to finding out whether or not Holmes was with the children, had gone to Toronto. Private Detective Hodgins was employed on the case and in a very short time found that Holmes and the woman who then passed off as his wife had stayed one day at the Walker House, and several days at the Palmer House in October last, that the children had been kept at the Albion Hotel until the 25th of October, and that on the latter day Mrs. Pielzel with her baby and oldest daughter Dessie were at the Union House, also in this city, and that all the parties with the exception of Nellie and Alice Pielzel left Toronto on that date. This information was supplied to Mr. Fouse on December 22nd, and great surprise was expressed that no immediate action was taken by the Philadelphia authorities. The Toronto detective had no intimation that a murder had been committed on Canadian soil. When Detective Geyer came to Toronto he did not write to Detective Hodgins' report. The morning after his arrival the press appealed to those who had let houses to parties who had occupied them only for a short time, and he communicated to the police. The man Ryves, of 12 St. Vincent street, read this in the papers and promptly reported to Inspector Hall, of No. 2 division, what he afterwards told at the inquest. In this way, during the absence of Detective Geyer, on a visit to Niagara Falls, the bodies were located.

Chicago, July 24.—During the police examination of the house of H. H. Holmes yesterday, partitions were torn down and a white dress with dark spots resembling either iron rust or dark stains on it was found. The nature of the stains could not be determined and the dress was sent to the police laboratory, where an analysis will be made. The discovery was made by the workmen were digging near one of the walls in the basement. Hidden under the rubbish a barrel was found and filled with a mass of broken crockery and the remains of a broken crockery. The house was surrounded all day by a curious crowd of sight-seers.

Detroit, July 24.—Detective Greig has given up the search for the missing Howard Pielzel of Detroit and has left in response to a telegram calling him to Indianapolis, where, it is said, new developments have been made in the case.

Chicago, July 24.—Police assistants at work on H. H. Holmes' building in the basement under the drugstore to-day uncovered a number of pieces of what they think are parts of human skeletons. One piece, they say, held two teeth. They think they have parts of a number of ribs.

Chicago, July 24.—Chief Badenoch this afternoon pronounced the bones found in Holmes' basement to be those of a child from six to ten years old. The surmise is that the skeleton is that of little Howard Pielzel or Mrs. Connor's little daughter Gertrude.

JOHN REID WANTED.

A Little Over a Year Ago Resided Near Nanaimo.

Ottawa, July 23.—Hon. Dr. Montague, secretary of state, has received the following letter from Mr. George Marr, solicitor, 41 Hanover street, Edinburgh, Scotland: "I take leave to bring the following matter under your notice in order that you may, perhaps, do an important service to a poor woman in this city."

"A little over a year ago John B. Reid was a resident in or near Nanaimo, B. C., so far as I can gather, as settler. He was in the habit of writing regularly to his sister here—an elderly lady—sending her a small monthly allowance. The letters and remittances terminated abruptly about the beginning of last year, and no enquiries that Miss Reid has been able to make have brought to light anything concerning his present circumstances. She is entirely without means, and in thus not only suffering terrible anxiety as to the condition of her brother, but is much pressed for means of subsistence. Some time ago I wrote on her behalf to the postmaster at Nanaimo, but have received no reply as to whether Mr. Reid is still alive or in the district."

"I address you in the hope that you may be good enough to cause such enquiries to be made as will indicate to me the whereabouts of my brother. She informs me that he had some means, and that she is certain that were he living he would not have let so much time elapse without communicating with her."

"I trust to have the pleasure of receiving such information as can be obtained. The letters and remittances terminated abruptly about the beginning of last year, and no enquiries that Miss Reid has been able to make have brought to light anything concerning his present circumstances. She is entirely without means, and in thus not only suffering terrible anxiety as to the condition of her brother, but is much pressed for means of subsistence. Some time ago I wrote on her behalf to the postmaster at Nanaimo, but have received no reply as to whether Mr. Reid is still alive or in the district."

"The secretary of state will be glad to hear from any persons in British Columbia who may happen to know anything about Reid's whereabouts or what has become of him, in order that the information may be sent to Scotland."

—The collier Costa Rica passed up on her way to Departure Bay this morning.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Conservative Capture Four Scotch and Three English Seats To-Day.

Egan, the Dynamiter, Meets With a Warm Reception at Kilrush.

London, July 23.—The polling thus far returned leaves the state of the parties as follows: Conservatives.....306 Unionists.....54 Total Unionists.....360 Liberals.....121 McCarthyites.....56 Parnellites.....2 Labor.....2 Total Opposition.....184

The Unionists, by to-day's report, have captured five Liberal seats and the Parnellites have captured one from the McCarthyites in east Wicklow. John Dillon, who is already member for Mayo, unsuccessfully contested South Roscommon against Hayden. The Standard this morning prints a letter headed "An American View of the Elections," signed Jonathan, commenting on the brutality of the election mob. He says that he has read with growing amazement and disgust the formidable list of assaults upon women published daily and has not known which to admire most, the dastardly brutality of the Radicals who commit them or the cowardly sumpiness of the reactionaries who allow them to be made.

Lancashire—North-east, Accrington, W. Mitchell, Con., 5229; J. H. Maden, Lib., sitting member, 5128. Lancashire—Some west, Newton, T. W. Leigh, Con., sitting member, 5335; J. Noon, Lib., 5335. Lancashire—South-east, Heywood, G. Kemp, Con., 4482; T. Snape, Lib., sitting member, 3928.

Yorkshire—West riding, Barnsley, Col. R. H. Greville, Con., 4482; Earl Compton, sitting member, 4881. Yorkshire—West riding, Normanton, W. Con., 3941; Pickard, Lib., sitting member, 3528. Cheshire—Altrincham, C. R. Dierall, sitting member, Con., 5294; A. W. Latham, Lib., 3989. Yorkshire—West riding, Doncaster, F. Eason, Con., 5088; J. Walton, Lib., 5077.

Aberdeenshire—East division, T. W. Buchanan, Lib., 4723; W. Smith, Con., 3308. Cambridgeshire—Chatterton division, I. Green, Con., 4432; H. E. Hoare, Lib., 4012. Conservative majority, 420. This is a gain of a seat for the Conservatives. Wiltshire—East division, T. W. Wainman, Con., 1549; O'Keefe, McCarthyite, 1060; Corbett, Parnellite, 1032. The Conservatives also win another seat here. Cornwall—Cambur division, A. Straus, Con., 2136; C. A. V. Conybeare, Lib., 2704. Devonshire—North division, G. Lambert, Lib., 3534; Long, Unionist, 2523. Yorkshire—West riding, Huddersfield division, Sir J. Kitson, bart., Lib., 4276; H. H. Wainman, Con., 4276. Yorkshire—East riding, Holderness division, Capt. G. R. Bothel, Con., 4512; Hawkshaw, Lib., 4483.

Derbyshire—Middle division, J. A. Jacobs, Lib., 4523; W. S. Bridgman, Con., 4531. Lincolnshire—North division, J. H. Younger, Con., 4202; A. Priestley, Lib., 3812. Norfolk—North division, J. Arch, Lib., 4246; E. Tighe, Con., 3783; Liberal majority, 463. At the last election Mr. Arch, the sitting member, who established the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, had a majority of 1804, showing a loss of 1431 votes.

London, July 24—3:30 p.m.—Results so far show: Conservatives.....323 Unionists.....90 Total government.....383 Liberals.....130 McCarthyites.....59 Parnellites.....10 Labor.....2 Total Opposition.....210 Net Unionist gain, 80.

The feature of to-day's returns was the capture of four Scotch seats in addition to three English seats by the Conservatives. The Parnellites were victorious in South Meath, and the McCarthyites unseated James Rochefort Maguire in the west division of Clare. Maguire, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, Miss Frances Willard, president of the World's W. C. T. U., who is the guest of Lady Henry Somerset at Belgate, telegraphs the Associated Press: "Tell America that Lawson, temperance leader, wins."

There was a seriously riot shortly before the close of the poll at Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland. J. F. Egan, dynamiter, who was recently released from prison, drove into High street, where he was met with hostile cries of "Down with Egan," "Traitor." Egan defied the crowd and flourished his stick in a threatening manner. Eventually the disturbance became so serious that the police charged the crowd, who retaliated with sticks and stones. Many persons were injured.

Yorkshire, west riding, Doncaster division—E. W. Fison, Con., 6968; J. Walton, Lib., 5067. Conservatives gain this seat. Nottinghamshire, Mansfield division—Col. H. A. Francis, Con., 5283; H. G. Williams, Lib., sitting member, 5670. Devonshire—North division—W. B. Williams, Con., 1966; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lib., 7245. Majority, 3279. The total registered electors for the district was 5319, the loss being 82 votes. When Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, was defeated by C. Drage, Conservative, in Derby, Mr. H. M. Farrington, who was nominated by the Liberals in Monmouthshire, and who had no candidate opposed to him, retained his seat. In 1898 the Liberals polled 7062 votes in the district, and have thus gained 224 votes. But the total registered electors for the district is 11,251 votes, and of these 9190 were cast to-day.

Middlesex, Tottenham division—Howard, Con., 6888; Edwards, 3817. Lanark, middle—Mackenzie, Con., 4376; Caldwell, Lib., 4447.

Renfrew, west—Henshaw, Con., 3250; Pirie, Lib., 3367. Essex, Walthamstow division—Byrne, Con., 6876; Pollen, Lib., 4550. Yorkshire, Pudsey division—Sir A. Fairbairn, Con., 5064; Priestley, Lib., 4540. Devonshire, middle—Right Hon. Seal-Hayne, Lib., 4389; Nix, Con., 3976. Staffordshire, north-west—Houth, Con., 6206; Shoobridge, Lib., 5338. Wiltshire, south—Viscount Falkenstein, Con., 3823; Pyke, Q. C., Lib., 3563. Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed division—Sir Grey, Lib., 4578; Lord Warburton, Con., 3363. Cumberland, Cockermouth division—Sir William Lawson, Lib., 4230; Milvain, Q. C., Con., 4018. Somersetshire, south—Shercher, Lib., 4617; Turner, Con., 3827. Northamptonshire, east—Channing, Lib., 6177; Lamb-Wilson, Con., 4961. Berwickshire—Tennant, Lib., 2675; G. B. Balfour, Con., 2196. Falklandshire—Wilson, Unionist, 4075; Smith, Lib., 2322. A Unionist gain. Last election Smith, sitting member, had a majority of 883, showing a loss of 1862 votes. Lincolnshire, south—Perks, Lib., 4191; Col. Lucas, Con., 3779. Yorkshire, Ripon division—Wharton, Con., 4435; Philmore, Lib., 3733. Lambie, Lib., 8823. Surrey, Kingston division—Skewes, Con., 5745; Burke, Lib., 3603. Fife, west—Birrell, Q. C., Lib., 4719; Erskine-Wyems, Con., 3808. Derbyshire, High Peak division—Sidbottom, Con., 4671; Symonds, Lib., 4164. Con., 7068; Huntington, Lib., 6317. Conservative gain. Gloucestershire, Gowerley division—Bancroft, Con., 4620; Con., 2296. Yorkshire, Richmond division—Hutton, Con., 4535; Turton, Lib., 3571. Cornwall, Truro division—Lawrence, Unionist, 3232; Waddy, Lib., 3012. Fife, south—Sir W. Arrol, Unionist, 6575; Wason, Lib., 6325. Unionist gain. Carmarthenshire, east—Thomas, Lib., 4471; Richardson, Con., 2466.

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT

Does Not Meet with Much Success in England. London, July 24.—Reports having been circulated that the consignment of California fruit which arrived here last week by the steamer Paris from New York, and which was sold at Covent Garden market at auction on Friday last, was not looked upon with favor in some quarters, a representative of the Associated Press interviewed several of the leading dealers who purchased the fruit. They all said they were disappointed with the goods which, when opened for inspection previous to the sale, seemed dry and hard, but the dealers added, the pears seemed to become discolored when their paper wrappings were removed and the fruit exposed to the air. The dealers also said that the plums were not of a desirable quality.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Christian and Jew Meet in Conference in Toronto. Toronto, July 23.—This morning the session of the Pan-American congress opened with an attendance of nearly a thousand delegates, from Rev. L. A. Lambert, editor of the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, New York, president. Mrs. Finkelstein, Mountford, New York, spoke on "A Woman's View of American Christianity"; Rev. T. J. Conarty, rector of Sacred Heart church, Worcester, Mass., followed with a paper on the "Roman Catholic Church in the Educational Movements of To-Day." Rev. F. W. Wins, Washington, gave an address on "Organized National Philanthropy." Rev. A. Luzans, Holy Blossom Hebrew congregation, Toronto, closed with a short address.

INDIANS SLAUGHTERED.

Their Friends Will Retaliate on the White Settlers. Market Lake, Idaho, July 23.—On July 23 twenty men left Jackson's Hole to arrest all the Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback Canon they surprised a camp of 17 Indians, took all the prisoners, and started with them for Jackson's Hole. In the canon they tried to escape and all the Indians were killed. One hundred and thirty-three fresh elk skins were found in the camp. John N. Carnes, a squaw man and the oldest settler in Jackson's Hole, has gone over into Idaho. He says every settler in Jackson will be butchered. There are three hundred Bannock warriors at Hoback river when Carnes left; there and he says all the squaws have been sent away, and that all the bucks are daily joining the main band. The settlers at Jackson's Hole are now entrenched awaiting the attack. Every settler in the canon gets their guns ready in case between Jackson's Hole and the railway station is in danger of massacre.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Turkish Troops Ordered to Mobilize in Macedonia. Constantinople, July 23.—It is announced that 30,000 men belonging to the third army corps have been ordered to mobilize in Macedonia. In an encounter at Usukiah, one hundred miles southwest of Salonica, between insurgents and Turkish troops the former were defeated with a loss of 30 killed and 30 wounded. The ministry have decided to send 3000 men belonging to the fifth army corps to reinforce the Turkish troops on the island of Crete. Two prominent Turkish officers have been exiled to Damascus for expressing themselves in favor of Sultan Murad, who was deposed from the throne in 1909 in favor of his brother, the present sultan, Abdul Hamid, in 1876. In reply to the suggestions made by the powers regarding reforms in Armenia, it is understood that the Porte will make several concessions, but objects to the proposed system of control.

"Have tried others, but like Aya's best," is the statement made over and over again by those who testify to the benefit derived from the use of Aya's Sarsaparilla. Diseases never had a greater enemy than this powerful blood-purifier. It makes the weak strong.

KOOTENAY.

The Great Wealth and Rapid Development of Trail Creek Mining Camp.

Splendid Veins of Gold Ore Opening Up Under the Miners' Operations.

Rosland the Bustling and Busy Centre of this Fine Mineral District.

ARTICLE NO. 2.

Nelson, B. C., July 15.—A great and growing public interest in the Kootenay mining district is decidedly apparent to even the casual observer. Those most familiar with the resources and opportunities unhesitatingly predict an era of great prosperity in the near future. Already much money is invested in mineral property and thousands of dollars are being spent in general and particular development with highly successful results. This development is not confined to one small area. Good mineral has been discovered in many different localities some distance apart, but wherever promising prospects are located there will be found a considerable amount of improvement being made. The fame of the Silver King, the Sloan Star, and other big argenteiferous properties caused Kootenay to be considered essentially a silver country. But all one has to do to realize that the district is also wonderfully rich in gold is to visit Trail Creek, where mines, recently undeveloped prospects, shipped last month about three thousand tons of gold ore.

Trail Creek camp consists of an area of mountainous country situated just north of the international boundary line and extending westerly from the Columbia river about ten or fifteen miles. I have just returned from Rosland, which as the centre of Trail Creek camp, has a population of about 1500. It is a place of great activity and has many of the features of a mining town in the Western States. Approaching the camp from either Northport, the northern terminus of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, a distance of fourteen miles, or from Trail Landing, on the Columbia river, a distance of seven miles, one constantly meets four and six-horse teams drawing wagon loads of ore for shipment to the American smelters. These wagons all return filled with supplies of every conceivable description, for Rosland has no direct railroad communication with the outside world and depends upon this means of transportation. The stage—and there are quite a number of them, some of the old Concord type—loaded with passengers every incoming trip, make fairly good time travelling the distance. A coach no sooner arrives at the main street of the town than a majority of the passengers commence a hurried but unsuccessful search for hotel accommodation, and for the first night, unless very lucky, for several succeeding nights, have to sleep on the floor with whatever bedding and covering they own. The din of saw and hammer can be heard all day long in vain efforts to accommodate the arriving hordes. The skeletons of buildings are to be seen on all sides. The streets are crowded with all sorts and conditions of men. It would require a very close observer and an able reader of character to correctly determine their ordinary vocations. It is evident that while the general topic of conversation is mines and mining there are many who are not familiar with such matters and don't even fully comprehend the common parlance of mining. Still Trail Creek has attracted many celebrities of the western mining camps. Clarence King and Professor Jennings, both widely known mining experts, have examined and favorably passed upon the value of the best known properties. Then there are John M. Burke, whose mining career in the west is a story in itself, and of whom, with others, I shall have something to say later. Frank C. Loring, of Spokane; Joe Clarke and W. A. Kane, of Butte; Judge Turner, of Spokane; A. C. Humphreys, the head of a syndicate of eastern millionaires; J. A. Finch, Patsy Clarke, of Butte, now a principal owner of the War Eagle group of mines; and a host of well known characters from Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, the Black Hills and some who know Ballarat and the Australian mining centres and the Cordillera as well, proportionately, as they know their birth-places.

All day long parties may be seen either starting for or returning from the hills. For miles around the country is staked until there is hardly a full 1500 feet square of unlocated ground upon the mountains in view from the townsite. One is exhibited everywhere—on the streets, in stores, offices and saloons. One hears frequent reference to "iron capings just like the War Eagle ledge." The War Eagle is the most valuable property in the camp. There are a number of very promising prospects located

on what is really believed to be this vein, but it would have to extend from Rosland to Hong Kong and be as crooked as a ram's horn to accommodate certain deluded optimists. And all the time it would seem the camp is being bombarded, as the hills echo and re-echo with the booming of blasting shots as the development work is prosecuted on the surface of the numerous claims in the vicinity.

At all times Rosland is a very orderly place. The wild scenes of lawlessness enacted in most western mining towns south of the boundary are not known in any section of Kootenay; the vicious and criminal element never shows itself at Trail Creek even if present. Big John Kirkup, who is the busiest man in the whole camp, acts for nearly every department of the provincial government and tolerates no rascality which it is possible to prevent. The detestable "tin-horn" gambler was unceremoniously kicked out before he could start a game. There is no shooting or knifing with murderous intent, because of a wholesome respect and dread of British laws and their enforcement. There is even very little drunkenness. Kirkup is one of those quiet, determined men, who, although he has not much to say, is not to be trifled with. He is deservedly popular and without exception looked upon as the right man to represent the government in such a place. Every moment of his office hours and much of his private time is occupied in meeting the many demands for his services. For the month of June the cash receipts of his office amounted to something like \$3000. At present the public business is transacted in an inconspicuous log cabin; but the government has decided to erect a building to contain its offices, and the necessary records. One thousand dollars have been appropriated to repair the Trail Creek Landing route, but it is generally considered that, in view of the large amount of public revenue collected there, Trail Creek is entitled to a larger amount. About 850 free miners licenses at \$5 each have been issued by Kirkup since last March, and in the same time nearly 1000 mineral claims have been recorded.

The township of Rosland was pre-empted by Ross Thompson, a miner, in 1892 and was surveyed and platted last year. It amounted to nothing until the wave of prosperity struck it this spring. Now there are established two newspapers, a brewery, two saw mills, a telephone system and a brickyard, and preparations are being made for the construction of an electric light plant, a water system, a lime kiln and other minor industries. General retail business is well represented. Most of the merchandise sold is imported from Spokane. For the month of June \$7000 was paid as duty to the collector of customs. Eastern Canadian wholesalers are reaching out for the trade of Trail Creek as well as other Kootenay points, and are filling many orders. Business lots on the main street of Rosland, measuring 20x100 feet, are valued at about \$1500. Lots owned by the townsite company are not for sale at present, pending certain arrangements for division of the property in severalty among the stockholders. Rosland is and will probably continue to be a very lively place, but its situation and resources will never permit it being much more than a mountain mining town.

It is the mines of Trail Creek that are chiefly worth consideration. Development work to any extent was not commenced until quite recently, but for the amount of work done by the War Eagle company and in the Le Roi and Josie mines the showing is excellent. There is no doubt these properties are of great value. Besides paying costs of purchase and for all development they have produced a handsome profit—the War Eagle alone has yielded nearly \$100,000 clear profit, and there is no reason to doubt that other claims in the vicinity will also prove valuable when the lower levels are reached.

The old Dewdney trail, built to facilitate packing supplies to the first placer miners in the Kootenay, passes through the heart of the Trail Creek camp. This route was extensively used in early days, and although it crosses some of the biggest and best veins no claims were staked until May, 1890. It was then two prospectors, named Morris and Bourgeois, located the War Eagle, Le Roi, Centre Star and Virginia claims, some of the best properties in the camp. The next locations were in the following July. Since then the district was prospected every season and a number of claims were staked and recorded. The first discoveries were not men of means, in fact Morris and Bourgeois were satisfied to give E. S. Topping his choice of one of the original locations if he would pay all their record fees. Topping chose the Le Roi, which to-day is said to be worth half a million dollars.

The country, or common rock in which are the valuable fissures; is metamorphic and of the diorite and syenite series. The surface, while covered with some wash and slide and timber-growth, is generally very smooth by glacial action in the higher altitudes, and is exposed. The ores are chiefly iron and copper sulphides, modified largely by the country rock. An average assay of ore now being shipped is:

Gold, 2 oz.
Silver, 5 oz.
Copper, 5 per cent.
Iron, 30 to 40 per cent.
Silica, 30 per cent.

The balance being aluminum and lime, with an occasional trace of nickel.

The main productive belt is about a mile in width, and extends across the northerly end of the town. The veins are generally parallel, running east and west with a dip of from 40 to 60 degrees. In the developed and paying properties the traces of the veins is apparent. The walls are clean and strongly defined and undoubtedly have all the permanence and continuity of true fissures.

It will be seen by the above analysis that the ore is of very high grade, but what the lack of richness is made up in extent and composition. The veins

are from 5 to 15 feet wide, and in the War Eagle the shafts are from 100 to 150 feet. For smelting, this ore is very desirable, owing to the large percentage of iron existing, which, used as a flux, consequently reduces the cost of reduction. The usual allowance by the smelters of 15 cents per ton for the excess of iron over silica admits of this ore being reduced for the average cost of \$7.00 per ton. In exceptional instances the amount of iron has been sufficient to actually meet the smelting charges to 10 cents per ton.

The War Eagle is being opened up in a very systematic and business-like manner. The longest tunnel is about 430 feet. There are shorter ones at different levels and a shaft has been sunk 120 feet. With every facility afforded by the best machinery the work is being vigorously conducted. A tunnel 1800 feet long, which will tap the vein at the 500 feet level, is to be run with all possible despatch. Considerable stopping has been done and the daily output of ore is about 70 tons, but this will be more than trebled as soon as the mine is properly opened. The value of the ore now being shipped is about \$30 per ton, while the cost of mining it and freight and reduction is less than \$20. In the 400 feet tunnel the vein measures 16 feet and averages \$25 per ton, but is not mined and shipped at present. The company is now using seventeen four-horse teams to haul ore to the railroad.

The Josie mine has a tunnel 350 feet long and a shaft down 60 feet as well as several open cuts and several shorter tunnels. The vein averages five to six feet in width and in places is fully fifteen feet between walls. The best ore is of about the same value as the War Eagle. The Josie is shipping ore regularly, and under the direction of Frank C. Loring is being worked in a very business-like and methodical manner.

The Le Roi mine has a shaft 350 feet deep with drifts at 150 feet, and the vein from the bottom east and west. The owners are said to have contracted to furnish an American smelter with 75,000 tons. About one hundred men are employed in the mine and hauling ore. The value of the shipments is said to be about the same as the War Eagle and Josie. The vein is a very strong one of good width.

Other properties well along in development are ranking as first class properties are the Nickel Plate, Cliff, North Star, Idaho, Virginia and Iron Mask. In these the character of ore is very similar to those previously mentioned, and the veins are of a good size and assay from one to four ounces in gold.

It is difficult to state the real value of other properties, because at present the amount of work done on them is limited. Yet such claims as the Columbia, Kootenay, Iron Horse, Enterprise, Monte Christo group, Pilgrim, Moneta, Surprise, Crown Point group, and others are rapidly being turned into mines.

Over the divide from Trail Creek on Sheep Creek, about 4 1/2 miles, a free-milling gold quartz vein is being profitably worked; a very good clean-up mill. The ore averages about \$35 per ton.

When the mines of Trail Creek are developed they will undoubtedly produce a great quantity of gold. The camp is being developed by American capital and American enterprise, as is generally the case in Kootenay. These men are rustlers, too. To them is largely due the credit of proving the great mineral wealth of this district, and they are about to reap a golden harvest.

ON THE ENGLISH TURF.

Messrs. Croker and Dwyer Lose Both Money and Horses.

London, July 24.—Truth, commenting upon the visit of Messrs. Croker and Dwyer to England, says that the only interesting feature of the recent Newmarket meeting was the vagaries of the American horse owners. Continuing, Truth says: "Any English more minded and leather-headed is inconceivable. The English expedition must have proved a veritable Moscow, for they not only did not win in the betting, but they lost on their best horses and proved such benefactors to the stewards' fund as the Jockey Club ought to present them with a piece of plate when they return to the United States. But Banquet was recklessly plucked on for many thousands in the selling race; and the Americans lost both money and horse, which Archer got for about one-sixth of its real value, as we will discover before the season is over. Disconcerted, but not defeated, they ran Harry Reed, which cost them 1329 guineas to buy in. This is a system of racing which would break any bank, and it is a good thing that such a huggler-mugger way of going on over and over again proved ruinous to its votaries, for its sole object was gambling on the most huckstering style. This did not end it, for the next day they entered Don Alonzo and backed him with such grievous results that, beaten at that, Captain Macell claimed and obtained a very cheap horse."

Law Intelligence.

In re the Horsely Gold Mining Company (foreign) the full court to-day decided that the reference to Mr. Justice Drake was not properly taken, and accordingly nullified Mr. Justice Drake's decision and report, but without costs, because the objection should have been taken on the reference. The appellants are free miners. The company applied to the minister of mines for a renewal of the lease of the property known as the Harper leasehold for a period of ten years, and the appellants petitioned against it and by an order-in-council the matter was referred to Mr. Justice Drake, who reported in favor of the company. The appeal just decided was from that report. Mr. A. J. Belyea for the appellants and Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Crease for the company.

THE CATCH FALLS SHORT.

Captain J. G. Cox Returns From Japan and Has Full Reports From the Fleet.

Prices Will Very Likely Be Much Higher—Killing of Barney Nelson.

Capt. J. G. Cox of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., arrived home from Japan last night on the Empress of India after an absence of four months. He looked hale and hearty when he stepped aboard the tender R. P. Rithet, and expressed the greatest pleasure at again being home. His trip, although made for business, was an enjoyable one in every respect. He confirms the report of the killing of Barney Nelson, one of the crew of the schooner E. B. Marvin. Nelson's body was found off one of the docks in Hakodate one morning lying in three feet of water. He was not drowned, however, for one side of his skull was crushed in and there was no doubt he was murdered and the body cast into the harbor. Nelson was a boat puller, hailed from Victoria, was middle aged and single. There was nothing whatever in the other story connecting the name of Tom Balcom, except that some one insulted that young man and he promptly licked him.

The appended article prepared by Capt. Cox for the Japan Mail of July 11, gives all that the Captain can offer as to the sealing situation:

The sealing season on the coast of Japan being now over all the schooners engaged in the business have returned and sailed again for northern waters. The results of the season's catch have fallen very short of expectations, owing to the continuance of strong winds in the north and west part of the season, during which hunting operations could not be carried on, and although a fair amount of work was done during the latter part of the season the number of seals is far short of that of last year. The sealers on the coast of British Columbia have been equally unfortunate from the same cause, having had to contend against the severest gales ever experienced on that coast, with the result that the British Columbia catch is small compared with that of former years. Seals were found to be plentiful both here and on the other side, the weather alone preventing operations from being carried on. Those engaged in the business now look forward to making fair catches on the northern trip, but even if the vessels make as good an average in the north as in former years there will still be a great shortage, as the catch for the season, and the only consolation for those engaged in the industry is that prices at present ruling are much higher than those of last season.

The following is a comparative statement of the skins taken on the coast of Japan this year and last by the British Columbia schooners:

Diana	1895	1894
Rosie Olsen	312	1,961
Viva	627	1,043
Emma	801	1,437
Agnes Macdonald	1,208	1,226
E. B. Marvin	710	1,707
Ocean Belle	943	2,118
Sadie Turpel	1,137	1,942
City of San Diego	906	1,947
Mary Ellen	1,187	2,558
Merrald	749	1,783
Total	14,340	25,490

The catches of these sixteen schooners this season compared with last show a difference of 11,150 skins.

There was an equal disparity between the catches of the American schooners this year and last. The following are the figures for 1895—

Sophie Sutherland	133
Joseline	309
Louise Olsen	627
Emma	1,043
Theresa	388
Anacoda	152
W. Almsworth	915
Herman	785
Alton	299
John Gray	1,128
Mattie Dyer	651
Verona	575
Bonanza	250
E. E. Webster	700
Total	9,206

The British Columbia schooners Pioneer (847), Boreal (733), and Mascot (781)—total, 2,367 skins, were not on the coast last year.

The Yokohama schooners' returns are: Arctic (220), Retriever (562), Golden Pleace (642)—total, 1,424.

The sealing industry of Japan is gradually growing and should in a few years become an important business. The few schooners from Hakodate this year did fairly well, and some of them made as good catches as the more experienced British and American craft. Some ill-feeling has been caused, it is said, by Japan's refusal to go into an agreement to prohibit pelagic sealing on the high seas off her coast. Such a course could hardly be expected from Japan, apart from the fact that such methods are inconsistent with Japanese ideas of justice, to say nothing of establishing the precedent that a nation or combination of nations can close the high seas to the prosecution of a merely commercial pursuit when no national emergency justifies the action. The Japanese government granted special concessions to encourage their people to invest money in the sealing industry, and this has al-

ready been done, so that the authorities could not now consistently agree to close the Pacific ocean. In the interest of those Japanese who invested capital in sealing vessels, the government should do all in its power to protect the seals in their rookeries so that they may remain undisturbed during the breeding time, and permit pelagic sealing only. The rookeries in the possession of Japan have almost been destroyed through the exterminating raids made upon them by foreign hunters in years gone by, but not entirely so, in fact if properly protected, in a very few years the recuperative power of these animals to restock the once swarming rookeries belonging to Japan would become apparent, and a valuable article of commerce be preserved for the benefit of those Japanese engaged in the pursuit of the fur seal, for there is no reason why, with a little experience, the schooners under the Rising Sun flag should not do as well as the best of the British and American craft. The course the government of Japan has thought proper to adopt in the matter has been in the interest of its people, and has not been influenced by the action of other countries.

INDIAN UPRISING IMMINENT.

Troops Will be Sent to Idaho to Preserve Peace.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 24.—Reports from Pocatello, Idaho, received here announce a fight between the Indians and settlers near Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, in which three white men and six Indians were killed.

Washington, July 24.—The secretary of the interior has requested the secretary of war to send troops to the scene of the Indian disturbance in Wyoming and it is understood the request will be granted as soon as the official papers are received by the secretary. The action of the interior department was taken upon the receipt of the following dispatch this morning from Indian Agent Tetter, who was ordered to go from Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, to investigate the trouble between the whites and the Indians in Wyoming and induce the Indians to return to their reservation:—"Fort Hall, Idaho, July 24, 1896. Browning, commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Have investigated troubles between the Indians and settlers. The lawless element among the settlers seem determined to cause a conflict with the Indians. The settlers have killed four to seven Indians, which has increased the number of Indians who have gathered to the number of 200 or 300 near Fall river, and refuse to return to their reservations. I find the Indians have killed eight unlawfully according to the laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully according to the treaty of the Indians with the United States, thus usurping the prerogatives of the settlers, which has caused the trouble. Nothing but the intervention of soldiers will settle the difficulty and save the lives of innocent persons and the destruction of property."

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Religious Addresses Listened to by Large Audiences.

Toronto, July 24.—The proceedings of the Pan-American Congress of religion and education concluded last night before the largest audience of the convention. The principal speaker of the evening was Rev. Henry K. Carroll, editor of the Independent, New York, in an address on "Religious Progress in the United States." He said that the non-Christian denomination in the United States aggregated hardly five million people. The triumphs of Christianity had been great in the past and bid fair to be greater in the future. The educational institutions in the United States were mainly founded by churches while the religious press was a powerful factor. There were more than 140 denominations in the States, and these divisions were becoming intolerable. Mr. Carroll advocated unity among these.

An address on the "Educational Value of Women's Clubs," was delivered by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, executive president of the women's board of the World's Fair congress. Mrs. Henrotin referred to the great work done by the women's federation at the World's Fair, having forced all civilized governments to appoint women's committees. She considered women's clubs as great educational influences and helped wonderfully the organization of women for charitable, social and other works. Many hundreds of thousands of women are members of these clubs. The formation of an executive committee to arrange for future meetings of the congress brought the convention to a close.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Secretary Bond Returns from England--Torchtlight Procession.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 23.—The Hon. Robert Bond, colonial secretary, and Hon. George Emerson, executive councilor, arrived from England to-day. Mr. Bond, after arranging the colonial loan, for which he visited the United States, attempted to raise a special loan to assist the local savings bank. The opposition papers say that he failed and the government organ is silent on the subject, so the public think that he was unsuccessful. The reason given is that British investors were dissatisfied at the action of the Whiteaway party in voting full salaries to all members and officials of the legislature in defiance of their retrenchment promises. The government party holds a torchlight procession in honor of Mr. Bond to-morrow night. The resignation of Hon. Augustus Harvey from the executive council is early expected.

Mrs. Lumkins-Joshua, I am going to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled out. You mind the baby, I'm gone. Mr. L. (with electricity) You mind the baby, Jennie; I'll go and get a tooth pulled out.—Tit Bits.

SERIOUS DEFECTS EXIST

Ald. Bragg Presents a Report on the Electrical Plant—The Mistakes Made.

The Aldermen Have But Little Hope for Street Paving This Year.

The members of the city council called Ald. Humphrey "mayor" for an hour last night, as he was called on to preside over the meeting in the absence of Mayor Teague. All of the members were present and the feature of the evening was a letter from Chairman Bragg making some serious charges in regard to the electric light plant.

Thomas Earle, M.P., wrote acknowledging the letter from Mayor Teague in a William Head. Received and filed. A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, wrote saying he had taken action in the matter of clearing the thistles off the Songhees Indian reserve. Received and filed.

B. W. Pearce wrote asking that the portion of Cadboro Bay road donated by him be repaired and that the tramway poles be moved back. He also asked that his letter in regard to other instructions be taken up. Referred to the street committee.

F. J. Alexander, compiler of the Western Empire, published by the Northern Pacific Railway Co., wrote submitting an advertising proposition. Referred to the printing committee.

Thomas Storey wrote offering to furnish the pipe necessary to connect his property on Pandora street with the sewer if the city would dig the trenches. Ald. Cameron moved that Mr. Storey be told that the law required him to connect with the sewer himself.

Ald. Macmillan said that he had already informed Mr. Storey of the fact. Mr. Storey understood that in the former work connections were made by the city free of charge and did not know that property owners would have to pay for it.

Ald. Bragg said he did not wonder people misunderstood matters. One part of the loan was used on connections and now the committee had changed the method.

Ald. Macmillan said that the money used by the commissioners on connections was improperly spent. The money was borrowed for sewerage construction and not to be loaned out. In not following the plan used at the time the McBean contract was completed the commission last year had departed from a good precedent.

Ald. Cameron's motion was seconded by Ald. Macmillan and carried. The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co. wrote saying the test of the plant would have to be delayed for several days. Received and filed.

The Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. wrote again asking for lower rates. Referred to the water commissioner.

Ald. Bragg presented the following report signed by himself as chairman of the electric light committee:

Gentlemen:—As chairman of the electric light committee I feel that I ought to myself and the citizens to put myself on record in pointing out what I consider very serious defects in our new plant, which defects—the present electric light committee have been powerless to remedy for the reason that the work was so far advanced when we took office as in certain ways to be practically completed. The first thing I wish to point out is the fact that the engine and dynamo room is totally unsuitable; besides being too small the floor is of light wood with no proper foundation for the dynamos to rest upon, two of them being directly over the condenser pit, thus causing that excessive vibration when the engine is running full speed which has already resulted in one of the dynamos being damaged on the night of the full speed trial. By the present arrangement the shaft turns the wrong way round for the proper conveyance of the engine power by the dynamo belts, which will cause slips and consequently flickering of the lights. The remedy for this state of affairs is to extend the engine room another thirty feet along the water front and placing the dynamos at the same distance on the other side of the shaft as they are now. This can be done at a cost of \$2,400, and as the rock blasted out would be utilized to fill up in front, the wharf extension along that distance could be easily and cheaply made. Heavier and more numerous supports than would be necessary to enable a smooth concrete floor to be spread, continuous with that on which the shaft bearers stand, and upon which there would be no possibility of any of that excessive vibration which is at present so detrimental to the dynamos. The space at present taken up by the dynamos and belts can be used for storage, testing the engineer and dynamo tender following able to get about the shafting and dynamos (an impossibility under the present arrangement). It is to be regretted that after the expenditure of such a sum of money to improve our lighting department that it is so far from what it ought to be and what the ratepayers had a right to expect. But it is a fact that has to be faced and I should be wanting in my duty to the ratepayers and council if I were not to point out these defects at this time so that they may be publicly known and properly discussed. Another class of defects and which will gradually have to be remedied is the replacing of the present defective lamp arms of the "frame" pattern, which are gradually collapsing during each gale of wind, by others of a more substantial character. The lamps now are contracted for by the council of 1894 also are of a cheap kind, roughly put together and of the single carbon

type, that will not burn through a long winter night. These will give constant trouble and be a source of endless complaint from the inhabitants of the district in which they are placed; although they may be carefully looked after they will be liable to stick and leave the streets in darkness when least expected. These will, I am sure, have to be replaced by others of a more reliable pattern in the near future. The above, together with the removal of old poles, and such like matters, are what I consider necessary to the due completion of and placing the electric lighting department on a proper and satisfactory basis, and I am sure I am only doing my duty in bringing the subject forward in this manner at this time.

Ald. Partridge said that he was sorry to move that the report be accepted. It showed a disgraceful state of affairs over a big expenditure. He moved that the report be published at the current advertising rates.

Ald. McLellan was not out to have the report published as far as it reflected on the old council. He was inclined to think that the chairman was getting behind the report and was looking to the future. He was in bad place and it was a very clever move. There were many things done after the new council came in.

Ald. Williams disagreed with Ald. McLellan. The lamps and brackets had been purchased and the floor was being laid. The new committee should not be blamed for anything it did not do. He heartily agreed with the report, and would second Ald. Partridge's motion.

Ald. Cameron wondered why only the chairman signed the report, and opposed the idea of paying for publication.

Ald. Macmillan moved in amendment that the report be received and filed.

Ald. Bragg defended the report and said it should be published. The people were entitled to the fullest information. The report was a true statement of the present situation. The floor could not under present conditions be made solid, and as to the lights and brackets everybody knew they were purchased last year.

Ald. Macmillan disagreed with the statement that a solid wooden floor could be put in. He pressed the motion to table it. He could see no good in abusing the old council.

Ald. Humphrey—That is right. The report says a lot about the old committee but does not mention any of the mistakes of the present council.

Ald. Williams was on his feet in an instant and asked the chairman to name a single mistake made by the committee. The chairman said one mistake was in ordering the contractor to put in a wooden foundation for the line shafting. He was present at committee meeting and heard the contractor offer to put in either wood or concrete and on January 28 the committee ordered wood.

Ald. Williams disclaimed the blame. The committee was in doubt, but by a vote of the council and the advice of the engineer decided on wood.

Ald. Macmillan asked if Ald. Williams was not a member of the council. The matter was dropped and on division the amendment to file was carried.

The water commissioner recommended that a 4-inch water main be laid on Quebec street between Montreal and Menzies and another on Montreal street between Simcoe street and Dallas street, to cost \$635. Received and adopted.

Assessor W. W. Northcott reported recommending that A. H. King be paid \$10 instead of \$100 for the damages done to his garden on Cormorant street. Received and adopted.

Applications for the post of engineer at the electric light station were referred to the committee to report.

The cemetery committee recommended that the city engineer be directed to survey the addition to the cemetery on the west side. Received and adopted.

The electric light committee reported recommending the purchase of the horse offered by Mr. Lawrence for \$100 and asking for an appropriation of \$300 for several needed improvements. Received and filed.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of \$481 out of the general revenue.

Ald. Macmillan objected to the size of the drug-bills at the Old Men's Home.

The report was after a slight discussion adopted, as was another appropriation of \$2,500 from the sewerage loan. The amount included the Payne judgment.

The street committee reported recommending that A. J. Bechtel be paid \$500 for the strip of his land occupied by the Rock Bay bridge and also that the property owners who are occupying a section of the street be ordered to move. Received and filed.

Ald. Williams asked if there was any intention to start on street paving. The sewer work was being started nicely.

Ald. McLellan said it was easy to start sewer work with money in the bank. Any new loan by-law would be howled down right now. The scheme was a pet one of his, but he feared it would fail.

Ald. Williams said he believed the by-law should be brought down anyhow. The alderman also brought up the Beacon Hill powder magazine.

Ald. Macmillan wanted to know if anything was being done in re Johnson street ravine, and Ald. Cameron said the estimates of the cost had already been made.

WHEAT GOES UP.

A Wild Rush on the Chicago Corn Exchange. Chicago, July 24.—Wheat went up with a wild rush to-day, selling five cents higher than yesterday, at 12 3/4, caused by the light movement of winter wheat and higher foreign markets.

THE CHURCH MURDERS.

A Man Claiming to be the Murderer Surrenders Himself. Santa Cruz, Cal., July 24.—W. F. Barrett surrendered himself to the sheriff of Santa Cruz as the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Miss Williams. He tells a straight story.

FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

The Sentence Passed on Blythe for the Abduction of Belle Rockwood.

The Prisoner Receives a Severe Verbal Censure From Chief Justice.

In the speedy trials court this morning Robert Carlyle Blythe was sentenced by Chief Justice Davis to five years in the penitentiary at hard labor for the abduction on the 10th of July of Belle Rockwood, Port Hadlock, Jefferson county, in the State of Washington.

At the opening of the case Mr. A. G. Smith, who appeared for the crown, called as the first witness the girl Belle Rockwood, an unusually attractive looking girl with large blue eyes. It is interesting to note that she was 15 years and 9 months old. She produced several of the letters written her by the accused since he had been in Victoria; the last one she received before coming here contained a \$10 note to pay her passage, and in it the prisoner gave her very minute instructions as to what to wear, what name to give and many other little details calculated to throw likely observers off the scent. The accused in a manner with four children, but he addressed the letter "My dearest, my only hope in this world," and amongst other directions was this one, "don't on any account talk to anyone on the way over, because your sweet face once seen is never to be forgotten. I have it engraved on my heart."

Eugene Rockwood, a carpenter of Port Hadlock, and father of the girl, was also called.

The prisoner was undefended, and at the close of the case some discussion took place as to the jurisdiction of the court to try the case and his lordship adjourned the court until 12 o'clock in order to look into the authorities cited. The following is the section of the code:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who unlawfully takes or causes to be taken away any unmarried girl, being under the age of 16 years, out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or any other person having the lawful care or charge of her. It is immaterial whether the girl is taken with her own consent or at her own suggestion or not. It is immaterial whether or not the offender believed the girl to be of or above the age of 16."

The prisoner, who had previously returned, and addressing the prisoner said that the only doubt he had about the case, was not as to the guilt of the prisoner, nor as to the merit of the punishment, but as to whether the courts of British Columbia had any right to deal with the case. Any doubts he had had he was glad to say had been removed both by the facts and by the authorities cited.

Continuing to address the prisoner he said: "You brought the girl here, but the abduction never took place until she landed here and you gave her the chance to return. You might have receded from your wrong intention, but you chose to take her away and the abduction took place here and the court here has jurisdiction. I feel that before I say anything further, you were living at Port Hadlock with your wife and children, and in one of your letters you said you had to leave there at once as you were accused of a most horrible crime, and as a fugitive from justice you came to Canada. You also said you were about to get a divorce, which was not true. After you left you wrote letter after letter breathing not love but criminal sensuality, and you induced the girl to come here to her father's home, and you begged her to put on long dresses to make her look older. Yours is a crime aimed at by the laws of all nations. The family circle must be protected from such a one, who are nothing more than fleas dressed in human skin. There is no reason that your sentence should be any less than the full term the law allows, and you are sentenced to five years in the penitentiary."

It seems that the people on the Esquimalt road with whom the accused and the girl stayed are holding the girl's things for Blythe's board bill, and Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of the case, mentioned this fact to his lordship, who said of course he had no jurisdiction in the matter, but an intimation might be the effect of restoring the goods to the girl. The required intimation was given and no doubt Belle Rockwood is in possession of her belongings.

THE A.O.U.W.

Grand Master Budlong Visiting the Various City Lodges.

Grand Master Budlong, of the A. O. U. W., accompanied by Grand Recorder McMurray, G. F. J. E. Church and P. G. M. Captain Warren, paid an official visit to Western Star lodge, Victoria West.

The grand officers were given a reception with which they were highly pleased. Grand Master Workman Budlong gave the members some sound advice, pointing out that although insurance was an important factor in the A. O. U. W., the most important was the fraternal feature, and everything should be done to encourage this. The lodges should pay fraternal visits and Workmen should meet with each other and become better acquainted.

This evening the grand master workman will visit Hop lodge, Degree of Honor, tomorrow evening Victoria lodge No. 1, and on Thursday evening the various city lodges will join in giving him a reception. On Friday evening he will visit Vancouver and Sullivan lodges of Victoria, which hold a joint meeting. He has already visited the mainland lodges and will early in August visit the Nanaimo lodges.

In conversation with a Times representative to-day, Grand Master Budlong said the order was progressing very satisfactorily to British Columbia. Victoria is the banner city, having nearly half the membership in the jurisdiction. The new lodges formed in New Westminster district and other places last year are doing splendidly, with one exception. The membership of the one excepted has fallen off, on account of the damage done to farms by the floods, the sufferers being unable to devote either the time or funds to the order. He hoped, however, now that the trouble was passing, to rebuild the lodge on its old lines.

The grand officers last evening paid to Mrs. Cohen the \$2,000 due her on account of her husband's death.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of Council This Forenoon—The Standing Committee.

There was a full meeting of the council of the board of trade at 11 a.m. to-day, President Ker presiding. The business was mostly of a routine character. The annual report, referred to the council by the board, was referred to a committee (Messrs. Flumerfelt, Templeman and Hall) for revision and correction where needed. The president, vice-president and secretary were appointed to interview the government in connection with the annual report, and the secretary was authorized to call for tenders for printing.

On motion of Mr. Scaife, designs for cover of report will be called for and a prize of \$10 offered for the best.

The president named the following standing committees:

Fisheries—M. T. Johnston, J. H. Todd, H. Croft, R. Hall, E. B. Martin.

Manufactures—T. B. Hall, G. Leiser, J. L. Forrester, W. J. Pendray, W. Templeman.

Harbor and navigation—R. P. Rither, Captain Irving, B. W. Pearce, R. H. Hall, J. G. Cox.

Public works and railways—A. C. Flumerfelt, A. B. Gray, W. H. Ellis, A. L. Belyea, Joseph Hunter.

Finance—W. C. Ward, A. J. C. Galletley, H. F. Heisterman.

Mining and property—Joshua Davies, F. B. Pemberton, J. H. Brownlee.

Agriculture and forestry—C. E. Renouf, Dr. Milne, P. A. Paulson.

Ex-President Flumerfelt paid a compliment to Secretary Elworthy, and moved, seconded by T. B. Hall, "That this board, in recognition of the efficient services rendered by Secretary Elworthy during the past year, and further to recompense him for the extra services entailed in preparing the annual report, vote him a bonus of \$500." This was carried unanimously. The official question expressed his appreciation of the customary honorarium tersely but none the less feelingly. He said, "Thanks."

It was agreed that in future council meetings would begin at 10 a.m. sharp, and council adjourned.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Premier Bowell May Visit Regina Next Week.

Winnipeg, July 22.—It is said to be probable that Premier Bowell will visit the Territorial exhibition at Regina next week, in which event he would extend his trip to the Pacific.

Barley cutting has commenced in the southwestern portion of the province. The weather is hot and clear to-day, just what is required to ripen the crops.

Before Judge Bain this morning the liquidators of the Commercial Bank passed a number of claims put in by creditors upon which 27 per cent. will at once be paid. An application will be made tomorrow morning for leave to declare another dividend, the payment of which will be made about August 10 if the application is allowed.

Chief Engineer Stewart of the Winnipeg & Great Northern, is still very sanguine about the line. Before he went south yesterday he expressed the opinion that grading will begin in two weeks, and that 120 miles of track will be laid this year.

The special attractions at the Winnipeg exhibition were continued to-day and will finish to-morrow. Most of the stock exhibits have gone west for the Brandon and Regina summer fairs.

Professor Saunders, director of the experimental farm, Ottawa, passed through the city to-day en route to the Pacific coast on a trip of inspection.

Winnipeg, July 23.—The Lake Dauphin correspondent of the Tribune writes that five children were drowned in the lake a week ago. The name of the victims is Beech. The family resided near the shore of Lake Dauphin. On Sunday the children were taken to the lake to have a bath. After playing about for a time the children got in an old boat which was in a very unseaworthy condition. They pushed off from shore and the wind swept the craft out into the lake, and filling rapidly with water, the children were soon struggling with the waves. The eldest boy did his best to save his little sister, but they soon sank out of sight. There was but one girl, the other four being boys.

A farmer named James Taylor was drowned at Gilbert Plains while crossing the Wilson river. All the streams in the north are badly swollen.

Archbishop Langevin is expected home to-morrow. It is understood His Grace leaves for Rome at an early date, presumably to consult with the head of the church on the school question and matters pertaining to the church in general.

Hon. Mr. Daly expects to spend two or three months in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The remains of the late Alexander Smith, provincial immigration agent, have been taken east for interment.

The Battleford Herald reports that a band of land examiners, said to belong to the C. P. R., is operating about fifty miles north of that place.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

A COLLISION ON THE SEA

The Norwegian Steamer "Terrier" Collides With the British Schooner Eagle.

Twenty-Four Persons Rescued—Two Men Two Women and One Child Drowned.

New York, July 23.—The Norwegian steamer Terrier arrived here this morning from Demerara, whence she sailed on July 12th. Captain Barge reports that at 8:30 p.m. on the day he left Demerara a schooner was sighted close on his starboard bow. Captain Barge hauled his steamer wheel to port expecting the schooner would drop on her course. This the schooner continued to do for a time, when she suddenly changed her course, running free directly across the Terrier's bows. Before the steamer could be stopped or her headway checked she struck the schooner on the port side about the rigging, sinking her almost immediately. She proved to be the British schooner Eagle of and from the Barbadoes for Demerara. Twenty-four persons were saved and five were lost, consisting of two men, two women and one child. Immediately on the vessels coming together several of the schooner's passengers and crew scrambled on board the Terrier and others were hauled on board by the steamer's crew with the aid of lines. When the collision occurred the schooner's master was one of the first to abandon his vessel and did nothing whatever to assist in saving his passengers or crew. Among the passengers were several women and children. He evidently lost all self control, and paced the steamer's deck sobbing, moaning and wringing his hands, bemoaning the loss of his vessel and her freight. The men on board the schooner also showed the white feather. The steamer's two boats were manned and lowered as quickly as possible, and a vigilant search was kept up for some time in hopes of finding some of the five missing ones clinging to some floating wreckage, but nothing was seen of them. The Terrier returned to Demerara and landed the 24 survivors.

A superficial examination was made as to the damage sustained by the steamer and it was found that two bow plates were bent besides some slight damage about the forecastle deck, otherwise no serious damage was sustained.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Verdict of Carelessness and Incompetency in the Smash-up.

St. Catharines, July 24.—The body of a colored man named Hogan was found in the canal. He set fire to Stewart Jones' premises on Saturday night and is supposed to have committed suicide after committing the deed.

Luanan, Ont., July 24.—John Williams, a colored man, was arrested and sent up for trial on a charge of setting fire to Stanley & Wright's grain warehouse. Andrew Patten has positively identified the prisoner as the man he saw setting fire to the place.

Hamilton, July 24.—Four officials in the employ of the customs house here have received notice from Ottawa that their services will be dispensed with, and that they will be superannuated. They are all old employees, but the superannuation came to them as a great surprise. Their names are: A. J. Mackenzie, surveyor and acting collector; R. L. White, chief clerk; W. H. Woodward, clerk; and Herbert Dixon, chief landing waiter.

Quebec, July 24.—The coroner's jury which investigated the cause of the Grand Trunk railway disaster at Craik's road returned a verdict of collision due to carelessness and incompetency of the employees of the company in charge of one of said company's trains, namely, the train driven by Engineer McLeod. The jury recommended the application of the block system to the Grand Trunk and an examination of the employees for color blindness.

Collingwood, July 24.—Robt. Bateman, milk collector for Freeman & Co.'s cheese factory, while driving across the railway track was struck by a train and died four hours afterwards from his injuries.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.

Deplorable Condition of the Farmers in Ontario.

Toronto, July 24.—The deplorable condition of the farmers throughout the province is daily growing more intensified. Meetings of farmers are being held at various points and petitions are being prepared for transmission to Ottawa asking the Dominion government to help farmers to bring hay from the Northwest to feed their cattle. In a great part of the northern district there is no hay at all, and as freight rates on hay are high, without government aid it will be impossible for many farmers to keep cows throughout the winter. In some parts of the province the farmers are taking their cattle into the woods and shooting them.

EDMONDS-WILLIAMS WEDDING.

The Fashionable Event of the Season at New Westminster.

New Westminster, July 24.—Wm. H. Edmonds, eldest son of H. V. Edmonds, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, step-daughter of J. J. Jones, were united in Holy Trinity church this morning by Rev. A. Sheldrick. The sister of the bride and the brother of the groom stood up with the happy couple. The affair was the most fashionable event of the season and brought to the city scores of people who are spending the summer at the seaside. The honeymoon will be spent at Hot Springs.

MR. MCCARTHY'S MOTION.

The Second Discussion on the Manitoba School Question in the House.

Several Conservative Members Opposed to the Government's Programme.

Ottawa, July 16.—Mr. McCarthy on the motion to go into supply rose to make his motion on the Manitoba school question. Since the refusal of the government to veto the act, every step they had taken since he described as an unwise one. An effort had been made to induce the public believe that the remedial order had been passed by the government, acting in a judicial capacity, but this was disposed of by Premier Bowell's admission when hearing the appeal, that the government accepted the remedial order as a necessary perpetuity. The main thing aimed at was to make its meaning plain. Legislation should follow, but there was some hope held out in Manitoba's answer that renewed negotiations might yet result in settlement. He described himself as an ardent advocate of remedial legislation. When the time came they would act with force. They had called a halt for a time. They wished to sound Manitoba in a friendly spirit. He argued for a separate school system as a compromise system obtaining in Canada. He did not mean that its weaknesses should be re-established in Manitoba. The draft bill had eliminated some of the weak points. He was prepared to die politically for the policy to which the government was committed. When the time came the government would act with zeal.

Lariviere moved the adjournment of the debate, upon which McCarthy got up and warmly resented what he termed an unjust attack upon him because he had acted as Manitoba's counsel. He quoted authorities to show that the rule did not apply in his case. He especially resented the attack from Tupper. The history of Canada had been disgraced by the Tupper family. Sir Hibbert replied and quoted English Hansard to show that his contention was right. Martin quoted the London Times' report of the debate, in which Hansard is condemned, in rebuttal and warmly defended McCarthy. Daily supported Tupper's view. Ottawa, July 17.—Mr. Lariviere resumed the debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment to supply, declaring against remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order. He said the question was not public schools versus separate schools. They were in the position of judges to decide what was the law and administer justice. He quoted Dr. Bryce in 1877 as saying in Manitoba that the separate schools were as much national schools as the public schools. No change, he held, would have taken place, except that the matter came into politics. He held that it was nonsense to put the appellate clause in the Manitoba act. It had no meaning. It was a mechanical copy of the B. N. A. act where it had some meaning. In the B. N. A. act it required the province of Quebec to pass legislation, after confederation, placing the Protestants of Quebec in as good a position in regard to education as the Catholics of Ontario were in. In the Manitoba act it was nonsense. Mr. Weldon dealt at some length with the question. Was there a treaty with the settlers in Manitoba? and after examining the intent of the government, he concluded that there was no reference to separate schools in the third and genuine bill of rights upon which the debate in parliament on the Manitoba act in 1870 there was not a single reference to separate schools. It was not an issue apparently, and the Catholic majority did not care very much to extend protection to the Protestant minority of 1870. The expectation then was that the settlement on the banks of the Red River would always remain Catholic and French. Let them not shelter themselves behind the ramparts of the constitution, where there were no ramparts. Sir Richard Cartwright cried "Hear, hear," emphatically. Dr. Weldon declared that he broke with the administration because of their declaration of policy last week. (Cheers.) Mr. Masson rose and began to speak when Mr. Weldon got up and said that he forgot to say that he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment because he was in favor of giving Manitoba the opportunity to settle the question. (Laughter.) Mr. Masson, Conservative, spoke in favor of separate schools and remedial legislation. Mr. Davin agreed in the main with the constitutional arguments made by McCarthy, McNeill and Weldon. The remedial order went too far. He had on the very highest authority almost that the system in vogue in the Territories would be satisfactory to the minority in Manitoba. As the government said they had reason to believe that Manitoba herself might act, he thought the government's policy a wise one. When next session comes it would be time enough to discuss the question. A moderate settlement of this question would, he believed, be satisfactory. The proper place to settle the matter was in Manitoba. If Mr. Cockburn, Conservative, would be prepared when the time came to express his opinion. A time was fixed when a remedial law may or may not be passed. The government, if they had no information except what was before the house, was assuming a grave responsibility. If no peaceful solution was obtained before January, then the government was pledged to remedial legislation. He hoped the contingency would never arise. If any such law or bill were proposed he would be compelled to withdraw his support from the government. Any law passed on the remedial law would be worse than useless. Mr. Cockburn re-

ferred to the delay until January as a short respite. Mr. Craig, Conservative, believed in a purely secular system of schools. He did not care what the provisions of the suggested remedial law were, it would be almost impossible to enforce it. He looked forward with anxiety to any attempt to enforce a remedial law on an unwilling province. Parliament was not bound to pass any law. He would vote for the amendment. Major Hughes, Conservative, had no objection to the children in the schools being taught French as well as English and Scandinavian and German or Gaelic, but he was opposed to religious instruction in the schools. It was now in his opinion clear that they were not to get down on their knees to half a dozen judges in England. They were to take six months of a breathing spell, and when the bill came up he would certainly join hands with anybody in showing that he did not believe in coercing Manitoba. He did not believe in putting Mr. McCarthy in power, and, therefore, would vote against the amendment. Mr. Costigan, minister of marine, said this was the first time he had come to test any of the guarantees in the constitution. He protested against the idea that this was coercion. He was speaking of a treaty. The minority in Manitoba did not demand the restoration of the defects of the old system of schools. The principle of separate schools had been adopted by the Manitoba legislature and it was not suggested that they were forcing a new principle upon them. The Catholics would never take up arms for separate schools, but would appeal to the sense of justice of the majority, if the constitution failed them so much the worse for the country. Mr. Laurier reminded the house that they had heard a great deal of fine spun argument as to the constitution and judgments, but after all his advice of two years ago to ascertain the facts was valuable advice, and the government would have done well to have obtained an authoritative decision as to the disputed questions which had been asserted and denied in this debate. Then there were geographical questions as to whether certain places could sustain separate schools and there were other considerations. He did not want power on this question. He did not feel called on at this moment to deal with the policy of the government. Everybody believed that this question should be and shall be settled by the people of Manitoba themselves. He hoped so, even if difficulties such as the remedial order had been placed in the way. He hoped at all events never to live to see the day when parties should be divided into Catholic and Protestant, opposed as it was to his idea of building up a Canadian people. He would vote against the amendment. Mr. O'Brien had supported the amendment, the motion was put and declared lost. A division was called for by McCarthy. It required five members to demand to call in the members. Mr. McCarthy stood up and was joined by Mr. O'Brien, but none save these two would join in the demand, and the motion was declared lost.

CONFLICTS IN CUBA. Rebels Will Lay Down Their Arms for Complete Autonomy. London, July 25.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Havana which says: "Yellow fever and dysentery are causing great mortality among the Spanish troops. The rebels have cut the railway bridge, thus isolating Puerto Principe. It is reported that Maxime Gomez is centering a considerable force of insurgents thirty miles from Puerto Principe. Recent arrivals at the latter city state that while troops are garrisoned at the principal towns, the rebels have complete control of the country. Antonio Macho is again menacing an attack on Manzanillo. Several soldiers were killed with Mauser bullets in the recent engagement which occurred between Manzanillo and Bayamo, showing that the insurgents possess Maxims." "I learn that a large section of the insurgents are quite prepared to lay down their arms if Spain immediately grants to Cuba complete autonomy combined with allegiance to Spain. "According to insurgent accounts, two hundred Spaniards were killed in the recent fight near Bayamo. Only seven others, mounted on good horses, including Marshal de Campos, escaped. General de Campos was wounded. "There is much discontent among the military officers at Campos' method of conducting the operations." Havana, July 25.—The Spanish transatlantic line has reduced by one-half its freight rates on sugar shipped to the United States.

MONTREAL MATTERS. Suspected Murder of a Chinaman—La Banque du Peuple. Montreal, July 22.—La Banque du Peuple will be able, it is thought, to pay off its circulation inside of sixty days. After this a fund will be accumulated for the payment of the depositors. Mr. A. de Martigny, cashier of La Jacques Cartier bank, and Mr. Warwick Chipman, of the Montreal clearing house, will take hold of the bank's affairs. Quon Lung, a Chinaman in the employ of Ching Kee, a wealthy Chinaman, was found dead this morning in front of Ching Kee's place, 99 Mount Royal avenue. Murder is suspected. Warehouse receipts to the value of \$2000, representing goods stolen from Boyd, Gillies & Co., before the fire, have been found in the possession of Haynes, the man arrested for arson. —Effectual.—Charles J. Booth, Olive-wood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them the most efficient in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels."

NEWFOUNDLAND. Bank Directors Arrested and Liberated on Bail. St. John's, Nfld., July 23.—The directors of the Union Bank were arrested but were at once admitted to bail. The bail fixed in the case of directors Sir Robert Thorburn, Hon. A. W. Harvey and Messrs. Grieve and Donnelly, was two sureties in \$18,000 each and the principal in \$30,000. Manager Pin-stone was bailed on his own bond of \$18,000 and two sureties of \$3000 each. TORONTO TOPICS. Dr. McGee, of Toronto University, Drowned. Toronto, July 22.—A dense fog prevails here and the Modjeska, a steel steamer plying from here to Hamilton, ran aground off the lighthouse while groping about in the fog seeking the western channel. There is a reliable report that a combine has been effected and that coal will advance 50 cents a ton within a few days. William Hancock, a young man in the employ of Kilgour Bros., was drowned in the Humber river on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat. Jack Berbins, a month ago, upon hearing that the police were coming to arrest him for forgery, ran into an inner room and cut his throat. He was cured and sentenced to the Central Prison, where he again cut his throat, this time very seriously. Dr. McGee, one of the staff of the Toronto University, was drowned today at Burlington Beach, near Hamilton. He went in bathing with Mr. Parks, also of the University, and was seized with cramps, and despite Parks' efforts to save him he was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Don't Wait till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. You may need it to-night.

M. STAMBULOFF'S FUNERAL. Scenes of Disorder and Panic Along the Route—Hostile Demonstrations. The Body Lowered in Silence—No Orator Beyond the Hooting of Enemies.

Sofia, July 22.—The funeral of ex-Premier Stambuloff on Saturday was a scene of disorder and panic. The police were under orders to secure tranquility along the route. The friends of M. Stambuloff and members of their household assembled at the murdered man's house about 2 o'clock. The cortege started for the cathedral. Representatives of the foreign powers except Belgium followed the funeral train. The attendance was small, owing to the notice placarded last evening, detailing the accusations leveled against the deceased and urging the people not to take part in the obsequies. Three hundred paces from the house the spot was reached where Stambuloff fell by the dagger of the assassin, Here M. Petroff, who was with the deceased when he was attacked and who was himself wounded, made a speech. His head and arm were wrapped with bandages. In an impassioned harangue he charged the enemies of Bulgaria with murdering a man to whom the country owed her independence and the prince his throne. He was speaking when a loud cry was raised: "Run for your lives." A terrible panic ensued. The crowd made a rush to escape. Men and women were trampled upon, and children carrying wreaths threw down the flowers and fled screaming. A detachment of gendarmes rode up with drawn swords. Their appearance increased the panic, but after a while they succeeded in restoring order. When, however, the procession resumed its march, it had lost many of its adherents, all the foreign diplomats having retired except the representatives of Germany, Serbia and Roumania. The funeral train had hardly started again when a second panic broke out, causing another scene of confusion. Some order was re-established and the cemetery was finally reached. Here was another shocking scene. The enemies of M. Stambuloff and the friends of Major Panitza, who was executed some years ago for conspiracy, at the instance of M. Stambuloff, had organized a hostile demonstration against the dead statesman. The grave of Panitza had been decked with flowers and flags, and a large crowd, who had been attending a requiem to his memory, assumed a menacing attitude in the path of the hearse. A detachment of cavalry galloped up just in time to prevent a collision. When the grave was reached the coffin was lowered in silence. There was no oration over the remains, and no ceremony to mark the delivery of the body to the former powerful ruler of Bulgaria beyond the hooting and hurrahs of enemies. It is said the panic was started by a shot at the carriage bearing the wreaths sent by the town of Tirova and by the Union Club, from which M. Stambuloff was going on the fatal night.

B. C. REPRESENTATION.

The Necessity for a Cabinet Minister From This Province Again Discussed.

Premier Powell Forgets Dignity and Talks Like a Petulant Schoolboy.

Ottawa, July 15.—In the senate to-day Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.) rose to call attention to the vacancy in the cabinet, and to inquire of the premier if it is the intention to fill up the vacancy by appointing a representative from British Columbia? He said:—It is less than a month ago since we had the subject of representation of British Columbia in the cabinet discussed in this chamber, and it will be remembered that the first minister, in reply to my hon. colleague and myself, gave as his reason for having no such representative in the government, that there was no vacancy in the cabinet and no vacancy could be created unless one of his colleagues was turned out. Doubtless when he made that reply he had no idea that it would be only a very few days until, owing to the policy of drift and shilly-shallying that he has pursued, no less than three vacancies occurred in his cabinet. It is true that two of the succeeding members of his cabinet have returned to the fold, but one of these has absolutely refused to be lured back by any childish nursery promises of another session and remedial legislation which even the first minister himself, I believe, must know will result in utter failure, and when he must know that those promises and pledges cannot be fulfilled. The course of the ex-minister of agriculture must commend itself. I submit, to every unbiased mind in the land, however much one may differ from him in his views on the question that led to his resignation. Once having resigned, honor and dignity forbade his return and he deserves credit for having refused to return to that discordant and unsavory combination that he had left. Probably I shall be told that the present vacancy in the cabinet is a Quebec one, and that it is to be filled by a gentleman from that province. Here I would remind hon. gentlemen of what the first minister said a few days ago, when he spoke with reference to the selection of cabinet ministers. He stated that he hoped the day was near at hand when provincial distinctions would be entirely overlooked or ignored in the selection of cabinet ministers, and that other qualifications would be regarded. The qualification that he emphasized was the amount of party service rendered by gentlemen to entitle them to positions in the cabinet. I submit, and the hon. premier and every hon. gentleman in this house must know, that, unfortunately, for the best interests of British Columbia, her representatives in parliament have been most faithful and even slavish supporters of the policy of the present government, and if party services are to be taken as the test of qualification for a cabinet position, according to the first minister's doctrine laid down a short time ago, then I claim that no representatives from any portion of this Dominion are better qualified than the members from British Columbia other than my two colleagues here and myself. I shall not, at the present time, enter into details showing that British Columbia is entitled to representation in the cabinet. That has already been done on more than one occasion during the present session of parliament. I content myself by saying that British Columbia has at the present time a larger population than the Island province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; that she contributes into the Dominion treasury more than eight times the amount that that province does, and contributes more than the Province of New Brunswick, or the province of Nova Scotia—in fact, that she stands third among the provinces of this confederation in her contributions to the revenue. Notwithstanding that, the little island province has had no less than three representatives in the cabinet since she became a member of the confederation about 22 years ago. During the Mackenzie regime the Hon. Mr. Laird was her representative in the cabinet. During the Macdonald regime the late Hon. Mr. Pope occupied a position for many years, and now we have the Hon. Mr. Ferguson in the Powell cabinet. More than half the time since the province became a member of confederation she has had a representative in the cabinet. The province from which I have the honor to come is an older member of confederation than the province of Prince Edward Island, and never yet has she had the common justice done to her to have a representative in the cabinet. The province of Nova Scotia has had continuously since confederation two representatives in the cabinet; Manitoba, I am happy to say, of late has had a

representative; so had the Northwest Territories for a short time. I do not grudge Prince Edward Island her representative; I think it is only right and proper she should have one, but I am forced to make the comparison that I have just stated, and that if she is entitled to a representative in the cabinet, British Columbia has much stronger and greater claims to such representation. The area of the Pacific province is eight times as great as that of the combined area of the three Maritime provinces.

Hon. Mr. Dever—It is all rocks. Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Those rocks are not barren rocks; they contain precious metals that probably may be more valuable to this country than broad acres of fertile land.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—In the sweet by and by.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—She has twice the area of the province of Quebec and double the area of Ontario, and she has four times that of the province of Manitoba. Moreover, British Columbia is thousands of miles distant from the seat of government, which, of course, makes it necessary that she should at all times have a representative here to look after her vast and varied interests. That ought to weigh, and weigh very considerably, with the premier in giving her a representative in the government. The Dominion has about three and a half million square miles, and of all that enormous area, only one-seventh is represented in the cabinet at the present time. I submit that that is an injustice which should be rectified as early as possible. Let the government for once give a measure of justice to the Pacific province by filling the vacancy with one of our representatives. Rest assured, hon. gentlemen, that the province will not remain pacific unless her interests are respected in the direction that I have indicated. Of the seven provinces comprising this Dominion, she is the only province for whom the government has persistently refused to do anything like justice in giving representation in the cabinet. Why this state of affairs should continue I am unable to understand, but I hope that even at this late hour the government will take one of our representatives into Her Majesty's privy council for Canada.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I suppose I may be expected to say a few words on this subject, the matter having been brought to the attention of the house and the government on this occasion, but my motto is—If I think it a correct one, that having once dealt with a subject I have nothing more to do with it for the session. I have done my duty to the house and to the country, and I think the house will agree with me in that. I am glad the matter has come before me for this reason; it gives me the opportunity of saying that I regret exceedingly Mr. Angus' withdrawal from the cabinet. He has always been a gentleman who has been courteous to members of the senate, and we will regret that he is no longer in his former position. I regret still more the step he has taken, because I do not think it has been a wise one for himself or in the interest of the country. He has not been quite patriotic. He has allowed other things to be considered to influence his judgment. I think the step he has taken is not conducive to the harmony and future peace of the country. It may strengthen the hands of fanatics who fan the flames of discord in this country. My hon. colleague asked this question and myself have been in harmony on two subjects this session; on this question of representation in the cabinet, and on the British Columbia penitentiary matter. On this occasion the hon. gentleman did not result me; there is no reason why he should. We have not consulted on any of those questions, but we happened to be in harmony on the two subjects which I have mentioned. I regret that he has brought forward this matter now, because I should not have alluded to it. I think this is not the right time or place to mention a matter which is now occupying the attention of the premier, who promises to give it his consideration and there are other things to be considered in regard to the subject itself. I think I can see in the face of the hon. premier a great deal of anxiety to answer this question in the affirmative. I think I can see that beaming on the hon. minister's face. Perhaps he will excuse me on this occasion if I take him into my confidence and advise him not to reply in the affirmative, but to wait patiently for the happy time in the future to which he looks forward when provincial boundaries shall be obliterated so far as appointments to cabinet positions are concerned, and men shall be taken into the government solely because they are fit for the position. I ask him to wait until those times and not do anything hasty now.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman who has put this question will, when he has the honor of being sworn of the privy council, learn that he must take a solemn oath not to divulge any of the advice which he may deem it his duty, in the interest of the country, to give to His Excellency. Just as soon as I have made up my mind as to the party whom I shall recommend to His Excellency to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the late minister of agriculture, and His Excellency has approved of the choice, I shall have very great pleasure in disclosing the name for the information of the hon. gentleman and the public generally. Under the circumstances, however, it is highly improper and could not be answered. I do not propose to comment on the position of the government—its shilly-shallying, its "childish and nursery promises" or that "discordant and unsavory character" which he says pervades the cabinet of the Dominion. What he means by that last expression I will leave him to explain. I can only account for the use of such language from the fact that he has been in the habit of smelling the rotten fish on the shores of the Fraser river, and his familiarity with that odor has suggested the expression that he has used. Having said that much, I desire to call attention to a mis-

apprehension which appears to have arisen with regard to some remarks that I made the other day, when I jokingly said that I should be delighted, "and so should my hon. friend from Victoria when he gets on this side of the house and has his friends in British Columbia, etc." When I used the words "my hon. friend from Victoria," I had no reference whatever to the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat. The party to whom I referred was the senator, who as I supposed represented New Westminster. I find, however, in looking over the list of senators that that hon. gentleman claims to be the representative from Victoria. My own impression was that the Hon. William John Macdonald was the senator from Victoria, and the Hon. T. R. McInnes the representative from New Westminster, and they have been so designated in the past. In future I shall be more careful when I refer to either of these gentlemen and to use the word in such way that there can be no possible mistake, because I had no intention of insinuating that the hon. gentleman from Victoria, who, I suppose, meant the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, had any such intention as the remark would indicate, nor did I intend the facetious remarks to apply to him. I make this explanation in justice to that hon. gentleman, because there is a misapprehension exists in the minds of some on that point. I do not know how the parchment that the hon. gentleman (Mr. McInnes) holds describes his residence or whether any particular section of the country is designated. This is a matter which should be inquired into in order that there may be no mistake when senators address each other in future as to whom they really mean. I wish it to be distinctly understood that when I refer to the hon. gentleman, Mr. McInnes, I shall designate him the hon. gentleman from New Westminster.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I live in Victoria at present and have lived there for five or six years.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman was not in Victoria when he was appointed.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—There are no senatorial divisions in our province.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—There are five or six senators who live in Toronto, and they never arrogate to themselves the right to be designated "the senator from Toronto."

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I am very glad to hear the hon. gentleman's explanation. If he had spoken of me staying at the residence of J. Montgomery, Mill's College, Oakland, Mr. Gray conducted a sash and door factory for Chatham streets, and was later interested in the Haddington Island steam quarry. He went to California in November, following the advice of his physician, but never recovered his health.

The marriage of James Seeley, the well known oarsman and yachtsman, and Miss Cecil Goddyn, will be solemnized at Clayoquot Sound this evening. Miss Goddyn left for that point on the steamer Maude. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Brabant. Miss Goddyn has been one of the sopranos in the choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral for three years past, and is well known in amateur musical circles. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley will live on the West Coast during Mr. Seeley's term of service there.

The case of John Winter, one of the crowd of boys who assaulted Joseph Brigman at Foul Bay on Sunday, was being heard in the police court this morning. He admitted all that was charged against him and had nothing to offer in his own defense. Magistrate Macrae lectured him severely, but did not declare him guilty or pass sentence on him. He said it was useless to impose a fine, as the parents of the boy would have to pay it. He directed that the case be adjourned until Thursday and asked that the parents of the boy be present on that day.

P. Henry, a well known colored man, who is more than good natured, contributed a feature to the regatta on Saturday that caused no end of amusement at the time and has since been a huge joke among his friends. He was hurrying from the dockyard to Esquimalt proper after the race of the senior fours and started to make a short cut through a fence. He is rather stout and when half way through got stuck. He was a prisoner until released by his friends, but was not let until several hundred people had seen his predicament and laughed at it.

The officials in remeasuring the steamer Portland at San Francisco, made a discovery which demonstrated how wonderfully the old smuggling vessel was built for her former shady transactions. When Chalmers St. John, the official measurer, and his assistants had carefully worked their tapes around her forehold, they came aft and found a mystery. There was a great discrepancy in the interior dimensions that could not at first be accounted for. After a close examination false decks and bulkheads were found which concealed a large secret apartment fitted up with bunk for sleepers, and down near the bottom were found secret lockers for opium. When the Portland, then the Haytian Republic, was strangely fitted over Puget Sound, a few years ago, running Chinese and opium across, these hidden places were utilized. The vessel then became famous in one of the greatest smuggling cases of the century, and which is yet dragging through the courts. The discovery of this increase of carrying capacity caused the raising of the steamer's tonnage just 400 tons.

From Wednesday's Daily. The mining recorders throughout the province have been requested by the minister of mines to collect and determine samples of ore to be forwarded to the mining bureau, which is to be temporarily located in the museum building.

The remains of the late Samuel Gray will be brought here from California.

Winnipeg, July 25.—Jacob Froeman, one of the oldest expatriates in the C. P. R. shops, has become mentally deranged.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The funeral of the late Mrs. L. Russell took place from her late residence, Craigflower road, and Victoria West Methodist church to-day at 2.30 p.m. Many and beautiful were the floral offerings contributed by the sympathizing friends. Rev. J. P. Hicks officiated at the church and cemetery. The pallbearers were: J. H. Collins, G. McDonald, F. Rodgers, H. Irvine, R. Allen, V. Ground.

The tea ship Mau Kink was given splendid dispatch at Tacoma. When she arrived the captain expressed a desire to discharge her herself, and said that he would take six weeks to unload the 3,300 tons of tea she held. The work, however, went to the local stevedores, and in 24 hours the entire cargo was in the sheds and 20 hours later was on its way east to New York in special trains. The captain has not yet recovered from his surprise.

Albert Simms was charged in the provincial court this afternoon with stealing a harness belonging to W. Demers, of the Methoshin road. It was explained that Demers requested Simms to take his horse and buggy to the blacksmith shop at Parson's bridge. Simms agreed to do so, and after leaving the buggy at the shop rode the horse to the Gorge, where he fell off and the horse ran away, he having been drinking. Yesterday the horse was returned, and after the case was called to-day the charge was withdrawn.

News was received yesterday of the death in California, on the 21st inst., of Samuel Gray, late of this city. Mr. Gray was at the time of his death staying at the residence of J. Montgomery, Mill's College, Oakland. Mr. Gray conducted a sash and door factory for Chatham streets, and was later interested in the Haddington Island steam quarry. He went to California in November, following the advice of his physician, but never recovered his health.

The marriage of James Seeley, the well known oarsman and yachtsman, and Miss Cecil Goddyn, will be solemnized at Clayoquot Sound this evening. Miss Goddyn left for that point on the steamer Maude. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Brabant. Miss Goddyn has been one of the sopranos in the choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral for three years past, and is well known in amateur musical circles. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley will live on the West Coast during Mr. Seeley's term of service there.

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Lillian Cullin, aged 16, of Helena, Montana, died at the Jubilee Hospital a few days ago. Her remains were yesterday sent home, her mother and ex-Governor Tool, of Montana, accompanying them. Miss Cullin was a daughter of Judge Cullin, of Montana, and came here with a party who intended to spend the summer at the Mount Baker Hotel. The party left for home last evening.

The scene yesterday afternoon and evening at Parson's Bridge was a merry one. The occasion of the festivity was the celebration of the anniversary of Miss Emma Martin's birthday. The afternoon was spent on the banks of Mill stream, where a dainty repast, supplied by Mrs. Price, of the Parson's Bridge hotel, was partaken of. On the return to the hotel in the evening dancing was indulged in on a splendid floor and to good music. The midnight hour had struck before the large party from haw started on the return, all combining in their praise of the hospitality of Miss Martin and Mrs. Price.

Mrs. Hunter wishes to contradict the rumor that her husband has gone insane. He has been delirious from fever caused by an abscess, and is now at St. Joseph's hospital.

F. R. Goodrich, who is charged with forging the name of R. Goodrich to a draft for \$19 on the Bank of Oregon City, was committed for trial yesterday by Magistrate Macrae. The hearing was completed with the evidence of C. N. Dye, who forwarded the draft to R. Goodrich. Frank Higgins for the prisoner reserved his defense.

Vice-President Shaughnessy and party of C. P. R. officials had a lengthy discussion with the members of the government as to the extension of their line in this province yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. The importance of extension was admitted and the matter may soon receive attention. The party left for Vancouver and the east this morning.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned this afternoon from the Fraser river, where she has been to enforce the fisheries regulations. Capt. Walbran had to warn a few of the fishermen, but beyond that had no trouble. The run of salmon up to the present has been very un- usual, one day the boats having good catches and the next poor ones. There are more boats out this year than usual.

John Brindley, convicted of assaulting Joseph Bridgman, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning accompanied by his father. Winter, senior, was directed by the court to take his son and his home and give him a severe whipping, the same to take the place of any fine or imprisonment by the court. Winter, senior, agreed to carry out the decree of the court to the best of his ability. Beyond that the court directed that the costs, amounting to \$4.25, be paid by Winter, junior, and that he be bound over to keep the peace for a year with bonds in the sum of \$50.

THE MARKETS. Cutting of Market Prices Leads to Activity in Certain Lines.

Green fruits are having their sway in retail markets at present. Receipts have been very large both from California and the Sound, but sales have been very good. Prices range about as last week. Apples are coming in well and have declined a few cents. The receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables from points on the island and in the province have been very large, and it is gratifying to see dealers buying at home. There is no change in the situation as to eggs, butter and flour. Prices are the same. Trade is generally very good, and in certain lines an improvement is noted.

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

AQUATIC GUINNESS WINS. London, July 25.—In the race for the London cup and senior sculls at the Metropolitan regatta to-day, Hon. Rupert Guinness' Leander Boat Club, beat the two Nickalls and B. A. Thompson, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto.

PRINCE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.