

THE NOMINATIONS.

The reader will find in another column an account of yesterday's nominations. It is certain that there have been four members returned by acclamation and there may be two more.

The news from the various constituencies is most cheering. It is as near certain as anything in the future can be that the Government will be well sustained, and it would not surprise us at all if its majority were overwhelming.

AN ENCOURAGER OF DISORDER.

Although the Vancouver News-Advertiser does not contain one word of reply to Mr. Gordon's terrible arraignment of the man who aspires to be the leader of the Government of British Columbia, it is full of imputations to evil and the most impudent misrepresentations of the present administration.

There is not a word in the article condemnatory of the inexorable conduct of the adherents of the Opposition who degraded themselves and brought reproach on the party to which they belong by their violence and their intolerance.

If there are men in Vancouver who do not want to hear the Premier or the Finance Minister, they are perfectly free not to attend meetings at which those ministers are to speak.

takes this enable course. They knew that crowds of respectable and orderly citizens would go to hear Mr. Davis and Mr. Turner, and they feared that the effect of their speeches would be unfavorable to their cause.

There has, we venture to say, never appeared in any newspaper in this Dominion such an impudent incitement to violence, such a shameless justification of mob-pryanry, as is contained in the News-Advertiser's leader of the 21st inst.

WHO WAS DISHONEST?

The Times is very ungrateful in its efforts to escape from the predicament in which its untruthful tendencies have placed it in regard to what Mr. Davis and Mr. Brown said about the Canada Western at Westminster.

The Times was guilty of asserting and repeating that Mr. Davis denied reading the letter of the Canada Western Co's solicitors or that it was read in the House, a statement which the Columbia's own report of the meeting did not bear out.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is in a very peculiar position. It will be remembered that the Legislature of the Colony was prorogued some time ago because the Government had not a majority in the House and that the return of so many of the members of the House of Assembly had been petitioned against on the score of bribery that the Legislature could not meet until the cases had been tried.

On one side (the Government) there are 13 members and in order that these 13 should vote themselves in a majority it is necessary that the petitioned-against members for St. John's West, Berlin, Bango and Trinity Bay be unseated.

have easily surmounted the difficulty by dissolving the House as soon as it was found that so large a proportion of the members were petitioned against for bribery.

A SAMPLE.

Our readers have heard that more than one legislator has taken the stamp in the present political campaign. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, addressed the Vancouver meeting on Monday evening.

DESPICABLE AND DANGEROUS.

We are sorry to learn that there are persons in this community who do not think it beneath them to spread slanders by means of anonymous letters written in a feigned hand.

PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

We notice in the British Columbia Gazette, issued on Thursday, that a number of additional polling places are proclaimed, including Pemberton Meadows, about which the Opposition raised such an outcry.

This, it will be remembered, is the production of a teacher of Christianity and a gentleman who is supposed to have received a liberal education. His speech should therefore be in spirit and in style a model for young laymen ambitious of political distinction.

Those who dislike to see clergymen taking an active part in politics will note from the specimen we have just given of Mr. Maxwell's political speech what devotion to politics and association with a certain class of politicians do to improve the style, refine the manners and strengthen the logic of a teacher of religion.

A COLLAPSE.

It is edifying to see how quickly Coxeyism collapsed in the United States as soon as the Coxeyites were punished for the violations of the law they had committed.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The contrast in North Victoria is between Mr. Booth, the representative of the Icelanders in the late House, and Capt. Robertson.

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CRIMINAL LABEL.

To the Editor:—The recent trial and conviction of a medical man at the assizes on a charge of criminal libel, suggests a timely wholesome warning to those who might be disposed to resort to the methods pursued by the defendant lately sentenced by Mr. Justice Crossan.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Biffemen's Doings at Esquimalt—Gossip of the Athletes.

ATHLETICS.

On Friday afternoon at Beacon Hill the annual athletic sports of the Victoria College took place. The entries were many, and most of the events were keenly contested.

THE DOCTOR'S ELEVEN.

Mr. Sarrett, b. Lashley, 3 not out, 7; Mr. McAnally, c. Noakes, 15 not out, 25; Mr. Goward, b. Hornby, 5; Mr. Lashley, b. Goward, 6; Mr. Goward, b. Hornby, 5; Mr. Lashley, b. Goward, 6.

REPORT.

The following report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters concerning the Nakuap & Slooan Railway is published for general information.

THE RIFLE.

The Royal Marines shot a return match on the Naval range on the 18th inst., against H.M.S. Hyacinth, and again the soldier team came off victorious.

ROYAL MARINE RIFLE CLUB.

The monthly prize competition of this club recently took place at the Naval range, Esquimalt. The conditions were five shots at 200 yards and five at 300. Twenty-one competitors took part, and there were six prizes offered.

LACROSSE.

A VICTORY FOR THE CLUB.—The Brockton Point Association have been obliged to yield to public opinion and patch up their differences with the lacrosse club.

THE WHEEL.

The Victoria Wheelmen are invited to assemble at the club headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the weekly club run.

WANT A RACE MADE FOR THEM.

Guy C. Brown, Campbell and one or two other Spokane flyers, are anxious to pay a visit to Victoria sometime between July 5 and 12, if races can be arranged for them to take part in here.

THE DERBY.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The American Derby to be run at Washington Park to-day seems to be a very open race.

to be a very open race. Betting to-night in the pool-rooms was light, Domingo being favorite at 8 to 5 against, whilst 3 to 1 was taken freely about Senator Grady, and 4 to 1 Despot.

CRICKET.

This match was played at Esquimalt on Thursday, June 21, and resulted in a win for the flagship. The scores: Mr. Napier, c. Baker, 4; Mr. Peck, b. Goward, 12; Mr. Lashley, b. Goward, 12; Mr. Goward, b. Hornby, 8; Mr. Lashley, b. Goward, 12; Mr. Goward, b. Hornby, 8; Mr. Lashley, b. Goward, 12; Mr. Goward, b. Hornby, 8.

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INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, June 22.—The telegraph and wireless messages upon the progress of the negotiations between the United States and Japan, are of a nature to give rise to the belief that the arrangement for the construction of the Nakuap & Slooan Railway which was ratified by the Act of 1894, is more advantageous to the Province than the arrangement contemplated by the Act of 1894, and we have had no difficulty in arriving at that conclusion.

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NEW WEST.

The third annual League association appears in this cold church, and an address delegates, from Victoria, reached Her Majesty's Palace within 5 minutes.

ROME.

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CABLE.

A Great Motherland in Africa. Earthquake in Japan. Holidaying Universal.

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CABLE NEWS.

"A Great Mother"—France and England in Africa—British Death Duties

Earthquake in Japan—Kaiser Wilhelm Holidaying—International University Congress.

LONDON, June 22.—The Queen has just received a delayed birthday present, in the form of an elegantly bound volume entitled "A Great Mother," giving a lengthy and elaborately illustrated sketch of the family and life of Mrs. Willard, mother of Miss Frances Willard, who died a year ago at Evanston, Illinois.

The commander of the French man-of-war Huguon recently ordered the Madagascan native governor at Fort Dauphin to construct a landing station there, and threatened to make him a prisoner if he refused to obey. The French residents backed the commander's demand and refused to notice the protest of the governor.

The Emperor William has sailed from Kiel on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern en route for England. He was accompanied by Herr Hulzen, manager of the Royal Theatre, Wiesbaden, who will be the special agent of the Emperor on the trip.

Le Main prints an interview with Dr. Arendt, the famous bi-metallicist and member of the Prussian diet, in which he urges a Franco-German alliance in Africa as the only way to keep England in her place.

The House of Commons has again debated Sir George Baden-Powell's motion, made on June 14, that the amount of the death duties paid in the country where the property was situated should be deducted from the duties payable in Great Britain.

The Duke of Devonshire, chancellor of the University of Cambridge, presided over today's session of the International University Extension congress. The relation of the financial side of the movement to the state and local authorities was exhaustively discussed.

An earthquake at Tokyo, Japan, on Wednesday, did much damage. Several natives were killed and injured by falling houses.

Princess Clotilde, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Mackay, has begun suit at Naples for divorce, and will appear in person at the trial.

Senator Allison's resolution in congress upon the resolution introduced by Senator Allison that the United States arrange by treaty with Great Britain for the arbitration of all differences not adjustable by diplomatic means.

The Chronicle praises the resolution. It gives positive shape to plans which on both sides of the Atlantic, says the writer, "and we sincerely hope that these wishes will be realized."

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LONDON, June 23.—The Duchess of York gave birth to a boy at 9:55 this evening. At 10:30 o'clock dispatches began to pour into London. Telegrams were at once sent to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and to Home Secretary Aquilino, who was staying at Moseley Park with Henry White awaiting the call to represent the government at the White Lodge.

At Fort Francis James Griffith, who ran a ferry above the falls was caught in the swift current and carried over to his death. News has also been received of the drowning of a man named Mr. Waine, an Indian soldier.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 21.—[Special]—The third annual convention of the Epworth League association of British Columbia opened this evening in the Central Methodist church, when Prof. Ferguson delivered an address of welcome to the assembled delegates, many of whom arrived today from Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo.

ROME, June 20.—The chamber of deputies discussed today the proposition to increase the duties on grain. A single member advocated an approach to free trade, arguing that the proposed increase should not exceed seven lire. The agrarians, who form a majority of the chamber, demanded an increase of nine lire.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 22.—[Special]—The Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of British Columbia resumed business at 10 o'clock this morning, the attendance being very large; Deputy Grand Master McMillan presided. At last evening's session, a resolution of condolence was passed to Mrs. Sillitoe in her bereavement, expressing the sympathy of the Grand Lodge and testifying to his Lordship's abilities as a Mason and his work as a citizen.

The installation of the elected and appointed officers took place this afternoon being conducted by Past Grand Master J. S. Clute, and P.G.M. Marcus Wolfe, of Nanaimo, as follows: Grand Master, R. E. McMillan, Victoria; Deputy Grand Master, Lacey R. Johnson, Vancouver; Grand Senior Warden, A. Charlson, Westminster; Grand Junior Warden, Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; Grand Secretary, W. J. Quinlan, Victoria (re-elected); Grand Treasurer, H. G. Heisterman, Victoria (re-elected); Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Logan, Chilliwack; Grand Tyler, G. A. Dow, Victoria; Deputy Tyler, Grand Masters: District No. 1, Victoria, Thos. S. Fitcher; District No. 2, Westminster, W. A. Dewolf and Smith; District No. 3, Kamloops, John Bannerman; District No. 4, Cariboo, H. McDermott; District No. 5, Nanaimo, John W. Coburn; Grand Senior Deacon, B. Williams, Victoria; Grand Junior Deacon, J. Jarratt, Vancouver; Grand Superintendent of Works, G. Cunningham, Westminster; Grand Director of Ceremonies, John McAllister, Vancouver; Grand Marshal, W. H. S. Perkins, Nanaimo; Grand Sword Bearer, H. Waller, Victoria; Grand Standard Bearer, W. A. Matheson, Comox; Grand Organist, A. G. Sprague, Donald; Grand Pursuivant, W. B. Black, Vancouver; Grand Stewards, H. J. Bourne, Revelstoke; G. F. Gibson, Westminster; A. Yerk, Mission, and C. F. Costerton, Spallumcheen.

A delegation of fifteen members of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, which is lately being in session at Banff, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded in a body to the Masonic temple, where they were received with grand honors. A banquet was given in their honor this evening, after a Masonic sermon in St. Andrew's church by Rev. E. D. McLaren.

Dr. Landarkin moved a resolution commending Mr. Hendry, M.P., for nominating his son to the postmastership of Georgetown, B. C. The motion was negatived by 8 to 26.

The Dillon divorce bill has passed its third reading in the Senate by a majority of one.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Corby, M.P., Resigns—Will Probably Be Re-elected—Trade Returns.

Lobsters for the Pacific Coast—Retirement of Supreme Court Judges.

(From our own Correspondent) OTTAWA, June 22.—Mr. Corby, member for West Hastings, resigned this afternoon. He found to-day that the manager of his distillery had sold the government \$5,000 worth of methylated spirits. This was the technical violation of the independence of parliament act. Mr. Corby made a manly statement in the House, and on retiring was given a hearty cheer. Mr. McCarthy suggested that the government should introduce a bill to indemnify Mr. Corby against the penalties. Hon. Mr. Laurier said the Liberals would not oppose it. The bill will probably be introduced and Mr. Corby be re-elected by acclamation on July 2.

The appointment of Mr. Bower as chief landing water at Vancouver, will be gazetted to-morrow.

The trade returns for the month show a falling off in imports. For the eleven months they increased \$437,000.

A vote to repeal the Sooty act in Chicutou county takes place July 28.

Mr. Corbould in the house yesterday afternoon questioned Sir C. H. Tupper respecting the proposition to introduce lobsters into the waters of the Pacific Coast. Sir C. H. Tupper said he had no faith in the success of the experiment, but would do his utmost to secure it.

Sir John Thompson will introduce a bill to enable Supreme court judges of fifteen years service to retire with a full allowance at 70 years of age.

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ONTARIO CROPS.

TORONTO, June 22.—[Special]—The department of agriculture has issued the following bulletin showing the condition of crops in Ontario on June 15: The weather in June has so far been quite favorable to the growth of the crops and fruit. The frost has done some damage to the fruit. The grape vines have suffered quite extensively, and the peach trees were injured to some extent by frost. There is promise of only a fair crop. Apples are setting well and promise a good return.

Fall wheat—This crop has stood the heavy rain and changeable weather much better than the spring crop. Throughout the province some lowlands have been flooded and the crops drowned out. On very heavy crops there has been some damage, but on light and loamy soils very little injury has resulted. The reports for this time of the year are quite up to the average. The frost of the first week in June, was felt to a very slight extent. The reports from all parts of the province are precisely the same—that after the rain the wheat soon picked up and showed less injury than had been supposed. The present condition is fair with the prospects of a crop up to, if not a little over, the average, with favorable weather.

Spring wheat—There is but little spring wheat in the western part of the province, while in the eastern half the acreage is declining. The grain has grown in fine condition and is now recovering rapidly from the extra rain. In many parts correspondents state that the rain did more good than harm. In the eastern counties about one-third of the spring wheat is utterly destroyed or is in poor condition, two-thirds may be said to be fair to good. Less than usual has been sown in the northern districts. On the whole present indications are for a crop about two-thirds of the average.

Barley has suffered quite extensively and in backward growth, but at present is making very rapid progress, and with favorable weather will probably come up to nearly the average of the last two years.

Oats—The rains drowned out the crops on low lying fields. On higher lands and those under-drained little or no damage was done. At the time of the report the crop was making very rapid growth, and was very rank in the hot sun; and on the whole, the prospects were most promising, the only unfavorable report being as to the lowlands. The crop on the whole is somewhat more backward than usual, but present conditions point to a yield fully up to the average.

Rye—There appears to be less and less of this crop every year. As far as reported upon it came through the winter in good condition, and now is in excellent condition, having made a very heavy growth.

Peas—The continued rains did more damage to this crop than to the other spring crops. As a consequence the yield will be a little short in quantity, but at present the quality of the crop in general is good. The reports from the largest pea counties of the West are quite favorable.

Corn—In the southwest a considerable quantity had been planted before the rain came and much of it had to be replanted. The crop over the province is backward, the growth being checked by the cool weather. The condition at present is hardly up to the average. From all parts of the province reports of replanting of late planting and of slow growth. The prospects are for a crop a little under the average in quantity.

Beans—Early planted beans, especially in gardens, were out off by late frosts. Most of the crop has been getting in late. The average yield therefore probably be below the average.

Timothy—The reports from all the counties are in agreement that we shall have a short hay crop this year. The old meadows are thin and backward, new meadows only in fair condition, and the rapid growth now being made will not be sufficient to bring the crop up to the average. The prospects are for a crop about two-thirds that of 92.

Clover—This crop has suffered more than timothy. The crop promises to be lower than the average. Damage by insects is reported from a few counties in the autumn.

Labor and wages—The result of a large number of meetings held in the autumn, and the reports of the committee on the lowering of the scale of wages. The average amount paid monthly, with board, was \$16.48, compared with \$17.07 in the previous year.

CHARGED WITH ARSON. WINNIPEG, June 22.—[Special]—It is given out that C. F. Ireland, late manager of Silver Star Manufacturing Company, has been arrested in Seattle, charged with setting fire to the warehouse and office of that company a few months ago at Brandon. The authorities will apply for the extradition of the prisoner. Ireland came from Western Ontario.

The Seattle papers confirm the above report of the arrest. Ireland says it is only an attempt to give him credit as an annoying person; he could easily prove his innocence. On February 5 the warehouse burned and with it a considerable amount of goods was destroyed. The house was worth about \$5,000 and the contents \$10,000. On the whole there was an insurance of \$7,600. At the time of the fire Mr. Ireland says he was at home and in bed. He denies knowledge of the origin of the fire, which occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning, and in no way resented any advantage. After the fire the firm wanted to cut expenses, resulting in his severing connection with them. He stayed in town until May 31, and before leaving sold out at auction, previously having advised on the 28th of May that he was leaving and did not reach his destination until Tuesday night. He did not leave Brandon secretly and cannot see why the authorities, if they were so anxious for his arrest, allowed him to leave town.

GRANT TO MEREDITH. TORONTO, June 23.—[Special]—A long open letter is published from Principal Grant to W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., in which the attitude of the latter regarding separate schools and other matters is dealt with. Principal Grant says if Mr. Meredith depends on his Protestant Protective Association supporters he must pay the price that men of one idea will insist upon.

IMPERIAL BANK. TORONTO, June 21.—[Special]—At the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada held here yesterday, the report presented by the directors recommended the opening of a branch bank in Vancouver, owing to the growing importance of Eastern trade relations with British Columbia.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

CABLE LETTER. The Last Critical Debate—Vernon Harcourt as a Power in the House.

Anti-Lords Resolutions Excite Comment—The Approaching Royal Wedding.

LONDON, June 23.—The last critical debate of the present session of parliament will take place next Tuesday, when the spirit and beer duty clauses of the budget come up for discussion. The event is deemed so vitally important that the Conservative whips positively refuse to accept any pair and insist that the members of the party shall be present in full force.

ALMOST CERTAIN DEFECTION. Of those belonging to the Liberal party, whose business interests are at stake. In a division on the clauses the government majority is threatened to dwindle to five.

SKILLFUL TACTICIAN. Rev. Father Morgan, Roman Catholic chaplain of the penitentiary, was sworn.

Mr. Justice Drake (handing a letter to witness addressed to Hon. Justice McCreegh)—Look at this letter and see if it is in your handwriting!

Father Morgan—Yes, that is mine. His Lordship—Who is the person you are alluding to there as an innocent man?

Father Morgan—Well, Mr. Fitzsimons. His Lordship—That is all I wanted to find out. Allow me to impress upon you the great impropriety of that letter and every statement contained in it.

Rev. Father Morgan—It was done in perfect ignorance. I did not think. His Lordship—Then, as the sooner you get rid of your letter the better, I can understand a letter like that from an illiterate man; but not from a man of your education.

Father Morgan—I was given to understand, yesterday, that, after coming out of court, the judge had remembered he had made some mistakes.

His Lordship—You look what certain persons said was right in preference to the word of a man who stands higher, I suppose, than any person in conscientious scruples in this country, and I hope you will take a warning. That will do.

W. H. Keary, accountant, and several guards gave evidence against the Deputy Warden, pointing out many gross irregularities.

ANTI-LORDS CONFERENCE. At Leeds have created any amount of excited discussion in the lobby. A leading Tory Peer said last night that the Liberals were mistaken if they supposed the upper house would accept a curtailment of their power.

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THE CZAREWICH IN ENGLAND. The visit of the Czarewitch to London has been a success, and doubtless was expected. Indeed, his presence has excited no interest whatever. The Czarewitch is staying with Prince Louis of Battenberg and makes a formal call every day upon his fiancée, Princess Alix, at Windsor.

It quickly cures. Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pusules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

WESTMINSTER PENITENTIARY. NEW WESTMINSTER, June 23.—[Special]—The Royal Commission to investigate penitentiary affairs opened this morning, Justice Drake presiding. All the officers of the penitentiary were represented by counsel. Justice McCreegh was the only witness today.

He gave evidence regarding the periods he had kept his horse at the penitentiary. He had usually paid at the rate of \$10 per month, and produced his diary and several cheques to prove payment. All the moneys were paid to Deputy Warden Fitzsimons; he had never paid money to anyone else. The first payment by cheque was made in 1890. Usually the amounts due were small and he paid in cash.

The second sitting of the Royal Commission to examine into the management, past and present, of the affairs of the penitentiary, began at 10:30 this morning. Mr. Justice Drake presided. Mr. Wilson appeared for the Crown.

Rev. Father Morgan, Roman Catholic chaplain of the penitentiary, was sworn. Mr. Justice Drake (handing a letter to witness addressed to Hon. Justice McCreegh)—Look at this letter and see if it is in your handwriting!

Father Morgan—Yes, that is mine. His Lordship—Who is the person you are alluding to there as an innocent man?

Father Morgan—Well, Mr. Fitzsimons. His Lordship—That is all I wanted to find out. Allow me to impress upon you the great impropriety of that letter and every statement contained in it.

By reason of your position, you ought to know the law has to be obeyed, and you have been guilty of a criminal offence in writing that letter. A person of your education ought to make himself acquainted with the laws of the country under which he lives.

Rev. Father Morgan—It was done in perfect ignorance. I did not think. His Lordship—Then, as the sooner you get rid of your letter the better, I can understand a letter like that from an illiterate man; but not from a man of your education.

Father Morgan—I was given to understand, yesterday, that, after coming out of court, the judge had remembered he had made some mistakes.

His Lordship—You look what certain persons said was right in preference to the word of a man who stands higher, I suppose, than any person in conscientious scruples in this country, and I hope you will take a warning. That will do.

W. H. Keary, accountant, and several guards gave evidence against the Deputy Warden, pointing out many gross irregularities.

ANTI-LORDS CONFERENCE. At Leeds have created any amount of excited discussion in the lobby. A leading Tory Peer said last night that the Liberals were mistaken if they supposed the upper house would accept a curtailment of their power.

CHARGED WITH ARSON. WINNIPEG, June 22.—[Special]—It is given out that C. F. Ireland, late manager of Silver Star Manufacturing Company, has been arrested in Seattle, charged with setting fire to the warehouse and office of that company a few months ago at Brandon.

THE CZAREWICH IN ENGLAND. The visit of the Czarewitch to London has been a success, and doubtless was expected. Indeed, his presence has excited no interest whatever. The Czarewitch is staying with Prince Louis of Battenberg and makes a formal call every day upon his fiancée, Princess Alix, at Windsor.

The marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix is definitely fixed to take place in St. Petersburg on September 20. The Czarewitch brought with him and presented to the Queen an autograph letter from the Czar, urging Her Majesty to attend the ceremony. The Queen has not decided whether or not she will go; but the court would not be surprised if she went.

UNMASKED.

On Friday, the 15th inst., the Westminster Columbian stated that the seed grain supplied to the sufferers by the food was rubbish, that the potatoes were rotten and that the hay was bad. Finding that it had maligned persons in New Westminster whom it was dangerous to offend, it next day, in what appears to have been an unsatisfactory way, retracted its injurious statements in so far as the supplies were concerned, and in its issue of the 13th it found it necessary to make a fuller retraction and to publish it in a more conspicuous part of the paper. But neither retraction is accompanied by the faintest expression of regret that it had for party purposes foully and falsely maligned the Government of the Province.

The Columbian, in fact, deliberately with respect to the supplies distributed by the Government among the sufferers, published what was atrociously false, and what it easily might have known to be false if it had taken the slightest trouble to find out whether or not the reports which it says it heard were such as could be relied upon.

This incident shows clearly both the spirit of the Westminster organ and its regard for the truth. It eagerly published an injurious report about the Government without as much as attempting to find out whether it was true or not. The same, no doubt, may be said of nearly everything that appears in its columns prejudicial to the Government. All sorts of stories are eagerly picked up and published, although they may, like this story about the oats, potatoes and hay supplied to the farmers of the Fraser river valley, be as gross and as mischievous lies as were ever invented. The reports published in the Columbian about public meetings, election prospects and the sayings and doings of the supporters of the Government are in all probability quite as false and quite as malicious as the one about the supplies. That report the Columbian is obliged virtually to admit is an unmitigated lie. What reason have the readers of the Columbian to conclude that other reports of a political nature published in the same paper are not equally false?

Although the Columbian for very substantial reasons is forced to admit that what it published relative to the quality of the supplies sent by the Government to the Fraser river settlers was utterly false, it does not retract other parts of its account that are equally false. Besides asserting that the grain and potatoes were worthless, it stated that the distribution was made without system and that bribery was practised by the distributors. These two last statements are as false as the first, but as there is no one after the Columbian with a sharp stick forcing it to retract these assertions also they are not retracted. The Government can be maligned and belied with impunity, and the Columbian, therefore, continues to malign and belie it. But it is different when the reputation of dealers in produce is attacked. They will stand no nonsense from the Columbian, and consequently what it said that affects them is taken back with its libels on the Government and its officials are allowed to stand, in the hope, no doubt, that they may stick.

Mr. George Bellrose in his letter to the Columbian states positively that what the Columbian asserted about the oats, hay and potatoes supplied by the Government is untrue, and adds: "The alleged discrimination in distributing the supplies, so far as my observation goes, I can say is false. All have been served alike, regardless of politics or creed."

The attempt of the Columbian to injure the Government in the matter of the distribution of supplies to the sufferers by the flood is a failure of the worst kind. Instead of injuring the Government the Columbian has advertised itself as an unscrupulous and unreliable newspaper, whose statements regarding political matters and political men are wholly unworthy of credit.

A DILEMMA.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell made himself conspicuous at the Vancouver meeting on Tuesday. He delivered a speech on that occasion which the World says he had taken the trouble to write out. Well, if this reverend gentleman is not stronger as a theologian than he is as a politician, it is not likely that he will rank very high among the Presbyterian clergymen of this Province. His speech is certainly not a highly finished production or in any respect better than the deliverance of an Opposition stump orator of ordinary intelligence. We were, we must confess, a little surprised to see in his speech a blunder, if it is a blunder, that we would not expect to see in the carefully considered utterance of an educated man. It must be remembered that exegesis is part of the legitimate business of Mr. Maxwell. In considering a composition he is expected to be able to discern readily what properly belongs to the text, and what is mere interpolation. A clergyman, of all persons, should not attribute a remark plainly interpolated by the copyist or reporter, to the author or the speaker. Yet this is precisely the blunder which Mr. Maxwell deliberately makes in his speech, and that, too, on a matter about which there has been some little controversy. Speaking of the Canada Western, he is reported to have said: "The Hon. Mr. Vernon, to whom we have been indebted already, calls it the Canada Western Humbly." Now, as Mr. Maxwell ought to know, there is no evidence that the Hon. Mr. Vernon ever used such an expression as he attributes to him, or rather there is the strongest evidence that he did not.

use it. The expression is taken from a report of Mr. Vernon's speech published in the Vernon News, and occurs in the following connection: "Other figures were given showing the relative position of the debt and revenue since 1890, which gave the net debt after deducting the country's assets as \$672,000 in 1890 and \$1,694,900 in 1894, an increase of one million borrowed; but during that period the revenue had expanded by \$223,000 and two millions had been expended in developing and building up the province. The Great Western Humbly was the next point the speaker touched upon," etc.

What are we to think of the critic who attributes the words we have italicized to the "speaker." A boy of twelve years of age who would not at once see that it is an interpolation by the reporter, would deserve to be condemned as a dunce. The interpolation is so plain that he who runs may read and understand. The man who attributes the expression to "the speaker," the Hon. Mr. Vernon, must be either incredibly stupid or wonderfully illiterate, or he must be extremely dishonest. The Rev. Mr. Maxwell is quite at liberty to take either horn of the dilemma. This is a specimen of the way in which Mr. Maxwell deals with political subjects. *Ad uno disce omnes.* No doubt the Rev. Mr. Maxwell does better and is more reliable in the pulpit than he is on the stump.

AN ABSURD CANARD.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Davie in Vancouver alluded to an absurdly false statement that has been going the rounds imputing to him the intention to establish Separate Schools in this Province. No man of even average intelligence should have given the slightest credence to this report. All know that it would be impossible for the Premier to change the school system without changing the law, and to change the law requires a majority in the Legislature. But everyone knows that it would be absolutely impossible to get in this Province a majority favorable to Separate Schools or Denominational public education. Besides, the Premier has never, by word or act, given anyone reason to believe that he has the least desire to make such a change in the school law. On the contrary, he has energetically and promptly done what the friends of the present system consider necessary to improve it and to make it more effective. The man who raised the report that he designed to introduce Separate Schools was a mischief-making knave, and those who helped to spread it were credulous persons who are perfectly innocent of any knowledge as to how the laws of the country are made or repealed. Mr. Davie uttered no more than the plainest truth when at Vancouver he said, "that man was a traitor and an enemy to the public school system who would attempt to raise discontent and religious warfare when no occasion for it had ever arisen, and would not be thought of but for the efforts of such people."

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

It is to be hoped that the friends and supporters of the Government in this city and throughout the Province will not rely too much on appearances and slacken in their efforts to secure for the Government a sweeping majority. Few things are worse in an election than over-confidence. The Opposition in this city appear to be doing nothing. It is not safe from their apparent apathy to infer that they are either idle or indifferent. The Government party should be as vigilant and as energetic in Victoria as it is in Vancouver. Every man should do his best to make the return of the four Government candidates by a sweeping majority sure. In other constituencies where a result favorable to the Government appears to be a foregone conclusion, the time between now and the day of election should be fully occupied. Every legitimate means should be used to secure the return of the Government candidates by the largest majorities possible. Not a single vote should be lost because the general result appears to be certain. If every man who takes part in the work of the campaign exerts himself as if the result depended solely upon him, the best effects will be obtained, and Government members will be returned in constituencies in which the result appears just now to be doubtful. The time between now and election day is short, and no one who is on a committee should begrudge giving a large proportion of it to election work. The prospects of the Government are excellent. If its friends bestir themselves they can achieve a glorious victory. Success is within their grasp, but they must be up and doing.

THE DECLINE OF THE HORSE.

There are thinkers and observers who believe that the horse has had his day. They see that he is being superseded by mechanical contrivances, and they look forward to the time when he will be regarded by mankind as a sort of curiosity—a relic of a by-gone age before the powers of steam were discovered and the energies of electricity utilized by the men who were in the van of the world's progress. A little reflection might show the thoughtful reader how very far steam has made man independent of the horse. Every civilized country is now provided with a network of railroads in which steam is made to do the work of millions of horses in conveying men and commodities from one place to another. It would be simply impossible, with any number of horses, to do a tithe of the work now done by the locomotive. Then, in driving machinery, in tilling the land, and in hundreds of ways steam power is now doing the work that horse power did in our own early days and in the days of our fathers. The use of electricity as a motive power is still in its infancy, but it has already

taken the place of the horse in the passenger traffic of many cities. There can be no doubt that in a very few years vehicles can be propelled along ordinary roads by stored electricity. When that day comes, and when the bicycle is as generally used as present appearances indicate, there will be no use for horses in the world's cities. They may be kept by a few eccentric persons as pets and for the purposes of racing, but electricity will be so much pleasanter, cleaner, cheaper and safer as a motive power for carriages of all sorts that no one will think of using horses for the purposes of either draught or travel. On the farm the same changes will most likely be made. Steam and electricity will take the place of horse power in all or nearly all the operations of agriculture, and then the horse, being wholly unnecessary, will begin to die out. The New York Times, in an article on "The Passing Away of the Horse," speaking of the last days of the noble animal's decline says: "Then will remain only the race horse, who has now reached his perfect flower. It is folly to suppose that the running power of horses can be much further cultivated. Indeed, the time has long since passed when men bred horses for the love of horses or a manly fondness for outdoor sports. The hunter survives, of course, and he does represent a lingering love of sturdy sports, but the trotting horse is still bred for the sake of trotting. But the race horse is merely an excuse for gambling. The strongest work of English fiction lately written, George Moore's 'Balthazar Waters,' sets forth without exaggeration the awful growth of the vice of betting in England, and, young as this country is, the vice seems to have quite as strong a hold here. No good can be done by it anywhere. But this article is not about the horse, but about the evil of gambling, and the subject of the horse, in passing, to show that, so far as horse racing is concerned, the vice will soon be checked, for the race horse, in the natural course of events, cannot long survive his fallow. To our children's grandchildren a horse may be known of a curiosity as the buffalo is to us to-day."

INTERESTING FLOOD FIGURES.

Some idea of the magnitude of the recent flood along the Fraser river and its tributaries may be formed from the following figures given by Mr. Justice Walker, who on the way to Kamloops to preside at the assize, and after reaching his destination, was detained for two weeks or upwards by the interruption to traffic. "The water in the gorge spanned by the suspension bridge, Speers's Bridge at Lytton, is 86 feet higher than at its low stage in the same place, so that there is in all the immense depth of 182 feet of water. At Hell's Gate, as I was informed by the road superintendent, it had risen probably 140 feet. The water in the lower part of Hell's Gate was 170 feet above low water mark, and there was the same rise in the vast body of water known as Kamloops lake. The large provincial bridges at Savon's, Ashcroft, Speers's Bridge at Lytton, all of which were out of service, were swept away. While the water of the Fraser river in the flood of 1876 differed little in height from the flood of this year, the Thompson river was very much higher than during its rising and falling. The water in the two rivers rose and fell this year at different times and varying heights. This was no doubt due to the fact that a greater or less amount of cold, as the case might be, had occurred at certain times about the sources of the respective rivers. It might be cold at the source of one, and not so cold at the source of the other.

TREBIBUTE TO STANFORD.

SACRAMENTO, June 21.—In the State Republican convention Timothy Guy Phelps introduced a resolution eulogistic of the late Senator Stanford as soon as the delegates convened this afternoon. He advocated its adoption in a glowing speech, in which he paid tribute to both Mr. Stanford and his widow. Henry Moorhouse seconded the motion, which was adopted by a ringing vote. The motion was carried. The resolution was as follows: "The greatness of the state is in the virtues of its citizens, and this is promoted by observing honorably the memory of the dead, who, when living, wrought or fought for the common good. Therefore the party council, representing the political principle of the majority and in the higher sense all people, expresses for itself and those whom it represents the sense of bereavement that impresses the State and is shared by America as a manhood in the death of Leland Stanford, the first Republican governor and the foremost citizen of California, who has been taken from us since the last meeting of our party in convention. We honor him for his upright life, his soundness in his faith, his high sense of duty, and for his wise and honorable administration of the State's great public trust, as well as for his broad and tolerant spirit to even his political antagonists, remembering that they were his fellow citizens; for his bestowal of his fortune upon that kind of education which makes the best citizen by making them independent, thereby refreshing the strength of the state forever at the fountain of practical learning. This objectionless and unselfish widow and household sympathy and assistance in the history of the practical acts of his life his motive was helpfulness to others and honorable to himself. It is ordered that a copy of these sentiments be certified by the secretary of this convention and forwarded to Mrs. Stanford."

SOUTH VICTORIA ELECTORS.

Meeting at the Royal Oak School House to Discuss Provincial Politics. Mr. Eberts Makes an Eloquent Speech and Scores His Opponents.

A well attended meeting of the electors of South Vancouver district was held on Wednesday night at the Royal Oak to hear the candidates for provincial honors express their views.

Mr. David Stephenson having been elected chairman, called upon Mr. J. F. Chandler, who had called the meeting, to first address it.

Mr. Chandler prefaced his remarks by saying that there was no doubt in his own mind that he was elected to the office of a business great deal better than either of the other candidates. He stood, he said, as an independent, neither a supporter of the government nor of the opposition. He then remarked that Mr. Eberts ought to be very thankful to him for showing him what he could have done for the district. He went on to claim that though the notorious "A few political hounds" had been passed by the government, they had not had anything to do with passing them. The \$500 homestead exemption, he went on to maintain, was of no benefit to the poor settler. Referring to himself he said people would tell him that he was not a member of the Province by being a "wump" (laughter and some cries of "no"; or finance minister anyhow. (More laughter.) Mr. Eberts had said at a former meeting and laborers were to be worked in the district while the residents there were idle. Mr. Eberts—Excuse me, I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to repeat his statement. (Voices—"Tell the truth!") It was the business of the member for a district to look after its interests. If he did not do so, he was not a member of the district, why then, Mr. Eberts, send him back to the money again. There was \$20,000 spent last year for immigration when the country was not really fit for a settler to come to; a place where the farmer had to bear the shivering wind, had roads, his drinks stolen by Chinamen, and his fowls destroyed by hawks. (Laughter.) Was that not enough to make men curse father and mother and turn Turk? (Shouts of laughter.) Mr. Chandler continued on this strain quite seriously amid much amusement. Then he went on to condemn the government at the parliament house, and maintained that the Dominion subsidy should be shared round among the districts of the Province, and then held that in justice to all the country's credit should be pledged to build a good road, hard winter road to every man's door. The money had not been properly spent on the roads. Then why didn't Mr. Eberts get money to build a road in the district? Mr. Chandler went on to say that the lands of the district were almost run out. (Laughter.) Why didn't Mr. Eberts go to the government and ask them to put up a creamery? Then the sheep were almost exterminated from the face of the earth (roars of laughter)—from the face of the earth in this district he meant—(more laughter) because the wolves and the ravens had destroyed them. Why, he had told Mr. Eberts that two panthers had been shot at Gordon head and he didn't even know that. (More laughter.) The farmer, enjoying the comfort of his midnight bed, couldn't see the panthers coming to maul his yard. (More laughter.) The government had taken for the tax the city of Victoria put on the farmers for peddling their produce there. Why didn't Mr. Eberts do something to prevent the city council from doing that? Mr. Eberts should have demanded a daily mail every man's door. By and by Mr. Eberts, he supposed, would tell them that what they would get if he (Mr. Chandler) was elected. (Laughter.) If elected he would demand for the farmer's horse and joy to the farmer's home. Every man's door, he even handed justice, and they would have a district that would be so prosperous that every other district would envy it. He went on to say that Mr. Justice Wilkins of the Scotch knew him and his ancestry, and that he was a great grandfurther. He merely mentioned this because Mr. Carey would bring it up. Mr. Carey had wanted to get his great grandfather's skin (roars of laughter) to send stuffed to the British museum (more laughter). Mr. Carey wanted to stuff that skin with his own land, and Mr. Chandler concluded amid great amusement. In answer to questions he said he had not had time to think whether or not he would vote for the eight-hour system or not. He favored abolishing the \$200 deposit for candidates.

Mr. Carey followed Mr. Chandler. He came forward as a staunch supporter of the Hon. Theodore Davie. He had been accused of not being consistent in his policy. He had never been in the legislature, but had been a councillor and mayor of Victoria, and thought his record was consistent. He had been accused of going against the government when he said the land law was a scandal to the country. While finding fault with the land act, he was not against the government. He would, if elected, try to get the land act altered in some particulars. He had never gone back on the present Premier, but he opposed the late Premier. Mr. Carey proceeded to make a violent attack on the late Hon. John Robson, whom among other things, he called a tyrannical despot to the school teachers, and who had carried terror into the schools. He could not and never would support such a man as that, but had always supported the land act now stood Hon. Mr. Davie. As the land act now stood Hon. Mr. Davie had done away with the sale of land, but the amendment he did find fault with that was made at the last session for leasing small holdings. The settler should get 100 acres of unimproved land, and the settler should remain on it for a month, and the sides being taxed. The country never would be settled up and the district never would be properly represented while the government made work of the province. Mr. Carey spoke in approval of the government's railway policy. Even Mr. Carey had commended the Nakusp & Slocan railway. Mr. Eberts went on to explain the Nakusp & Slocan matter, showing the great benefit that the arrangement that the government had made would do the province. Mr. Carey had complained that the province was not settled up yet. Well, it was only a few years since we had got railway communication, and look at the wonderful progress since then! We had progressed surely, and the province had resources that would bring in population. True, there was a stringency in the money market just now but we had no Coxey army over here like they had on the American side of the line. Mr. Carey had said that he (Mr. Eberts) had been instrumental in depriving this district of a member. That was absurd. Mr. Eberts went into the redistribution question, showing that the bill was in its entirety such a fair, just and sensible bill that even Mr. Eberts could not avail of it. He proceeded to give the reasons for the way the district had been made by the government. Mr. Carey had tried to attack him on roads, streets and bridges, but no one could dispute that he had scored in the interest of his constituents, and they

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

gentleman's orders where the roads should be built to do the most good for the electors. Mr. Eberts—That is not so. Mr. Carey—You are greatly mistaken when you say that. (Laughter.) He believed, and Mr. Davie was advocating the same system, that the farmers should say where the money was spent in the district. There were some who were drawing money from the public treasury in other places for road work. What was that if not obtaining money under false pretences? He was not referring to Mr. Eberts, he acknowledged. Mr. Eberts—Well, you are slandering some one, I can tell you. Mr. Carey quoted then as his authority Mr. Chandler's election address, which read: "A few political hounds or hounds of the district do indeed get all the work their teams can do and draw large amounts from the public treasury, not, I admit, in their own names, but in the names of the men to whom they entrust their teams." He then went on to blame Mr. Eberts for the division of the district into North and South Victoria. That gentleman should have seen to it when the redistribution bill was passed that South Victoria had more representation than it did. He commended the present government railway policy, especially in regard to the Nakusp & Slocan, but thought they had gone far enough now in regard to playing the country's credit for railways in Kootenay. They were told of Kootenay's fabulous wealth, but that country could not show one mine paying a dividend yet. The predicted story about Mr. Chandler's great grandfurther then came up and Mr. Chandler's printed address was criticised. In reply to questions Mr. Carey said he would like to see the \$200 deposit for candidates abolished; the government had gone far enough in borrowing money, and as to eight hours for a day's labor he would vote for that if elected.

Mr. Eberts was received with a burst of applause when he came forward to speak. He likened Mr. Carey to a political chameleon—always changing his colors. That gentleman four years ago had in his election address, in May 18, 1890, passed as an independent supporter of the Robson government, and now he had just told them he never would support such a man as the late Premier. Mr. Eberts produced a copy of Mr. Carey's 1890 address in proof of this, and proceeded to show that only a few days after it was issued he changed round and posed as a bitter opponent of the government. Now here he was again pretending to support the government, in fact he was a veritable chameleon, a chameleon, a chameleon. Mr. Carey had told them the land was so wanting, and yet he claimed to be a supporter of the government whose act it was. It all went to show that Mr. Carey was, as he said, a politician chameleon. (The present land act had been passed, and he was during the time he (Mr. Eberts) was in the house that speculation in land had been done away with. The government had pursued the course of opening up the country to settlers by a progressive railway and land policy. The lease of the amendment complained of by Mr. Carey was to enable bona fide settlers only to acquire small holdings in the vicinity of Vancouver and in the Lake district for example. No speculator could occupy that land by an agent and it was not a rotten soil but an acre for the real benefit of the poor man. (Applause.) He submitted that a government that sub-divided the land into small holdings for the benefit of the poor was working in the true interests of settlers. Mr. Carey too had made an attack on a dead man, the late Hon. John Robson. There was nothing cowardly as to attack the dead. Mr. Eberts proceeded to administer a scathing rebuke to Mr. Carey for his remarks on this connection. The present government was, on Mr. Eberts, the most progressive that the country had ever seen. (Applause.) and was suited exactly to the needs of the country. They did not want such a man as Mr. Carey in the house, something one time and something another time. Mr. Eberts took up Mr. Carey's remarks about Kootenay and quoted the large quantities of high grade ore shipped out from there as an answer to that gentleman's remarks. The fact that Kootenay paid in \$75,000 to the treasury last year was a sufficient answer and proved that the government was developing this valuable portion of the province. Mr. Eberts spoke in approval of the government's railway policy. Even Mr. Carey had commended the Nakusp & Slocan railway. Mr. Eberts went on to explain the Nakusp & Slocan matter, showing the great benefit that the arrangement that the government had made would do the province. Mr. Carey had complained that the province was not settled up yet. Well, it was only a few years since we had got railway communication, and look at the wonderful progress since then! We had progressed surely, and the province had resources that would bring in population. True, there was a stringency in the money market just now but we had no Coxey army over here like they had on the American side of the line. Mr. Carey had said that he (Mr. Eberts) had been instrumental in depriving this district of a member. That was absurd. Mr. Eberts went into the redistribution question, showing that the bill was in its entirety such a fair, just and sensible bill that even Mr. Eberts could not avail of it. He proceeded to give the reasons for the way the district had been made by the government. Mr. Carey had tried to attack him on roads, streets and bridges, but no one could dispute that he had scored in the interest of his constituents, and they

could not say he had been recreant to his trust. (Applause.) They could see in the public accounts where every dollar was spent, but he could say that he was quite willing to be governed by the people as to where their road expenditures should be spent, and as to where the money should be spent. (Applause.) Mr. See here complained that Mr. Eberts had not had some trees on the side of a road cut down. Mr. Eberts replied that he had spoken to the department about it, but possibly their views and Mr. See's did not coincide, as in summer the trees referred to were useful as shade. Mr. See continued to interrupt, and finally subsided amid cries of "Sit down." Mr. Eberts took up the subject of roads, answering the contentions of Mr. Carey and showing that the money had not been squandered. He then referred to the fact that telling how that gentleman, who posed for a farmer, simply lived in a house on his land and rented out the balance of his land to a settler. (Laughter.) He passed on to the fact that Mr. Carey's statements, humorously alluding to them, were showing how utterly absurd they were. As to the creamery proposition, he had it on good authority that there was not enough milk sent into Victoria now to supply the city, and how in the world could one start a creamery when that was the state of things. Mr. Chandler had said his (Mr. Chandler's) remarks were unanswerable. They were, for they had been emanated from a man who could talk common sense. (Great laughter.) As to Mr. Chandler's demand for a mail to every man's door, possibly Mr. Chandler had mixed things up and imagined he was running for the Dominion house, as it was not the provincial house that dealt with post office affairs. (Shouts of laughter.) In closing Mr. Eberts promised to address the electors again and as he stepped off the platform was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Carey asked if Mr. Eberts ever had received a petition signed by 150 residents for the position of road superintendent. Mr. Eberts replied he had. He had filed that and four other petitions in the place with the government. Mr. Snider had, however, been appointed several months before, and he (Mr. Eberts) might say in answer to Mr. Carey's insinuations, that he had nothing to do with having Mr. Snider appointed. Mr. Eberts had not intended to allude to the fact that Mr. Snider's address, Mr. Carey, if there was any libel, was equally guilty of uttering it, though he did it not in a manly way, but by innuendo. Mr. Nicholson, owing to the late hour, it being long past midnight, reserved his remarks till a future meeting. Mr. See, however, wanted to talk, and mounted the platform, but nobody cared to hear him, and with a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting broke up.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

To THE EDITOR.—It seems to me it is time that some few words of truth should be said on this. By Hongkong journals just to hand we see the plague has been in Canton, a short distance from Hongkong, since February, but its existence there has been concealed by Chinese and European alike. The Chinese may have acted as they did through fear that some one might interfere with their trade, in the shape of sacrificing rats and incensing pyres. The Europeans were actuated by a pure worship of Mammon. They were afraid their trade might fall off for a year. In Hongkong we find by the papers that they ignored or concealed the facts as long as they could. The plague has been with them longer than they verbally admit. They say now if they had a show of rain they would be all right. Before last mail left they had no rain and the mortality had increased since, till in one day the deaths in the city population of Hongkong numbered 89, say at the rate of 30,000 persons per annum by this disease alone, apart from any other diseases carrying off the usual percentage of the population. Why would not a town meeting be called to consider the whole bearing of this. When we were threatened with smallpox, a party in town attempted to conceal the fact that it was with us; now with a plague in sight compared with which smallpox is a bagatelle, we do nothing. The concealment of the smallpox did no good to those who attempted it or to the citizens who connived at the attempt. I do not think either the authorities or the citizens will fare much better now. Chinese clothing, beds, blankets and such ought to be fumigated, and articles of food originating in Canton or Hongkong should be treated in the same way if it can be done and seemed to be effectual in lessening the chances of the plague, which were it to take hold would wipe out half the European and Chinese population alike.

SEATTLE, June 21.

The rare spectacle of a mirage at sea was witnessed by the passengers and crew of the steamer State of Washington as she was crossing the Straits from Whatcom to Port Townsend last Saturday morning. The air was remarkably clear and the view was unobstructed from Desolation pass to Race rocks, and right against Smith's Island toward Victoria. Capt. Harry Struve says he could see in the distance a four-masted schooner with a deck load of lumber. Not only is he positive of the fact, but says that about fifty passengers on board will vouch for it.

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LEVI STRAUSS & CO. COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

From THE D. FORMAL

Rev. William L. Pastor of the Presbyterian Meeting

The induction of Clay into the Presbyterian church in the church of Nanaimo, there Campbell, A. B. W. of St. Paul's, of the Presbytery of Bothne, elder, T. to the church, while to the occasion was filled by members of listened patiently vices. The Clerk the proclamation; Clay into the Presbyterian church in the church of Nanaimo, there Campbell, A. B. W. of St. Paul's, of the Presbytery of Bothne, elder, T. to the church, while to the occasion was filled by members of listened patiently vices. The Clerk the proclamation; Clay into the Presbyterian church in the church of Nanaimo, there Campbell, A. B. W. of St. Paul's, of the Presbytery of Bothne, elder, T. to the church, while to the occasion was filled by members of listened patiently vices. The Clerk the proclamation; Clay into the Presbyterian church in the church of Nanaimo, there Campbell, A. B. 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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JUNE 21. FORMALLY INDUCTED.

Rev. William Leslie Clay Installed as Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

Presbytery Meeting to Deal with the James Bay Church Petition.

aking water PURE had been recored to him... They could see in the... where every dollar was... said that he was quite... by the people as to... superintendent should be... the money should be spent.

The induction of Rev. William Leslie Clay into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, took place last night in the church. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the Presbytery was constituted in the vestry by the Moderator, Mr. Macrae, of Nanaimo, there being present Revs. Dr. Campbell, A. B. Winchester and D. MacRae, of St. Paul's, Victoria West, Clerk of the Presbytery, and Mr. J. T. Bethune, elder. The Presbytery adjourned to the church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion with flowers and festoons of leaves. The area of the church was well filled by members of the congregation, who listened patiently to the rather long services. The Clerk of the Presbytery read the proclamation; asking if any objections were made to the life and conduct of Mr. Clay. No objections being made, the members of the Presbytery took their seats on the platform. Mr. Clay was seated in front of the pulpit in the body of the church. Rev. Mr. Macrae, moderator, presided and conducted the opening services by prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and the congregation joining in praise. The Moderator then introduced Rev. E. G. Munson of East Ferwood, he being the youngest ordained minister within the bounds, to preach the sermon, according to custom. Mr. Munson preached an able discourse from Luke xiii. 20-21 upon the subject of the Kingdom of God, which was followed with prayer by the young preacher. Thereafter the clerk of Presbytery read the customary narrative of events from the resignation of the late pastor to the present time. The Moderator then called upon Mr. Clay to answer the usual questions, which he did satisfactorily, and inducted him in the name of the Head of the Church into the pastorate of St. Andrew's. After a hymn was sung, Rev. Dr. Campbell addressed the newly inducted pastor in a well chosen and forcible speech, giving him wise counsel and encouragement in his new field and wished him success in the pastorate. After another hymn had been sung Rev. A. B. Winchester addressed the congregation in a long and spirited lecture, pointing out their duties and privileges within the bounds, to stand shoulder to shoulder in upholding and encouraging the pastor. The Moderator next referred in strong terms to the confidence he had in St. Andrew's congregation—that they had stood to the church through all the troublous times through which they had passed—and he congratulated Mr. Clay in having such a staunch Presbyterian following to carry on the work in this city and closed the induction services with the usual benediction. Thereafter, Mr. Macrae, the clerk, as Moderator of Session during the vacancy, introduced the members of the congregation individually to their pastor. A meeting of session was then held in the vestry and Mr. Clay took his place as Moderator of Session, Mr. Macrae placing him in the chair. The Presbytery adjourned to the lecture room to receive the report of the Presbytery's committee on the question of the formation of a new congregation at James Bay, referred to in the petition of W. A. Lorimer and others. Rev. Mr. Macrae was in attendance with the petitioners. The convener of the committee reported that he had not been able to hold a meeting of the committee on the 10th of July, in the afternoon as called, on account of there being no quorum—in fact he had no reports to make, as he was the only member present, both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Shaw the other members having been absent. Great disappointment was expressed at the non-attendance of Mr. Rogers, the petitioners represented by Mr. Macrae stating that the delay that would arise would cause serious loss to them. A motion was adopted, after an explanation by the clerk and the moderator, that they had done all they could to secure Mr. Rogers' attendance, that Mr. Rogers be cited to appear at the next meeting to show why he did not appear as a member of the committee. A very long discussion followed as to the best course to pursue. It was resolved to discharge the committee. Then came another long discussion as to the next step, the petitioners, through Mr. Macrae, asking that immediate steps be taken to bring their case to an issue. Several members of the Presbytery pointed out that the law of the church must be obeyed, and that the sessions interested who had been cited to appear in the afternoon had to receive fresh notices of ten days, and that no meeting of the Presbytery could be held until the 1st Tuesday in September, and that it would be unwise to call a special meeting sooner. Nearly two hours were spent in trying to arrive at some conclusion, but they would meet the wishes of the petitioners as well as comply with the law of the church and protect the interests of the sessions previously cited. It was suggested to call a meeting of a new committee to meet in Nanaimo on the 10th of July, but this too was found impracticable. Ultimately it was resolved on motion to appoint a committee consisting of the moderator (Rev. Mr. Macrae, Nanaimo), Mr. Rogers, Mr. Alex. Shaw and Rev. Alex. Tait to meet at Nanaimo on the day previous to the ordinary meeting of Presbytery in September next, and to report their findings to the Presbytery on the following day. The usual power was given to this committee to investigate the matter referred to in the petition, and that the clerk be instructed to cite all parties interested. The Presbytery was adjourned to meet at Nanaimo in September, the Moderator pronouncing the benediction at 1 a.m.

BIG BICYCLING.

LONDON, June 21.—G. P. Mills completed today his bicycle ride from Land's End to John O'Groats. His time was 3 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes. From Land's End to Perth he had wet weather and heavy roads. E. W. Stordand, F. T. Bidlake and other wheelmen accompanied him over different parts of his route. TIVERTON, Ont., June 21.—(Special)—S. P. Laird, a prominent resident of Kingston, was arrested yesterday on a charge of murdering Angus Matheson, who mysteriously disappeared last November. The arrest created great excitement all over this section.

THE CITY.

The Shipwrights and Carpenters union held their regular fortnightly meeting last night in the Pioneer hall, ordinary routine business being transacted. Word has been received by Superintendent Huxley from the 150-Mile house that every effort is being made to capture the Cariboo mail robber, and that a man is now under arrest for assisting him to escape. The impression having got abroad that the boys referred to at the last school board meeting as having broken into the Spring Ridge school were pupils of that school, it is believed to explain the delay in the arrival of schoolmates from the military camp will not take place, though the Victoria and local companies, it is expected, will turn out, making four companies in all, and drill and parade as last year. The Navy will give a street parade in which 1,000 men will take part; the firemen will have their tournament on the bifurcated rock pavement on the forenoon of the first day, the sailing races will be held on Monday, and the aquatic sports on Tuesday. Speaking of aquatic, a member of the Vancouver senior four-oared crew states that the James Bay quartette knocked the conceit so clean out of them, that if the same gentleman-Governor was escorted by Geo. A. Morphy, G. E. Powell and F. McFarlane, of the reception committee, to the field and introduced to the players. After shaking hands with Capt. Sheehan of the Stanfords the Lieut. Governor made a very graceful speech, welcoming the visitors, complimenting them on their series of victories, and further saying that whilst he thought the odds were against the Victorians he expected them to make a gallant struggle. The club yells having been given the Victorians quickly took up their positions. Captain Schultz having elected to send the visitors to bat, Empire T. W. Edwards handed the ball to the Lieut. Governor, and his Honor was cheered enthusiastically for the splendid throw he made in putting the ball in play. The Stanfords started in by batting hard and frequently, and the home team played loosely. The Victorians displayed poor judgment, Franklin at short throwing the plate with two men out, instead of playing for the batter. Smith also seemed to have difficulty in holding the bat, though he shortly after pulled himself together and caught the balance of the game—his first, it may be noted—in a manner highly creditable. After the second inning, however, the home nine settled down and put up the prettiest ball ever witnessed in Victoria. Lemay and the Stanfords under his control, having splendid speed and good control, and the infield giving him admirable support, Franklin's throwing from short was accurate, and the grand stand fairly shook with applause as he lined one ball after another across the diamond to Partridge, who played first without a single error. Widdowson at second was also steady, fielding very ably, and making many of the Amities bite at his elusive out-drops. The Amities scored three runs in the first on hits by Widdowson, Schultz and Wriglesworth. In the fourth, they obtained more on a hit by Franklin, Gouge's liner over the right field fence entailing him to two bases. In this inning the bases were full, and Schultz had a splendid opportunity to clear them, but was unfortunately struck out. The play by the Amities for seven innings was something grand, and the stand shouted itself hoarse as the champions of the Pacific were disposed of in one, two, three order. The game after the second inning was very fast, one of the Victoria innings only requiring four pitched balls to dispose of the side. The Victoria boys were in for the last half of the ninth with scores against and Partridge going to third. Gouge made his third hit of the day, Partridge crossed the plate, and the spectators were wild with excitement as the prospects of the Victorians pulling the game out of the fire were within the bounds of realization. Wriglesworth attempted to make home on Gouge's hit, but was out on a foul ground over his shoulder at the whereabouts of the ball, which was responsible for the tying run falling to materialize. Wriglesworth was caught at the plate by the throw from the field, and the crowd in hushed suspense awaited Empire Edward's decision. The umpire called the runner out, thus closing the finest, closest and most brilliant contest that has ever taken place here. The game was further characterized by an absence of all loud coaching, the captains of the two teams having agreed to suppress anything tending to awaken a display of feeling—and the result was a gentlemanly, manly exhibition of American grand batting, surrounded the unbounded and impartial enthusiasm of all spectators. Nor were the players alone entitled to credit; the umpiring of Mr. Edwards, who had more than one close decision, was faultless. The visitors agree that more prompt or accurate decisions they have never known; and certain it is that the Victoria boys can say the same. STANFORD UNIVERSITY. R. H. P. O. A. E. Sheehan, c.f. 2 1 0 1 1 Lewis, s.f. 2 2 0 0 2 Walton, p. 1 0 0 0 0 Dyer, 3b. 1 2 1 4 0 Sumblair, 2b. 1 1 2 3 0 Partridge, c. 1 0 0 0 0 Walden, p. 0 0 0 0 1 Russell, r.f. 0 1 0 0 1 Campbell, l.f. 0 2 1 0 0 8 27 16 5 VICTORIA. R. H. P. O. A. E. Widdowson, 2b. 1 1 2 1 1 Gouge, c. 1 1 2 1 0 Franklin, s.f. 0 1 0 0 3 Schultz, r.f. 2 1 0 0 0 Partridge, c. 1 0 0 0 0 Wriglesworth, 3b. 0 2 3 0 2 Gouge, l.f. 1 3 0 1 0 Sumblair, p. 0 0 0 0 0 Lemay, p. 0 1 0 0 1 7 11 27 18 8 SCORES BY INNINGS. Stanford University..... 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 Victoria..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 7 Summary:—3 base hits, Gouge, Wriglesworth; 5 base bases, Gouge, Wriglesworth; 5 bases on called balls—Stanford; 4 Victoria; 0 bases on hit by pitcher—Stanford; 0 Victoria; 4 struck outs—Molaine; 1; Lemay; 5. Passed balls—Walden, 3; Smith, 1. Time of game—1 hour, 45 minutes. The Victoria team who yesterday gave

IT WAS A GLORIOUS GAME.

The Victoria Combination Team "All But" Win from the California Collegians. Battled in the First Two Innings, the Home Nine Recover, and Put Up a Shut-Out Game. The game yesterday afternoon between the Stanford University and Victoria baseball teams came off under the happiest auspices. The day was perfect and the attendance was large. After indulging in preliminary practice the two teams lined up on each side of the home base, and a fine looking lot of boys they were. The Victorians who were taller were uniformed in blue and white; whilst the rival collegians presented a stocky, nimble appearance, and depicted themselves with the confident air that comes from a great record and varied experience on the ball field. His Honor the Lieut. Governor was escorted by Geo. A. Morphy, G. E. Powell and F. McFarlane, of the reception committee, to the field and introduced to the players. After shaking hands with Capt. Sheehan of the Stanfords the Lieut. Governor made a very graceful speech, welcoming the visitors, complimenting them on their series of victories, and further saying that whilst he thought the odds were against the Victorians he expected them to make a gallant struggle. The club yells having been given the Victorians quickly took up their positions. Captain Schultz having elected to send the visitors to bat, Empire T. W. Edwards handed the ball to the Lieut. Governor, and his Honor was cheered enthusiastically for the splendid throw he made in putting the ball in play. The Stanfords started in by batting hard and frequently, and the home team played loosely. The Victorians displayed poor judgment, Franklin at short throwing the plate with two men out, instead of playing for the batter. Smith also seemed to have difficulty in holding the bat, though he shortly after pulled himself together and caught the balance of the game—his first, it may be noted—in a manner highly creditable. 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The umpire called the runner out, thus closing the finest, closest and most brilliant contest that has ever taken place here. The game was further characterized by an absence of all loud coaching, the captains of the two teams having agreed to suppress anything tending to awaken a display of feeling—and the result was a gentlemanly, manly exhibition of American grand batting, surrounded the unbounded and impartial enthusiasm of all spectators. Nor were the players alone entitled to credit; the umpiring of Mr. Edwards, who had more than one close decision, was faultless. The visitors agree that more prompt or accurate decisions they have never known; and certain it is that the Victoria boys can say the same. STANFORD UNIVERSITY. R. H. P. O. A. E. Sheehan, c.f. 2 1 0 1 1 Lewis, s.f. 2 2 0 0 2 Walton, p. 1 0 0 0 0 Dyer, 3b. 1 2 1 4 0 Sumblair, 2b. 1 1 2 3 0 Partridge, c. 1 0 0 0 0 Walden, p. 0 0 0 0 1 Russell, r.f. 0 1 0 0 1 Campbell, l.f. 0 2 1 0 0 8 27 16 5 VICTORIA. R. H. P. O. A. E. 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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY JUNE 29 1894.

story and all has now ended in the good old-fashioned way, with the parental forgiveness and blessing. A Quebec dispatch of last evening says: "The mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver by the S.S. Empress of Japan, June 12, reached here yesterday with contract time, via the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Australian mails, which arrived in Vancouver two days before by the Arara, and which were forwarded via San Francisco by the Post Office department, have not as yet reached Ottawa. The Vancouver Dominion Day celebration programme cannot yet be obtained, but it is believed to be owing to the delay in the arrival of schoolmates from the military camp will not take place, though the Victoria and local companies, it is expected, will turn out, making four companies in all, and drill and parade as last year. The Navy will give a street parade in which 1,000 men will take part; the firemen will have their tournament on the bifurcated rock pavement on the forenoon of the first day, the sailing races will be held on Monday, and the aquatic sports on Tuesday. Speaking of aquatic, a member of the Vancouver senior four-oared crew states that the James Bay quartette knocked the conceit so clean out of them, that if the same gentleman-Governor was escorted by Geo. A. Morphy, G. E. Powell and F. McFarlane, of the reception committee, to the field and introduced to the players. After shaking hands with Capt. Sheehan of the Stanfords the Lieut. Governor made a very graceful speech, welcoming the visitors, complimenting them on their series of victories, and further saying that whilst he thought the odds were against the Victorians he expected them to make a gallant struggle. The club yells having been given the Victorians quickly took up their positions. Captain Schultz having elected to send the visitors to bat, Empire T. W. Edwards handed the ball to the Lieut. Governor, and his Honor was cheered enthusiastically for the splendid throw he made in putting the ball in play. The Stanfords started in by batting hard and frequently, and the home team played loosely. The Victorians displayed poor judgment, Franklin at short throwing the plate with two men out, instead of playing for the batter. Smith also seemed to have difficulty in holding the bat, though he shortly after pulled himself together and caught the balance of the game—his first, it may be noted—in a manner highly creditable. After the second inning, however, the home nine settled down and put up the prettiest ball ever witnessed in Victoria. Lemay and the Stanfords under his control, having splendid speed and good control, and the infield giving him admirable support, Franklin's throwing from short was accurate, and the grand stand fairly shook with applause as he lined one ball after another across the diamond to Partridge, who played first without a single error. Widdowson at second was also steady, fielding very ably, and making many of the Amities bite at his elusive out-drops. The Amities scored three runs in the first on hits by Widdowson, Schultz and Wriglesworth. In the fourth, they obtained more on a hit by Franklin, Gouge's liner over the right field fence entailing him to two bases. In this inning the bases were full, and Schultz had a splendid opportunity to clear them, but was unfortunately struck out. The play by the Amities for seven innings was something grand, and the stand shouted itself hoarse as the champions of the Pacific were disposed of in one, two, three order. 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the Stanfords the closest battle they have had in some time, have never played together before, while their California opponents have been working together for two seasons. This fact should be remembered, and Victoria citizens will realize that they have the best baseball material on the Northwest coast. CROMBIE. THE ALBIONS' TEAM. THE FOLLOWING TEAM WILL REPRESENT THE ALBIONS IN THEIR MATCH AGAINST THE VICTORIA C. C. ON THE GROUND OF THE FURNER TOMORROW AT 2:30 P.M.: G. A. Malby, Q. D. Worden, A. A. Green, J. C. Jones, C. Schwengler, A. C. Anderson, H. Hewitt, W. Howard, H. Martin, J. Martin and F. G. Fowkes. THE TIE. A CHALLENGE FROM GANNON. Tom Gannon has issued a challenge to ride Electric against Seal or any other horse in Victoria at Beacon Hill next Saturday (to-morrow), for \$50 a side, the race to be a 600 yards dash. BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS. PORT TOWNSEND, June 21.—In the matter of enforcing the sealing regulations there appears to be a serious conflict between the customs officers and the commanding officers of the Behring sea patrol fleet. The schooner George R. White, of Seattle, which arrived Tuesday night from Sitka, reports being boarded by officers of the revenue cutter Corwin, whose commander sealed up her arms and ammunition and ordered the schooner to return forthwith to Puget Sound. Capt. Chenworth, of the White, asked permission to proceed to the Japan coast, which is outside of the jurisdiction of the American and British laws, or else remain in the port of Sitka pending communication with his owners preliminary to obtaining permission from the treasury department to go to the Japan Sea. These requests were refused by Capt. Munger, of the Corwin, and Commander Clark, of the Mohican, both of whom ordered the schooner to return to Puget Sound immediately, under threat of seizure. These facts were reported to the Collector of Customs here to day by the master of the Collector Saunders says the Behring sea commanders are exceeding their authority. The collector contends that the White has a perfect right to proceed to the Japan coast and resume sealing if she chose. The same privilege is accorded Canadian sealers by British men-of-war. The matter will be reported to Washington City. Contrary to the policy the customs officers cleared the sealing schooners James G. Swan and Columbia and permitted them to depart to-night for Unalaska. The masters of the schooners were not to take guns or ammunition on board. This order was obeyed, and the Indian crews are now armed with shot guns. It is believed that both vessels will take on firearms when outside Cape Flattery. The masters of the schooners were cautioned not to kill any seals. The schooners are commanded by white men and manned by Indians. It is not likely that the vessels would go to Unalaska on a pleasure voyage, and the only other apparent object is to seal. The owners of the sealing vessels and the Behring sea officers are very arbitrary, and that their rulings are subjecting their crafts to unnecessary hardships, which will result in financial loss. Captain William Montandon, master of the schooner James G. Swan, will take down anchors in which to hunt seal. The Columbia has eight cannons. Both vessels are owned by Indians. Captain Montandon said that he would not hunt or kill seals on his way to Unalaska, where he would then decide upon a place of operation. He declined to say whether his vessel would go to the coast of Russia or Japan. The Swan and Columbia are not, strictly speaking, first-class sealing crafts, and it is not probable that either vessel will cross over to the Asiatic coast. "ENTITLED TO GRATITUDE" The following letter addressed to the editor of the Columbian completely disposes of the strictures of that paper: "Sir:—In fairness to all concerned, your editorial reference to the seed and hay speaking first-class sealing crafts, and requires correction. Having examined the grain and potatoes, I am in a position to state positively that the oats (which was the only grain supplied to date) are as good in quality as any I have seen on the open market during the year, and of its quality to speak first-class sealing crafts, and requires correction. With regard to the kind and quality of potatoes supplied, the same remark will apply. "The alleged discrimination in distributing the supplies, so far as my observation goes, I can say is false. All have been served alike, regardless of politics or creed. I am inclined to think the Government is entitled to the gratitude of the community, rather than censure. Yours truly, "Geo. Bellrose, "Chilliwack, June 19, 1894." ONTARIO ELECTIONS. TORONTO, June 21.—To-day the retirement is announced of three candidates in the Ontario elections. In North Lanark Graves, Patron of Industry, has withdrawn, leaving the contest to Freese, Conservative, and Caldwell, Liberal. In West Fife, erbro, Davidson, Independent, withdraws and leaves Stratton, Liberal, and Winch, Conservative, as the contestants. John Tierney has withdrawn from South Renfrew, leaving the fight between Campbell and Dowling, Liberals. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Swiss day was celebrated at the Fair to-day. The Swiss section in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The feature of the celebration was the presentation of silver souvenir spoons to all visitors. AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S FAIR. DR PRICES Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard

CABLE NEWS.

Statements of the Banks of England and France—Fire in London. Six Thousand Lisbon Bakers Go On Strike—Liberal Candidate for Midlothian. LONDON, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve increased, £117,000; circulation decreased, £28,000; bullion increased, £1,024,004; other securities increased, £285,000; other deposits increased, £1,382,000; public deposits increased, £207,000; notes reserve increased, £1,130,000; government securities increased, £181,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 70 4/5 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the last account: Notes in circulation, 20,450,000 francs; treasury accounts current, increase 22,825,000; gold in hand, increase 2,400,000; bills discounted, decrease 12,650,000; silver in hand, increase 975,000. The Liberals of Midlothian have selected Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart., as their candidate in the contest for the seat in parliament for Midlothian, which ex-Premier Gladstone, who has held it since April, 1890, has only consented to retain until next election. Sir Thomas is the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Wm. Carmichael, a baronet, having never successfully contested Selkirkshire. A special to the Times from Lisbon says that 6,000 bakers in that city have gone on strike against the municipal regulations requiring the master bakers to deposit 8,000 reals as a guarantee that they will sell bread of proper weight. The strikers are encamped outside of the city and have assumed a menacing attitude. Fire did some £25,000 worth of damage in the Finabury district this evening. Twenty commercial houses and factories were destroyed. Fifty fire engines were called out, but all could not work to advantage on account of the narrowness of the streets. Had not the firemen been contented for the hour by lack of room they could undoubtedly have saved all the buildings. A large crowd filled the streets and alleys near the burning district and many narrowly escaped serious injury. Virtually the whole section bounded by Castle, Leonard and Tabernacle streets and City road was destroyed. SALVADOR AND THE U. S. WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is singular that the dispute that broke out between Brazil and Portugal through the reception of political refugees on the latter's war vessels should be so quickly followed by a like controversy between Salvador and the United States. The parallel is all the closer from the fact that not only was the asylum in each case furnished by a war vessel, but therefugees in both instances included the vanquished leader in a civil war. After all there are differences. The Brazilian revolutionists had never been recognized as belligerents, whereas President Peixoto was the head of the only lawful government there. On the other hand, General Bezze, up to the very hour he took refuge on the Bennington, was vice-president of the government, treated by the United States as the only lawful authority in Salvador, while those who overthrew that government were not dealt with or recognized at all. The precise point, however, which makes this difference important is that, while in Brazil order and law reigned at the downfall of the rebellion and the machinery of justice was in operation, at San Salvador all seems to have been in confusion at the overthrow of the constitutional parties. The very nature of the insurrection, the news of the success of the insurrection, declared the success of the revolution was certain. Commander C. M. Thomas of the Bennington reported an almost chaotic condition of affairs in the republic. To have given up the refugees would have been, in his opinion, the surrender to immediate slaughter, without the protection of law or the formalities of a trial. In other words, he exercised that privilege of asylum which is based simply on considerations of humanity. The establishment of a firm government and the restoring of peace and the due process of law in Salvador seem likely to be followed by surrendering the Bennington's refugees to the new government. Meanwhile the chief care of Commander Thomas probably is to see that they do not escape from his ship, for the experience of Portugal in that respect has conveyed a warning likely to be heeded. MURDERED BY INDIANS. WASHINGTON, June 20.—The state department, several days ago, received a report from the vice-consul at Guaymas, Mexico, that two Americans, said to be R. E. L. Robinson, of Texas, and James Logan, of Louisiana, had been murdered by Ceris Indians on Tibouron, one of the Shark Islands, in the Gulf of California, about 100 miles above Guaymas. These men had embarked on a ten ton loop at Yuma, and were exploring along the gulf. Two of the party went ashore on Shark Island to hunt deer. The Indian natives at first made friendly advances, but afterwards shot them, and the two survivors made their way to Guaymas and reported the fact. Acting Secretary Uhl at once telegraphed the consul's statement of the affair to Minister Gray, directing him to take immediate steps before the proper authorities, and if the statements were true, to demand the punishment of the murderers. Minister Gray yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the instructions, and is presumably acting in the matter.

THE CITY

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE moonlight concert given by the Arion club in aid of the flood sufferers, on Thursday night, amounted to \$33.80.

THE FORESTERS OF Wellington and Nanaimo are making arrangements for the grand annual celebration to take place in the latter city on Saturday, July 21.

THE LADIES' Aid of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, are making no effort to make their ice cream social in the church on Monday evening next a occasion of special interest and pleasure.

IN chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice Walker an application was made on behalf of the defendant in Jay v. Sims to dismiss action for want of prosecution.

MR. A. W. FOWLER, superintendent of Indian affairs, left for the mainland this morning to personally superintend the forwarding of seed, etc., to the native sufferers by the recent relief, it being most important that such relief be administered without delay.

A DELEGATION from the Manitowish settlers in Manitoba are in this province looking for land on which to settle 300 families, who are anxious to move here, as they find the winters in Manitoba too long and too severe.

THE W.T.C.U. of this city have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Lillian Phelps, of St. Catharines, to lecture on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

THE Glasgow Herald of the May 26, just received, contains the official list of birth day honours conferred on the occasion of Her Majesty's recent anniversary.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by the Post Office Department of Canada for an exchange of money orders between Canada and Hawaii, to commence on July 1.

THE SCOTCHMEN will hold their thirty-first annual picnic at Colwood Park on July 4.

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FISHERMEN STRIKE

News of a big strike for higher wages made by Northern cannery fishermen was yesterday obtained through the arrival of the C. P. N. company's steamship Danube.

THE RESULT of the "Bonneville" Inquiry Alaska Excursionists Away.

THE "QUEEN" GOES NORTH.

THE "KEMEROO" DEPARTS.

THE "MAUDE" RETURNS.

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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

THE ASSIGNEES Present Another Statement But Declare No Dividend.

An Advisory Committee Appointed to Assist the Trustees in Their Work.

Creditors of Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank met yesterday in the Board of Trade rooms to hear a statement from the trustees.

REAL PROPERTY, Mrs. E. T. GREEN.

REAL PROPERTY, Mrs. P. E. WORLOCK.

LIABILITIES.

THE CREDITORS of the above estate.

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THE CITY

WILLIAM FOREST, one of the old Cariboo pioneers of 1860, died last week at Barkerville, after a long illness.

THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank at Port Angeles, which suspended about a year ago, is paying depositors in full with interest at 8 per cent.

A HANDSOME sum was realized by the concert and dance given at Saanich Friday night, in aid of the new Anglican church in that district.

THE young people of Cedar Hill held their annual picnic yesterday on the beautiful Cordova bay beach, and despite the threatened moisture had a very good time.

FRANK CAMPBELL is now tastefully illustrating passing events at his well-known corner. He has gone into political cartoons within the last few days, the latest of which are really excellent.

SIDNEY is now the popular resort of picnickers, the V. & S. Railway affording rapid and pleasant transportation.

MISSISS FARBON & LEACH, of Chicago, are the purchasers of the 44 per cent interest in the city electric light by law to the amount of \$55,000.

At the banquet given in London on the 24th May last, to Admiral Erben, U.S.N., and officers of the Chicago, the following gentlemen, well known in Victoria, were among the three hundred invited guests.

MADAME LAIRD'S concert next Thursday evening, the 28th inst., promises to be one of the leading social events of the midsummer season.

AN interesting programme of music and recitations, with a strawberry supper, made last evening's social in the Temperance hall, under the management of Perseverance Lodge No. 1, I.O.G.T., a very pleasant affair.

THE following programme has been arranged for the closing exercises bringing to an end the midsummer term in the public schools of Victoria.

THE people of New Wharfedale intend to have a grand celebration this year of the anniversary of United States Independence.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Cricket The Great Game Yesterday—Exciting Scenes on the Lacrosse Field.

Many Matters Bicyclic—The Amities Invited to Visit Tacoma.

A well deserved victory crowned the efforts of the Albions in their second meeting with their local rivals at Beacon Hill yesterday.

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ND PASTIMES. Game Yesterday... Scenes on the... Field. ...

eleven of the Victoria club will be the most interesting of the season. A. T. Goward is a very consistent bowler. Yesterday, bowling uphill and against the wind, he took 4 wickets for 28 runs.

YACHTING. THE "DAISY BELL" AGAIN WINS. Brick and equally weather, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest and the sea running high, made the yacht race yesterday exciting and very fast.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. Nominations of Candidates Yesterday—Excellent Prospects for the Government. The Premier, President of the Council and Speaker Returned by Acclamation.

Pacific, he could only say that any reasonable scheme would receive his entire support and he would do all in his power to further the interests of a movement of that kind.

THE FRASER VALLEY. NEW WESTMINSTER, June 23.—[Special]—In Westminister city and district the nominations were as follows: D. S. CURRIE, chemist and druggist (government), proposed by H. Youdall and John Wilson.

A GUARANTEE OF SAFETY. As a result of the energetic action taken by Mayor Teague and Premier Davis to obviate all possibility of a return visitation of epidemic disease from the Orient this morning, instructions have been issued to Dr. Macnaughton Jones, the Dominion quarantine officer, to not only inspect but to thoroughly disinfect and fumigate all steamer passengers and baggage arriving from China and Japan.

Table with 4 columns: Name, M, R, W. Lists names like Goward, etc.

TO HONOR THE CAPTAIN. The regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Whistmen will be held this week tomorrow in date being for the purpose of giving Captain M. C. Reynard a parting blessing, prior to his departure on a six weeks riding tour through California, for which starts he leaves Tuesday, Mr. Rey-

ard has been associated with wheeling matters for several seasons, and is one of the most reliable men in the club—they will all miss him and be glad to see him back. Yesterday the club had a "detached run," Mr. Gilbert in charge.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU. PURE BLOOD, PERFECT DIGESTION, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, STRONG NERVES.

FIN DE SIECLE WOMAN

HER NEW GARMENTS ARE A REMINDER OF LONG AGO.

The New Skirts Show a Wide Flare at the Bottom - Mantles, Mantellets and Mantillas - A Very Stylish Spring Garment, Grasshopper Green.

Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.

In all the new garments put forward this spring there is a nameless something that reminds one of the days gone by. We see a quaint bonnet, a wide berth or a scarf of silk and lace that brings a remembrance of some old picture, and we all like it. The new skirts show a wide flare at the bottom and a style of trimming that is of the days of the empire. There is an oversight with



COSTUME FOR ELDERLY LADY AND PANTHER GOWN.

its graceful classic folds or its straggling hatlike, wing shaped drapery. There will be a ruffled carried over an arm and a scarf such as Marie Antoinette used to wear. There will next be a poke bonnet with its upright plumes and straggling flowers, and the next person will have huge inevitable revers. Not seldom one finds nearly all of these characteristics in one costume, and the fin de siecle woman must have the best of everything, and it may be said, too, that she has the happy faculty of harmonizing all the salient points into one pleasing and becoming whole.

One of the almost hopeless tasks set by women to their dressmakers was to make the ugly General Berthier jacket a thing of grace and beauty. This jacket has the fronts crossed and fastened with small flat brass buttons. The material is of either black or dark blue broadcloth and has a full skirt to the basque. The collar is laid so high that it comes almost up to the ears. The revers are of rich white moire and are very large and sharply pointed. There is a plastron vest of the moire. The sleeves flare at the wrists, and there are deep cuffs of white moire set with buttons along the lower side. The whole effect of this coat is semimilitary, and it is exceedingly dressy, but it requires a very tending style and fine figure to carry it off well. This coat should be worn over a skirt of the same material.

Another new fancy drawn from the dim past has a near approach to a Dolly Varden, and it is, as the French say, a renaisante, particularly well liked by the slender, who not only look well in it, but need something of the sort. The skirt to one of these models is of cream white crepon, accordion plaited. Over this is a pinner drapery coming high and full over the hips. This is made of pink chaille, with red roses printed upon it. The sleeves reach the elbows and there the jointing being hidden under a twisted roll of cherry red and pale blue ribbon. There is an inextinguishable scarf of pink crepe de chine, with two pointed ends, and down the front are two pointed sashes of the pink crepe, with three rows of the twisted ribbon crossing them, making a very novel but not a striking garniture. The pinner puffs are drawn up in the back, and from under the scallop fall two crepe scarf ends to the bottom of the dress.

A costume for an elderly lady was also in some manner a reminder of the pretty fashions of other times while yet quite up to date. The dress was of ash of roses armure silk of a lusterless but elegant quality. The skirt was of the medium funnel shape, and the waist was laid in bias plaits from the shoulders to a short point in front. The sleeves were plain gigots, not very large at the top. Over this there was worn a mantlet of mirror gray armure, trimmed with a flat row of fine Spanish lace. Around the neck was a plaining of cerise twisted silk, and this was lined with ash of roses. The cerise silk reached down the front to below the knees in tabs, ending in a passementerie fringe. The whole of the cerise portion was outlined on the edge with a narrow black velvet ribbon. The little gray chip bonnet was trimmed with a cherry velvet bow and short gray tips. The mantlet was round in the back and scarcely reached the waist line.

These same little mantles, mantellets and mantillas are to be seen in numbers. The most of them are of black silk and lace of some kind, with perhaps a bit of heading or a row of spangles. Some of them are made like a long shawl, that meaning that they do not reach the neck, but drop around the shoulders. This used in old days to be considered a very graceful and highly elegant manner of wearing the garment. I noticed one made of taffeta, cut in half moon shape. The upper edge was trimmed with a narrow frill of black lace and a fine line of jet beading. There was a graduated ruffle of taffeta, edged with lace, and there were long ruffling tabs in front, trimmed in a similar manner. The tabs cross in front and are held by a jet buckle in such a way as to draw the mantlet about half way between the neck and the shoulder seam.

This is not the only kind of late spring

mantles by any means. There was one very stylish garment which was called mantle from sheer inability to classify it. There was a plaited waist of pale blue polka dot sash, with two long square tabs in front, edged with white lace. There were sleeves composed of four flounces of the sash, two standing upward and two drooping, one to the elbow and the other just below. Over this was a figure of dark blue faille, with a collar which was a study. There were small revers and then a slashed Elizabethan collar, all edged with white imitation pearls. There was a belt, and a butterfly bow edged likewise with beads. This is intended to be worn with light summer toilets, and it certainly is a very effective garment. It might be reproduced with black silk and velvet or lace. It would not be more dressy, but it would be more generally serviceable.

Full suits of any kind of goods when well and tastefully made are always elegant and artistic, and it is a wonder more ladies do not have their wraps and gowns to match. I thought this as I watched a lady in a lovely spring outfit. This dress was of pale heliotrope cloth, the front breadth embroidered tablier fashion with black and darker heliotrope. The back breadth fell in easy plaits. The waist was entirely plain save for embroidery revers, where it lay on the left side. There was a short mantlet of heliotrope pou de soie slightly changeable to a dull green. This mantlet had a full plaited cape collar coming down to a point in front under a belt, with a buckle covered with cloth. The tabs and lower edge of the cape were edged with dots and scrolls in heavy black silk embroidery. There was a full lace cape beneath this, on a foundation, with ruffled collar. The cape went straight across the shoulders in the back. This, with a straw hat with a beef eater crown and heliotrope tips and bows, made up a costume that was greatly admired.

Among the colors made prominent lately is grasshopper green. This is a pretty color by night, and it will take some little time to grow accustomed to seeing it on the street, but the dress-makers are so clever in these days and understand the possibilities of color and material so well that even emerald green is made to look refined. That reminds me to say that the emerald green crepon is an exquisite thing, and when combined with these soft wood browns and mistics that sharp color becomes a beauty in itself and in its contrast. Pea green and apple green are among the colors of this season.

I saw a pea green chaille the other day that was trimmed with five graduated rows of black velvet ribbon, and the effect was startling, all the more so because the wearer was walking with another young lady clad in a magenta crepon. They were both young ladies who certainly know how to dress and who have the means, and I cannot imagine how they came to promenade together unless for the purpose of creating a sensation. And yet jack roses, which are the approved magenta shade, have tender green leaves.

I should not close without mentioning the "premier conseil" scarf. This is a long piece of silk lace or muslin, but



MANTELLET COSTUMES.

whatever it is must be soft. This is hemmed and edged with lace all around or more often only at the ends, and it is worn over the shoulders and caught over the arms, the ends hanging loosely from each arm. This scarf can be of the same material as the dress or of a different one, can be trimmed much or little. Those who have ever seen Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca" will know just how these scarves are to be worn. Some of the most expensive of these are of camel's hair, just like the india shawls, only they are long and narrow in all cases. As they are not for warmth, but for grace alone, the thinner and flimsier fabrics should be preferred.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Photography For Women. The New York Herald offered some time since a prize of \$50 for the most artistic and picturesque photograph that could be made by any of its readers. The prize was awarded to Miss Emily V. Clarkson of Potsdam, N. Y. Her picture looks something like the famous painting of the "Angels." It is simply an old man at work in a field, but so thoroughly artistic is every detail wrought out that the picture gives the effect of one of those large paintings into which a skilled artist has put his highest effort and enthusiasm for months. There are infinite capacities for art in photography, in the grouping of objects, the selection of subjects and the management of light and shade. Amateur photography offers a promising field of art all its own.

Colored Female Editors In Africa. Two educated colored women at Ya-ten have commenced the publication of what is claimed to be the first newspaper in the Congo Free State. "The best quality of voters we have in Wyoming are the women," says Congressman Coffey of that state.

SPRING ASSIZE.

Convicted Prisoners All Sentenced Yesterday Forenoon by Mr. Justice Crease.

Dr. Morrison Fined Four Hundred Dollars and Heavy Costs - Speedy Trials.

Sentences were pronounced on Friday upon the prisoners convicted at the Spring Assize, Mr. Justice Crease presiding and Mr. A. G. Smith representing the Crown. That the public took more than usual interest in the proceedings was shown by the crowded state of the gallery and the portion of the courtroom outside the railing devoted to spectators. The Morrison case seemed to be the topic uppermost in the public mind, and much speculation was indulged in before the court sat as to the punishment likely to be inflicted. At twenty minutes past eleven Mr. Justice Crease took his seat upon the bench and the proceedings opened.

Robert Irving and John Silvia, convicted of horse stealing, were the first prisoners called up for sentence. Irving, when asked why sentence should not be passed on him, said: "I had no intention of stealing the horse; I thought it was Silvia's uncle's horse." Silvia when asked the same question as Irving, answered laconically, "Nothing."

His Lordship remarked that he would follow out the jury's suggestion of a strong recommendation to mercy, and the sentence of the court would therefore be that of imprisonment, without hard labor, for six months, to date from the day of commitment. John Dutton and Frederick Gilmore, both hardened-looking characters, convicted of having in their possession property stolen from the Bay View saloon, next stood up for sentence.

John Dutton "only asked for the leniency of the court," while Gilmore repeated parrot-like after his companion, "the leniency of the court." His Lordship pronounced sentence of one year's imprisonment on each man. We have been waiting three weeks in contempt already, "Dear Honor," said Dutton. His Lordship - "Your sentence will date from the day of commitment."

James Halley, the burglar, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. His Lordship in stating out two years in the penitentiary, gave warning that although due regard was given to recommendations of juries, offenders for such a serious crime as burglary coming before the court in future might expect to be dealt with with the utmost severity.

On Mr. Dutton's application for the defence that the exhibit might be impounded pending application for a new trial, the Court gave orders accordingly. Harold Redgrave, guilty of wounding John Barr, was next dealt with. His Lordship in the defence asked that leniency be shown, stating that the jury had negatived the two more serious crimes in the indictment, and pointing also to Mr. Redgrave's excellent character and other extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Smith stated that the Crown did not wish to press a heavy sentence. His Lordship in the defence stated that he was from his position as constable armed for the protection of the public and the prevention of disorder, and that he learned to put a proper restraint upon himself, and that he had no intention of killing the man, the court could very well believe and did believe, and he was quite sure that the jury had the same view in their minds. But Redgrave must remember that it was only by the mercy of Almighty God that he did not stand there guilty of murder. When a man shoots carelessly and recklessly, and with illegal intent into a man's face it may be intended to kill that man. The court, however, did not do him of the intent, and its sentence was imprisonment for six months, to date from the beginning of the Assize.

Harry Walker, a Donald Irving, the two boys found guilty of setting fire to a hayrick, were then called up for sentence. Mr. Bell on behalf of Irving recalled the fact that it had been shown that up to the date of the trouble the lad's conduct had been good. His mother was a widow dependent partly on his earnings for her support. Besides at this period of the boy's life (he is 15 years of age) a lasting impression had already been made on him by the punishment already undergone - nearly a month's imprisonment. Technically the jury had found the boy guilty by the recommendation to mercy was as much as to say that morally the boys had no evil intent in what they did. On these and other grounds he asked that a light punishment only be imposed.

Mr. Dutton, for Harry Walker, stated that the lad was not yet 14 years of age and it had not been proved as the law required that he had any evil discretion. In view of the punishment already had, he hoped the court would allow the boy to go to his home, and that the present case be dropped. His Lordship remarked that he naturally would have been inclined to accede to the learned counsel had said would have been the case, but the law must inflict some punishment. There were so many offences much more serious than ordinary larceny done in the city and suburbs by boys, that the court could not permit the present case to go unpunished. As to the punishment, he knew the difference between right and wrong, boys in the West as everybody knew were more advanced in worldly intelligence than boys of similar age in more settled communities. That came about possibly by boys mixing more in domestic work and gaining an earlier insight into worldly affairs in the West. As to parents suffering from the punishment inflicted on the lads, how few young boys would go astray if fathers and mothers had after their better lights in their homes. The sentence of the court was imprisonment in the provincial reformatory for one month, taking into account the time the boys had already been imprisoned.

Richard Morrison, M.D., convicted of criminal libel, was then called up for sentence. Mr. Helcken, for the prisoner, asked that the punishment already received, and the unhappy notoriety to which as a member of an honorable and benevolent profession Dr. Morrison had suffered, be taken into account, and that a fine and not imprisonment be inflicted. When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied "Nothing, my Lord, only that I am not guilty."

IN CASSIAR.

Captain John Irving Before the Electors - A Clear and Vigorous Address.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Candidate and Promise of Victory at the Polls.

PORT SIMPSON, June 16. (Special.) - A largely attended meeting was held here today, for the purpose of enabling the electors to hear Captain John Irving, the Government candidate for legislative honors in the District, express his views on the political issues of the day. On motion of Mr. Willison, Mr. Clifford was voted to the chair, and in a brief address said that Captain John Irving being a gentleman well known to all, it would be presumption on his part to attempt any introduction. He then called upon the candidate.

"Captain John," as all the residents of the North are accustomed to call him, was greeted with cheering both hearty and prolonged. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing the keen interest manifested in the affairs of the Province by the electors of Port Simpson, which their attendance in the large numbers he saw before him betokened. It was the duty of every good citizen as well as his privilege and his right, to take an active interest in the Government of the country of which he was a part. So long as the people thus understood and exercised their rights, freedom and good government were assured.

The wonderful and varied resources of the north country made it, though with perhaps the least population than certain other districts, one of the most important sections of the Province. First in the list of the mineral wealth of the north, which if developed would make the whole Province famous for its production. Then there was agricultural land in abundance, making the north country particularly advantageous for settlement by a farming and stock raising community, who were fortunately situated than those in other parts) would find a waiting and profitable market almost at their very doors. The farmer and the miner were not alone to be considered, for the lumberer it had been borne to the four quarters of the globe, and it was beyond calculation what magnitude this industry might - and doubtless would - assume within the next few years.

Coal, too, was to be found in practically limitless quantities in the Queen Charlotte Islands - coal which the most eminent experts after careful examination of the properties, had pronounced without exception the best steam coal to be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. There was a certain fortune for some one in the development of the Queen Charlotte coal mines, which he expected soon to see in active competition with the mines of Nanaimo and vicinity in the California market, besides entirely satisfying all local demands. Fisheries, salmon and deep sea, were next to be considered, and no argument was necessary to convince anyone that Northern British Columbia is a veritable wonderland of natural wealth.

With such a heritage, the residents of the north should feel proud indeed; not should they fail to realize that in the development of their fairer country it was necessary for them to select their lawmakers with especial care, so that their rights should always be protected and their district, for its natural resources, be brought by wise legislation into that prominence which nature has ordained it to occupy.

The establishment of closer communication with the East was one important step to be taken in this direction; for by the proposed new trans-Canadian railroad via Port Simpson, the time between Yorkton and Montreal would be less than that between Montreal and two full days. In the ever-increasing desire for rapid transit, this meant much for the north country, and much for the harbor and wharves resources seemed to have been especially created as the site for a great terminal point.

The fishing industries of the North, which he was glad to see were steadily growing in strength and importance, next attracted the Captain's attention; in connection therewith he advocated that a steamer be employed as a snagboat, and regular companies of having more direct and regular communication with the North, the candidate promised if elected to press the same upon the attention of the Government, the present service being admittedly inadequate to the wants of the people.

The Captain then proceeded to briefly sketch in outline the prospects of British Columbia as a field for settlement, and dwell at some length upon the inducements and advantages the province now offers to the settler, by reason of the encouragement of desirable - and only desirable - immigration. Lastly, the candidate touched upon the liquor question, the only solution of which difficult social problem he held to be in the hands of the people themselves. He would heartily favor the taking of a provincial plebiscite to determine the important question of prohibition in British Columbia.

Questions were afterwards asked and answered, the questioners being Rev. Thomas Crosby, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clifford and some others, who spoke in glowing terms of the efficiency of the school-hospital, in appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Solton, and in acknowledgment of his unwavering devotion to the advancement of the province. The first session was an institution independent of sect or creed. The chairman, Mr. Clifford, then moved - the motion being seconded in half a dozen quarters and carried unanimously - that Captain John Irving is a fit and proper person to represent this constituency in the provincial legislature; and this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means for his return.

Mr. Clifford had every confidence that when the time arrived for the electors to record their votes they would return Captain Irving by an overwhelming majority. He briefly outlined the Captain's career, dwelling upon the fact that he is a pioneer and the son of a pioneer, and has been associated with many industries of importance in the development and upbuilding of the country. That he is now general manager of the C.P.N. Company is sufficient in itself to commend him as a good business man, and the constituency should feel itself honored in having him to represent it in parliament. He (Mr. Clifford) would say that he did not think the interests of Cassiar could be placed in better hands. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers of the day the meet-

FROM FORT SHEPPARD.

But Little Damage Done to Private Property by the Recent Floods.

Railways Seriously Affected - Inundations of Former Days and Their Lessons.

FORT SHEPPARD, June 16. (Special.) - The floods have done their worst and are subsiding. This townsite, lying high upon a bench sixty feet above the water, was covered to a depth of two or three feet; the hotel was surrounded, and the proprietor, Mr. Adil, moved out into two bar cars, which luckily happened to be left here before the destruction of the embankments. Very little damage to private property has been incurred just here, but the state of the railroads is deplorable.

On the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the ties have been shaken and the track washed out to a dangerous extent, between Sayward and Wapeta, while at the latter place the embankments have been washed clean through at both ends of the iron cantilever bridge over the Pond d'Ouvelle river, leaving the bridge itself with its abutments an island in a raging torrent. The water ceased rising at two feet from the roadbed on the bridge, which appears to be as solid as concrete. A train arrives from Nelson today for the first time in three weeks. On the Spokane Falls & Northern, which connects here with the N. & F. S. Railroad, the damage is much more serious; it commences close here, and the road is entirely obliterated for about a mile; the lower end of the road, on the side of which it was laid, has been terrible, and in one place where it has hollowed out an enormous amphitheatre an eighth of a mile wide. It is stated that this position of affairs continues as far as Marous, and that the probable cost of restoring this portion will amount to \$100,000. The estimated cost of the necessary repairs on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard does not exceed \$3,000.

At Sayward the lower bench was covered, and the buildings erected last year by the railway contractors have been washed away or broken up. It was not until the present year's flood mark is reached, that it recurred to a very long interval. Mr. Hartmann, an old placer miner, states that he was flowing over this townsite in 1882; Louis Montmer, a Colville valley farmer, remembers the high water in 1877, and an old Indian, the last of the Slocans, pointed out to the writer the level it attained in 1867, some thirty feet above the late high water mark. In view of these facts, it is worthy of consideration whether the railroad should not be rebuilt on a higher level, as at first surveyed.

In these mountainous regions the economic value of meteorological observations cannot be overestimated; and given these data it should be easily possible to warn dwellers in the lower lands of the approaching flood; this year the season was very late, the snow remaining much longer than usual. As a rule the Columbia begins rising early in April and steadily runs off, attaining its greatest height in the middle of July; this year the hot weather suddenly succeeded the cold weather, with the result that the river has had to do in one month the work of two months.

Passengers from the west to Nelson come to Wapeta from Revelstoke by the boat and take the train here, as the C. & K. Railroad from Kelowna to Nelson is not in operation.

NARROW ESCAPE. NEW YORK, June 21. - The steamer Prince Wilhelm arrived from Port an hour ago, reports having a very narrow escape from being swamped by a water spout. On Sunday last about noon, second officer Vandergoot was attracted by the look-out to a small speck on the horizon which looked like a small boat. Five minutes later heavy rain clouds gathered in the northeast directly over the object seen by the look-out. The captain who was below was called on deck and at once saw that it was a water spout, bearing directly down on the steamer. The ship's course was at once changed to east by north, but even this course did not seem to clear the ship. The water spout was being carried along by the north-east squall and was moving first to one side and then to the other. When the spout was about a mile away the wind shifted to the eastward and passed only about 300 feet away from the steamer. The second officer says the water spout was fully 200 feet high and 40 feet wide at the base, and that it struck the steamer would have sunk her. The passengers were not alarmed, not knowing of the danger they had been exposed to until it was all over.

MONTEAL'S UNEMPLOYED. MONTEAL, June 21. - A large number of unemployed men held a mass meeting at one of the public squares last evening, and some incendiary speeches were made. It was decided to present a petition to the city council asking that the employment of aliens be stopped, that water rates should be abolished, and that public work should be given to the unemployed.

STABBED TO DEATH.

French President Carnot of An Italian Dagger.

How the Foul Crime - Indignation Over.

PARIS, June 25. - Sadi Carnot, President of the French republic, was fatally slain evening in Lyons. An Italian anarchist, President Carnot went to the exhibition of arts, sciences and manufactures. He left the Chamber of Deputies shortly after 9 o'clock an carriage in the Place de la Bastille, hardly taken his seat when a man, springing up from the crowd, snatched a dagger from the carriage step and plunged it into the President's chest. The assassin sank back unconscious from the carriage step and was seized and surrounded the prompt interference of the police. The President had been taken to the Hotel de Ville, where he was attended by the military hospital. He died at 11 o'clock. The assassin was a man named Sante Gattuso, an Italian anarchist. President Carnot arrived in Lyons, he was accompanied by his wife, chief of his military household officers, and several household officers. The assassin was a man named Sante Gattuso, an Italian anarchist. President Carnot arrived in Lyons, he was accompanied by his wife, chief of his military household officers, and several household officers. The assassin was a man named Sante Gattuso, an Italian anarchist.

GERMAN SUGAR TRADE. BERLIN, June 20. - The Freinainde Zeitung in a leader on the sugar business says: "If the agrarians ruled in Germany, we should be on the 'high road to a tariff with the United States, which would be certain to have disastrous results to the great branches of German commerce. Why should we fight America simply in the interests of the Government and the export of reasonable course for Germany to take is to reour to the bill of 1891, abolishing export premiums. That would lead to the soundest development of the German sugar industry."

LONDON, June 21. - Chairman Herring, of the London committee of the Atholton shareholders, has resigned his office because he disapproves of the plan of reorganization. The majority of the committee approve of the plan.

A Convenient Shoe Mender. Shoe buttons are proverbial for their habit of breaking off and going astray. The convenient little contrivance shown in the drawing supplies the wherewithal to make repairs and at least insures the speedy finding of the necessary equipment.

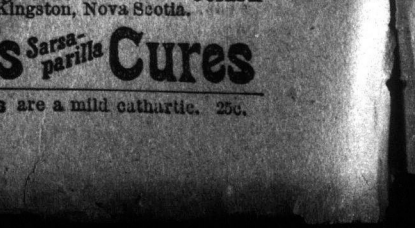


Select good quality ribbon of any color or you prefer, but just 6 inches wide, and cut two strips, each a half a yard in length. Overhand the two strips together for a distance of four inches; then trace each them across so as to form a bag. Turn in the edges to make a frill, stitch on a casing and run in a double drawing string of narrow ribbon the same shade as the wide.

Purchase a large spool of black linen thread and measure how far below the tree stitching it will be necessary to make a second row in order to form a case. Cut three strips of white flannel the exact length and width of the ribbon that remains below this line, and either pink or buttonhole all the edges. Baste the bits of flannel onto the ribbon just where the lowest edge of the spool case is to be, and then tree stitch through them and the two pieces of ribbon.

Frings knit the lower edge of the ribbon for the depth of three-quarters of an inch and embroider in one side either the quotation given or any suitable one you may prefer. Fill the bag with buttons, slip the spool within its case and stick into the flannel a generous supply of the ordinary crane needles and the sort made expressly for sewing leather, which are much easier to use. CLARE BUNCE.

Health Built Up. "I had a very bad cold which settled on my chest. I was under doctor's care and was not able to get out of the house for eight weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my case, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel much stronger than I have for a long time past. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it truly has been of great benefit to me." JOSEPH WELLS, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.



French President Carnot of An Italian Dagger

How the Foul Crime - Indignation Over

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STABBED TO DEATH

French President Carnot the Victim of An Italian Anarchist's Dagger.

How the Foul Crime was Committed—Indignation the World Over.

PARIS, June 25.—(Special.)—The French republic, which was stabbed mortally last evening in Lyons by Cesareo Sante, an Italian anarchist, 21 years old, President Carnot went to Lyons to visit the exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. He left the Chamber of Commerce banquet shortly after 9 o'clock and walked to his carriage in the Place de la Bourse. He had hardly taken his seat when Sante, a newspaper in hand, sprang upon the carriage steps, snatched a dagger from the newspaper and plunged it into the President's abdomen near the liver. The President sank back unconscious. As Sante sprang from the carriage and tried to escape he was seized and surrounded, but for the prompt interference of the police would have been torn and trampled to death on the spot. Informed crowds soon filled the streets. Before 10 o'clock an Italian restaurant had been sacked, and the police were obliged to strain every nerve to protect the Italian consulate.

President Carnot arrived in Lyons yesterday. He was accompanied by General Borius, chief of his military household, most of his other household officers, Premier Dupuy, M. Bourgeois, and other members of the cabinet. He was received at the station by the mayor and district officials, who, in twenty-seven laudatory drawn by horses draped with the tricolor, escorted him and his party to the Hotel de Ville, about three kilometers distant. Cheering crowds gave him and his entourage as he had seldom received. There was a luncheon at the Hotel de Ville, and in the evening a dinner at the prefecture. From the balcony of the prefecture the president reviewed a large torch-light procession, which was followed by fireworks and an illumination. He planned to go to the Grand theatre this evening, after the banquet. He was in a particularly happy mood, and was noticeably elated by the cordiality of his reception. He was cheered incessantly from the moment he left the chamber of commerce until he took the carriage for the theatre.

Premier Dupuy, arrived here from Lyons to-day. At a conference of the majority of the ministers this morning it was decided to convene congress at Versailles on Wednesday to elect a President. They favor Casimir Perier.

Prominent members of the Italian colony in Paris are actively engaged in appending their own signatures, and obtaining others, to an address to the widow of the murdered President, expressing their horror at his assassination and their sympathy and condolence with his family and country. Several Italians were attacked by a mob on the Quai Montebello to-day and the most strenuous efforts of the police were required to save their lives. Subsequently anti-Italian demonstrations were made in front of the Italian embassy and consulates. Both were perceptibly suppressed by the police who were in strong force in the vicinity in anticipation of some such demonstration.

Premier Dupuy has received a telegram from Baron Ferni, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring in the name of King Humbert, his regret that the Kingdom of Italy, the two parliamentary chambers, the ministry, their detestation of the horrible crime, and assuring him that all shared the grief into which they had all plunged by the hand of an anarchist, a man without a country.

Mme. Carnot having withdrawn her objections to an autopsy, an examination of the late President's body was made and a statement to the following effect was subsequently made: "The liver was horribly wounded. The dagger pierced it through to a depth of five inches. The artery vein was severed and one rib was broken. The weapon penetrated fully seven inches beneath the surface. The abdominal cavity contained two quarts of blood. Internally the wound appeared only about an inch long under the breast. The dagger must have been under strong pressure, otherwise it could not have penetrated so far." At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President's body was placed in the coffin. The Mayor of Lyons has issued a mourning proclamation in which he says: "Cursed be the criminal; cursed be the wretches who by their doctrines and writings armed the assassin."

In the course of the international council at the Elysee this morning, the question was raised and discussed as to the power of M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, to convene the National Congress on Wednesday, the day which he has fixed for that body to assemble at Versailles. Premier Dupuy defended the action of M. Challemel-Lacour on the ground that a new President must be elected within three days of the death of the former executive. Wednesday was fixed in order to enable deputies living in places distant from Paris to arrive in time to vote in the Versailles congress.

The police have succeeded in obtaining the following information in regard to the movements of the assassin Sante: After leaving Italy he lived at different times in Lugano and Geneva, Switzerland, and afterwards in Lyons. From this city he went to Cete, France, where he spent the last year working as a baker. He reached Lyons from Cete at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. It is learned that his real name is Cesareo and his Christian name San Hieronimo. He is 19 years of age and was known to the police of Cete as a militant anarchist; he was sober and industrious, but taciturn in his manner. He was a great reader, and outspoken only when anarchist theories were discussed. The police official who interviewed with Mme. Viala, who kept the baker's shop in which the murderer worked. She says Cesareo left her employ on Saturday, having given up his place on account of a quarrel. He had received the money that was due him and disappeared. He left a box containing his effects in his lodgings. This the police opened but found nothing compromising there. Cesareo it was found purchased the poignard with which he committed the murder. This discovery gives rise to the belief that his quarrel in the baker shop was merely a pretext for leaving Cete and coming to Lyons to fulfil the murderous mission to which he was assigned by his associate anarchists.

The council are to introduce a bill in the chamber according to M. Carnot a national funeral.

LYONS, June 25.—Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her sons, arrived on a special train this morning from Paris, and was immediately driven to the prefecture, where the dead body lay. Just before his death the Archbishop of Lyons was with M. Carnot and administered extreme unction. In answer to the query as to whether he knew his condition, M. Carnot said: "Yes, I am dying." When informed by the Archbishop that friends were around him he replied, "I am glad to find my friends here." These were his last words.

ROME, June 25.—The police have not yet identified Carnot's assassin as an Italian subject. The general opinion is that he is Italian. Premier Crispian announced the death of Carnot in the chamber of deputies to-day with considerable emotion, and added: "Italy will join France in her mourning." After adopting resolutions of sympathy and condolence, the chamber adjourned. Flugs throughout the city are at half mast. The Pope is deeply affected by the assassination. He has asked for prayers that complications between France and Italy may be averted. The Pope has sent a telegram to Hanotaux, French minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing his great sorrow at the death of President Carnot, and offering his sympathy.

King Humbert to-day sent a telegram to Premier Dupuy saying: "The blow that struck your husband struck at the same time my heart. The Queen's grief is profound. Italy is wounded not less than France. All share your mourning."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Graham on receiving the announcements of President Carnot's assassination notified the senate and the house by message notifying the senate and the house of the death of the President of the American nation. The house adjourned after adopting resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the French nation and Mme. Carnot.

The assassination was referred to in the opening prayer in the senate to-day. Senator Morgan offered a resolution of sympathy with the people of France in their bereavement, and called for an adjournment as a mark of respect due to the memory of M. Carnot. He also requested that the government communicate the resolutions to the government of France and Mme. Carnot. Senator Morgan spoke at length in favor of the resolutions. He deplored the existence of men who under the sacred name of liberty resorted to such horrible crimes, and concluded with a highly eulogistic tribute to the memory of the deceased president. Senator Sherman also spoke, and the resolutions were adopted.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Owing to the death of President Carnot, flags are flying at half mast from the parliament buildings to-day. Affairs Lord Kimberley officially expressed sorrow at the French embassy to-day. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence.

The House of Commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. The sympathy of the members with France was fully expressed. Sir William Harcourt arose and announced that to-morrow he would move an address to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty to associate a sentiment of her own feeling which might convey to France the abhorrence with which the House of Commons regarded the crime which had deprived President Carnot of his life. The announcement was received with cheers. Lord Rosbery gave notice in the House of Lords that to-morrow he would offer a motion similar to the one announced in the House of Commons.

BRUSSELS, June 25.—The Viergeche Zeitung, speaking of the assassination of President Carnot, says: "It is folly to charge Italy with the deed, because the murderer is an Italian. If France possessed the moral and political superiority, without any special aid, Europe would see a coup d'etat and a dictatorship." "M. Carnot was the most correct and ablest representative of the sovereignty of the people. He never courted the Chauvinist passions, but succeeded in converting the Monarchists and the Imperialists to the Republic. Under his presidency France gained the admiration and respect of all nations."

The Emperor wired an expression of his condolences to Mme. Carnot direct to Lyons this morning.

PARIS, June 25.—When the sitting of the chamber of deputies commenced at 2:30 p.m. to-day, M. Casimir-Perier, president of the chamber entered with a paper in his hand. Immediately every person in the chamber was on his feet with bowed head. The president then read a letter from Premier Dupuy announcing the terrible crime at Lyons. M. Casimir-Perier pronounced to the chamber an eulogy upon President Carnot, and in the course of his remarks associated the Chamber with the whole country in common sorrow before the tomb where disappears a life of devotion and integrity. He then read the summons of M. Challemel-Lacour convening a congress at Versailles on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a President of the Republic.

The Republican group in the chamber of deputies, 120 in number, have decided to vote for M. Casimir-Perier for president. The members of the extreme left had a meeting this afternoon. M. Coblet presiding, and selected M. Brisson as their candidate. The Socialist group have decided to back the way of any capitalist or clerical candidate. The senate groups are undecided, and are still holding meetings. Leon Say is mentioned as a candidate by some of his adherents.

LYONS, June 25.—Cesario, the assassin, shows not the slightest sign of agitation. He is perfectly tranquil, and at times appears careless and even callous. He has admitted that he had for some time contemplated his crime. He produced to-day a programme of the Lyons festivities, giving the President's route through the city. Along the route he had marked spots where he presumed he would have a chance to strike the fatal blow. He bought the poignard with which he stabbed the President in Cete, paying for it five francs. He had given the subject of his crime considerable thought and felt confident that he knew how to deal a fatal blow before he left Cete. According to his version, which inquiry in Cete has corroborated, he visited his sweetheart before leaving and said: "I hate quarrelling with my employer and am going to Lyons, you will see me no more."

LONDON, June 25.—Henri Rochefort in an interview to-day said: "I fear the murder of President Carnot will be followed by reprisals against Italians and a repetition of the bloody scenes of the Algeus. I am receiving telegrams from which I have the assurance that no Frenchman or anarchist had anything to do with the affair. In regard to the election of M. Carnot's successor, I do not think that M. Constans has any chance in the race with M. Casimir-Perier and Dupuy. M. Casimir-Perier is elected, France will fall into the hands of an aristocrat. I have no fear that General Sausser or any other military officer will be elected."

WINNIPEG, June 23.—(Special.)—H. M. Privy Council has granted permission to appeal the Manitoba school case. It is likely to come up some time in November.

CARNOT'S ASSASSINATION.

Preparations for the Election of a New President—The Murderer's Record.

Indignation the World Over at the Dastardly Deed—Madame Carnot.

PARIS, June 25.—President Carnot's body arrived from Lyons to-day and was driven to the Palace of Elysee followed by the widow, sons and members of the household. Thousands stood with uncovered heads as the cortege passed. Premier Dupuy announces that he will not refuse to be a candidate for the presidency if the country demands his services. It is stated that the government proposes to declare a state of siege at Lyons. The assassin, it is learned, did not have a paper in his hand when he approached Carnot's carriage as previously stated, but a large bouquet. He drew the dagger from behind and moved with such dexterity that he struck the blow before he could be seized. M. Jules Casimir-Perier should be elected president. The cabinet has postponed arrangements for the funeral.

A meeting of republican members of the senate and chamber of deputies was held this afternoon to decide upon a candidate for president to be voted for at Versailles to-morrow. The deputies and senators shouted at the top of their voices over one another's heads. Blows were exchanged by several members and ink stands were thrown about freely. Deputy Marc Sausser, member for Ardeche, tried to stand upon the table and was pulled forcibly to the floor by M. Bertheux, member for Seine et Oise. Another member who tried to hide the ballot box was struck and thrown down finally. Finally some of the older members proposed a recess. A motion for adjournment was carried. A large number remained in the hall, however, and after a short period of quiet Senator Daverin, who presided, asked whether the meeting decided to vote. The tumult was renewed immediately, and as it was impossible to restore order M. Bertheux declared the meeting closed and left the tribune. Free fighting ensued for fully a quarter of an hour. Eventually the hall was cleared. The conflict was provoked by the socialists and extreme radicals in order to prevent a decisive vote. During the fighting Deputy Herbert seized the ballot box in which a vote was being taken, and breaking it up threw the papers in the face of his opponents. Under the circumstances a record of the vote was considered worthless.

Two hundred republicans met subsequently in the committee room of Deputy de Lamoignon, Lord Rosbery gave notice in the House of Lords that to-morrow he would offer a motion similar to the one announced in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The assassination unsettled the European markets and caused a fractional decline here at the opening.

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Among these vessels a number of Italian crafts are present, and they all display mourning flags. The police have been compelled to take vigorous measures to protect the large Italian colony. Marseille, however, has thus far been free from disorder, although there is great anxiety owing to the frequent conflicts which have taken place between Italian and French workmen. It is feared it will be necessary to occupy the Italian consulate with troops.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The anarchists of this city met last night in Paulkhaber's hall. "Socialism and Anarchism" was to have been the subject for discussion for the evening, but little was spoken of but the exalted President Carnot. The leader of the communistic anarchists in this city, Herr Johann Moss, was located yesterday in a saloon, 144 Park row, where he was eating his lunch.

What do I think of Carnot's death? Well, I think the hog should have been stuck long ago. You don't see any mourning band around my hat, do you? Well, neither would you see any if the whole brood of autocratic hogs were butchered all in a heap. They ought to be given their quietus in droves of forty and fifty. Not that Carnot was any illustrious man to mourn for. He was not exactly what you would call a despot; but the big, overbearing pig scrawled his name to every document that stepped behind his deeper and deeper into slavery. It was right, it was just, it was glorious to exterminate such a life. "The Cash" he is not a man, his time will come too. It cost about three or four millions a year to hedge that hog's life around with safe guards, but with all precautions he finds every day some pleasant surprise, or a dagger stuck into his counterpane, or a miniature bomb lying under his head. He is in the box with the biggest gun, and some day he will have to go like your Carnots and your other beasts. Herr Dove's bullet-proof coat he is encased in a tower of steel a thousand feet in thickness. And as for your herd of reporters, I want to say, continued Herr Moss, as he was leaving his meal, "you are not your own masters. I know you are slaves of big combines that send you hither and thither to interview an anarchist the next day a hog of a so-called statesman, and the third day you report an execution or some other murder. But, mark you, though you are slaves I give you warning that if you do not treat us with greater friendliness than you have been doing, slave or no slave, you will some day come into contact with the knife's edge, and in a way that will not please you."

Herr Moss also spoke of the manner in which weapons and dynamite ought to be treated for the morning papers. It is treated with the superiority of some weapons over others in dispatching cables and longbores. He gives special prominence to the knife. When asked concerning the coincidence between his having advocated the use of the knife and his employment by the Italian who murdered Carnot, Herr Moss said: "You don't mean to say that you think my advice was so foolishly acted upon?"

Casimir Zimmernan, editor of the Flaming Torch, said Carnot richly deserved his fate. "He had been asked," said Zimmernan, "to pardon Vallant, and he treated the committee like so many dogs. The committee wished to show that Vallant's trial was approved by the committee, to the door and the martyred Vallant was executed. Carnot could have saved him with one stroke of his pen."

Jose Yglesias, a wealthy cigar manufacturer of 188 Division street, was seen in Brooklyn last night. He said: "I believe, judging from descriptions published in the press, that Enrico Sante, who assassinated President Carnot, lived in Brooklyn eighteen months ago. He is a well educated man, and lived for a long time in South America. About eighteen months ago, he having been a fund to send him to Paris, where he said he had friends and could get work. Sante is a quiet, deep thinker, and I must say an assassin. Yet, as I have said before, the descriptions of him are such that I believe him to be the same one."

Giovanni Sante, the assassin, was born at Montebell, northwest of Pavia, December, 1873. He is a baker, and was tried in Milan, in 1892, for breach of the peace, but was acquitted. Sante delivered a series of lectures of the vilest character before going to Switzerland last year. There is no longer doubt that the assassination was the result of an anarchist conspiracy to avenge the death of Vallant and Emile Henry. Twenty detectives from the Italian department of Herakul, where Sante was recently domiciled, to track down his supposed accomplices. The weapon used by the murderer was a long, triangular blade, of still-steel pattern. Upon the blade are engraved the words "Record of Toledo." The sheath of the weapon is of velvet, with red and black stripes.

Sig. Resman, the Italian ambassador, received a dispatch this afternoon from Rome, saying the investigation of the Italian authorities reveals that Sante is not an Italian, but comes from Ticino, the southernmost canton of Switzerland, where the majority of the inhabitants speak Italian.

The police enquiry resulted late this afternoon in obtaining the following facts in regard to the assassin's movements: Sante was on the train running direct to Lyons from Cete on Saturday, and had to go to Montpellier and thence to Vienna. From there he was also unable to pay his fare on the train to Lyons, and having only 90 centimes in his pocket was obliged to walk thirty miles. He arrived at Lyons the same afternoon.

When the police rescued the prisoner from the mob after he had stabbed the President his clothes were torn to shreds, and it was found necessary to sew them together in the police station. Sante was confined in a cell in the prison at the palace of justice at Lyons.

Were it not for the presence of the overwhelming force of troops stationed in and about Lyons, there is little doubt that the mob would attack the palace of justice and wreak vengeance upon the murderer. Mourning emblems are worn by nearly every man, woman and child in Lyons, and no dwelling seems too poor to display emblems of grief.

TOULON, June 25.—Here, as elsewhere in France, the unrelenting indignation against Italians requires but a breath to fan it into flame. The British steamer Richardson was being discharged by a number of French and Italian workmen. One of the latter spoke insultingly of the dead president, and several Frenchmen fell upon him. He was struck a fearful blow on the head with a bar of iron, badly fracturing the skull. The Italian had strength enough to draw a knife, but was disarmed. The police had the greatest difficulty in rescuing him from the crowd. The Italian is dying at the hospital.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Firemen's Contests at Vancouver—The Proposed Tramway Purchase—French Creek Church.

Gold Prospecting Parties Going In—Resumption of Business After the Floods.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—Two by-laws are shortly to be submitted to the people, the one to borrow \$80,000 on the general assets of the city, and the other for the purpose of purchasing the tramway at a price of \$410,000.

The programme for the firemen's contests has been settled. The Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver and New Whatcom teams will compete, and the horse race on July 2 promises to be very exciting. Word has reached here that the Victoria and Nanaimo teams have been practicing and New Whatcom letters say that the fittest team on the ground will be sent over from there. The event is governed by the following rules: Twelve men, exclusive of captain or trainer; distance 700 feet in all; 500 feet to hydrant; 200 feet of hose; uncouple and screw up pipe; hose cart to carry not less than 300 feet of hose, and all couplings to be made water leaves pipe.

There will be no military parade at the Dominion day celebration, the \$500 grant having been called in by the city. The council are afraid of the big crowds at the political meetings in the Market hall. The building is to be inspected, and if necessary strengthened.

The council has passed a resolution that it will give \$500 towards investigating the charges against the city engineer. As proposed by lawyer Mr. Blake says that will not satisfy his side alone. The investigation will probably fall to the ground.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 25.—H. E. Port was committed for trial to-day on a charge of mortgaging a piece of property he had already sold.

"Found drowned" was the verdict rendered in the case of the body found yesterday week in the river. There is no clue to its identity.

The investigation into penitentiary affairs was continued to-day before Justice Drake, and adjourned from this afternoon till Thursday. A number of guards and keepers were examined, as well as Warden McBride, all telling of great irregularities by the deputy warden, the particulars shown by the deputy favorites and pointing out that the warden was a figure head, the deputy being the real head of the institution. The witnesses told of meats, vegetables, etc., taken from the penitentiary to the Sapperton orphanage and not charged, also that convicts were taken there frequently to work.

NANAIMO, June 25.—Mr. J. H. Simpson will act as Mr. James McGregor's election agent in the riding of Nanaimo. He will act in a similar capacity for Mr. Thomas Keith. Miss Phelps, the temperance lecturer, gave an interesting lecture to a large audience at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The Scandinavian population of Wellington held a monster picnic on Protection island Saturday. Their own band was in attendance and a thoroughly enjoyable day was passed in a quiet, orderly manner.

CHEMAMOUS, June 25.—Miss Alice Askew, of Victoria, has been visiting for some time with Mrs. Conway and with Mrs. Roberts, of Kuper island. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Evans left on Saturday for the Fraser river fishing.

The E. & N. bridge carpenters are now working in and near Chemamus. The schools of the neighborhood close for vacation next Friday. A political meeting was held in Chemamus on Friday evening last. Hon. Mr. Davis, Major Muter, and Mr. Sutton addressed the electors, reviewing the political situation of the country and the prospects for the coming year.

All the carpenters of the neighborhood are now busy in the bay. The crop seems to be fairly heavy in this part, in spite of the backward spring.

in a few days to make passable the trail to the Nicola valley.

Mr. Hood, carpenter, will soon take charge of the repairing of the bridges between here and Popcorn.

Mr. J. Biers is said to have the best flower garden in Hope. Mr. Yarex, of St. Elmo, a few miles below here, has had to move his house owing to the flood.

The flood of 1894 reached the highest register mark of any overflow of the Fraser in the memory of one of the oldest citizens, Mr. Wm. Yates, who has been a resident of the neighborhood since 1856.

Mr. Z. Adams, Keremeos, of the B. C. (Lacle) Co., passed through last week and a band of cattle for the coast is expected in a few days.

Capt. S. F. Scott, of Scott & Hagren, Vancouver, with a party of a dozen men, arrived by the Courser on the 18th inst. and left this morning for the Similkameen country, loaded with apparatus, utensils and necessities. The object of the party is to prospect for gold by the hydraulic process. One of the company is Mr. Ferguson, engineer, who is skilled in the science of minerals. The outfit left under the superintendency of Roland Ryder, with Mr. W. H. Yates and Mr. M. J. Yarex as experienced guides across the mountains. This is the third prospecting party for the season.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, June 25.—(Special.)—In connection with Monsignor Tache's death references were made in all Roman Catholic churches yesterday, and in some of the Protestant churches as well. The Methodist conference passed a resolution of condolence. The remains of the Archbishop lay in state all day yesterday and a constant stream of visitors crossed the river and viewed the body. It is estimated that 10,000 people passed through the vestry of the cathedral. Word has been received from Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, stating his inability to be present, but expressing his sincere sorrow and sympathy. Bishop Labrecque, of Chicoutimi, Que., sent a message of sympathy. Mr. Duhamel, Ottawa, was also in the morning. Messages of sympathy were also received from Lord Aberdeen, Hon. Mr. Daly and Premier Thompson.

At Indian Head, N.W.T., this morning a fire broke out in the rear of the Assiniboia hotel, occupied by A. McIntosh, soon spreading to the adjoining buildings and drug store, Lee's butcher shop, Thompson's implement building, occupied by Cowan & Edwards, W. H. Bell's shop, occupied by E. Lockwood stoves and tinware. All the building were frame and were consumed in less than an hour, the loss being about ten thousand dollars.

The editor of the Est Post Record has been served with a writ of \$5,000 for damages for libel by Mr. Comox.

POLITICS IN YALE. (From the Kamloops Sentinel.) The opposition members have accomplished little or nothing. Devoted with propositions from them which might have proved of benefit to the Province have been classes introduced for no other reason than to make political capital. Such measures could not be and never should be expected to obtain the sanction of the electors. The success of the opposition has been nil. The government has carried through what legislation it deemed best, and in its credit it has no hesitations to adapt any necessary change from whatever source when deemed of advantage. The formulating of these measures has fallen to the government, and the member, in proportion as he carried weight in the dominant party, was influential in shaping the legislation of the Province.

The members of the present government have never asked a slavish support from the members on their side of the house. They rely upon so conducting the affairs of the country as to meet the views of those who give these matters ungrudging consideration, which is the essence of responsible government. They have not asked their supporters for a vote which was not given conscientiously. A government which has followed such a course can with confidence as to the result ask the suffrages of the electors of the Province. The ministry has carried out the will of the legislature with energy, prudence and executive ability, and the electors will best serve their riding and the Province by voting for the candidate who gives the government a general support, but who has independence to maintain in party councils and in the house the policy upon which he asks election.

Mr. G. B. Martin during the past week has visited Grand Forks and Ducks settlements, and on Wednesday went up the west side of the North Thompson. He has been well received everywhere, and found the complaints against himself as a member and against the present government very small. A public meeting in Kamloops will be announced shortly.

With his excellent record of his twelve years of service in the house, Mr. Martin, with confidence in the result, can appeal to the electors of North Yale to probe the results of the election of either candidate, we think the people of North Yale will hesitate before casting a vote which would tend toward defeating Mr. Martin or the present government, against which this riding has little cause for complaint.

Mr. Wardle, government candidate for West Yale, spent a few days in town last week. At a meeting in the court house he said he was an independent supporter of the present government. He reserved the right to himself to vote against the government in any measure which he considered detrimental to his constituents. He was in favor of opening up the Province with roads and bridges. He would endeavor to have the land laws in regard to what is known as the railway belt made more favorable to settlers. He wished to see the Nicola and Chilliwack railways built, and he objected to the Canada Western. He favored the eight-hour system and increased taxation on Chinese. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Mr. Wardle and the Davis government.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION. CARDIFF, Wales, June 25.—A terrible explosion occurred Saturday afternoon in the Albion colliery at Pont-y-Pridd. Eighty miners were killed either by the explosion or by falling earth and rock. Several parties of volunteers in the work of rescue descended into the pit last evening. Every possible effort is being made to save the imprisoned miners who are yet alive and to rescue the bodies of the dead. A dozen or more boys are among the number entombed.

NOMINATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE. COMOX, June 24.—(Special.)—At the provincial nominations yesterday Messrs. Joseph Hunter and P. Scharschmidt, M.D., were proposed as candidates for the representation of Comox.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

A SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

The Opposition papers during the campaign have been, in all conscience, violent enough and abusive enough, but out of the great volume of evil-speaking, lying and slandering that has been poured over the country like a flood, not a single charge of jobbery or corruption or of serious misdoing of any kind has been formulated against the Government.

It has been pretty much the same with all the charges and reproaches of the Opposition. They have been confined to indefinite statements made in language more or less virulent, by men who could not be held responsible for their words.

The Opposition's criticisms on the policy of the Government have been quite as harmless and as ineffectual as their attacks on the character of its members.

The school legislation of the Government has been, in the estimation of the Opposition, so good and so well adapted to the circumstances of the country that they have claimed the credit of it for themselves.

The same may be said of the Government's land policy. The altered circumstances of the country required a change in the management and disposal of the public lands of the Province.

The policy of progress and improvement pursued by the present Government is so well suited to the circumstances of the country and so acceptable to the people that the Opposition tacitly confess that they cannot improve upon it.

The Opposition have, in their eagerness to attain place and power, done their utmost to destroy the credit of the Province. That they have not been able to injure it in the slightest degree is strong proof of the confidence which the best judges in matters of business place in the soundness of the policy pursued by the present Government.

belief in the healthy condition of the finances of the Province when their Leader in his "financial plank" attempted nothing more than to suggest a few unimportant changes in the way in which the accounts of the Province are kept.

A review of all that the Opposition have said and written against the Government shows that they have had really very little to say against either its personnel or its policy.

"AN ABLE MANIFESTO."

Mr. Hugh McCutcheon, North Yale, has issued what the lower Mainland papers are pleased to refer to as "an able manifesto."

It is a characteristic production, reflecting that narrow sectionalism which is the distinctive policy of the Opposition in every part of British Columbia.

Mr. McCutcheon believes in and admits advocating the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway on the terms under which it was built, which pledges the credit of the Province to the extent of \$35,000 per mile.

In referring to roads, trails and bridges he remarks that "it is a matter of record that I have urged their being built in all parts of the district—to Netch Hill, Salmon Arm, Tappen Sliding, Grand Prairie, Fish Lake, Lewis Creek—and in fact to all places where new settlers had gone in or miners had looted and needed lumber and materials and an outlet for their mines or the produce of their farms."

Mr. McCutcheon is very anxious to see the Nicola Valley Railway and the Cariboo Railway built at any cost, but says not a word about the Chilliwack Railway, and condemns the Canada Western project. The first two, of course, are of particular interest to his constituency.

It is one of the most significant features of this campaign that Opposition members have in no instance condemned the Government or voted against expenditures in their own district.

According to Mr. McCutcheon's own story, he is a very remarkable man in his way. He takes credit for the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, the Columbia & Kootenay, for roads, trails, and bridges in Yale, for the present land laws, the Inland Agricultural Society, the Registry office at Kamloops, and the Provincial Home, because he says he advocated all these while controlling the Inland Sentinel.

It is most important that capital and labor should in this Province be on the very best terms. The welfare of the Province demands their hearty co-operation.

The amusing part of it all is, however, that the Oppositionists, Messrs. Brown, Getton, &c., claim that they were the authors of the good things accomplished by the Government during a time when Mr. McCutcheon was supporting the latter.

A CARPET-BAG CANDIDATE.

It appears that Mr. N. C. Schou, of Burnaby, has been set up to oppose Col. Baker in East Kootenay. Personally Mr. Schou is what we call in ordinary social parlance "a decent fellow."

seems must regard as "cheesy" and as an insult to the District offered by the faction there had been no talk of opposition, and there is to-day no opposition to Col. Baker by the people of his own riding; but in order to prevent a fifth supporter of the Government and another Cabinet Minister being elected by acclamation, it was deemed expedient by the Opposition to send a man up there from Westminster, who is not acquainted with a single elector and who will probably not be known, even by name, to six men in the district.

Had Col. Baker's opposition arisen from within his own riding, or had his opponent been an outsider, acknowledged political standing and the representative of some party or set of views, then there could have been no objection raised, but the present is, so evidently a move to annoy that gentleman, who is just now devoting all his time to the work of relieving distress in the Fraser Valley, that it merits just condemnation.

As an evidence of weakness in the country nothing could be more significant than the putting up of Mr. Schou, of Westminster, to oppose Col. Baker in East Kootenay.

Nothing could be more fatal to the Opposition and political life, which is only an instance of that bad generalship on the part of its friends of which the Times complained so bitterly on Monday evening.

The card of the candidates for the representation of this city in the Legislative Assembly is remarkable for both its brevity and its comprehensiveness.

THE CITY CANDIDATES CARD.

The card of the candidates for the representation of this city in the Legislative Assembly is remarkable for both its brevity and its comprehensiveness.

It will be observed that the Government candidate does not promise anything that is out of their power to perform.

On all fours with the case of N. C. Schou, Westminster, who is contesting East Kootenay against Col. Baker, is that of Major-General Kinehan, who has been nominated as an Opposition candidate in Cariboo.

People of all classes are now convinced that if this country is to prosper as it can prosper and as it ought to prosper, all its untillable soil must be made available.

opportunity, future generations of British Columbians will rise up and call them blessed.

THE RESULT IN ONTARIO.

Very few will, we think, be surprised to find that the Ontario Government has been sustained.

It has been a matter of wondering remark by many people that constituencies which return a Liberal to support the Mowat Administration, elect a Conservative to swell Sir John Thompson's majority.

We are pleased to know that the men who expected to create fresh divisions among the people of Ontario and to establish a new party by dragging the subject of religion into politics must be disappointed with the result of the contest.

THE WISER POLICY.

The Ottawa correspondence of the Times contains a reference to the floods in the Fraser Valley, in which the Provincial Government and the Lieutenant-Governor are inferentially condemned for their action in not appealing to the Dominion Government and to the people of Eastern Canada generally, for aid.

The general result has been the same as it would have been if those savors of dissolution had not attempted to introduce into the politics of the Province an element that did not properly belong to them.

MORE CARPET-BAGGERS.

On all fours with the case of N. C. Schou, Westminster, who is contesting East Kootenay against Col. Baker, is that of Major-General Kinehan, who has been nominated as an Opposition candidate in Cariboo.

As we remarked, yesterday, this policy of sending out a lot of unknown and cheesy carpet-baggers to stump the country and seek the support of the electors, regarding whose wants they are as ignorant and unappreciative as the man in the moon, is a startling contradiction of the

boasting of the News-Advertiser and Col. Umbria, that there is a spontaneous uprising of the people and a tidal wave of reaction throughout the Province against the Government.

Very few will, we think, be surprised to find that the Ontario Government has been sustained.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Duval, who represents the section of the Opposition in Vancouver which includes such men as Mr. Balfour-Ker and Major-General Twigg and others, who chafe under the leadership of Mr. Cotton, only a few weeks ago was a duly accredited delegate to Victoria for the purpose of interviewing the Government and effecting a "dicker" by which their solid support was to be transferred to the present administration.

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CANADA'S SYMPATHY.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The Governor-General of Canada has called Lord Dufferin, British Minister at Paris, requesting him to convey to the French Ministry the sincere sympathy of the Canadian Government with the French in the calamity which has befallen them in the assassination of President Carnot.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, June 27.—(Special)—Returns of the Ontario elections do not show much change in the standing of the parties. The changes from last night's returns show the election of 48 straight government supporters, 28 straight opposition supporters, 14 Patrons, 1 Independent and 2 P.E.A.

Dear Sir—I was suffering very much from dizziness, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

After what Mr. Corboild had done in the house, and he had the support of the other members from the Province, this placed them in a rather awkward position.

It would appear that the Times correspondent at Ottawa is very much influenced by the tactics of the editor at Victoria in his methods of misrepresentation, on the principle that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

which was an individual expression of opinion, and if it happened to agree with the Premier's message it simply confirms the wisdom of the Government's action.

The Premier in his telegram further stated that it was not relief of immediate distress, with which the Province was amply able to deal without assistance, that was wanted, but co-operation on the part of the Dominion Government towards carrying out a comprehensive system of dyking and protection so as to avoid the recurrence of similar disasters in the future.

The people of the Province may be fairly trusted to know their own wants better than a correspondent several thousands of miles away, who, though anxious to give his paper political pointers, should confine himself to what he is qualified by knowledge and experience to discuss.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 27.—(Special)—Dr. G. E. Fenwick, a prominent city physician and surgeon, and at one time president of the Canadian Medical Association, died here last evening.

There is considerable discussion here as to who will succeed to the vacant Archbishopric of St. Boniface. The Rev. Father Langevin, of the Oblate order, selected for coadjutor of the late Archbishop, is generally regarded as the successor.

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DEAR SIR—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the neck, and the doctor said I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctor treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great better. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

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MURDERED

His Remains Lying in Relation as to Success

MURDERER SANTO UNDER

He is Satisfied with His Deal

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SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.



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AGAINST ANARCHIS

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26.—Stones, a member of the judiciary, yesterday presented the following in the house, which was referred to a committee.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

A HAPPY RESULT.

We are very glad indeed to find that the Court of Conciliation has settled the satisfaction of all concerned the dispute between Mr. Adams, contractor for the public buildings, and the stonecutters in his employ. This mode of settling a labor dispute is eminently reasonable and it ought to be completely effective. The representatives of the parties concerned meet to consider the matter in dispute, there is no coercion of any kind and no restraint except that which good sense, good feeling and good manners enjoin. The parties are free to state their case in their own way and to conduct the inquiry in the manner that seems to them the best. In the course of the full, cool and calm consideration of the case difficulties soon appear to be less serious and grievances have a tendency to disappear altogether. When the dispute is talked over in a good tempered way it has a very different appearance than when men wrangled over it when they were hot and angry. The very circumstance of getting the conciliators together to talk over the matter in a friendly way is calculated to go a very long way towards the amicable settlement of a dispute.

When we saw the kind of men who were chosen to settle this difficulty with the stonecutters and observed how calmly and reasonably they went to work to consider the matter before them we felt certain that they would come to a fair and reasonable decision. Merely to see the men at work was calculated to give a reflecting man a most favorable opinion of the Labor Law, and to convince him that if it were judiciously operated it would be the means of doing a great deal of good. We believe that if it were resorted to in time labor disputes would very seldom indeed become serious. If, for instance, this stonecutters' dispute had been referred to the Court of Conciliation immediately after it arose, there would have been no stoppage of work or inconvenience or loss to either the contractors or the employees. The work could have gone on while the case was pending. There need be no strike until all means of settling the dispute amicably had been tried and had failed. It seems to us now that the want of a compulsory clause is very far from being a defect in the law when considered from the standpoint of either the employer or the workman.

The part which Mr. Gray, the acting Deputy Commissioner, took in the dispute was most commendable. It was, we believe, through his influence that the new law was applied to this case, and the suggestions and explanations which he made and the advice which he gave, though in no way interfering with the perfect freedom from outside authority exercised by the Conciliators, was of material assistance to them in conducting the inquiry. He well deserved the vote of thanks which was tendered him by the members of the Council of Conciliation.

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Mr. F. C. Cotton has not yet replied to Mr. Gordon's letter of the 29th inst. That letter places Mr. Cotton before the people of British Columbia in an undesirable position. It represents him as a man who had abused the boundless confidence of a friend in the most unscrupulous and the most heartless manner. Mr. Gordon, if his statements are true, shows that Mr. F. C. Cotton is a man who should not be trusted in any capacity. We do not remember ever to have seen such grave accusations brought against a man seeking to be placed by the people in a position of trust and honor.

Mr. Cotton regards himself and is regarded by others as the leader of the Opposition to the Government. It is a reproach not to the Opposition only but to the people of the Province generally that a man so knowledgeable to be fit to occupy that position should be publicly accused of having acted in a way unworthy of an honorable or even of an honest man without his promptly and indignantly repelling the charge and proving it to be wholly without foundation.

We must say that we are surprised that the honest and respectable men of the Opposition do not formally and publicly require Mr. Cotton to clear himself of the charges which Mr. Gordon has brought against him. It is impossible for us to understand why they continue to allow a man who permits himself to lie under such grave accusations to be recognized as their leader. It is not as if the accusations were mere campaign standards trumped up by political opponents for the purpose of doing temporary damage to the Leader of the Opposition. They have been preferred by a man who is not a politician, and the subject matter of them has been investigated by a court of law. The decision of that court has been against Mr. Cotton, and it is because he refuses to divulge some of the particulars of his transactions that he is now imprisoned in the Westminster jail. If there was ever a case in which for their own sake and the sake of the people of the whole Province the supporters of a prominent public man should consider it their duty to demand a full and frank explanation of conduct of his, to which exception had been taken frequently and publicly it is in this case of Cotton vs. Gordon. If a business man is justified in requiring from an applicant for employment, say as clerk or bookkeeper, a full explanation of parts of his conduct of the records of which had been called in question by a person who had formerly trusted him, is it not absolutely necessary for the electorate of Vancouver to demand from Mr. Cotton the fullest and frank account of his transactions with Mr. Gordon? It should be remembered that in this particular case the Vancouver electors are acting for the electorate of the whole Province as well as for

themselves. If they choose an unworthy person for so responsible and so important a position as Leader of the Opposition, the people of the whole Province will have to bear the disgrace and all the other evil consequences of the choice, as well as themselves.

Sympathy with a man suffering undeserved reproach is praiseworthy, but to give encouragement to an evil-doer who is bearing the punishment of his misdeeds is most blameable, and is, besides, the outcome of a most mischievous form of weakness. The question for the men of Vancouver who value honesty and who consider integrity as necessary in the public servant as in the private employe to ask themselves is, is it right or is it safe to give our support to Mr. F. C. Cotton until he makes it clear to all the world that he has not abused the trust confided in him by Mr. Gordon and that he is an honest man?

NEARLY PUT.

The Chilliwack Progress very neatly and effectively turns the tables on the Columbian.

The latter, commenting on the trial of S. R. Robb, of the Vancouver World, for sending away false and greatly exaggerated reports of the floods, says: "The perpetrators of these canards should be severely punished."

"Very true, Friend Columbian," rejoins the Progress, "but why did not this strike you when you were publishing the canard concerning damaged hay, rotten potatoes and useless seeds alleged to be distributed by the Local Government?"

We also agree with the Columbian that men or newspapers guilty of publishing canards of an injurious nature should be severely punished. The Columbian's punishment is coming and it will be administered by the electors of the Province, on the 7th of July.

CONFIRMATION WANTED.

Followers of the Government party in this city, as well as in other parts of the Province, are using various means to intimidate voters whose political faith is not anchored to Davidism. One of the means employed is a warning to the effect that the ballot is not secret, but that, on the contrary, it is easy to tell how each man votes.—Columbian.

It is better to stop right here and nail the statement while we have it. This is a broad and sweeping assertion. Before discussing the question as to whether the ballot is secret or not we want proof that "followers of the Government" are doing any such thing as alleged. We shall accept no ante-election statement proceeding from the Columbian that is not accompanied by a bill of particulars properly attested. Otherwise it may prove to be another case of "rubly seed," another of those "canards" for which, according to the Columbian, perpetrators should be "severely punished." We want the names of men who have been so frightened and of those who attempted to frighten them; also the nature of the "warning" which has been issued. There is a law against intimidation in elections, and now is the time to enforce it. The Columbian should not allow any consideration to stand in the way of making this matter as public as possible.

A NECESSARY EXPOSURE.

An inquiry into the secret history of the New York police has brought many strange facts to light, and confirmed many suspicions that were considered unkind and uncharitable. It has been found that the police of New York had reduced blackmailing to an art—a modern black art. The whole force is now believed to be corrupt, from the recruits of yesterday up to the Commissioner. Man and woman whose vocations are unlawful, purchase immunity from the police, whose duty it is to aid in their exposure and suppression. The amount of money which the police exact from the vile for shutting their eyes to the villainies by which they are surrounded is almost incredible. The men have become so used to this blackmailing business that they take very little pains to conceal their nefarious transactions. The New York Times says:

One of the most disheartening results of the investigation is the demonstration of the increasing boldness and openness with which the blackmail is levied. That is what we might expect. It is in the nature of the thing is delayed to feel more and more secure in doing evil things and to disbelieve that judgment is ever coming.

But judgment is coming, and that, too, surely and rapidly. Public attention has been directed to the investigation which a committee of the State Legislature is making, and public opinion will demand a reform in the organization of the police force with a voice that cannot be disregarded. The reform which is soon to be made in New York is very badly needed in some other cities great and small.

A HALT TO BE CALLED.

The nations of the Old World have for many years been expending immense sums in preparing for war. The constant drain on their resources is now most severely felt. All the nations of Europe are in straitened circumstances. Every year each of them has to deplete a deficit. This shows that they are all spending more than they can afford. When is this war expenditure in a time of peace to stop? Taxes are being increased and the peoples are complaining that they are required to carry more than they can bear. The outlook for most nations of the Old World is dark. They do not know what this constantly increasing military expenditure will lead to. Yet none of them can see its way to stop. If one ceases to increase its armaments while all its neighbors are spending larger and larger sums on theirs, it will become so weak in comparison with the others that its

defenceless position must invite attack. Who is to call a halt? A writer in the Contemporary Review for June, impressed by the ever-increasing expenditure for military purposes, says:

The various States have moved onward and ever onward at a constantly accelerating rate of speed, driven by scourges of suspicion and distrust, each fearing that its neighbor is feeling a march unawares, until the whole mass, gathering in momentum year by year, thundered downward in a frenzy of international suicide. In vain do the more reflecting members of the stampeded human herd protest and implore. They are swept away by the irresistible rush of the multitude, and their voices are lost in the tramp of a million feet. But now that the hideous chasm of national bankruptcy grows imminent before the eyes, there is at last, for the first time, a chance—a chance that must not and will not be lost.

This chance is, according to the writer, an agreement among the powers not to increase the expenditure for military purposes. A "halt" is to be called. He says the question is now being discussed with serious earnestness in at least two of the Cabinets of Europe whether the nations cannot be brought to agree to stop increasing the sum annually spent in war preparations. It is proposed to make the expenditure, say of the present year, a maximum which made less, but there is to be no increase. In the past the military expenditure of European nations has increased at the rate of 23 per cent. in six years. If this could be stopped a very great service would be done to humanity generally. But who is to begin the work? What nation is to be the first to cry "halt" and to obey its own command. The writer believes that for various reasons France should be that nation. He believes that if the French would cease to increase their armaments other nations would gladly follow their example. But if France refuses then the other nations must keep on increasing their war budgets. Italy must save herself from bankruptcy reduce its army, Austria will gladly welcome any understanding that would relieve the Empire—Kingdom of a burden which is almost intolerable. Germany would adopt the new policy if it were once assured that it would be followed by France, Russia, the writer believes to be for peace. "There is even less doubt," he says, "about the attitude of the Russian Emperor. Western statesmen have learned to recognize in this silent and reserved sovereign the most valuable life in Europe. Alexander III, it used to be said, has but one ambition, to leave behind him a record of a reign unstained by a single war. He has ever been faithful to that high ideal, and it would seem of late he has aspired to a still higher role of preventing any other power breaking the peace."

The people of England would be only too glad to be released from the necessity of providing immense sums for her own defence, created by the warlike attitude of her great Continental neighbors. Whether or not the Law of the Maximum will recommend itself to the powers of Europe does not appear to be very well known. Everything that has been said about it so far appears to be pure surmise. But the idea is an attractive one and it may be feasible. The burden of war establishments is felt to be exceedingly heavy by the nations of Europe, and there is no doubt that the taxpayers of every one of them would rejoice if their Governments came to a halt in the matter of war expenditure.

COLQUITZ HALL.

In the immediate vicinity of the Garzham post office, at the crossing of the Carey and Wilkinson roads, a considerable village has sprung up, with the beautiful Colquitz river running through its centre; and in addition to the residences of Messrs. Carey, Griffith, Lindsay and others a number of new and handsome buildings have been erected. There is now a first rate nursery, as well as several fine market gardens and orchards, and all are being run by white men. There are, too, right on the spot a good number of young people of both sexes with considerable musical talent, who feel that much the need of some suitable building where they could enjoy their winter months. Consequently about two weeks ago a few gentlemen took it into their heads to see if anything could be done in the matter, and on Friday evening last a public meeting was called to report progress, when it was stated that Mr. Carey Griffith had very generously offered to donate a very pretty site on the banks of the Colquitz river and fronting on the Carey road, which is a central point.

A description list is now being circulated and is meeting with good success, and a regular building committee is being organized, consisting of Messrs. J. Griffith, C. E. Jones, R. Layritz, J. Lanning, F. Lindsay, J. Black, Woods, Wilson, A. Daniels, W. Garzham and W. Sprinkling (postmaster of Garzham) who is chairman, Mr. C. E. Jones being secretary, and Mr. A. Daniels treasurer. The hall will be commenced immediately.

NOT ALEXANDER BEGG (CROFTER).

TO THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a communication headed "A Valley of Disaster," which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of June 9th inst. signed "Alexander Bege, of Victoria, B. C." The communication referred to contains several exaggerated, sensational and entirely untrue statements respecting the extent of the recent floods in the Fraser river valley and the losses they caused. I am not the author of this said communication. I may be allowed here to explain that I have resided in Victoria for the past year, but that a namesake of mine has also been here some times, and it is likely he is the author of the objectionable production. As far as I can learn, however, at the time when the article appeared in the Gazette it was in Toronto; and, if so, must have drawn largely on my imagination. I have already, by way of contra-distinction, been under the necessity of stating to the local post office authorities that to distinguish between the two "Alexander Begg" I have asked my correspondents to call me "Crofter" to my address—Alexander No. 2 is known as "not the Crofter," but unfortunately omitted this mark when writing to the Gazette.

ALEXANDER BEGG (Crofter).
Victoria, B. C., June 25, 1894.

ALDERMANIC BOARD.

The City Tax Rate Fixed at Fiftyteen Mills on the Dollar.

Chinese Opium Makers Want Their Licenses Reduced—Celebration Invitations Accepted.

Ald. Styles was the only member absent from the city council at the regular weekly meeting last evening.

Drake, Jackson and Helmeke wrote that their client, Mr. Steinberger, would accept \$850 in full settlement in regard to damages to his property at Elk lake. It was decided to settle at that amount.

The Electric Tramway Co. wrote stating that to accommodate the traffic on James Bay bridge they had moved their track to one side, and it was only fair that the city should send the assistance asked for in moving the same to its original position at the bridge approach.

Ald. Baker remarked that the company had gone to considerable expense to move the rails on the bridge, and he would therefore move that the request be granted. It would not cost over \$30. Carried.

George Springs wrote asking for work to assist him in paying his water arrears as he was in straitened circumstances. Referred to the street committee to give him help if possible.

Phillips, Wootton & Barnard wrote on behalf of a number of Chinese merchants that owing to the changed conditions of the opium trade they had to work on such a narrow margin that unless the license of \$500 was reduced to \$300 it was feared a number of Chinese would be thrown out of employment at manufacturing would have to shut down.

Ald. Dwyer moved that the communication be received and filed. If there were Chinese out of work, the fewer Chinese there were in the city the better.

Ald. Baker agreed with this and Ald. Dwyer's motion carried. The mayor, Luther & Dier asked permission to lay an experimental artificial granite stone crossing on Broad street, on the south side of Yates.

Ald. Baker's only objection to it was that the street would be closed for eight days. However, he did not want to stand in the way of having the improvement carried out.

Ald. Munn moved that the request be granted, and the motion was carried.

A communication from F. Adams in regard to grading at Spring Ridge was referred to the street committee.

A. W. Moore wrote calling attention to the fact that a petition sent in six months ago for a sidewalk on Francis avenue had not yet been acted on.

Ald. Baker regretted that on many occasions the committee were unable to build sidewalks for want of funds. The matter was referred to the street committee.

E. T. James complained that his window at 28 Elizabeth had been broken by blasting by city workmen. Referred to the city engineer to report.

S. Perry Mills wrote on behalf of Mrs. C. E. Archibald in regard to an agreement entered into with her for the purchase by her of a piece of ground on School street, as the land had been conveyed to the city she wished to complete the purchase. Referred to the finance committee to report.

The City Treasurer wrote that a number of appeals for non-payment of licenses had never been pressed to conclusion. He could not get the City Baristers to act. He referred back directions to ask the City Baristers to act, and if they did not to employ someone else.

The City Assessor wrote that he had received replies from 24 out of 35 property owners in the Carey road. He moved the proposed widening. Of these replies seven were willing to give the land, eleven would not give but were willing to sell, five wanted to see plans, and one would not give anything but was willing to stand his share of the cost of the widening.

The St. Andrew's Catholic Society wrote requesting the council to attend their annual gathering on July 4. The society were thanked and the invitation accepted.

The Mayor of Vancouver wrote inviting the council to the Dominion Day celebration in Seattle. The kind offer was accepted. New Whatcom celebration services were invited the council to attend the fourth of July celebration in that city. Accepted with thanks.

A petition from Caledonia avenue residents calling attention to needed improvements there was referred to the street committee. The finance committee reported an appropriation of \$2,857.50 and \$1,134.60.

School board requisitions for \$5,720 and \$2,125 were granted.

The finance committee's recommendation of \$1,000 expenditure under the surface drains by-law was adopted.

In connection with drains Ald. Munn called attention to the very bad state of the drains in the fire hall in the city hall building. They should be attended to at once.

THE CITY.

H. M. S. ROYAL ARTHUR leaves to-day on a cruise which will complete at Vancouver in time for the Dominion Day celebration.

Ald. Munn has given notice that he will move at the next council meeting to appoint under section 4 of the Jubilee Hospital by-law, five persons to act as directors.

In Chambers yesterday, before Mr. Justice Cassa, in the case of Jones v. M. T. & L. Co., applied to amend statements of claim. Order made; trial fixed for July 6; costs of application to be paid by plaintiff. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., contra.

The children of the Central church Sunday school will hold their first annual picnic on Saturday next to Langford Plains, which will also afford an opportunity to parents, as well as the children, of enjoying a pleasant day's outing. The children will go in the regular train, starting at 8 in the morning, there being also a train in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and returning at 7:30 in the evening.

THOUR in plenty were taken by the fishing party which chartered the steam schooner Mitchell to go out to Thesla Island on Saturday. Instead of visiting Thesla Island, however, the party changed their minds and went to the harbor, and went up to the Spanish inlet and into the Cowichan river, short distance. The warm weather was entirely unfavorable for fishing, but nevertheless some good sport was enjoyed.

The Sunday school anniversary of the Victoria West Methodist church was celebrated with special and appropriate exercises in Semple's hall last Sunday. The morning and evening services were conducted by the new pastor, Rev. J. Thomas, who has just arrived from Kootenai to replace Rev. Mr. Morden. In the afternoon open school was held, addresses being delivered by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, of the Metropolitan church, and others.

THIS is an important week in Salvation Army circles. The local corps are making through canvases of the city for funds to push through the Victoria diocesan scheme. Friends who intend helping should kindly do so this week. Vancouver has a large field day on July 2, the officers and soldiers of the various corps uniting for this occasion. The four brass bands of this division will furnish the music, and Adjutant Archibald, jr., will lead the meetings.

CHIEF SHEPPARD yesterday received the following letter of inquiry:

BRIEN BRIDGES, BRIDGLEY, N. CHESTER, NORTH WALKER.

DEAR SIR: I am sending the enclosed photo to see whether you can give me any information of the original John C. Balmata, who came to Vancouver Island about 1873. He had a wife and two children, one boy and one girl, a little boy and girl. His wife died about eight years ago. If anything has happened to the Balmatas, please let me know of the children, Kathleen Mary and Andrew Balmata. Yours truly,

(Sd.) THOMAS SHEPPARD.

JUDGE HUMES, of Seattle, on Saturday morning sentenced Louis Goodfriend, Frank Hart and "Sheeney Mike" Golden, the three bunco men convicted last week of cheating Amanda and Aminta Kravitz out of their hard labor, to seven years each in the city hall, and to pay all costs of appeal will be taken. It was not generally thought that such severe sentences would be imposed and the swift justice that has been meted out to the three sharpers will no doubt have a depressing effect on the "profession" in Seattle.

YESTERDAY morning the Cariboo stage would up three miles below the 150-Mile House and robbed of mails and express packages. Superintendent Ramsey on receiving word immediately telegraphed back to the resident constable to use every endeavor to capture the highwaymen, and made his preparations to leave for the scene. He will take measures to put down this stage robbing business with a strong hand, and the result of his trip will no doubt be satisfactory. Word came last evening that a clue has been found which fastens suspicion upon a man known to have been in the vicinity.

REV. W. L. CLARK, the new pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church held his inaugural services last Sunday. The morning session was devoted to an address on the specific duties of a modern minister and his relations to his congregation. Paul's mission to Rome formed the subject for the evening sermon. The attendance at both morning and evening services was very large. Mr. Clark impressed those present as a profound thinker as well as a brilliant and interesting speaker. His delivery is pleasant and unaffected, and his first efforts met with general approbation. This evening the new pastor of the congregation will tender to the members a public reception, to which all are invited.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Sehl will take place at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the family residence on Blanchard street. Immediately afterward services will be held in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. The deceased was the beloved wife of Jacob Sehl, the well known Victoria merchant and manufacturer. She was born in Iowa, but the family, who were among the first to cross the plains to Oregon, came to Vancouver Island in 1856, and she grew up and was married here. A loving wife, kind mother and true friend her loss will be keenly felt by a wide circle of acquaintances as well. She had been ill for some time, and the end was not unexpected by her sorrowing relatives, of whom a husband, two sons and two daughters are left to mourn. Of the latter Miss Dolly Sehl is now on her way from Germany, where she has been going to her mother, having been recalled on account of her mother's illness. She hoped to reach the city before the end came, but was unfortunately too late.

ABOUT 180 members of the Victoria companies of the Garrison Artillery attended at the church parade on Sunday morning. From the drill hall the battalion marched direct to Christ Church cathedral, where seats had been especially reserved for them, the band being stationed in the alcove adjacent to the organ, so that they might take part in the musical portion of the service. This they did with excellent effect, the orchestral accompaniment making the singing of the National Anthem, with which the service opened, particularly impressive. The usual morning prayer and Hallelujah were said, and a practical sermon well suited to the occasion was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Perrin. After the service the battalion marched from the cathedral to Vancouver street, and thence by Yates, Government and Belleville streets to the drill hall, the parade being witnessed by a large number of spectators attracted by the music of the band, and who did not fail to notice the improvement in the appearance of the musicians in consequence of this stylish peaked caps which they wore on the occa-

sion for the first time. The parade was under the command of Capt. Smallfield.

Last evening and the evenings of many days last week were devoted to practices and rehearsals by those intending to take part in the entertainment in the Metropolitan Methodist church schoolroom this evening. Large booths for the sale of strawberries, candies, etc., will be erected for the occasion, and best a excellent musical programme will be furnished.

A SOCIAL was held in the Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last evening, under the direction of the necessary program of attendance was fair and the program provided as follows: Address, chairman, Mr. Cooper; instrumental duet, Mrs. Townsend and Mr. Mallette; recitation, Miss Dwyer; recitation, Miss Bondfield; song, Mr. Pilling; club swinging; song, Messrs. Jones; (refreshments); comic song, Mr. C. D. Ayton; recitation, Miss Coles; and song, W. Cave, Mr. Pilling, Sapper Jones, Mr. C. D. Ayton and Mr. Farmer.

It is understood that the contemplated trip of the Victoria companies of the Garrison Artillery to Vancouver to take part in the Dominion Day celebration will not be made. In consequence of delay in the receipt of the necessary equipment from Ottawa, the camp for the whole battalion cannot be held at Vancouver as intended, and therefore the military feature of the celebration has had to be dropped, as the funds available for the purpose were to be used in connection with the camp. The Victoria companies have been invited forward with pleasant anticipation to a trip to Vancouver, and there will be general regret that owing to unavoidable circumstances the idea has had to be abandoned at least for the present.

ANOTHER illustration of the good taste always displayed by the Ladies Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, in connection with their social events, was given on Monday evening at a social in the church. There was a good attendance and the programme was well selected, containing many features particularly praiseworthy. One of these was the violin playing of Robbie and Ralph Fisher, whose ages are four and a half and six years respectively. Their music, produced from "baby" instruments, is sweet, distinct and in good time. Psalms 24, 7, was sung to commence the programme, following which an anthem by Rev. Mr. MacRae was given. An anthem of their own, rendered by the choir, the voices of which were given by Mrs. McCready, of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Rev. R. G. Munro next gave an address, and after another anthem had been sung the Fisher boys' violin duet was rendered. When the third anthem was rendered and the choir joined in it given by Rev. Mr. Winchester, about an hour's activities in ice-cream and cake, strawberries, etc., was greatly enjoyed, the social then coming to a close with the singing of the "Hallelujah" and the pronouncing of the benediction.

THE fat has gone forth. The "gams" must go. Chief of Police Sheppard has pledged himself to that effect, and he evidently means business. In the course of an extended conversation with a COLONIST reporter last night some idea of the plan was given. "There has been," said he, "enough of this thing, and it is time it was stopped. These men have been living on the town long enough, and it will do them good to get out and try some other place for a while. I have started the thing going and I mean to see it through. Careful watch has been kept on a number of them for a sufficient time to make their plea of trying to get work very thin, and they are one thing I want to say for the effect that in future when the claim of working is made by men who have come under suspicion, they will be required to bring the party for whom they assert they are at work and let him vouch for them. They are to be watched to see how much of that even it brings. I also want to say that there are a number of licenses that are in danger of being forfeited owing to the irregular practice in the houses of those carrying them on. It has been said that some of these are of such a nature that it will be impossible to secure a conviction under the acts as they now stand, but it will do no harm to try the matter and then we will know how we stand as a rule. I notice that a number of these men have been residing for the last few days in order, I suppose, to get a few days' blow, but this will do them no good. I have my eye on them, and mean to bring them to time as soon as a good chance comes along. Chinsmen? Yes, they will gamble in the streets. If that can be done, but they can be kept within bounds, and that much is being done now."

W. G. T. U.

A cordial reception was last night tendered to the W. G. T. U. by the local union of this city in the Temperance Hall. Rev. Mr. Baldwin occupied the chair. On the platform several members of the city union were seated. Mr. Morrow in a few well chosen words pointed out the change which in past few years had witnessed in the way in which temperance reform had been treated by the community.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Phelps, who said that the present age is one of thought and ideas—that all reforms were first met with contempt, then ridicule and finally success; that the prohibition movement was not simply a Canadian problem, but one that so close are the interests of mankind that every blow struck anywhere against the liquor traffic is felt here and vice versa. Because of the evil of the saloon society demands the enactment of laws to prohibit the statute book are the result of legislation. Anything that has ever been legislated into existence can be legislated out. The policy of the temperance reform to-day was to find out the cause of the evil and then to remove the cause. The speaker believed firmly in the ultimate overthrow of the traffic—that the great need of the day in this work is faith and organization. Where had men combine good must combine. If they believe in prohibition the people must elect their own representatives.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin said that there was one thing he liked about the saloon, and this was that it was intolerably bad—because law never rose up against a bad condition of things until they became intolerably bad—and concluded with a hope that God would prosper the women in their work until they formulated plans that would make themselves felt at the ballot box.

Miss Phelps gave an invitation to all who were not members to join. Miss Phelps will speak to-morrow evening in the First Presbyterian church.

LONDON, June 22.—The Wickhambank stakes, 500 sovereigns, was won by Oakland; second, Royal; third, Royal Mask, third. The Hardwick stakes of 2,000 pounds was won by Ravensburg; second, second, second; third, third. Windsor Castle stakes was won by the porley; Bentworth, second; Doggull, third.

A COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. Adams and the stonecutters Try to Differences An

Evidence Taken on Decision to Be

To Morrow

The provisions of the last session of the legislative assembly of yesterday afternoon when a council of conciliation was formed to settle the dispute between Mr. Adams, contractor for the public buildings, and the stonecutters in his employ. The meeting took place in the Trade rooms, when Messrs. A. B. Gray, through whose meeting had been brought what had already been done under the act, Andrew Thomas and Robt. Sarge managers before the conciliator, while Messrs. Spence and Adams, the contractor, were present. The conciliator, Mr. A. B. Gray, explained the provisions of the act, and the conciliators proceeded to consider the dispute. Mr. Gray explained the provisions of the act, and the conciliators proceeded to consider the dispute. Mr. Gray explained the provisions of the act, and the conciliators proceeded to consider the dispute.

Mr. Gray opened the proceedings by stating that the act of conciliation would be a factory solution of the difficulty. He was present, in his capacity as representative of the conciliators, and he explained the provisions of the act. Under the Labor Arbitration Act, he explained, under the three managers on duty of laying their respective claims. The managers of calling witnesses and the arbitration board. After having heard what each side had to say, the arbitrator would then call evidence, and the arbitrator would then call evidence, and the arbitrator would then call evidence.

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A COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. Adams and the Striking Stonemasons Trying to Settle Their Differences Amicably.

Evidence Taken on Both Sides—A Decision to Be Reached Tomorrow.

The provisions of the labor bill passed at the last session of the legislature were taken advantage of yesterday for the first time, when a council of conciliation representing Mr. Adams, the contractor for the new provincial building, and the striking stonemasons met to try and arrive at an amicable settlement of the difficulties between them.

Mr. Gray opened the proceedings, remarking that he trusted the labors of the council of conciliation would result in a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty presented to them. He was present, he stated, only in his capacity as representing the government.

Mayor Teague was then nominated as arbitrator for the employees and Mr. Charles Hayward for the employer.

Mr. Gray was chosen chairman. Mr. E. Adams acted as secretary and the regular business began.

Mr. Gray read the applications to him of both parties to the dispute, asking for the references of the employees' application setting out that the dispute or claim is as follows:

"Mr. Adams charged Mr. Durst a certain amount for a stone accidentally broken by Mr. Durst, and declined to pay him his full wages within 24 hours of his being discharged. We contend that Mr. Adams has no right to make any deduction from a man's wages for breakage by accident."

Mr. Adams' statement was almost similar, except he claimed the right to make deductions from the damage done was the result of carelessness, not accident.

Mr. Hastings, the first witness called for the employer, stated that in all his experience as a stonemason, whether as workman, contractor or foreman, he had never known of a case where a man was charged up with a stone he had spoiled in cutting.

Mr. Howells claimed on behalf of Mr. Adams that payment must be legitimately earned. If a man was to be paid to produce certain results and failed to do so, he should not be paid.

Mr. Howells on the contrary asked Mr. Howells, how it would be if a girl was working a typewriter and the machine broke—should she be charged with the breakage?

Mr. Howells' examination continued. He had been in the stone-cutting trade for 13 years and had had a great deal of experience in various parts of the country. A strike would have been declared anywhere else under the same circumstances.

Mr. Stewart of Phillips & Stewart, was next examined. As a contractor, if a man broke a stone it was never deducted from his pay, he stated. He had never known it done in the case of a man working by the day. In piece work the rule was somewhat different, for then the man lost his time, but even then he was not charged with the stone.

Jacob Durst, the workman who broke the stone, testified that he had, as soon as he found the crack, told the foreman. The tools he had to use were poor, as they were too heavy for the work. There had been other accidents to stones at the work, but he did not know whether anyone had paid for accidents or not. The crack could have been in the stone before he worked it and he did not see it. He had kicked about his tools as too heavy.

A granite cutter named Fleming gave evidence to the effect that he had never known a man doctored for spalling a stone who was working by the day.

W. W. Thomas, in charge of the granite workers on the contract, stated that Durst had complained to him about his tools and the matter had been brought before the foreman, Mr. Spittlehouse. The tools were in good condition, but not the best for the work. Had said when the stone was broken that it was the result of "damned carelessness."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY JUNE 29 1894.

Chicago Knisley, Who Lowered Zimmerman's Colors, to Be Here Next Month.

The Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament—Horse Racing at the Driving Park.

The Victoria Wheelmen last evening appointed special committees to arrange for a one day race meeting some time between July 7 and 12; and also to interview the directors of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society and the Victoria Lacrosse Club with a view to securing a cinder path at Caledonia Park, which with this addition to its attractions would certainly be the finest athletic park north of San Francisco.

The council of conciliation, after the evidence which all, consulted together in private and finally adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow, when it is expected an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

The Council of Conciliation to which the dispute between Mr. F. Adams, contractor, and the stonemasons in his employ had been referred met yesterday morning, when a settlement of the difficulty was amicably arrived at.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, have hereunto set their hands this 25th day of June, 1894.

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After the award of settlement had been signed, votes of thanks were moved by Mr. E. C. Howell, manager for the employer, and by Mr. A. G. Hay, manager for the employees, tendered to the conciliators and to Deputy Commissioner Gray, for their respective services in bringing about the settlement.

Everything now being amicably arranged to the satisfaction of both sides, the men returned to work this morning.

The stonemasons' union wish through the COLONIST to thank the conciliators and witnesses on their behalf for their assistance in the matter.

Attempted Suicide. Eugene Bernard came before Mr. Justice Walkem in the Supreme court yesterday, for speedy trial, the charge being that of attempting to commit suicide on the 11th instant.

The evidence tended to show that on that day Bernard had been drinking heavily, and after being in different saloons had been gambling at the Bee Hive on Fort street, where he lost about \$100.

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Up in Kootenay. (From the Inland Sentinel.) At Thompson's Landing Mr. Brown held a political meeting unknown to Mr. Kellie, and stated that he was sorry Mr. Kellie was not present, as he preferred to hold meetings where he had some opposition.

Mr. Brown had that opportunity on the evening of May 11, Mr. Kellie's meeting in Revelstoke. During the day some of the talk had been indulged in and such expressions used as "Wait till Brown gets after Kellie."

Mr. Brown made an effort to do what his friends promised he would do, but utterly failed to score a point against his opponent.

Both candidates are able men, experienced in legislative work, and each commands a respectable following throughout the district. Most of the electors will vote on party personal motives. There are, no doubt, some who will vote the straight party ticket, irrespective of the candidate representing that party.

Both are "good fellows," and have personal friends on the opposite side. However high political feeling may run in condemning the government or downing the opposition, but now that the contest is over, simply a case of Mr. Brown's personal friends against Mr. Kellie's personal friends. This is not politics, but it is what passes for such in this section. It would be difficult to work up an agitation against the government in the upper part of the riding, but it is said that the lower portion is very strong for the opposition. The strength of the two parties in the whole riding is pretty evenly balanced, and whichever candidate wins his majority will be a small one.

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Mr. Brown had that opportunity on the evening of May 11, Mr. Kellie's meeting in Revelstoke. During the day some of the talk had been indulged in and such expressions used as "Wait till Brown gets after Kellie."

Mr. Brown made an effort to do what his friends promised he would do, but utterly failed to score a point against his opponent.

Both candidates are able men, experienced in legislative work, and each commands a respectable following throughout the district. Most of the electors will vote on party personal motives. There are, no doubt, some who will vote the straight party ticket, irrespective of the candidate representing that party.

Both are "good fellows," and have personal friends on the opposite side. However high political feeling may run in condemning the government or downing the opposition, but now that the contest is over, simply a case of Mr. Brown's personal friends against Mr. Kellie's personal friends. This is not politics, but it is what passes for such in this section. It would be difficult to work up an agitation against the government in the upper part of the riding, but it is said that the lower portion is very strong for the opposition. The strength of the two parties in the whole riding is pretty evenly balanced, and whichever candidate wins his majority will be a small one.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Chicago Knisley, Who Lowered Zimmerman's Colors, to Be Here Next Month.

The Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament—Horse Racing at the Driving Park.

The Victoria Wheelmen last evening appointed special committees to arrange for a one day race meeting some time between July 7 and 12; and also to interview the directors of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society and the Victoria Lacrosse Club with a view to securing a cinder path at Caledonia Park, which with this addition to its attractions would certainly be the finest athletic park north of San Francisco.

The council of conciliation, after the evidence which all, consulted together in private and finally adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow, when it is expected an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

The Council of Conciliation to which the dispute between Mr. F. Adams, contractor, and the stonemasons in his employ had been referred met yesterday morning, when a settlement of the difficulty was amicably arrived at.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, have hereunto set their hands this 25th day of June, 1894.

(Signed) E. C. HOWELL, Managers for J. SPITTLEHOUSE, Employer.

(Signed) W. W. THOMAS, Managers for ROBT. SARGENT, Employer.

(Signed) JOHN E. RALPH, Conciliators.

(Signed) W. J. SMITH, Conciliators.

(Signed) JOHN S. BROWN, Conciliators.

(Signed) ALEX. B. GRAY, Deputy Commissioner.

After the award of settlement had been signed, votes of thanks were moved by Mr. E. C. Howell, manager for the employer, and by Mr. A. G. Hay, manager for the employees, tendered to the conciliators and to Deputy Commissioner Gray, for their respective services in bringing about the settlement.

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ENDORSES THE GOVERNMENT.

He Intelligently Understands the Situation and Therefore Mr. Cawley Supports It.

Comprehensive Address to the Electors of Chilliwack by the Ministerial Candidate.

Mr. S. A. Cawley, government candidate in the Chilliwack riding of the District of Westminister, publishes his address to the electors. The following is an extract from it:

The government of to-day having shown not only a willing and practical interest in, but an intelligent comprehension of our needs; and to the furtherance of what our requirements demand, I shall be pleased to extend whatever support and assistance lies in my power.

This district is largely an agricultural one, and as such has distinct requirements, looking forward to its development, and therefore demands legislation to conform with its requirements. Possessing, as we do, one of the finest and most fertile districts in the Province, our isolated position demands railways to fully open it up.

In the government's policy of aiding and assisting in railway construction is included a scheme for the betterment of our valley, by giving substantial aid to the Chilliwack Railway Co., and I think we may reasonably expect that ere long we may see this much felt want employed in bringing this about as speedily as possible.

Another matter of equal—yes, I may say, of far greater—importance is that of tyking and drainage. Most of the inhabitants of this district have just experienced a great calamity by the overflowing of the Fraser River. There can be no difference of opinion as to the possibility of protecting the district against another disaster of this nature.

In this matter the government have shown that they are alive to the requirements of the district. The act of last session was not only a measure of substantial assistance, but affords facilities for carrying on the work in a way that heretofore has not been possible.

I regard this as but the beginning, and I have ere long to see such aid given that the whole of these valuable agricultural lands in the Fraser river valley may be brought under cultivation and be productive.

In the promotion of these objects I have, as a private citizen, taken my part, and I trust, with your consent as your representative, to be permitted to have a large share of work and responsibility in connection therewith.

There are many other matters to which I trust, in the same capacity, to have the opportunity of paying attention. Our agricultural interests I have always held to be of the most vital importance, not only to ourselves as farmers, but to the Province at large.

In staying its wholesale importation of foreign produce from outside, we can prevent the untimous drain of productive capital and put the earned capital in the farmer's pockets. The government have shown active interest in agricultural affairs generally, and their policy in this respect has had good results.

By creating a bureau of agricultural information which has done much to arouse interest and attention to the farming resources of this country, by liberal assistance to the fruit growers, and by the appointment of a board of horticulture and the enactment of wise and needful legislation for the destruction of pests.

The dairy interests of this and other districts are important and should be further developed. It is to be regretted that so little attention has been paid to this industry in the past, and that so small a portion of the demand for butter and cheese has been supplied by home production. I am pleased to note, however, that by a statute passed last session, the government has shown its determination to advance this most important industry, and trust that the same may be carried out and extended.

I believe that what is being advocated in other and older countries should be adopted here, that is the introduction of primary text books in agriculture in our public schools, and I shall endeavor to bring to the attention of the legislative assembly and the government the necessity of making the agricultural education of our youth a leading feature of our school system. I shall advocate the improvement of our trunk roads, the encouragement of small holdings as far as possible; the repeal of the mortgage tax, and the adjustment of taxation so as to afford a premium to cultivation and a detriment to useless land holding; the building and maintenance of public schools, and the revision of the Municipal act, so as to separate the interests of city and rural municipalities, and other amendments to the Municipal act which are much needed. I shall favor legislation providing for groups of municipalities forming themselves into county councils in which interests common to the whole could be deliberated and legislated upon.

In the matter of High schools, I am of the opinion that their more general introduction throughout the Province would be of immense benefit, and my vote and influence, if elected, would be devoted to that end.

Upon receipt of the paper containing the above, on the following Monday morning an inspection of such seeds was made, and as remained was saved by several persons, amongst whom was the editor of this paper, who found the turnip and millet seed of excellent quality, as any one would desire as good quality as any one would desire for use in seed or table use; the oats, although of average good quality, rather dirtier than a man would as a rule like to buy for feed, but plump, of good vitality, and well enough adapted for cutting green, as no doubt the greater part will be treated. Barley had not yet arrived, and therefore its quality could not be ascertained. As to the hay, we have made inquiries as to its quality from those who have had the opportunity of judging, both supporters and opponents of the government, and the reply in each case has been that "the hay was good."

But apart from this the statement made in the Columbian is a lie on the face of it. The supplies in question did not arrive here until the 15th, and as a fact, at the time the article claiming that these allegations, in effect, have been repeatedly brought to our notice within the last few days, and an exposure asked for by this paper, no supplies had been distributed, nor had there been an opportunity of judging as to their merits."

OWEN SOUND, June 23.—William Doherty, farmer, of Keppel, was killed by his horses trampling upon him while working in the field.

WINNIPEG, June 25.—No successor to Archbishop Tache has been appointed as reported in some quarters. Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will deliver a funeral oration on the late Archbishop on Tuesday evening.

Subscribes for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

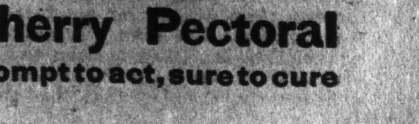
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in a iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun using it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral Prompt to act, sure to cure



The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability. H. Ellis, Manager. A. G. Sanson, Secretary.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line could not be inserted. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2. Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

NORTH NANAIMO.

Mr. John Bryden Delivers a Vigorous, Comprehensive and Business-Like Address.

The Electors' Enthusiastic Welcome—Mr. Alexander Sharp Scores a Point.

WELLINGTON, June 23.—(Special.)—A largely attended meeting was held here this evening to give the electors an opportunity of hearing Mr. John Bryden, the government candidate, express his views on the most important provincial issues of the day.

Mr. Bryden was then introduced, and was most heartily and enthusiastically received. The applause which greeted his appearance on the platform being both vigorous and prolonged. He expressed the satisfaction he felt at observing the keen interest evinced by the people of Wellington and the surrounding settlement in the affairs of the Province.

Mr. Bryden then read questions as submitted to him by the royal commission appointed July 5th, 1884, to investigate into and report on the subject of Chinese immigration, with his answers and the answers given by others, commenting briefly on each. He next referred to the platform upon which he sought election and which he explained had been got up by his committee and had been submitted to him for consideration and approval.

His address, as issued to the electors, was taken up and each paragraph considered. The extension of the E. and N. Railway to Comox would, he said, give the settlers a long desired avenue of communication, and a much better opportunity of sending their products to the markets.

He next spoke at considerable length regarding the development of the deep sea fisheries, urging that these were an undeveloped source of wealth, and stating that he would use his greatest influence so to introduce some system of developing this very necessary and important industry.

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cidental danger, he said that he would support any practical measure that tended to the convenience and safety of the men employed in mining.

Any scheme tending to bring about friendly relations between employers and employees in the nature of conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes would receive both his sympathy and his support. In regard to the Chinese problem, it was pretty generally recognized that it was beyond provincial jurisdiction to deal comprehensively with. As royal commissions had been pre-eminently successful in the past in dealing with such difficult questions, he thought that a commission composed of Imperial, Dominion and Provincial representatives could deal with the matter in a satisfactory and constitutional manner.

Mr. Smith, the opposition candidate, was then called upon. He said that after perusing Mr. Bryden's platform he could not see why he (Mr. Bryden) had not come out as an opposition candidate. He could not find one single objection to Mr. Bryden's address, but thought that it was inconsistent with the government's policy. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the extension of the E. & N. Railway, or Commonwealth, and spoke briefly on the financial policy of the government, which he criticized, stating that he did not think the government's credit was nearly so good as Mr. Bryden represented it to be.

Mr. Alex. Sharp, who was next called upon, rose amidst very great applause. He related a story respecting a dispute between a man and a woman in the old country. The former owned a parrot and the latter a crow. The man stated that his parrot was a better talker than her crow. "Ah," she said, "your parrot may be a good talker, but my crow does the thinking." Mr. Smith had thrown away his platform, had adopted Mr. Bryden's entire, and had delivered a most eloquent speech on the product of Mr. Bryden's thought.

Mr. Bryden, who was very well received, in whose profanity everyone present took delight, in whose profanity everyone present took delight, in whose profanity everyone present took delight.

Mr. Edward Bickie, who next rose to address the meeting, was very well received. He asked the audience which of the two candidates was better qualified to represent them—Mr. Bryden, who had had such a long residence and had gained thereby a thorough and accurate knowledge of the requirements of the district; or Mr. Smith, who is both a stranger to the electors and to the district?

Mr. J. Thompson was then called upon. He criticized the "Reform Club platform," being particularly severe on the plank favoring the purchase of the E. & N. R., and said that it is a well known fact that the railroad is not a paying concern, and that if it were bought and operated by the government there would be a yearly deficit. If on the other hand it were leased to a company, the company would require an annual subsidy from the government before consenting to take over and operate a concern that was not paying running expenses.

Mr. Bryden, on rising to reply, stated that nothing had been said that called for further comment. He thanked the audience for their kind attention and consideration, and the audience again manifesting their high appreciation of the speaker.

Mr. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, to which a hearty response was given, and the meeting then closed.

HONTSVILLE, June 25.—Thomas Martin, of Chaff township, was struck by lightning and his wife and son killed. His other children were stunned.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years). 7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.)

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

- Builders' Hardware. Carriages. Loggers' Supplies. Farm Machinery and Implements. Mechanics' Tools. Wagons. Carts. Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

CARIBOO NECHAGO. QUESNELLE JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc.

THREATENINGS OF WAR.

The Korean Affair Has Assumed Serious Proportions—China's Hostile Attitude.

Rigid Press Censorship Adopted—Kim Ok Kinn's Brother the Rebel Leader.

Letters from Japan received here by the steamship Sikh state that the whole country is in a turmoil of excitement, and preparations for war are advancing on every hand. No one thinks for a moment that Japan would dream of measuring her strength against that of China's countless millions unless supported by some important European power, and endless speculation is indulged in as to the identity of the mysterious force behind the Mikado's throne.

The cause belli is of course the Korean affair, rapidly developing into an insurrection of large proportions after Kim Ok Kinn's cruel assassination. It is now learned that the leader of the rebels, who have driven the butcher King of Korea from his throne and are now marching on Seoul, his capital (if they have not already entered it), is no other than Kim Ok Kinn's brother, Kim Pan Kinn, who took no part in the rebellion started by his brother ten years ago, but who since his murder has emerged from the prison where for nine years he has been confined as a political prisoner, and taken his place as the general of the avenging bands. He is said to be no less able than his ill-fated brother, and to possess magnetic influence over his fierce followers.

and that the Chinese cruisers had landed some 2,000 troops in marching order. The same telegram announced that Russian troops had crossed the frontier to the number of several thousands, and that the rebels had entered Seoul, driving the Korean government officials to Jenai.

The Chinese government maintains that its only object in landing troops is to restore and preserve order, and that it will heartily co-operate with Japan in this direction. This contention is, however, scoffed at in Tokyo and Yokohama, while the Japanese navy yards are working night and day and Japanese soldiers are drilling on every public square.

On the day the mail left Japan seven native papers (including the Nichi Nichi, Kokai, and Tokyo Asahi) were suspended under article 22 of the Press regulations, relating to the protection of the public peace. At the same time a proclamation was issued bearing the signatures of Counts Oyama and Saigo—ministers of War and of the Navy—prohibiting all newspapers and magazines throughout the empire from referring in any way to the movement of troops, disclosing military or naval secrets, or giving to the outside world any hint as to the plans or operations of the army or navy of Japan.

Fullman Cars to be Boycotted. Chicago, June 23.—The Pullman Company having refused to treat with the American railway union in an effort to settle the differences existing between the company and its striking employees, it was decided that unless the Pullman Co. effects a settlement on or before 6 o'clock Monday evening a general boycott against its sleepers throughout the country will be declared at the close of the following day.

Toronto, June 25.—A Montreal dispatch to the Empire says a leading ecclesiastical dignitary is authority for the statement that the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec have decided that in the very near future the council of public instruction will decree that all teachers belonging to the several religious orders must pass an examination and receive their diplomas before entering upon their duties as instructors of the young.

Toronto, June 25.—The Canadian Institute has decided to invite the British Association for the Advancement of Science to meet here in 1897.

THIRTY THE PULLMAN

The Action of the Northern

Employees Ready to Except The Pullman

Troubles on Other of Various Empl

HELENA, Mont., effects of the Pullman here yesterday. The Northern Pacific train bound train was tied to the superintendent of ordered the east-bound when it got to Helena, the 200 passengers were their demand for an it have gone out. There at Livingston and a big tional park who have tie-up. From Helena ated. The Great North own sleeping-cars, is fr SAN FRANCISCO, June Railway Union men in Southern Pacific have a As a result of their atte Pullman boycott passe up it every railway con there is every industry may be protracted. An em Pacific Company de ple had made up their are not to be allowed to they will run no trains officers of the American clear that the Pullman withdrawn, and both s pared for a bitter and OAKLAND, Cal., Ju branch of the Americ having covered the the President Debs, of the Union, decided to put it sage was then sent to Southern Pacific in San that no Pullmans by members of the ord by the road, as was ar arrived, the men wh Pullmans abandoned the half finished. The engh the which engines refu

are running on the San Pullman boycott Five Raton, N.M., and one the company is determi traine without the appo to the Federal courts, Fe, N.M., for protectio be sent from Denver to and from Santa Fe to E CHICAGO, June 23.—A American Union was sent yards this afternoon to of and engine-men. The ya go and Alton road were of the afternoon. All the on the Alton road betwe Louie have been orderd to-night. It is reported men are on their way fr take the places of the str COLUMBUS, O., June 28 the employes of the C Kelly & Sons at the Railway dent Waite this morning new schedule of wages, it is made for a full resto that have been system during the past year. C By and by men are ar list. The miners are in employees, and in case of they will not mine coa manned with non-union Waite gave his "reply" "By and by men are ar list. The miners are in employees, and in case of they will not mine coa manned with non-union Waite gave his "reply" "By and by men are ar list. The miners are in employees, and in case of they will not mine coa manned with non-union Waite gave his "reply"

ST. PAUL, June 25.—A switching crew refused to The U. S. marshal sent halt to the yard. The North pointed notices calling the men to the fact that it ow in the Pullman cars, and w to interfere with their oper LIVINGSTON, Mont., June shop of the Northern P they hand have gone out, moving in either direction. Railway Union has decid conditions of the strike restoration of the wage ac prior to January 1. SACRAMENTO, June 28— Pacific has been made to fee Railway Union boycott and cars, when a passenger in tween this city and San Fr rying a Pullman sleeper in Los Angeles passengers, wa yards. The American R among the Southern es. The week-long pass permitted to proceed, if American Railway Union h train to leave the Oakland