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The Wheel Colonist

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JUNE 1 1894. VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 24

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Doings in Vancouver-Birthday Celebration - Great Slaughtering of Bears.

Rich Ore From the Noble Five-Cartoo Attracting Much Attention in Montreal.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 24.—Numbers of bears are being captured on the Westminster road. One hunter has captured seven during the week. They are being hunted by Indians and dogs.

Mr. McQueen opened his spacious bathing shed at West today. Great improvements have been made to the bathing sheds and beach.

NEZELON.

The owners of the Last Chance claim on McCulloch creek, in the Big Bend country, although they have spent \$22,000 in running two tunnels that did not strike bedrock, have still faith in the ground. One tunnel is 1,000 feet and the other is 1,500 feet.

Phil Aspinwall is up from Trail Creek district. He reports that the force on the Le Roi is now larger than ever before, and that while the men are not working by the day, they are making \$3.50 a day on contract work.

J. G. McLaughlin of the Noble Five mines, in Slooan district, returned today from Omaha, where he took 51 tons of high-grade ore. The return received goes to show that the ore was the richest yet shipped in large quantities from the Slooan country.

John McDonald, who is down from Head Mountain, says this spring is the most backward he has witnessed since going to the Silver King six years ago. The snow is still fully eight feet deep at the mine, and apparently is settling but little.

George W. Hughes will, for a time make his headquarters at the Mountain Chief mine, which is about two miles from New Denver. When out at Spokane last week he purchased a small Pelton wheel, which will be used to force air through the workings of the mine, foul air being at times troublesome.

The 10 stamp mill on the Poorman mine on Eagle creek, six miles southwest of Nelson, was started up on Friday, and will be run as long as the water supply lasts. Ore is being shipped from both the north and south drifts.

W. Springer is back from Trail Creek. Things are quiet there he says. It is too close to the line and a number of dead bears have come in there looking for work.

MINERS' TROUBLES.

Meeting of Ohio Operators—No Sign of Concessions on Their Part.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—About 60 operators of coal mines in Ohio responded to a call for a State convention here yesterday afternoon. The convention was held behind closed doors. W. P. Bonney, of Pittsburgh, representing the W. L. Scott & Co. coal interests, said to-night that the press reports as to what was done at the Pittsburgh conference of operators was not correct.

The Spokane Review says: "A controlling interest in the Noble Five group of mines in the Slooan country is being negotiated with an eastern syndicate, the price being reported at \$300,000. The group is one of the richest in British Columbia, having already shipped 400 tons of ore, which, it is claimed, yielded 150 ounces of silver and 69 per cent lead per ton.

New Westminster, May 25.—The result of the shooting match between teams from the New Westminster and Vancouver rifle associations yesterday at Brownville was in favor of Westminster by nine points. The score stood Vancouver, 471; Westminster, 480. Six men shot on each team.

On the same day and place a baseball match, a quait match, and a list of footballing, polo and other leaping, was gone through by local athletes. The day being remarkably fine and bright, a large number of settlers took in the events and displayed much interest and enthusiasm.

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CABLE NEWS.

Queen's Birthday Celebration in England—British Government Asked to Forbid Ocean Racing.

LONDON, May 25.—The birthday of Queen Victoria was observed throughout England, although the official celebration will not take place until Saturday, to-morrow. Church bells were rung, flags displayed and royal salutes fired.

The Standard Oil Company and the Russian Government, who together control the kerosene oil product of the world, have formed a combine and will raise prices. M. Dupuy has declined to accept the task of organizing a French ministry. M. Poincaré, minister of finance in the Radical Cabinet, has been summoned to the Elysee.

The Servian police have discovered a secret cartridge manufactory, from which it is estimated that 3,000,000 cartridges have been sent to the provinces. The British Government will on Monday be asked to request British steamship owners to forbid ocean racing.

The Chronicle says there is a world of meaning in the decision of the Republican Senate in the United States to allow a quiet night. His health is excellent and the condition of his eyes favorable. His right eye was successfully operated upon for cataract on Thursday by Drs. Nettleship and Habershon. He took no anesthetic.

PARIS, May 24.—In connection with the cabinet crisis it is remarked that when M. Casimir-Perier accepted the premiership M. Carnot promised that he would not stand again for the presidency and would support in every way in his power the candidacy of M. Casimir-Perier, who then would almost inevitably become the next president of the republic.

BERLIN, May 24.—The people of the "Cassel" have been excited for several days by reports concerning the ill-treatment of police prisoners. This afternoon about three thousand persons gathered in the old market square, mobbed the small force of police here and sang the Marseillaise. A strong force of police was sent to disperse them but stones and wooden blocks were hurled and called out to clear the streets.

HALIFAX, May 24.—The 75th anniversary of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India is being celebrated throughout Nova Scotia with Queen's weather, in Halifax, Gen. Montgomery Moore holding a grand review of the Imperial troops and the 86th battalion of Canadian militia. The city was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, surmounting which were the Royal coat of arms of England.

LONDON, May 24.—The dinner to Rear-Admiral Erbin, Captain Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago was given at James Hall this evening. Lord George Hamilton, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Rear-Admiral Erbin sat on the left, and Ambassador Bayard on the right.

SAO PAULO, May 23.—There is not a meat market open to-day in Sao Paulo, for this is "Butcher's Day" at the exposition. Local butchers' societies and other organizations formed this morning at the ferry, where delegations from various interior cities were met, and accompanied by several bands marched to Golden Gate avenue, where they disbanded, reforming at the entrance to the park and marching to the exposition grounds.

ALASKA NEWS: It is currently reported that the Great Brothers have bonded their gold mines at Newcomb Bay to a San Francisco company, and that the sale is almost completed. This is encouraging news, and from all reports there will be several other mining properties changing hands in the near future.

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MEETING AT MOODYVILLE.

Gathering of Opposition Supporters Captured by the Arguments of Ministerial Candidates.

VANCOUVER, May 24.—The Opposition held a meeting at Moodyville last evening. They invited Messrs. Douglas and Tatlow to attend, with the result that these gentlemen captured the meeting, ably exposing the sophistry of the Opposition speakers. Mr. Kidd, who opened the meeting, referred to the land policy not only of the present Government but of all Governments preceding it as being wrong.

Mr. Douglas then went into the Nakusp & Slooan Railway matter and contended that the report of the Royal Commission vindicated the action of the government. He said that the second agreement with the Nakusp & Slooan Railway Company was as the Royal Commission had affirmed, better than the first, which was guaranteed to members of the opposition had approved. Mr. Sword said that the first bill of 1893 had been brought in at the last day of the session, and might not therefore have received as careful criticism as it ought to have done from the opposition.

Other speakers followed, and many converts were made to the Government cause. Capt. Tatlow, who was warmly applauded, contended that the Government in carrying out the Nakusp & Slooan railway policy, were opening up more valuable mining countries, just in the manner previously suggested by Mr. Cotton in various strong editorial utterances.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

A NECESSARY EXPOSURE.

We are very glad that the Hon. Mr. Turner believed it to be worth his while to expose the ignorance and the foolishness—

People unused to weighing the words of a speaker carefully are impressed by his fluency and his confident air, and they are apt, before they find him out, to consider him an exceedingly wise man. But he is really the very reverse. He is intellectually shallow and weak. He belongs to that rather large class of men, of whom a good deal is heard in these days, who are sharp enough to be taken in by a specious fallacy, but who do not possess enough brain power to see through and to expose its sophistry.

Some seven-born financier has stuffed the gabby postmaster with what he in his ignorance considered sound information respecting the finances of the Province, and he is impelled by his uncontrollable desire to talk and "to show off" on a "happy occasion" poured it out in a flood, undigested, and most likely distorted, on his Westminster audience.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

Some revelations that were recently made in the United States Senate throw light on the true inwardness of the dawning policy of that body with respect to the tariff bill.

There is no mystery about the attempt to bribe the Senators. The revelation was made in the Senate chamber by Senator Hutton respecting the way in which he was approached.

These revelations lead people to believe that Major Buttz may not have been unsuccessful in every case, and that if all the truth were known it would be found that some of the Democratic Senators who were some months ago strongly in favor of tariff reform, but who are now strangely reluctant to vote for a tariff reform measure, may have been approached in the same way as Senators Hutton and Kyle were approached, but with a very different result.

The most unapproachable and irreproachable of them (the Democratic Senators) will be circumvented in such times, and those ordinarily reckless will have a care about their walk and conversation. Since no Democratic Senator can allege a party reason for a vote against a measure that has the sanction of an overwhelming caucus vote, since the country insistently and impatiently demands action on the bill, imperfect as it is, and since the conservative obstructionists have been bought off with concessions and placated, we do not see how any one of them can now oppose or obstruct the bill unless he is willing to have it understood that he has been bribed.

There is no doubt that the people of the country will infer bribery in the case of every opposing vote, and every effort at deliberate obstruction. We are aware that this statement will be resented by the honorable Senators, but it is, we think, a statement of fact; and it is the fault of a few Democratic Senators that it is a fact. Their selfishness, their treachery to their party, and their indifference to the needs and the wishes of the country, have made them objects of contempt, and in the presence of known temptation contempt readily changes to suspicion. The temptation is bodily, publicly, and financially present. It has been Mr. Hutton, who is the honest man and unbrilliant. It has been Mr. Kyle with equal lack of success. No further evidence is needed. But if this wretched Buttz were seized and put to torture in the fine old way with the

boot, the thumb-screw, the rack, and other persuasive instruments, he would give up secrets that would put his inquisitors on the trail of the actual principals in the business.

It is said that those who are interested in the protection of sugar have also been busy in the lobby of the Senate, and not unsuccessfully. This is what the Oregonian says on the subject of the sugar ring:

The sugar scandal has passed that stage loftily designated by the United States Senate as "newspaper gossip." Through it at least five or six democratic senators have been brought under the gravest suspicion, and in common decency it should be ventilated from top to bottom, not behind closed doors, but in open session, so that the country may know exactly what is behind the mysterious operations by which the greatest and least defensible monopoly of the country has been granted special favor by the democratic administration which it contributed munificently to place in power.

There is good reason to expect that there will be lively times in the Senate before long. The inquiry asked for will be pretty sure to be made, for those who know that their skirts are clean will not be content to bear the odium that will attach to the whole Senate if a rigid inquiry is not made to find out how much truth there is in the rumors and to separate the Senators who are pure from those who are corrupt.

"APPROPRIATIONS."

A great deal of nonsense appears in the Opposition newspapers about "appropriations." And much of what is said, besides being nonsensical, is hypocritical. Every one knows that the policy of any Government in this Province that is worth its salt must be a policy of development. The country is new; all its resources are to a very great extent undeveloped. The work of its Government is to improve it as far as its means will permit. It is to carry on improvements "appropriations" and the aid of the credit of the Government are absolutely necessary. It is the easiest thing in the world for an unscrupulous Opposition to represent that the money which is spent by the Government in a district to make its resources available is a bribe to buy the votes of its inhabitants.

The United States seems to be in no hurry to fortify any part of its coast. It is building some great ships for harbor and coast defense, but beyond this it is making no preparations against invasion. The great cities on the Atlantic seaboard are in almost as defenceless a condition as are the cities of Puget Sound. The people of the United States have evidently no fear of the foreign invader. Being at peace with all the world and conscious of their own pacific intentions they appear to think it impossible that any great naval power would dream of taking advantage of the defenceless condition of their maritime cities. Besides, they may believe that a great naval power would pay very dearly for any temporary advantages it might gain if it made an enemy of the United States by damaging or destroying any of their cities on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast. Their faith in the peaceful intentions or the prudence of foreign nations possessing great fleets may be well grounded, but we cannot help thinking it rash to leave their great and rich cities near the sea so inadequately defended. Our neighbors of Seattle and Tacoma appear to be also of this opinion, and we must say that we do not wonder at the uneasiness they sometimes display.

tributed over the whole Province, the needs of a district and not its political complexion having been considered by the Government. This makes it clear that what the Opposition condemn is the policy of progress and improvement itself. What they really object to are the appropriations themselves and not the manner of their distribution. The whole of their criticisms on the Government's course shows that they disapprove of a liberal expenditure for necessary works. Their criticisms prove that they are narrow-minded, short-sighted, timid and unenterprising in the matter of expenditure. They would in order to gain a reputation for economy starve the public service, put a stop to progress and bring improvement to a standstill.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SOUND.

The visit of the Honorable Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, to the Pacific Coast has naturally directed the thoughts of American newspaper editors and others to the defence of the cities of the Puget Sound. Secretary Herbert, at a banquet given to him in Tacoma, spoke in very high terms indeed of that great body of water and of its importance to the United States. This is what he said:

What the Mediterranean Sea was to the ancient world, this Puget Sound must be to the surrounding country. In some respects this sea of yours is better and must be greater than the Mediterranean, for that sea was unnecessarily wide and was consequently stormy at times. This Puget Sound is not only the most beautiful, but I assert that it is the greatest body of water in the world. (Long continued applause.) You have got more water front, more land looked harbor than all the other States on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. You have here the foundation of a great state and the people who are to make it achieve its destiny. Your future looks toward China, Japan, and the rest of the east. If you are to become a great power, the water here will reach not only to China and Japan, but to Russia with her seeming millions of population to buy from you. You must have laws that shall encourage all this interchange between the nations.

The Secretary's speech was eminently pacific. There was not an allusion to war in it, or to the defenceless condition of the cities of the Sound, from the beginning to the end. But the Post-Intelligencer supplies the deficiency of the Secretary's speech. It enters into a long disquisition about the defence of the Sound and the protection which fortifications scientifically placed could give its cities.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Mr. Cotton Sent to Jail for Three Months for Contempt of Court.

Queen's Birthday Celebrations—Losses of Westminster Fire—Change of Steamer Time.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 26.—Vanouver was a deserted city on the royal birthday and was little better the following day. Five hundred people occupied themselves at English Bay, bathing, boating, etc. Twice as many people as the boats would hold crowded on the wharf to go to Nanaimo, and discretion had to be used by the captain as to what constituted a boatload. A large number also visited the Capital and returned well satisfied with their day's amusement.

A shark twelve feet long was captured at Coal Harbor by two boys yesterday. The monster had his head jammed between two logs. The boys secured him with ropes and then loosened the logs.

Martin Hynds fell from a scaffolding on Sixth avenue on Thursday, a distance of thirty feet to the ground. His left arm is injured and he is otherwise badly hurt.

Johnnie McDonald, a new baby 15 years old, and a companion 10 years old, secured a bottle of whiskey on Queen's Birthday and celebrated Her Majesty's birthday by getting drunk. The children were remanded until the man could be found who had sold them the whiskey.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas of the Oriental hotel, was thrown from a buggy and seriously injured to-day.

Judgment in the Gordon vs. Cotton contempt of court case was delivered this morning by Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. F. C. Cotton was committed on the above charge to the Westminister jail.

Sheriff Hall allowed Mr. Cotton three hours to prepare himself, and about 2 p.m. drove over to Westminster with Mr. Cotton. The affair caused but little comment in the city.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 26.—The total loss by last night's fire at the Royal City mills was \$60,000 with \$25,000 insurance. The work of rebuilding will commence on Monday. The fire was caused by an explosion of cedar dust.

Reports from Yale say that the water in the Fraser is up to the 1882 mark and is still rising.

The body of a child found in the river at Mission on the 24th, was that of an Indian child, five years old, drowned at the Fountain reserve on the Upper Fraser. "Found drowned" was the verdict.

NANAIMO, May 26.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the aldermanic board, caused by the death of Mr. Ralph Craig, take place on Monday; the election, if any, the following Thursday.

The Nanaimo lacrosse team is practicing regularly now every evening, and is really getting into first-rate condition. The boys expect to more than hold their own in the match with the Victoria juniors on June 2.

Dr. E. A. Pracey, who will be tendered a banquet prior to his departure by the Board of Trade, of which body he has always been one of the most energetic members. Until the yearly meeting of the Miners' Medical association in July next Dr. McKeechie will act as collary surgeon.

Rev. R. B. Mathiam will preach the customary oration on the occasion of the opening of the graves of departed members of the Pythian order on June 17. A number of Victoria brethren have intimated their intention of taking part in this memorial service.

At the request of a large number of citizens the Union Steamship Co. have agreed to allow the steamer Cutch to lie over here on Sundays, and to proceed to Vancouver on Monday morning, thus giving an opportunity to the people of the Mainland of spending the day here without having to wait until Tuesday to return, as at present.

On Tuesday evening the council will again take up the consideration of the guarantee to the electric railway, as proposed by the promoters of the company. This subject has been the principal topic of conversation in town all the week. The prevailing opinion is that an electric railway, with a Wellington branch, is just what is needed, and there is but little doubt that they will heartily endorse the guarantee of five per cent. interest on the required amount of capital for the time specified—twenty-five years.

In celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria the miners belonging to the New Vancouver Coal Company, and the Wellington mines, mustering in full force with their families, a large excursion arrived from Vancouver on the latter morning, numbering fully 150 persons. The Joan left Comox at 5 a.m., reaching Nanaimo about 10, which the excursionists ample time to enjoy themselves in the Diamond City; leaving on the return trip between 9 and 10 p.m. The steamer Cutch, from Vancouver arrived about the same time as the Joan with a large complement of pleasure seekers, who joined in the sports without delay. The firemen's tournament was much admired and so was the regatta and athletic sports. The horse-race contests were grandly sustained. During the forenoon stage-loads from Northfield mines and surrounding country kept pouring in. An open air dance in the evening was largely patronized, with great eclat.

At the Union mines, Comox district, no special demonstration was made, as the majority of the inhabitants who cared about the display and sport had left for Nanaimo. The British flag, however, was hoisted on the Union hotel and on the Cumberland House, and the U.S. flag displayed on the "Stars and Stripes" in honor of the occasion.

Many of the Union mines people went across a forest country, about seven miles, to witness a rural celebration. The country people turned out tolerably well, but the programme was neither so elaborate nor well carried out effect. The "sports" were held in a large field, without any protection from the sun, and the afternoon turning out hot incited large numbers to seek the shade and a Lager beer. A ball in the evening was well attended.

There are seventy men at work in No. 1 slope. In No. 2 slope a tunnel is being driven into the new coal, which is reported to be of good quality.

The Colliery company is sinking a prospect shaft about a mile from the east end of the town. It will probably last the work by contract as soon as they strike rock. It is in line of No. 1 slope. A track in connection with this will branch off from the main road.

An enterprising gentleman living near Courtenay proposes to sink a shaft about two miles into the earth so as to tap the underground heat for heating buildings, cooking, blacksmithing, brickmaking, iron and steel manufacturing, electric lighting and general power.

CHERMANUS. CHEMANUS, May 25.—Quite a number of the residents celebrated the Queen's Birthday by a picnic on Bare Point. Numerous sports were heartily entered into and a sumptuous lunch was prepared by the ladies.

Mrs. McGary, who has been absent in California visiting her parents and taking in the Midwinter Fair, returned home Saturday; Mr. Kestley has been suffering from a severe attack of the asthma during the past week, but is now considerably better. The Kuper Island band went down to Duncan yesterday to supply the music at the Oddfellows' picnic.

OTTER POINT, May 26.—Mr. Floyer this evening shot a panther near Mr. Gordon's house. It measured eight feet, and has been committing great depredations hereabouts.

CABLE NEWS. Gladstone Getting Better—Important Anarchist Arrests—Commander in Chief in India.

LONDON, May 27.—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone is rapidly recovering and is in excellent spirits.

Le Gaulois, of Paris, publishes an interview with Senator St. Hilaire, in which he says President Carnot is destitute of the qualities necessary to govern a country like France. Only a strong government, he says, can cope with the situation.

Le Gaulois says if President Carnot cannot form a combination cabinet he will declare that he is not a candidate for re-election. M. Peytral has declined the task of forming a cabinet, and urged President Carnot to summon M. Bourgeois who declined, as did also M. Brisson.

Guerin, Beaujeu and Gauch, anarchists, have been arrested in Paris. The latter is worth 3,000,000 francs, and has made a will bequeathing 300,000 francs to anarchist comrades in case of his death.

It is said Lord Frederick Roberts, former commander-in-chief of the army in India, will succeed Lord Wolseley as commander in Ireland.

In the lower house of the Reichsrath yesterday the announcement was made on behalf of the Austrian ministry of commerce of the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia on the favored nation basis. It was also announced that the government intended to introduce in autumn bills to revise the trade laws and to establish labor tribunals to deal with labor disputes.

Some idea of the keenness of the competition existing among the theatrical managers of London may be gathered from the fact that an American dancer is appearing nightly in the Strand and with great success at each establishment. The theatres have been compelled to adopt the music hall system on account of the fact that managers are forced to furnish extra attractions in addition to their regular bill of fare, if they enter into competition with the so-called popular business.

A great battle has been fought near Lake Nyasa between British forces and slavers. Major Maguire, a British post, at the head of 400 troops, defended the fort. The natives sustained a crushing defeat and fled. They were pursued by a portion of the British force, and the latter found 103 slavers dead, in addition to a large number of wounded. Makjira then surrendered.

Bryan Houghton Hodgson, F. R. S. B. C. L. is dead. He was born near Mooldefield, on February 1, 1809.

By the steamer Arava, which left Sydney on May 18, the first contingent of delegates to the Colonial Trade Conference sailed for Canada. Among them was Sir Henry John Wrixson, member of the legislative assembly and ex-attorney-general of Victoria, and Messrs. Simon Fraser and Nicholas Fitzgerald, members of the legislative council of the same colony.

Twenty members of the executive committee of the Roumanian National party have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying between eight months and five years. Three others who had been tried were found innocent and were released. The twenty-three prisoners were accused of sedition and treason in publishing a pamphlet which denounced the act of union of Austria and Hungary.

"HE DISCOVERED THE ARK." SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Joseph Nouri arrived here several years ago, claiming to hold a high position in the Greek church. He told a remarkable story of his alleged discovery of the ark on Mount Ararat. His proceedings upon the subject finally resulted in his being examined, adjudged insane and incarcerated in an asylum. Nouri claimed that he was sent to the asylum through Dr. George Smith, at whose house he resided. Smith's object being to obtain possession of money and documents belonging to him. He shortly obtained his freedom through the instrumentality of persons who had become

interested in his case, when he preferred charges against Smith, which were dismissed in the police court. Nouri subsequently until an announcement in the London dispatches of his intention to fight a suit against the United States government for being unlawfully deprived of his liberty.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS COMING. Edmonton Bulletin: A circular has been received at the Edmonton land office from the commissioner of Dominion lands, Winnipeg, stating that a party of about 500 Newfoundlanders will leave for Canada shortly. Some of these will come to the Northwest and are anxious to secure employment. They are willing to sign an agreement to work for ten hours a day, except in seed time and harvest, when they will work twelve hours a day, the rate of wages to be \$10.00 for persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty and \$12.00 per month for persons between the ages of 20 and 25. One third of this amount has to be paid to the railway company and the remaining two thirds is to be paid to the person employed. The employer has to furnish railway transport to the nearest station, and the agreement is to be for three years. Farmers in this district who desire to secure any of these persons on the terms mentioned are requested to communicate with the agent of Dominion lands. While the intent of this scheme is good and commendable the Bulletin is afraid that it will scarcely be satisfactory. It would be better for these people who are in all probability altogether unused to farming to seek employment on farms in the Eastern provinces until they became used to farm work, before coming West.

INTERNATIONAL. Dinner to Admiral Erbil of the U. S. Steamer "Chicago." Inspiring Speech by Amherst—Long to Be Remembered Event.

LONDON, May 25.—The dinner given at St. James hall in honor of the United States officers of the United States steamer "Chicago," was given at St. James hall, Lord George Hamilton, former lord of the admiralty, president of the dinner, and Admiral Erbil sat on his left and Ambassador Bayard on his right. The walls of the hall and the ballroom were draped with the colors of the United States and Great Britain. A chandelier was the inscription: "The water is thicker than water." The Portsmouth division of the navy played during the dinner and the orchestra was the inscription: "The water is thicker than water." The first piece was "The Banner." At the place of every general remark, containing a compliment to the United States, the subjects of both drinks the toast, wide space divides the hands may clasp across the main.

After reading letters of regret from Rosebery, Lord Northbrook, Lord George Hamilton, former lord of the admiralty, president of the dinner, and Admiral Erbil sat on his left and Ambassador Bayard on his right. The walls of the hall and the ballroom were draped with the colors of the United States and Great Britain. A chandelier was the inscription: "The water is thicker than water." The Portsmouth division of the navy played during the dinner and the orchestra was the inscription: "The water is thicker than water." The first piece was "The Banner." At the place of every general remark, containing a compliment to the United States, the subjects of both drinks the toast, wide space divides the hands may clasp across the main.

Of President Cleveland: "Mr. Cleveland is a man of pre-eminent ability. His fellow citizens have elected him in twice in the United States. His language and fixity of purpose are of the highest order. He has exhibited those rare qualities which originally distinguished the subjects of both drinks the toast, wide space divides the hands may clasp across the main."

In proposing the toast to the State, the chairman said: "The presence of a statesman, whose career has raised him to the position of public man—the statesman who represents his country to the United States. His language and fixity of purpose are of the highest order. He has exhibited those rare qualities which originally distinguished the subjects of both drinks the toast, wide space divides the hands may clasp across the main."

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SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.



Worst Kind of Scrofula. Dear Sirs—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the worst kind, the doctors said I was incurable. I tried B.B.B. and was cured. I have now a fine complexion and am a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. ESELEW'S LIVER LOZESSES. They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness, and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX. Ask Your Druggist For Them.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Bay and Street.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Five-Chancellor John W. Park Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the doctor and Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13 1884.

BEECHAM'S PILLS (Tasteless—Effective.) For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments. Renowned all over the World. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Made at St. Helens, England. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

Dinner to Admiral Erbin and Officers of the U. S. Steamship "Chicago."

Inspiring Speech by Ambassador Bayard—Long to Be Remembered Event.

LONDON, May 25.—The dinner to Rear-Admiral Erbin, Capt. Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago was given at St. James hall last evening.

After reading letters of regret from Lord Rosebery, Lord Northbrook and others, Lord George Hamilton proposed toasts to the Queen and President Cleveland.

In proposing the toast to the United States the chairman said: "We have gathered here in the presence of an eminent statesman, whose distinguished and blameless career has raised him to the first rank of public statesmen who so worthily represent his country as ambassador to Great Britain."

"These convivial gatherings form but a small part of the current of our social life, but they do infinite and far-reaching good in leaguering the two nations in bonds of mutual respect which alone bind in amity and good fellowship."

"The toast was drunk amid expressions of great enthusiasm. Ambassador Bayard, in responding to it, spoke substantially as follows: "I am sincerely grateful for the manner in which this toast has been received."

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refined womanhood, of innocent and guileless childhood, of lofty integrity and perfect manhood are clustered round the President of the United States.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 25.—The striking miners to-day destroyed much property near this little mining town.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

LONDON, May 25.—The following Queen's Birthday honors have been announced: William C. Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A FLAG INCIDENT.

ST. THOMAS, May 25.—A flag incident occurred here last night, a number of men belonging to the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, whose regiment had come here to spend the holidays, tearing down an American flag which was hanging in front of U.S. Consul White's office.

MONTEREAL MATTERS.

MONTEREAL, May 25.—[Special]—A circular has been issued by the Dominion Alliance calling a Dominion prohibition convention to be held in Montreal on July 4th and 5th.

NOTORIOUS NO. 1.

LONDON, May 25.—The St. James' Gazette has announced the approaching publication of a book written by James Tynan, the notorious "No. 1," who was so long sought after in connection with the Burke and Cavendish murder in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882.

FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Royal City Mills Destroyed Yesterday—Loss a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Nearly Four Hours Stubborn Fighting to Restrain the Progress of the Flames.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 25.—[Special]—The biggest fire in Westminster since the great clean out in 1891 took place this evening in the Royal City Planing Mills.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 25.—[Special]—The Manitoba Christian Endeavor convention for 1895 will be held at Portage la Prairie.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

VANCOUVER, May 25.—[Special]—A very encouraging and largely attended meeting was held in the Government candidates' committee rooms to-night.

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—To-day was "Keely day" at the temperance congress.

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THE COMMONWEALERS.

Movements of Members of the Army—A Number of Them in Montana.

Not Receiving Any Very Cordial Reception on Their Journey to Washington.

HELENA, Mont., May 25.—About 300 Coxyites leave here in the morning for Fort Benton over the old Government railway.

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RIOTOUS MINERS.

Troubles at Cripple Creek and Other Points of a Most Serious Character.

Troops Called Out to Enforce Law and Order—The Parties in Collision.

DESVIER, May 25.—The riot at Cripple Creek to-day resulted in the killing of two men, Robideau, a deputy sheriff, and Geo. Crowley, a miner, and the wounding of a half-dozen miners.

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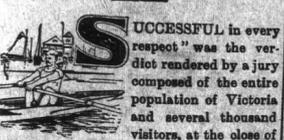
From THE DAILY COLONIST, MAY 26th.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Perfect Weather For Her Majesty's Birthday Celebration—A Decided Success.

Crowds of Visitors Present—Highly Interesting Regatta at the Arm.

Baseball Contest—Shooting Tournament—Other Engagements—Grand Programme For To-Day.



Successful in every respect was the verdict rendered by a jury composed of the entire population of Victoria and several thousand visitors, at the close of the first day of the celebration. The weather was certainly perfect—just warm enough to make the shelter of a friendly tree or awning occasionally desirable, but not sufficiently hot to cause distress to those whose business or pleasure exposed to the sun.

The town awoke yesterday morning fully resolved that to get away from itself was the only desirable thing in life. This desire it fully realized before the day was over. Early in the forenoon the multitude already on the streets were joined by a crowd of excursionists brought from Port Angeles by the steamer Garland, and from Roche Harbor and the American Islands by the steamer Harry Lynn. The Geo. E. Starr (Captain Jackson) was another early arrival, with all her capacity taxed to accommodate the holiday-makers from the Sound who were desirous of celebrating the Queen's Birthday and the establishment of the new steamer connection, at one and the same time.

By this time the baseball game out at Beacon Hill park was in full swing, witnessed by thousands of spectators. Just after the game ended, the trap shooting began, occupying the remainder of the forenoon at the Hill. Then came the rush cityward and again the streets were jammed and packed with pedestrians, though not for long. The throng on the streets gradually thinned out to join the steady stream of thousands flowing toward the scene of the day's chief event, the regatta at the Gorge. Near noon, however, the steamer Seattle arrived from Seattle and Sound ports with a thousand passengers who came on the A.O.U.W. excursion. They were accompanied by the steamer Wilapa, bringing some 300 more who were unable to get standing room on the Seattle.

The R. E. Rithet arrived during the forenoon from the Fraser river with about seventy-five people. She was followed by the City of Washington from Everett, Ansonette and Whatcom with another 250 more. The Kingston brought still another party of 300 from the Sound cities; the Islander had a full list from Vancouver; and the cry is still they come.

On wheels, two and four, by paddle, oar and steam, afoot and on horse, they hastened away to where a dropping fire of cheers and an occasional roar of applause told that the regatta was in full swing. From the Gorge to the city for more than a mile on each side of the strait, the water was covered with constantly shifting crowds. The shore line and the water, as far as the eye could reach, was a moving mass of craft of all sizes, shapes and descriptions. Most of them were profusely decorated, and formed, with the background of wooded shore, bright waters, and the gay costumes of the crowds, a repeated scene of wonderful picturesqueness. Repeated exclamations of delight burst from the freshly arriving knot of visitors as the course first came in sight. In the evening, the theatre and other diversions of city life claimed attention, until the tired pleasure seekers disappeared from the scene to gain the rest required to fit them for the excitement of the second day.

IT WAS SEATTLE'S GAME. S.A.C. Rab, Rab, Rab! S.A.C. Rab! Rah! Rah! Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. This combination of sweet sound, the cry of the Seattle Athletic Club, made the yell of the Royal Arthur, and the history of the association found it good to be here, and in the second because they had won their match with the James Bays in the morning. It was a win in a walk, too, but the Bays don't feel by any means "sore" for the game was one of the most gentlemanly and harmonious ever recorded in the history of amateur sport in this Province. Although the visitors had spent the previous night on a crowded excursion steamer, with no chance for sleep, they put up a remarkably strong game, piling up fifteen runs to the two outsiders for the Bays, their play being practically errorless, while they also batted hard. Thornton, an old Yale man, pitched a beautiful game for Seattle, showing a fast inshoot, very difficult to find, and pitching steadily all through; Cobb (Harvard) supported him in faultless style, without a semblance of a passed ball. In the outfield the visitors accepted every chance, the work of their shortstop being especially noticeable.

In spite of the apparent deparagement in the score, the Bays did not play ball by any means. The great trouble lay in the fact that they did not work together; there was too much selfish play, and this, with the fact that Hogan, the home pitcher, was decidedly off color, backing steam accounts for the defeat. The play of the home combination was redeemed by sporadic brilliancy, but the nine were not to be depended on to work together. Schultz, who had been playing fine ball at first, went into the box for the last four innings and held the visitors down well. There were no base stolen while he batted. Bothwick was working together; the latter caught well, and Franklin also did yeoman service. A feature of the game was the entire absence of coaching, and the very

satistactory surprise. Following is an epitome of the score: R. WINTERS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Total James Bays... 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 6 Seattle A.O. 0 7 0 1 0 0 1 0 15 Summary: Seattle—Runs, 16; hits, 16; errors, 4. James Bays—Runs, 2; hits, 6; errors, 4. Struck out by Thornton, 8; by Schultz, 2. Batteries: Seattle, Thornton and Cobb; James Bays, Hogan, Schultz and Bothwick.

THE REGATTA.

A perfect craze for boating seemed to have seized the city yesterday. By ten o'clock the harbor was alive with small craft, while on the streets one met at every turn people on their way to the water front. The regatta on Victoria Arm was the destination of the numerous boating parties that one after another stowed away in launches, skiffs, canoes and outriggers, and took their way across the harbor towards the Gorge. The boating and canoeing men were at work bright and early, putting the finishing touches to their preparation for the day, and by eleven a raft at the James Bay boat house was well laden with the racing craft in readiness for the tug to come along and tow them to the scene of their triumphs and reverses, with of course a plentiful supply of provisions to stock the reception tent that the hospitable James Bays had pitched at their headquarters in the day to entertain their visitors.

When everyone was ready down came a message from Secretary Boggs announcing that the Seattle, which was to tow them up to the course and was also to take up the Mayor and other distinguished personages, was ready. However, it did not take long to press the Spinner into service, and by noon she started with the raft in tow and a score of small boats trailing close behind. All along the harbor front were small steamers loading up with passengers, and it required careful steering to keep clear of the multitude of canoes, skiffs and launches that were all bound in one direction—the Gorge. The Mary Hare, that was to replace the Seattle as a conveyance for the Mayor, fared no better than her predecessor, for just below Point Elliot bridge she went aground and had to wait for the turn of the tide. Further up the Royal Arthur's pinnace, towing a long string of motor war' boats to take part in the naval races, stuck fast in the mud too and had to wait and muddle about. It was nobody's fault—the tide soon rose high enough, and everything went well again. Away up at the head of the Arm the James Bays lined the banks near the starter's barge just below the bridge, while along the shore on either side of the course little groups of pleasure seekers dotted the landscape, while the boats were flying in all directions. Here a big family group in a spacious and safe skiff, might be seen; or a skillful oarsman sweeping through the water in his light racer; or a young man perched atop of a gorgeously cushioned boat, while his lady fair leaned back luxuriously in her comfortably backed seat and smiled sweetly at his efforts.

The weather was as lovely as could be desired, and the sun shone on a scene as picturesque as could well be seen. Above the green tree-topped side of the Gorge the sky spread azure blue, while the waters of the Arm were bright with varied colors—snow white awnings, Japanese umbrellas, and the holiday attire of the occupants of the many boats. Across from the starting point a gay line of burning extended, and added to the brilliancy of the effect.

By the kindness of Admiral Stephenson, two pinnaces from the warships were on hand and placed at the service of the regatta committee, while a number of officers kindly assisted to help out the proceedings, and scores of jolly blue-jackets lent a willing hand to put out buoys, fix up the regatta, and the multitudinous work incidental to the regatta. During the day the proceedings were enlivened by the fine music of the R. C. B. G. Band, which was stationed close to the starting point.

It was wonderful that the crowds of boats along the course, with the crowds of spectators, the usual annoyance was caused by the thoughtless rowing sail across the course when a race was in progress, and half the delays in starting races were for this reason, as the course had to be cleared before a race could be sent off.

The races did not commence until a quarter past two, but the crowd was good-natured and amused themselves in various ways to pass the time. The only thing in the shape of an accident occurred some time before the races began, the over-turning of a canoe in which were two luckless bachelors, and in immaculate flannels. The result of the sudden turnover was the dispersal of the contents of the canoe, and the water of the Gorge was a medley of cushions, Japanese fans, paddles and swimmers. They were rescued without trouble, and seemed to have enjoyed the fun as well as the spectators.

At the starting barge were starters Capt. J. D. Warren and Capt. Gaudin, with co-starters Commander Stokes, R. N., and Major Rawstone and Lieut. Barnes, R. M. A., besides several other gentlemen, including Secretary Dallin, of the J.B.A.A., who helped to make matters run along smoothly.

A steam pinnace of the Royal Arthur was used by the judges, who were Lieut. Nicholson, R. N., of the Royal Arthur, and Lieut. Chadwick, R. N., of the Hyacinth. The clerks of the course, Mr. Hayden, R. N., Dockyard; and Mr. D. Carmel, R. N., had also a Royal Arthur pinnace kindly lent for the occasion.

those in the immediate vicinity seemed to favor the Spanish eleven, who had a newly painted and shapely canoe, and displayed other such evidences of their consciousness of merit. They had the right of the course, and the other boats in their order were those of the Dungeness (U. S.), Nansaimo, Cowichan, North Saanich, Port Mellon (U. S.), and Kuper Island Indians. The start was a splendid one. The signal shot had no sooner been fired than the Saanich and Nansaimo crews dashed to the front, but their advantage was small, and the seven crews passed out of sight of the stars in a pretty well together. Their course was from the Gorge to Deadman's Island and return. The home rowing produced no excitement until very near the finish, when the Kuper Islanders, who had been closely following the quick paddling crew of Saanich, by a magnificent spurt closed up the gap and secured the scant lead of three or four feet just at the finishing line. Saanich was second, Nansaimo a very good third. The reward of \$5 per paddle to the first crew and \$2 to the second—was immediately paid, and the appreciation of the winners was expressed in a fervent, "Thank you, gentlemen; God bless you," which evidently impressed the Secretary.

The Peterboro canoe race, single blade, for the championship of British Columbia, was not the exciting affair which might have been expected from its title, for those who had entered from Vancouver, at the last moment declined to take part, and E. G. Munro and E. Munro of Victoria were the only contestants. The former was an easy winner.

The professional sculling race, for twenty foot boats, was next on the programme, but no one appeared to compete in it. The single scull championship was therefore next determined, W. Scott and E. Mallandaine, the well known representatives of the James Bays, being the contestants for the honor, which was won by the former. At the outset the contest was spirited, but the redoubtable Scott fully demonstrated his superiority before the tarrying buoy was reached and he finished pretty much as he pleased.

The first of the series of Navy races more than made up for any lameness in connection with its predecessors. The four ten-oared outriggers, over the full course from the starter's barge round Deadman's Island and return. Crews from H.M.S. Hyacinth and Royal Arthur and from the Royal Marine Artillery stationed at the Point Barrette barracks entered. The last attracted general attention by reason of their blue Artillery uniforms, which with smart forage caps they wore until taking up position at the starting point, when their tunics came smartly off and revealed the distinctive blue rowing jerseys which they wore for the occasion. From their athletic appearance it became evident that the contest was additional reason for supposing that the fresh crew were destined to lead the way. This they did, going to the front very soon after the start, and maintaining that position to the end, though their opponents showed commendable perseverance and kept near enough to make the winners work to the end of their victory. Both crews in the end suffered from the thoughtlessness of the public, the rowers being momentarily fouled in the Narrows, and the winners being brought to a dead stop a few yards from the finishing line by a boat coming square across their bow. That the following crew, who happened to be on the line, had also to ease up to avoid collision.

Maanally and Shatoros; G. F. Askew and J. Watson; H. G. Alexander and J. H. Senkler; A. Gore and E. Munro, were the entries in the Peterboro canoe tandem. Alexander and Senkler swamped near the other end, but good race was made by the other crew. At the turn of the bay, the two who were leading, were almost swamped by the wash of a launch, but nevertheless won handsomely with Maanally and Shatoros a good second, Munro and Gore third.

The Peterboro canoe race for four paddles, canoes of any length, brought out three crews, as follows: D. O'Sullivan, E. Munro, E. Munro, G. F. Askew, R. Wilson, J. Watson, J. H. Astin, E. Marshall.

The O'Sullivan crew at once took a slight lead, which they increased considerably when the other crews fouled O'Sullivan's bow, and they won by about thirty yards. The E. Munro crew passed the line next, but the judges reported that they had not gone through the necessary formality of turning force down, and the second place was therefore declared to have been taken by the Finlayson four.

The all-oarsmen naval race was an exciting one. There were four entries: the Royal Arthur skippers, Royal Arthur outrigger, Royal Arthur galley, and Royal Arthur second gig. The second gig made up for its misfortune in the day and won handsomely, with a bow and low race for second to the galley and the outrigger, the latter gaining that position. The skippers were fourth.

At the time was getting late the extra events, with the exception of the greasy pole, were dispensed with. Seaman Birch, who had been waiting for the signal to start, walked off with the pole after the other crew had been unanimously failed to get anything but a ducking.

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being otherwise utilized, their opponents being the following eleven of the Victoria C. C.: D. Doh, B. H. T. Drake, J. F. Foulkes, A. T. Goward, G. S. Holt, Y. Howard, A. G. Smith, W. Wallace, Q. R. Worden and C. P. Wolley.

VICTORIA GUN CLUB WINS.

Good scoring all round distinguished the shooting yesterday at the Beacon Hill traps, and though the Victoria club won, the defeat they suffered was in no way discredit-able to either the Union team or the members of the Tacoma Rod, Gun and Rifle Club, who competed against them. Only four men of the latter were present, and though the match was one of four men teams, though the two extra men of the local club being present took their turns at the traps as a combination team. As announced yesterday the five traps, rapid firing, at known angles. The shooting commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted two and a half hours; there was a strong sun with a slight breeze, but on the whole the match was in excellent shooting weather. Mr. Otto Weiler headed the score, missing but one bird—his fifteenth—and was closely followed by Messrs. H. A. Mann (of the combination), C. W. Minor (Union), E. E. Ellis (Tacoma), and W. H. Adams (Victoria), each with seven hits. The average scoring was unquestionably excellent for team shooting, as will be noted below:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like W. H. Adams, H. A. Mann, C. W. Minor, E. E. Ellis, W. H. Adams, H. A. Mann, C. W. Minor, E. E. Ellis.

The four-oared race restricted to the James Bay club brought out the winners of the junior race in substitution for one of the crews entered. At the last proved unable to participate, and the contestants thus were as follows:

W. H. Wilkerson, bow; J. D. Taylor, bow; G. M. Roberts, 2; W. H. Adams, 3; C. E. Boulton, 4; F. Widdowson, stroke; G. F. Askew, stroke.

The Widdowson crew, which had been picked to be matched against the representative juniors of last year, was generally agreed to be the stronger, and the fact that the contest was additional reason for supposing that the fresh crew were destined to lead the way. This they did, going to the front very soon after the start, and maintaining that position to the end, though their opponents showed commendable perseverance and kept near enough to make the winners work to the end of their victory.

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AT THE PLAY.

Robt. Drouet's play "Doris," with Effie Elliler as leading lady, was presented at the Victoria theatre last night. As Doris Name, the divorced wife of the convict Stephen Brand, and school teacher in an obscure village, Effie Elliler displayed excellent periods, which carried her audience with her in sympathetic appreciation.

Of the support, Frank Weston as Brian O'Neil the prison doctor, was one of the best, and Robert Drouet as Kenneth Ashleigh the inmate in love with Doris, did good work all through. G. W. Gendlock as Edward Merrigold the old doctor, carried a somewhat commonplace part with ease and finish. The remainder of the cast is very well balanced, and as a result gave a smooth and pleasing production throughout.

CELEBRATION GOSSIP.

A large number of Victorians who prefer a quiet holiday to a busy one among the throng, attended the picnic at Shawigan lake yesterday. The lumber company and their employees had the affair in hand and made it a complete success. The programme of sports included a ball game, tug-of-war, and numerous other athletic contests and exercises.

AT THE WICKETS.

The chief event on the card for this morning, for sport-loving visitors at all events, will be the meeting at the Hill at 10 o'clock of the Westminster eleven and the Albion cricket team. The Royal City men arrived last evening and are a strong aggregation, capable of holding their own with any team on the Coast. The Albions will play: F. W. Thomas (captain), A. C. Anderson, H. Outhbert, C. Frost, J. C. Jones, G. A. Malby, H. Martin, C. Schwengers, E. H. Swinerton, Q. H. Worden, and F. G. Fowlkes.

Mr. C. Schwengers will umpire. In the evening every day interested in the good old English game will be sure to attend the grand fancy dress ball under the auspices of the Victoria C.C. at the Mount Baker hotel, on Saturday evening. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Admiralty with their parties, are expected to attend, together with contingents from the Sound, Vancouver, Westminster, Nansaimo, Cowichan and other points. The decorations are unique as well as artistic, particularly so as sister athletic clubs have kindly contributed, and a pillar of the ballroom has been assigned to each of these clubs assisting. These decorated pillars will be the rallying points for the particular friends of each club. Among the clubs who have been assigned pillars are the James Bay Athletic Association, the Canoe Club, the Rugby Football Club, the Tennis and Golf Clubs. All other arrangements are as usual, and the programme of the tramway company promises the best service on record; Mr. Virtue will use his best efforts in placing the floor in order; and in fact everything is being done to make the affair a perfect success. To accompany the guests attending the Islander will delay her departure for Vancouver until 8 a.m. To-morrow the Westminster will again play at Beacon Hill, the Caledonia grounds

which they entertained at their tent at the Gorge during the regatta.

THE CITY.

MANY readers of the COLONIST will be pleased to read a letter from Rev. Mr. Chappel who was formerly well and favorably known in this city prior to his removal to Acyama, Tokio, Japan.

Mrs. ISABELLA POTTINGER, wife of Mr. George Pottinger, died at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon, after a painful illness of nearly three months' duration. She resided in an old residence in the Old Colony, having arrived here from her husband and children, in December, 1866. Besides the bereaved husband, there are left to mourn a mother's loss James and Wm. B. Pottinger, of this city; D. R. Pottinger, Saanich; Thos. T. Pottinger and Mrs. Robert Jones, of San Francisco—all married and in families of their own. A strange coincidence of this sad event was that it occurred on the anniversary of the death of her second son, George, 27 years ago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Speculation on the New York Stock Exchange Characterized by Firmness. Bradstreet's and Dun's Reports—No Improvement in Business—Diminutions in Failures.

New York, May 25.—Railway and miscellaneous speculation was characterized by firmness to-day. At intervals the "bears" endeavored to raid the list for the purpose of getting back their contracts, but finally concluded that stocks were too well held to be shaken out by the ordinary methods employed by the professionals and they sent their brokers into the board with orders to "cover." At one time they did succeed in forcing Cordage & Quincy, Chicago Gas to 68 1/2; Prisco advanced 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. from the lowest point of the morning and 282,235 shares changed hands. The market closed strong at about the best figures of the day. The net changes show a decline of 1 1/2 per cent. and in the specialities Cordage preferred rose 2 to 3/8. Closing bids: Atchafalpa, 9 1/2; Burlington & Quincy, 7 1/2; Canada Southern, 60 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 64 1/2; C. C. S. 38; Delaware, Lake Shore & Western, 160; Erie, 124 1/2; Wells, Fargo Express, 129; Great Northern, 102; Lake Shore, 181; Louisville & Nashville, 45 1/2; Montreal Pacific, 27; New York Central, 92 1/2; New York & N. E., 44; North American, 33; Northern Pacific, 108; Navigation, 15; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 14 1/2; Rio Grande, 16 1/2; Rhode Island, 63 1/2; St. Paul, 50 1/2; Texas Pacific, 31 1/2; Union Pacific, 33 1/2; Western Union, 94. Bar market, 33 1/2. Sterling exchange is easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 44 1/2 to 44 3/4 for sixty days and 44 1/2 to 44 3/4 on demand.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The unfavorable conditions prevailing in commercial and industrial circles throughout the country, together with the prospect for no material improvement during the summer, marks the present season as probably the duldest relatively for twenty years. At no time since the panic and business depression manifested themselves last year have the reports as to the volume of sales of merchandise, the manufacture of staple goods, and the disposition of merchants generally, been so pronounced and so great throughout the country as during the few weeks. Superficial examinations leading to unwarranted optimistic conclusions as to the nearby future of trade, have not been wanting; but, as a matter of fact, based on comprehensive and careful examination, the next few months will show a continuance if not an intensifying of the existing conditions of extreme dullness and depression. The bank clearings for the six days ending with May 24 amount to \$85,000,000, nearly four per cent less than in the week ending May 18, and 18 per cent less than in the like week a year ago. The rain storms have exercised an unfavorable influence on business this week at almost all points east of the Mississippi river. The present supplies of coal at the leading central, western and lake cities will last from ten to sixty days. Coal from the Kanawha and West Virginia mines and from other sources and substitutions of anthracite coal, oil, wood and natural gas for fuel, have prevented the famine that was anticipated. The total number of coal security employees idle as a result of the coal scarcity is placed at 35,000 in the strike, which now appears likely to last, is 210,000. In other industrial lines 25,000 men are reported to be idle, as a result of the strikes, making the total number now idle 285,000. The reports of wheat (now included) both east of the United States and Canada, this week show 2,310,000 bushels, against 2,420,000 bushels last week. General trade in the Canadian Dominion is as dull as in the United States, but has been particularly restricted this week, owing to the intervention of the Queen's birthday holiday. The bank outtings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$13,000,000 (the being a short week), against \$19,000,000 last week and \$17,500,000 in the week last week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade will say that failures diminish in importance, the amounts of liabilities for the third week in May being only \$2,204,139, and for the three weeks \$7,836,972, of which \$2,642,687 were of manufacturing and \$5,192,285 of trading concerns. The number of failures reported this week is 183 in the United States, against 259 last year, and in Canada 28 against 140 last year, and again there are noted scarcely any of importance.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S Coal Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia, No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Coal Baking Powder, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the product's quality and awards.

ing order RE

NOTES.

Visits the Com. Parliament

Birthday Honors Vice-Regal

Governor-General to the House of Parliament buildings

North Carolina

Everett tunnel.

NEWS.

North Carolina

Everett tunnel.

P. C. Adams, the American Railway

Everett tunnel.

THE SECOND DAY

Of the Ninety-Four Carnival Develops Numerous Interesting Surprises.

Deeming Runs Away From the American Flyers—Cricket at the Hill.

Wanderers, of Victoria, the Coast Champions—The Many Other Events.

Fortune again smiled upon Victoria, her citizens and her welcome guests, yesterday, for the weather and other conditions being perfect more thorough enjoyment could not have been desired.

The Wanderers can now justly claim the title of champions of the Pacific coast. Throughout, the game was a most enjoyable one, and characterized by an utter absence of rough play.

At the close of the day, the Wanderers were the victors, having won by a score of 10 runs to 4.

The Wanderers met yesterday at Beacon Hill, and taking into consideration the fact of being the first game for both teams for the season and the lack of practice owing to bad weather, some good cricket was written.

The Rev. Woods was very lucky in both innings in getting left off when few runs were to be made, but after each life he played with his usual dash and completed 36 and 35 respectively.

Widely both played good cricket for their sides. For the Albions, Maltby, Martin and Howard batted well, the first named being most unfortunately run out at a critical part of both innings.

The bowling honors were secured by Howard, who had the fine analysis of 8 wickets for 33. The New Westminster team divided their wickets pretty evenly amongst the team, Clinton, with his long ball being most successful.

Schwengers and Anderson both bowled finely, the former getting 4 for 21 and the latter 4 for 15 runs.

The two mile race for roadsters was confined to the local men, the American visitors not being present.

Tom Moody rode under protest on his wheels, and there being no scales on hand to determine the point.

The other starters were Franklin of Vancouver, E. A. Wolf of Victoria, and J. Forsythe, of Windsor, N. S.

The race was practically between Deeming and Hewett alone, for there the battle was fought. Deeming, however, was not so fast as he looked, and Hewett, who was not on hand, and Deeming, they only recognized as comparatively good—a fast man among the few cyclists of small town.

Deeming was the victor, and Hewett was the runner-up. Deeming's time was 3:04, and Hewett's 3:15.

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THE CYCLISTS' CARNIVAL.

Yesterday was cyclists' day in the city, and it was made a great success. The parade of decorated wheels was voted decidedly pretty and unique; there were upwards of forty in line; and the races were just as good as those can be that are contested on the Beacon Hill track, the holiday crowd taking possession of the course every second minute and blindingly threatening riders and wheels with destruction.

The feature of the races was the discomfiture of the American racing contingent (a strong one, too) by James Deeming, of Northfield, the Provincial champion, who captured both the one and five mile open events, in circumstances and track considered) decidedly good time.

After the decorated bicycles had been marshalled at cyclists' headquarters, they were formally inspected by a committee composed of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Mallette, to whom had been assigned the difficult task of determining who had displayed the most ingenuity and artistic taste in the adornment of his mount. As last year, the first degree of honor was voted to Mr. T. W. Edwards, of Whitworth, ridden by Mr. E. Edwards, was certainly very pretty. Second prize went to Standard Bearer Alley, whose Wanderer carried well its pyramidal collection of fluttering flags and banners until a careless youngster collided with it on the march. Then it developed a musical squeak that was only excelled in melody by the clear notes of the bugle, heard to particular advantage in one of Mendelssohn's symphonies. His variations. Besides acting as band and bandmaster, Mr. M. C. Reynolds took third prize for the decoration of his wheel, and afterwards acted as clerk of the course—the position most difficult of all to fill.

Almost all of the American visitors entered heartily into the spirit of the parade, decorated with the limited time and materials at command, and were in line early. The city men, for their wives and sisters) also vied with each other in the production of new and neat designs, many of which gave evidence of hours of labor. Mr. T. N. Hibben's floral arch received an honorable mention (which Mr. Hibben will doubtless have framed and placed on exhibition), and numerous others were charmingly prepared for the street show. First prize for decoration is a hand-some guller, presented by Messrs. W. & W. & Co.; the second object is a pretty mantle clock; and the third a pair of solid gold gloves.

The parade, marshalled by C. H. Gibbons, left off headquarters at 2:30 and made its way to the park via Fort, Douglas, Johnson, Government, Yates, and Humboldt streets. There were no mishaps by the way, and the wheemen on entering the park and making the circle of the hill were loudly cheered.

As usual the races were run under the greatest difficulty. The crowd did not appear particularly interested, and though the proper idea was for them to stand on the track and the racing men run to the top of the hill and back,

the quickstart away and made a hot pace for half a lap when Harrison sprang and passed him, and on the second lap Bell could stand the speed and dropped to the rear when Watson sprang and went ahead of Harrison. Hull dropping out altogether. Watson kept easily ahead on the third lap and had the race well in hand while Harrison, though evidently fatigued, kept second, and Bell plodded along some distance in the rear. All the finish Harrison sprang but could not catch Watson who won in 2:17, Harrison second.

The long jump was the best event of the day, and for the state of the ground which was somewhat hard to land on without a run the performance was very creditable to the winner, E. P. Hill of Cowichan, who cleared 19 feet 4 inches, and the second, J. Braden, Jr., third with 18 feet 3 inches. The other competitors were Murray, Forsyth and S. Myers.

There was great sport over the race for boys under 12, in which some forty youthful athletes took part. They were of varied and assorted sizes that took by the fancy capping. Roddy McDonald, who gives promise of being a record breaker when he gets old enough, won, with H. Stewart second, and Willis Cullin third.

The girls' race (under 12) was quite as exciting, and was conducted in the same way, with the result that the onrush left little track. Hattie Brown captured first prize, Maggie Moore second, and Katie Hill third.

A. Bell, W. Dick and Hayward competed in the high pole vaulting for professionals, Hayward winning with 9 feet 1 inch to his credit, Bell second with 8 feet 4 inches.

Last of all came the obstacle race, which was won by the victor of the 100 yard race, Ford and T. Ripley of E. M. C. Royal Artillery; T. Watson, Victoria, and A. Bell, Seneca. The Jack Tar won—Ford first, Ripley second.

WITH THE ARION CLUB.

A very excellent programme was provided for the members of the Arion club under the conduct of Mr. W. Greig last evening in Institute hall, to a large and attentive audience. It commenced with a spring song entitled, "How Fair is the Earth," a very pretty and descriptive (M. S.) composition tastefully rendered; next J. L. Hatton's "Happiest Land" (collected by M. S. and W. P. Wollaston), which was well received; Dr. Arne's "Contra Altus" (collected by M. S. and W. P. Wollaston) was evidently recognized as an old favorite and should have been heard a second time as it was beautifully given, and in perfect accordance with the composer's idea as regards time and expression. Johannes Brahms' Lullaby did not receive so much applause as might have been expected, although through the good offices of the singers, who treated it very gently and delicately. K. Eisenhofer's canon, "He who trusts in ladies fair," a part song of a very tuneful and catchy nature, brought forth general approval, as did also "The Dance" of K. Eisenhofer, J. C. M. Keith, J. S. Floyd, H. Kent and Geo. Jay, Jr. These two songs were followed by the quartet (K. J. Middleton, W. E. Mitchell, W. S. Goodwin and C. W. Rhodes) a very nicely sung, "Part II opened with Rehearsal part song, "The Image of the Rose" (solo, E. H. Russell), evidently in accordance with the taste of the audience, who demanded an encore of this well as in selections from De Koven's well known opera "Robin Hood." Mr. H. Kent sang in his usual good style.

In spite of a local contemporary's ideas, it might be suggested that De Koven would not object to the metallic tone given to the singer's chorus, as no doubt he must have considered the matter, and to the best means of producing the desired descriptive effect.

Mr. Wolff's violin solo "Il Puritain," by Osborne de Bortot, was well given in spite of the extreme heat of the hall, so prejudicial to the sensitive strings of the king of instruments.

Some of the songs (Franz Mair) and "The Long Day Closes" (S. A. Sullivan), may be well termed the club favorites. Seldom is heard such soul-inspiring music, the performers' attention to light and shade bringing into desirable prominence the choice and beautiful harmony of the compositions. The finale, Gounod's "Soldiers' Chorus," may fairly be said to have sent the audience home in high spirits, thinking of the time when they might have the opportunity of spending another enjoyable evening with the Arions.

It is to be regretted that the club have closed their season, and Victorians look forward with pleasure to seeing Mr. Greig and his choir on the platform again at an early date.

THE VICTORIA C. C. SCORES.

From a social standpoint the fancy dress ball given by the Victoria Cricket Club at the Mount Baker hotel last night, was undoubtedly the most brilliant feature of the celebration. The Cricket club, assisted by the Golf club, the Canoe club, the James Bay Athletic Association and the Tennis club, certainly scored a complete success in every sense of the word.

The hotel building was brilliantly illuminated outside with rows of gay colored paper lanterns, and inside the hall, reception and dining rooms were festooned with flags, flowers and bunting in bright and artistic combinations well in keeping with the kaleidoscopic costume of the guests.

Of these between three and four hundred were present, and manifested every interest in the representations. History, fiction, fairy lore, original fancy, clever wits on well known subjects, and the nations of earth were apparently being ransacked and exhausted to furnish titles for the "characters" which these titles for the verandah and dancing floor of the hall.

Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. Pooley and Mrs. Deske kindly consented to allow the use of their names as patronesses, and Hon. C. E. Pooley, G. W. Rhodes, Dr. J. D. Helms, Ken, T. G. G. Ford, H. E. M. Jones, E. H. Ward and G. G. Smith acted as stewards in charge of the general arrangements.

HERE AND THERE.

The attention of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children—and the public—should be called to the number of little children who are being used by the various little girls now in the city. One unfortunate little girl about 6 or 7 years old appears to be kept for some 12 to 15 hours per day, singing and begging for a halving man with a sunny, well-fitted look, and whose blindness is scarcely sufficient excuse for this abominable cruelty to one of such tender years. "Orphans" of various ages and both sexes, but all young, may be encountered at every turn, and generally in charge of some one who lives by the miseries of those whom misfortune has consigned to their clutches. Surely there are officials whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Very grateful were the public who visited the park yesterday, to Ald. Baker and to the streets committee generally for having the thoroughfare leading to Beacon Hill nicely sprinkled. One watering cart was busy all day fighting the dust from Bird-creek walk to the park.

A race between Gray Bill, Maid of the Valley, Jim Murphy and Mushroom is set for 1 o'clock to-day at Beacon Hill. The race is for a purse of \$100, and no horse will be allowed to carry less than 128 pounds.

Lightkeeper Daykin, of Carmanah, celebrated the 24th by blowing thirty second blasts on the fog horn for seven consecutive hours.

The yachtmen are not at all averse to spending still another day in the city; they like Victoria and Victorians like them.

The Datsy Bell is all right in a moderate breeze, and yesterday was her chance.

C. A. Giffin of the Bank of British Columbia, left with Mrs. Giffin yesterday on a trip to England.

W. H. Phipps, of the Victoria Lumber Company, has just been appointed chief land commissioner of the Northern Pacific railroad.

ALD. W. J. DWYER, district deputy grand master for district No. 7, will leave on June 3 to attend the meeting of the grand lodge of the C.O.O.F. to be held at Nanaimo, Oat, on June 12; he will visit New York, Boston and St. John, N. B., and return in August.

S. McALPINE, charged with being found in possession of stolen property, was up in the police court yesterday, and given three months to think the matter over. Ed. McO'Neil will do 30 days for an assault, and some Indian "pos. intox." cases were dismissed.

Not only was the residence of Mr. Hoffman on 10th street visited by burglars on Thursday, but other homes on the same street received their attentions, advantages being taken of the absence of the residents at the Gorge. Nothing much, however, is reported to have been taken.

A STRANGER who gives his name as Stranger, and whose strange absence from H.M.S. Royal Arthur occasioned the officers of the vessel to class him as a deserter, was rounded up by the police yesterday. With thirty minutes or so of the time that his charge of desertion was laid against him at police headquarters he was under arrest, having been easily located at the Gorge.

YESTERDAY afternoon Richard Bray had just harnessed a valuable stallion to a sulky and was driving along Johnson street when the animal, which was in very high fettle, began to kick, and soon had the vehicle unmanageable to the driver. The horse galloped wildly up Gibson street at the top of which it was caught and returned to the stable.

Among the passengers by the Umatilla, which left San Francisco at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, are the following undergraduates who are returning from their studies at the Leland Stanford Junior University to enjoy a well earned summer vacation with their parents and friends in Victoria: Ernest C. Hayward, Louis Hartman, Hilda MacLaughlin, Miriam Frank, John B. Adams.

THOUGH no definite figures have yet been given, the Dominion Government scheme of lighting the Victoria harbor with electricity appears to be a rather large undertaking than was at first expected. Some three miles of cable will be necessary to establish the various lights contemplated and a considerable amount of masonry will be needed to fix some of the reefs in proper shape to form stations. C. H. Stokols, the electrical expert, has been consulted and will in all probability have charge of a portion of the work, including the laying and testing of the cables. The lighting will be of immense value to the shipping trade generally and the local business of Victoria in particular. The scheme as now contemplated will necessitate the outlay of \$200,000 or more to establish the various lights and complete the station work.

An old man named Smith was the victim last evening of a nasty accident, the result of a runaway. He was left holding a splintered horse belonging to the proprietor of the Delmonico music hall, who he was unable to control when the street car came along. The horse started at a run and giving the buggy a quick turn upset it, throwing the old man out on his head and severely injuring him. He was immediately picked up and taken to the hospital, where he lay in the Teutonic saloon, sent to the hospital on his side, tore up Government street, keeping the sidewalk till it reached Fort street, when, after rounding the corner, it was brought to a standstill by Officer Constable Monast of the city force. The latter were a block away when they heard the pounding of the overturned buggy on the sidewalk and ran to the rescue. Hutchison being a good sprinter, won, and had the honor of catching the maddest horse, which he only brought to a proper frame of mind after a sharp struggle.

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"HAPPY AND GLORIOUS."

The Closing Day of the Celebration and Its Many Interesting Events.

Victoria Starts the Lacrosse Season With Victory—Success at the Stumps.

Seattle's Flag Yacht The Winner—The Challenge Cup Brought Home.

EVERYTHING is over now, and the celebration of Her Majesty's seventy-sixth birthday in Victoria is a thing of the past. There can be no diversity of opinion upon the one all-important point—the carnival was a great success—and though mistakes were made by those having various details of arrangement in charge, they were all little sins of omission which next year will no doubt be remedied. By the time May 24 again comes round, it is to be hoped that arrangements can be made for a naval review and sham fight. Such a feature would draw immense crowds, though if more flocked to the city than have held possession of it during the past few days, they would find themselves uncomfortably crowded. Then a stronger point might be made of the harbor illumination, and with more complete preparation for the field sports, record-breaking would be quite within the possibilities. The bicyclist promise something entirely new and very pretty for the next holiday, and the memory of '94 will stimulate the other athletic clubs to greater efforts in ninety-five.

The last day of the celebration was, as the first and the second had been, bright and delightful, with breezes for the canoe and yacht races upon which no improvement could be desired. The lacrosse match drew an immense attendance, and the crowds of pleasure-seekers continued to the end of the carnival, orderly, well behaved and appreciative.

The police arrangements this year were more perfect than ever before, the officers doing all in their power to assist the visitors with information and kindly attention, all of which must have left a lasting and lasting impression. The confidence gang who came here from Portland to reap a harvest was so closely watched that they secured no chance to operate, while but one case of pocket-picking, and no other crime has been reported.

The celebration of '94 is over; it can be remembered only as a pleasurable one.

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VICTORIA CANOE.

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mirable manner in which every detail was carried into execution.

VICTORIA CANOE CLUB

Yesterday was an ideal day for the canoe racing held on the harbor by the Victoria canoe club.

The first race called was for 16-foot canoes and under, course from the canoe club house round the outer buoy and return—a distance of one mile and a half.

The second race, over the same course, for canoes sixteen feet and under without centre board, brought out H. B. Rogers, F. Mawley and Arthur Gore.

The last event was the open race for which there were eight entries. C. A. Godson, W. J. H. Holmes, A. H. B. Rogers and Fraser, T. S. Gore, H. B. Rogers and the two Hibbens.

THE CUP COMES BACK

The second competition for the Victoria Challenge Trophy, the gift of the celebration committee of 1893 to the British Columbia Rifle Association, took place yesterday.

The range totals of the two teams was as follows, in the order of firing—200, 500 and 600 yds:

The firing was with the Martini rifle. It will be noticed that the defeated team made better scores at the longer range than did the winners.

An anticipated permission was received from Ottawa yesterday for the postponement of the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions for a week.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE

Victoria started her lacrosse season under most auspicious circumstances yesterday by winning the first home match of the championship series from Vancouver.

People turned out in thousands to see the game, and an hour before the time advertised for play to begin, overlanded train cars and carries every few minutes drew up at the Caledonia grounds and discharged their passengers; the sidewalks all the way

from Government street to the gates were crowded with pedestrians bent in the same direction.

The weather was perfect, bright and sunny, with a cool breeze blowing just enough to temper the atmosphere pleasantly.

When 3 o'clock came everyone was ready for the fun to begin, and it was not long after that the opposing teams—Vancouver and Victoria—were lined up on the field.

When all was in readiness, Lieut. Governor Dewdney, escorted by Mr. W. H. Ellis, president of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, entered the field and a great burst of cheering went up as he placed the ball to be faced by the centres, Blight of Victoria and Quann of Vancouver.

Play started at 3.15. From the draw the ball went flying towards Victoria's goal at the south end of the grounds.

Victoria's jubilation was short lived. Though the ball went towards Vancouver's flag after the face, it was returned at once, going on Roy Campbell, who did grand work throughout the match.

Victoria, determined to do or die, kept the ball hard down on the visitors' goals, and made it hot for the Vancouver defence.

Victoria happened to be in the way just at the right time. The play was fast, and the spectators cheered enthusiastically the five points. The pace began to tell, however, and the play became decidedly ragged for a while.

An anticipated permission was received from Ottawa yesterday for the postponement of the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions for a week.

Only sixteen minutes remained to play. Vancouver made a change in the disposition of their team, Myers replacing J. Quann in goal, Quigley taking Myers' place on home, and J. Quann in Quigley's former position.

Frank Cullin by a clever side shot scored Victoria's third goal. Time—3 minutes.

Only three minutes remained before time. Cusack got the ball from the face and sent it whizzing to Vancouver's end, but Spain rushed it up field and passed to Quigley, who shot wild at the Victoria flag.

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GLORIOUS... the Celebration interesting... Lacrosse Season success at... The Winner brought... YTHING is over and the celebration... Misjesty's seventh birthday in Vic... There can be no... of opinion... point—the car... and though mis... having various... charge, they were... which next year... By the time... and, it is to be... can be made for a... Such a fea... crowds, though i... than have held... few days... as uncomfortabl... point might be... nations, and with... for the field... would be quite... The bicyclists... new saw very... and the mem... friends of his... ninety-five... ration was, as the... seen, bright and... or the canoe and... no improvement... some match draw... of the crowds of... to the end of the... and apprec... this year were... fore, the officers... assist: the visitors... attention, all... and leading... game, who came... a harvest were... they secured no... out one case of... crime has been... over; it can be... urable one... URNAMENT... ing of interested... the B.C.B. Club... y arranged and... and good on the... firemen's... ber satisfactory... no. Port Angeles... were well repre... and Victoria... zes, still it was... This feature of... ofved for out of... as an incidental... of Chief... and his... sought and ob... to meet the... 300 in cash, two... one presented... t the other by... medals, one gold... Fenwick & Lowe... In addition... ment did all... in guests enjoy... hem most hos... hands with... lacrosse match... at the wet test... on teams from... Nanaimo and... in 500 feet to a... y not less than... of hose, un... pipe, making... and the... in the water... pressure... oor—but forty... though ex... alone, slow time... for supremacy... ight Vancouver... all. Nanaimo... d beating Vic... second. The... would have... dinks of the Vic... inks of the vic... good naturedly... with... d event of the... d challenge... men secur... 524; no... ppling contest... of the four... feet of hose... coupling, con... water left the... esticor won... over second... did one. An... not having... test narrowed... ven Victoria... nks to the... rintendent of... all ran to... winning the... side of the... run on the... forced to... The run was... ng 300 feet of... twelve each... held their... es than four... d. Victoria... eleven mem... ners having... test which... of the day... firemen only... in a field... s second... ment—Chief... Braden and... lin—are de... n upon their... and the ad...

H. J. Bremner, W. A. Thomson, A. J. Odgers, Charles McCutcheon, M.D., A. H. Odgers, M.D., Marvin, Anderson and the U.S.S. Gentry; Lieut. J. Clark, of the U.S.S. Gentry; Mr. E. F. Sweeney and members of the Chamber of Commerce, besides the following residents of Seattle—Messrs. Will Carson, A. H. Hill, Norman Lien, J. Lee, N. W. Holter, E. W. Ruff, E. F. Lentz, T. A. Wing, F. A. Wing, J. Mather, F. A. McCrea and Chief Sullivan. Besides these, among the representative guests were Admiral Stephenson, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Hon. Speaker Higgins, Major Rawstorne, R.M.A., and Commander Stokes, R.N.

THE FORMAL PRESENTATION

The experiment of a public presentation of the prizes awarded in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration has proved decidedly a popular, for the spacious drilling hall when this was in progress.

At 11.45 the breeze freshened, and up came the Rainer, first to arrive at the starting buoy. The first gun went at 12.22 by the judges, but the starter's time.

At 12.40 the second gun fired, and up rushed the line of class A in splendid shape. Edna M. crossed the line at 12h. 4m. 17sec.

Down the reach to the turning buoy the Myths was well in the lead and drawing well with the Edna M. close at her heels.

At four minutes past one the Myths was nearly a half mile in the lead, and in a bunch the Edna M. second and Rainer a third.

At 1.48:57, the Kelpie at 1.52:00 and the Rainer at 1.55:28; the Myths had refused to take in cloth and in rounding the first buoy paid the penalty.

The Myths completed the first round at 1.48:57, the Kelpie at 1.52:00 and the Rainer at 1.55:28; the Myths had refused to take in cloth and in rounding the first buoy paid the penalty.

FINISHING FRAGMENTS

Among the distinguished visitors entertained on board the reception barge by Mayor Tague and his committee, on Thursday, were Messrs. H. E. Henderson, H. E. Watson, H. W. Kent, F. R. Russell, C. D. Rand, A. Kerr, H. Hemmberg, Frank and Burzen, and Miss L. Martin, of Vancouver; Messrs. Clinton, Ransom and Ross; and their parties of ladies, from Westmin-

IT WAS "KELPIE'S" DAY

When yesterday morning dawned on the yachting fraternity it introduced a period of anxiety and regret—regret at having missed an almost ideal day, and anxiety as to how his successor would turn out.

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SCENES FROM FAIRYLAND

The last candle flickered and went out, and only the paper shells and lifeless blotches on the night. It was ended, the Queen's Birthday celebration had passed into the realms of history, and over again the name of the city of Victoria is written the word "anooes" with a large, lurid capital "S."

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

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THE WEATHER

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CORSAGE CAPRICES.

THEY ARE IN ALL COLORS, COMBINATIONS AND SHAPES.

Some Are Fearful, Some Pretty and Some Wonderful—Sleeves Again Swell—Fashion's Wide Latitude—A Tendency Noted and a Recipe Recommended.

(Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.)



HERE is such a variety of things to see, and nothing, after all, that one can set down as startlingly new in the way of fashion, that the mind almost gives way under the strain, and one goes to bed after a day of such sight-seeing with a headache and sleeps in a nightmare of colors and combinations, of shapes and designs.

I am fresh from several "openings," where the new spring material is first made up. There were some combinations worth noting. One was a sage green cashmere serge, rich and fine. The waist was plain and fastened in the back and very slightly pointed in front.

Another fetching costume had the skirt of chandron cloth, with bands of chocolate cloth on the skirt, which was umbrella shape, and these bands were bordered with narrow rousaux of astrakhan.



NEW CORSAGES. er chocolate, with spring cuffs, edged with astrakhan. Down the four front gores were narrow bands of the same fur.

There was one dress there that could be likened to nothing but a purple and golden butterfly. The skirt was full and slightly draped across the front in apron style. The bottom was cut out in deep points, and each space was filled in by a royal purple fan of satin.

A walking gown was made of mode cachemire d'inde and myrtle green cloth. The skirt was devoid of trimming, save for the mode colored panels on each side of the skirt.

incroyable tie of white lace and muslin, with short, stiff ends, which were made to stand out straight on each side.

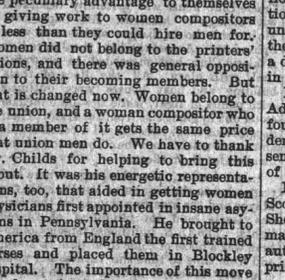
Some and in fact most dealers have declared that brown was to be the most fashionable color. Perhaps it is, but for one brown dress we see a full hundred of other colors, and so far I think green has the lead, with purple following closely in its different shades, called heliotrope, etc.

The incroyable scarfs are now made of almost everything, but crepe de chine and silk muslins with lace frills are seen oftener. These are worn in and out of season. The black ones are better suited to the street. The lighter ones are worn with such evening gowns as are made high in the neck.

I may say that I noticed an effort to diminish the height of the collars. Indeed three of the handsomest new cloth gowns I saw today had an embroidered edging around the neck instead of any kind of collar or band.

When George W. Childs died, women lost one of the best, wisest, strongest friends they ever had. He was a faithful woman suffragist in the days when that cause was an unpopular one.

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THE ELECTORAL REFORMER.

Interesting Career of Miss C. H. Spence, One of Australia's Famous Women.

Miss C. H. Spence, the famous electoral reformer of Australia, who recently left for England after a most successful tour of America, is a very remarkable woman. She is conceded by the Australian press and public to be one of the brainiest members of her sex in the antipodes, and for many years her name has been prominently identified with literary, philanthropic, educational and electoral reform work throughout the world.

Miss Spence came to America last May to attend the international charities conference at Chicago as a delegate from South Australia and Victoria, and in June delivered able and interesting addresses on the care of dependent children and on poor law relief in Australia at the Art palace.



MISS C. H. SPENCE.

In the suffrage and the proportional representation congresses and spoke at the peace, the labor, the social and the economic congresses.

She also spoke twice in the Woman's building at the World's fair and had Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' pulpit to explain Australian methods and aspirations, especially in regard to dependent children.

Her strong advocacy of equitable electoral representation has made an impression upon thinking minds in America that will doubtless prove as lasting as it is vivid, and that may lead to the reform she so urgently desires.

Before she returns to her home in Adelaide, Australia, she hopes to see the four Swiss cantons which are really democratic republics in that their representation is of the whole people and not of the majority of the people.

There is a new semitransparent fabric called poil de chevre that promises well for summer dresses. The feel is rather harsh and wiry, and the ground is of white or very light wool crossed by heavy cords of silk in some contrasting color.

The Japanese and Chinese crepes have always been expensive, as they were made of the finest and best of all the silk fibers, and so comparatively few could afford to have all they wanted of this exquisite stuff.

This season's batistes and silk ginghams have nearly half their texture made of silk waste, so that they are as pretty as real silk would be, with the added value of being washable.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

A Cowardly Assassination in Alabama—An Illinois Jail Set Fire To.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 25.—The Duquesne strikers attacked Centralia miners again this morning. They opened with a fusillade of bullets on the mining company's office. Deputies returned the fire and drove the strikers off. No one was hurt. The militia have arrived and placed the town under martial law.

USKONTO, Pa., May 25.—Everything is quiet at Sickselshollow today. None of the strikers are in sight and no further attack is feared on the Washington mine. No time has been set for hearing the cases of the arrested strikers.

LASALLE, Ill., May 25.—In an address the mayor advised the strikers to refrain from violence. The militia are here, encamped in the vicinity of the coal mines.

CRIPPER CREEK, Colo., May 25.—Strikers blew up the shaft house at the Strong mine at Victor today. Twelve men are down in the shaft guarding property. No particulars can be learned. The strikers then captured Portland and Independence mines and all the men found there.

BRIMMINGHAM, Ala., May 24.—The striking miners at the Frate mines are held responsible for a cowardly assassination which occurred at that place this morning. A mob of masked men went to the house of Walter Glover, a miner who had refused to be called out, telling him they were officers and wanted to see him.

ONTS, Ill., May 25.—Everything quiet this morning. The mine here is not working, and is strongly guarded.

JOLIET, Ill., May 25.—It is reported that striking miners from Springfield have arrived at LaSalle and set fire to the shaft and levelled the jail. Militia from here and Streator have started for LaSalle.

A glittering example in the way of illumination was the COLONIST building last evening. Its display was effective and pretty, so said everyone who passed.



MR. GEO. MEARETT.

As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit.

In Dreadful Condition Almost a Complete Wreck After the Grip

Can Hardly Express Sufficient Gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Dear Sirs—I felt it my duty to let you know the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have been troubled with summer complaint for years, unable to get to bed. I tried everything but seemed to get no relief. Then I became a victim of the grip and was left in a dreadful state, so weak I could scarcely work and when I did I worked in misery. The doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in dreadful condition. I found one of your papers at my door, and on reading it decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a trial, thinking at the time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottle. I kept on taking it and used five bottles; am now a cured man; never felt better. I have loudly recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla for I owe my life to it and hope this may be the means of leading others to give it a fair trial." VICTORIA SATTIN, Norwich Ave., Woodstock, Ontario.

WITHOUT SOLICITATION. Paine's Celery Compound is Strongly Indorsed by an Ontario Lady.

Three Bottles of the Wonderful Compound Effect a Great Change--Nervousness and a Constant Sick Headache--Sleep is Sweeter and Better--General Health Vastly Improved.



MRS. E. WILCOX.

Mrs. E. Wilcox, of Creemore, Ont., is one of the best known ladies in that section of country. Young and old in and around Creemore are acquainted with this worthy and honored lady, and implicitly rely on any statement she makes. Mrs. Wilcox for some years suffered terribly and keenly from nervousness and continual sick headache. Her condition was serious and alarming at times, owing to the fact that she was unable to get sufficient sleep to rest a weary and run-down body.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

- Builders' Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc. Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kennings and Phaetons. Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc. Mechanics' Tools. All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'. Wagons. Team, Farm and Spring Wagons. Carts. Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING. 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. mret-em-24.

RAGING TORRENTS. The Swollen Fraser Bars and Inundates Those Fruitful Acres. Lives Lost and Immense Result--Details of Disasters.

WESTMINSTER, May 28.—(S) Fraser River freshet continues and hourly the water increases. News from up river points is but what has been received a discouraging. Everywhere low lands are flooded and acres under crop are deeply watered. That the 1892 flood-reached is now certain. The fact is thankful if they are troubled since Wednesday last and it will two yet before the first arctic bridges and deep fillings between North Bend were washed out.

No lives were lost but many drowned. The rush of water was so the river fell temporarily about Early yesterday morning the Corps of men at work erecting across the break. All Saturday yesterday the settlers in the flood were busy removing their furniture goods and live stock to high dikes when the earth gave a great wave rolled in over SWEEPING EVERYTHING AWAY.

THE FLOOD AT FORT LANG reaches about 300 feet back from bank, and the first floors of many under water. The Langley Hotel, Brown, proprietor, is completely by water to a depth of several feet from the hotel veranda. At ten o'clock yesterday Mr. dyke holding back the water from known as the "Little Prairie" succumbed to the tremendous amount of water and in five minutes of pasture and cropped lands was inundated. Precautions had been taken to cattle to higher ridges and none but the crops are a total loss.

A LIFE LOST AT HATZIC. VANCOUVER, May 28.—(S) bridge carpenter named McTe was drowned at Hatzic Prairie this while engaged with others in the feet of trees. The body of McTe was found in a boat, and Capt. Marshall bravely attempted one it was without avail. The net yet been recovered.

In Victoria, the flood was the conversation yesterday afternoon evening, many residents of this financially interested in the lands or having friends resident flooded district. The fact that have been received from the Wednesday last, and that none arrive for several days more, phrased the serious character of the upon the minds of all, and tallies are eagerly sought. Graphic, as well as the map has been demoralized, and news from the flooded difficult to obtain. The delay bound trains held by the muds. Steamers get clear of this about Saturday, only to be stopped by night. The report was cut right through the long C. P. R. Revelstoke had gone, as well as the bridge at Mission City; neither however, could be either confirmed up to the time going to press. Now under water comprises many of acres, and privation and suffering grave financial loss are sure to follow wake of the inundation.

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Before Washington on Saturday for his Secretary Lamont issued a sweep which he has had in preparation for months. This will result in the organization of the War Department July 1. The terms of the caused widespread excitement stermation throughout the but large number of army officers be ordered to rejoin their command order permits but one assistant chief, although under special circuit a second officer may be detailed for duty, all the others must go, and the clerks that heretofore have needed to carry out the duplicate red tape system said to exist. The correspondence is changed by which half the communications now read department will receive neither a acknowledgment. Voluminous reports heretofore will be confined to narratives and no one in the department will write books or engage literary work without special permission. It is estimated that the force of the ment which is now 2,155 will be reduced to 1,200 by the effect of the THE DEAD ALIVE. OLYMPIA, May 28.—Moses H. alive! So says the supreme court United States. The case of S. McNeal was first tried in the court of Thurston county, J. W. judge. Judge Robinson decided that was legally dead. An appeal was

RAGING TORRENTS.

The Swollen Fraser Bursts Its Bonds and Inundates Thousands of Fruitful Acres.

Lives Lost and Immense Damage the Result—Details of the Disasters.

WESTMINSTER, May 28.—(Special.)—The Fraser River freshet continues unabated, and hourly the water increases in volume. News from up river points is hard to obtain, but what has been received is most discouraging. Everywhere low and medium lands are flooded and thousands of acres under crop are deeply covered with water. That the 1882 flood-mark will be reached is now certain. The farmers will be thankful if they are troubled with nothing worse. No train has reached the coast since Wednesday last and it will be a day or two yet before the first arrives. Several bridges and deep fillings between Yale and North Bend were washed out this morning. The most serious affair since the beginning of the freshet was the giving way of the Hatzio dike on Saturday night. The water was eighteen feet deep outside the dike when the earth gave way, and the great wave rolled in over the prairie, SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE IT. No lives were lost but many cattle were drowned. The rush of water was so great that the river fell temporarily about ten inches. Early yesterday morning the C.P.R. had a force of men at work erecting a trestle to cross the break. All Saturday night and yesterday the settlers in the flooded district were busy removing their furniture, household goods and live stock to higher ground. In some cases the cattle could not be got out of the marshes and had to be abandoned to their fate. Hay stacks, sheds and implements were carried away. The water reached the level of the Langley Indian reserve yesterday morning and before noon the island was covered, the Indians being obliged to vacate with only a portion of their goods. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the dike holding back the water from what is known as the "Little Prairie" at Langley succumbed to the tremendous pressure against it, and in five minutes 1,000 acres of pasture and cropped lands were covered. Precautions had been taken to drive the cattle to higher ridges and none were lost, but the crops are a total loss. THE FLOOD AT FORT LANGLEY reaches about 300 feet back from the river bank, and the first floors of many houses are under water. The Langley hotel (Peter Brown, proprietor) is completely surrounded by water to a depth of several feet. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Brown's little son fell from the hotel veranda into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered. Last evening the river had risen to such a height that the water outside the Matsqui dike was within two feet of the top. During the night the freshet increased by eight inches, and at daybreak a great section of the embankment collapsed, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon the whole prairie was under water. Particulars of the damage are not to hand yet. It is impossible to estimate the total loss along the river, but it will be immense. The Great Northern is tied up by the floods between here and Seattle, and no wheels will be turning for some days. A LIFE LOST AT HATZIO. VANCOUVER, May 28.—(Special.)—A bridge carpenter named McTavish was drowned at Hatzio prairie this morning while engaged with others in building 45 feet of trestle over the C.P.R. at that point. McTavish fell from a boat, and though Capt. Marshall bravely attempted the rescue it was without avail. The body has not yet been recovered. In Victoria, the flood was the subject of conversation yesterday afternoon and last evening, many residents of this city being financially interested in the devastated lands or having friends resident in the flooded district. The fact that no mail had been received from the east since Wednesday last, and that none are likely to arrive for several days more, has emphasized the serious character of the flood upon the minds of all, and fullest details are eagerly sought. The telegraphic, as well as the mail service has been demoralized, and therefore news from the flooded district is difficult to obtain. The delayed west-bound trains held by the mudslides near Seacombs, not clear of this obstruction on Saturday, only to be stopped by the flood at Hatzio. The report was current last night that the long C. P. R. bridge at Revelstoke had gone, as well as the mail bridge at Mission City; neither report, however, could be either confirmed or denied up to the time of going to press. The area now under water comprises many thousands of acres, and privation and suffering besides grave financial loss are sure to follow in the wake of the inundation. U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Before leaving Washington on Saturday for his vacation Secretary Lamont issued a sweeping order which he has had in preparation for several months. This will result in the virtual reorganization of the War Department on July 1. The terms of the order caused widespread excitement and consternation throughout the bureau. A large number of army officers will be ordered to resign their commissions. The order permits but one assistant to each chief, although under special circumstances a second officer may be detailed for special duty, all the others must go, and so must the clerks that heretofore have been needed to carry out the duplication of the various systems said to exist. The system of correspondence is changed by which about half the communications now reaching the department will receive neither reply nor acknowledgment. Voluminous annual reports heretofore will be confined to succinct narratives and no one in the department hereafter will write books or engage in any literary work without special permission. It is estimated that the force of the department which is now 2,155 will be reduced to less than 1,200 by the effect of the order. THE DEAD ALIVE. OLYMPIA, May 28.—Moses H. Scott is alive! So says the supreme court of the United States. The case of Scott vs. McNeal was first tried in the superior court of Thurston county, J. W. Robinson judge. Judge Robinson decided that Scott was legally dead. An appeal was taken to

the supreme court of the state, which affirmed the ruling of the lower court. It was then appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which declared Scott to be alive. Moses H. Scott disappeared from his home in Thurston county in 1871. He was not heard from for a period of seven years, and no information could be obtained as to his whereabouts. Letters of Scott, written during his absence, were produced, setting forth by affidavit that Scott was dead, were applied for by his sister, and she was appointed administratrix of his estate. Nearly twenty years after his disappearance Scott surprised all of his acquaintances by appearing among them. Scott instituted legal proceedings to recover certain property which had been disposed of in his absence, with the result as just recorded. Scott has never told or intimated to any one the history of the long period of his absence; that is a sealed book. Where he was and what he was doing is a matter of conjecture. It is strange that he has never told any one about himself, as naturally he is talkative and voluble, in fact of getting a man into a corner and pouring out his soul in long metre. He is now in California, but is expected to return this summer. CAPITAL NOTES. Orders to Investigate the St. Thomas Incident—President of Royal Society. Canadian and American Forests Must Be Restored—The Doings of Regulators. (From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 28.—This morning United Sta Consul General Ritsely was notified by the Canadian Minister of Militia that the District Deputy Adjutant-General has been ordered to St. Thomas to investigate the flag incident. J. M. Lemoine of Quebec has been elected president of the Royal Society of Canada. Prof. Fernon, of the forestry division of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, in an address to the society last night said that within 24 years Canada and the United States would be obliged to restore their forests by planting at great cost, so destructive were the present methods of lumbering. John Gauthier, the lad who recently set fire to the St. Patrick's Orphanage, in which were 200 children, was to-day sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. A board of "Regulators" visited the home of three women at Yanket Hill, rode them on a rail to a neighboring pond and ducked them. The women were then stripped, and had to make their way home in that condition as best they could. The town is terribly worked up over the outrage, and one of the women has instituted legal proceedings against the men whom she recognized. OTTAWA, May 28.—Sir John Thompson on Mr. Mara's urgent representations has decided to ask the house to provide for the appointment of a judge in the Kootenay district. Mr. Blanchard the new member for Gloucester was introduced to-day. The talk to-night is that the house will be prorogued within three weeks. Hon. Mr. Mill's (Bothwell) proposal to introduce for seal into Hudson's bay did not meet with approval in the house and the debate was adjourned. Mr. Mulock's bill to compel tramway companies to provide shelter for the motor was passed to-day. The meeting of the Imperial Federation League will be held to-morrow. THE GREAT SCOURGE. Among the valuable papers read before the late Sanitary Convention the essay of Dr. Bowhill, the veterinary surgeon, on "Animal Tuberculosis and its Relation to the Public Health," calls attention to a subject of vital importance. It has long been known that animals, domestic and wild, are often affected with tuberculosis, but until the discovery of the fact that tuberculosis is contagious it was not considered of particular interest to man. Now that the fact is established, the knowledge that domestic cattle are especially subject to the disease has become of lively interest to the human race. The experiments and investigations cited in the paper show conclusively that tuberculosis is frequent in cows; that the milk of tuberculous cows may contain the bacilli, even when the udder is not affected; that when the udder is affected the milk invariably contains tubercle bacilli; and that whenever affected it is dangerous to eat. There is in some quarters a disposition to exaggerate the dangers from the meat and milk of tuberculous cows, but the disposition is not shared by the essayist. While he quotes authorities to show that infected milk presents a serious danger he is disposed to assert that meat from infected cattle is comparatively safe. The reason for this distinction is that milk is usually taken raw, while the meat is cooked. In the latter case the bacilli are killed, in the former they are taken into the system alive. The opinion of alarmists that most of the cases of human tuberculosis are due to the consumption of tuberculous milk or meat gets a conclusive answer in an Eastern publication just at hand. Infection through swallowing tuberculous matter would be most likely to result in intestinal tuberculosis. But in adults tuberculosis usually attacks the lungs and the infection is undoubtedly due to inhaling the germs. Further, in adults, intestinal tuberculosis is found as an accompaniment to pulmonary tuberculosis, showing self-infection by swallowing the discharges. But in the case of infants there is a different story. Nearly one-third the deaths of infants in hospitals are due to tuberculosis, and among these intestinal tuberculosis is common. Infants are more susceptible to intestinal infections, and they are fed on milk they are more apt to be exposed to it. THE COMMUNE. PARIS, May 28.—Several meetings were held to-day to celebrate the establishment of the commune. A number of socialist members of the chamber of deputies were present. The programme of the socialists included a visit to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where many of those who lost their lives in the troublous days of the commune are buried. The police, however, would not allow any one except those carrying wreaths to enter the cemetery, and speeches were forbidden. A large crowd stood outside the gates of the burial place, but no disorderly demonstration was made. Rain was falling and this put a damper on the enthusiasm. There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Keeljay's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

THE FATHERLAND.

Socialists Determined to Break the Brewers' Ring—The Press on French Crisis.

Great Britain in Africa—Cuxhaven a War Post—Kaiser's Summer Programme.

BERLIN, May 27.—Dr. Peters has joined the Hanover National Liberal union and intends to contest the next Reichstag vacancy for Hanover. The socialists are pursuing their fight against the brewers with the greatest energy, and declare they are determined to break the so-called brewers' "ring," which they claim keeps up the price of beer, and exploits the working classes. The facts, however, show that no such "ring" exists, and the combination of brewers, which may be said to stand in the position of a "ring," was only recently formed as a means of resisting the boycotting campaign of the socialists. But there is no denying the fact that the brewers are feeling the effect of the boycott, for quite recently they made overtures for peace, and in so doing have offered to take back into their employ the men previously dismissed on condition that the boycott is abandoned. The socialists rejected these overtures, declaring they have determined not to make any compromise with the brewers, and in order to give weight to this assertion they are now carrying this boycotting campaign throughout the country. This is notably the case at Muhlheim, where the strike of the socialist brewers' employes has assumed the proportions of a threat to develop into an immense struggle between capital and labor. The comments of the German newspapers on the political crisis in France point out in a vivid manner the change which the events of recent years have brought upon the face of European politics. Formerly such events were regarded as exceptional, upon the foreign relations of France with other countries, and especially Germany. Now the news is received with the greatest coolness, and the ministers of the cabinet are followed in this country with curiosity. This state of affairs is due to the fact that Germans have confidence that cabinet changes in France are not likely to disturb the relations between the two powers, and these relations, it would appear, are growing more friendly day by day. Some feeling has been aroused by the conclusion of the agreement between England and the Congo state by which England has acquired a small strip of territory in the region of the Upper Congo and Lake Tanganyika, which gives her access from her own possessions in Africa to the Nile region; in other words, united communication between Capetown and Cairo. This feeling is not confined to what is known as the colonial party, but is shown by the newspapers throughout Germany. This new arrangement is regarded as a neighborly neighbor in Central Africa, and makes a decided alteration in the commercial prospects of Germany in that section of Africa. Of course this is only a summer cloud sweeping across the political sky, and it is not anticipated that it will lead to a quarrel with England. The Tarbat position, the new arrangement injures Germany, and says it's only a trick to balk the claims of France and other powers. The National Zeitung demands that England shall acknowledge the right of full freedom of traffic between the Congo state and German East Africa, and proposes to demand that the Congo state is legally an independent power. The Vossische Zeitung believes there is a contraband trade in arms and ammunition. The Reichsanzeiger announces the conclusion of an agreement between England and Germany to establish a uniform custom system between the German territory of Togo and the Gold Coast colony, immediately west of it, which belongs to Great Britain. The reported negotiation for the cession of Cuxhaven to Prussia in exchange for Altona is officially denied. The denial means that the Reichsrath and the Bundesrath will not adopt a bill to make Cuxhaven a naval port. It might, of course, be objected, and negotiations for this purpose would be needless. The navy department has not abandoned its intention to strongly fortify Cuxhaven and convert it into a first class war port upon the completion of the Baltic canal. Emperor William's summer programme appears to be undecided. He intends to visit the regatta at Kiel in June, and will then start on a long cruise with the Empress on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. During the trip the Emperor will perhaps visit the Dutch coast, and from there he may go to Norway in July. He is expected to be present at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in August, in spite of the fact that in that month, and will probably return to Germany in September, preparatory to being present at the army manoeuvres between Danzig and Koenigsberg, to which he has invited the Czarowitz. RIVAL MAIL STEAMERS. LONDON, May 28.—The mails brought by the Majestic arrived in London at 10:50 to-night and those brought by the Paris at 11:20. Both batches will be delivered in the morning. The Majestic arrived at Liverpool this morning, and the Paris arrived at Southampton at 3 this evening. SOUTHAMPTON, May 28.—Captain Randall of the Paris, made a statement to an Associated Press reporter shortly after the vessel arrived here this evening. The captain said: "Soon after leaving New York the Majestic had in her cabin a considerable distance astern. The Paris maintained her lead until Saturday, when owing to a delay caused by a change of stokers, the White Star boat succeeded in overtaking the Paris, and crossed her bows from port to starboard. The Paris gradually forged ahead, the captain of the Majestic finding his vessel dropping astern, slowed down his engines and crossed under the stern of the Paris, receiving her backwash." SIBIRIAN RAILWAY. SAN DIEGO, CAL., May 28.—It would appear that the line of steamships between Vladivostok, Russia, and San Francisco and San Diego, is assured. Const J. J. Teley is now in this city inspecting harbor facilities and says that Russo-American direct transportation has been organized with a capital of \$37,000,000, and that \$5,000,000 will be expended in San Diego. The line will be inaugurated about July 15, at which time a Russian representative will arrive in San Francisco to discuss the details and complete arrangements. The line will connect with the Siberian Transcontinental railway at Vladivostok.

CABLE NEWS.

Floods in Siam Injure the Rice Crop—The Czar's Cooks Dismissed.

An English View of the United States' Financial Difficulties—Wanted to Be Invisible.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta to-day says the water rushed onward like a forty-foot wall, sweeping away several villages, among them one of eighty houses. In the province of Kulu Punj the river became dammed at Charkappria by a landslide and formed an immense lake. The dam collapsed later, flooding the country. In addition to the loss of 200 lives the Jettings has overflowed its banks in Nakh Cacher and inundated an area of hundreds of miles. The result has been a tremendous loss of property and the loss of life is believed to be enormous. Whole villages have been destroyed. The flood is pronounced the most serious in many years. Owing to protracted floods the rice crop of Siam, just being harvested, does not amount to more than 65 or 70 per cent. of the normal, and the quality is 90 per cent. There is a fine opportunity for the introduction into Siam of agricultural implements and machinery suitable for rice culture, and the natives, although well disposed toward labor saving machines, are for want of better, using most primitive contrivances. Brazil has accepted the mediation of England in her dispute with Portugal. It is reported that Emperor William has invited Rear-Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the U.S.S. Chicago, to visit Germany. Yellow fever, which has been epidemic at Rio for the past six months, is now decreasing both in the number of cases and virulence. The commercial treaty with Russia has been submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Parliament. It extends the facilities of frontier trade. The German steamer Alvine Seyd, trading in the China seas, was wrecked on a barren island. Several of the passengers and crew were saved, but a number are still missing. A dispatch from Brussels officially says Germany has protested to the government of the independent Congo Free State against the convention with Great Britain by which the latter obtained a strip of territory which gives uninterrupted communication between Cairo and Capetown. The German Government held that the frontier limit agreed on between Germany and the Congo state in 1884 could not be modified without the consent of Germany. The marriage of Princess Josephine of Siam and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen took place yesterday at Brussels. The civil wedding was at 10 o'clock, and the religious ceremonies afterward at the private chapel of the royal palace. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly, including a magnificent tiara of diamonds and turquoises with brooch and bracelet to match, from the King and Queen of Belgium. The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin has sent his paper some further details of the revolutionary plot discovered at St. Petersburg. Fifty boxes of dynamite and numerous bombs were discovered in the coal bunkers of a steamer. The residence of a Baroness Marloff was searched and a list of aristocratic lady nihilists was found. A female nihilist, named who was one of the suspects, was dragged from her bed by the police and taken toward the police station. She escaped from her captors, jumped into the Neva and was drowned. All the chefs at the Imperial Hotel had been dismissed, owing to the fear that they would attempt to poison the food. The London Times in a leading article on the depletion of gold in the United States treasury, says: "The symptoms are curiously like those of last year. We need not apprehend such a serious crisis, however, because business prices in the United States are already so low that they cannot be lowered. The drain of gold is a reminder of the United States, in spite of its vast potential resources, is a relatively poor country, depending for floating capital on the older European countries. The United States is in the position of a pushing manufacturer with money borrowed from his bankers. The gold drain is a reminder of the depletion of gold in the United States treasury, says: "The symptoms are curiously like those of last year. We need not apprehend such a serious crisis, however, because business prices in the United States are already so low that they cannot be lowered. The drain of gold is a reminder of the United States, in spite of its vast potential resources, is a relatively poor country, depending for floating capital on the older European countries. The United States is in the position of a pushing manufacturer with money borrowed from his bankers. 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A DELICATE SUBJECT.

The organ of the Opposition evidently finds it difficult to deal with the question of appropriations even to its own satisfaction.

"Nobody," it says, "objects to appropriations being made for public works that promise to develop the resources of the province while they are likely to benefit the particular district in which they are located."

Our contemporary noted upon the doctrine it here lays down, it would at once and forever give up its Opposition to the Government.

It is clear that the representation by population plank in the Union Hall platform is giving the Opposition a great deal of trouble.

The campaign is progressing favorably on the Island. A good deal of quiet work is being done by the friends of the Government.

The political battle is now in full blast and during the next few weeks the candidates will make the most of their time.

MISLEADING.

The following telegram in yesterday's issue, dated from Halifax, is calculated to leave an erroneous impression on the minds of readers not acquainted with the mackerel fisheries of the East coast of the Dominion.

He continues to fish when the mackerel get into British waters, and it is impossible to convince him that there is any harm in the trespass.

The offence of the thirty American schooners was fishing "inshore" within the three-mile limit, and probably on Sunday.

THE GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE PRINCIPLE.

It is clear that the representation by population plank in the Union Hall platform is giving the Opposition a great deal of trouble.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The campaign is progressing favorably on the Island. A good deal of quiet work is being done by the friends of the Government.

RESUSCITATED.

The great objection to the Imperial Federation League was that it was not practical, that it had no definite object, that it dealt almost altogether with sentiment.

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will increase the affection that the communities who are proud to call themselves British bear to each other and strengthen the loyalty of them all to the Mother Country.

AN UNFAIR ATTACK.

The attempt to create the impression that Mr. Adams, the contractor for the Parliament buildings, favors American workmen to the prejudice of British subjects is very contemptible.

LABOR IN VAIN.

The Portland Oregonian has undertaken a task of very great difficulty. It is endeavoring by sound argument and appeals to common sense, to prevent the Democrats of the State of Oregon making common cause with the Penneyer Populists.

THE FLOODS.

Latest information regarding the floods on the Mainland—on both sides of the line—are by no means encouraging and would serve to show that the worst has not yet been reached.

to carry out partisan purposes of the Governor and riot rages unobscured, under feeble administration of the law.

A CHEERLESS PROSPECT.

The floods have put a complete stop to railway travel on the Mainland. The consequence is a serious disarrangement of business, and this is increased by a complete stoppage of the mails.

A PROPOSED EXPERIMENT.

The proposal of the Hon. Mr. Mills to have a colony of fur seals in Hudson's Bay does not appear to us to be unreasonable.

THE UNPATRIOTIC SENATE.

The comments of the London Times on the situation in the United States are exceedingly suggestive. It says, "the secret of the continued paralysis is the uncertainty regarding the future and the tariff."

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DEPARTURES—On the 30th inst., the wife of W. J. Ledford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—McCORMICK-GIBSON—On the 25th inst., at the residence of Capt. J. A. Miller, 37 Victoria Crescent, by the Rev. J. C. Cleave, Capt. E. C. Gibson, and Miss Emma Gibson, eldest daughter of Capt. J. W. Butler, of Topral, Newfoundland.

DEATHS—MAGUIER—At Agnew, California, on the 21st of May, 1894, the wife of George Pottinger, aged 68 years, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

DEATHS—POTTINGER—In this city, on the 24th inst., aged 68 years, a native of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.



ROYAL COMMISSION.

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

REPORT.

To the Honourable Edgar Devaney, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Commission of the twentieth day of April, 1894, to inquire into certain matters therein mentioned, concerning the Nakup & Slocan Railway Company, have the honour to report that the manner in which inquiry has been made, and the evidence taken therein, will appear by the record of the proceedings of the Commission, which we have the honour to submit herewith.

It will be seen from the notes of evidence, that though full notice was given of the time and place of sitting, and also, in our opinion, a sufficient intimation that the reasonable expenses of witnesses would be recompensed to them through the Commission, no one has thought fit to appear in support of the accusations.

The only person from whom we have received any assistance in this direction has been the Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P., who, though not responsible for making the charges, brought forward some facts upon which we suggested the absence accusers might have relied.

These were first irregularity in acting upon the Statute of 1893 before it had actually been brought into force, which could only be done by an Order in Council.

But this seems, though an irregularity, to be quite immaterial to support the charge of corruption against the Minister. The Statute of 1893 was brought into operation by an Order in Council almost immediately afterwards.

SPREADING DESTRUCTION ARE NOW THE MAINLAND

All Communication Destroyed and Desperate Struggle

Several Lives Believed Government Relief Forward Yesterday

The news from the flooded Mainland yesterday was exciting and unsatisfactory, the telegraphing down and all trains at points along the line. No arrivals or been dispatched, and no information as to what was to be got through.

The greatest anxiety at Mission is believed to be carried away by the washouts and slides, resulting in cent rains and subsequent high water. The Watson exp. converter yesterday, but with not the expectation of getting the railway people are waiting and day to re-establish but the continued rise of the water blocks their efforts in the The Clinton and Kamloops sections.

The British Columbia Dredging Co.'s dykes are reported to be strain splendidly, and still for the water level. A muskrat man place and a very small water passage through the dykes, but it is at once stopped.

The water on Harrison Lake considerably, is now over the E and has completely covered the hotel itself is surrounded by water to the different houses in boats have to be used. The water in river have risen ten feet.

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LAND AND LABOR.

The Wholesome Influence of Legislation On These Important Interests.

How Agricultural Development is Affected—A Summary of Salient Points of Policy.

In former articles we have referred to the origin of the land system of British Columbia, concerning which so much has been said. It is scarcely necessary to refer to this again, except to say that other sources of revenue having arisen through the development of the country so that it was no longer necessary to depend upon the land sales, the Government gradually modified its land system until it was reduced to pre-emption in small tracts for settlement only. In this there has been a recognition of an adaptation to advanced methods of government in line with the general policy as previously outlined. The Government has gone further and given practical effect to the principle of small holdings. This a matter requiring careful consideration, and the Premier has given public expression to his desire to give attention to some general scheme for the encouragement of small land holdings, whereby the accessible lands may be settled up. With the exception of New Zealand, this has not been attempted in any part of the world, but as the conditions are favorable for experiment in this Province, we may confidently look for practical legislation in this direction in the near future. The amendment to the Land Act of last session, and the recent laying off of five and ten acre tracts in the Riding of Richmond and the neighborhood of Victoria, and the announced intention of the Government to immediately offer these tracts to actual occupants for lease, with privilege of purchase, upon terms so favorable that any industrious man who acquires them may make himself a home, is a practical way of carrying out the Government's intentions on this subject.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

When we come to the question of labor, there are important issues to consider and several extremes to avoid. The labor organizations in this Province, as elsewhere, have been aggressive, but there is this important fact to keep in mind, that outside of the ever present Chinese question there are fewer problems to solve and fewer difficulties have been experienced in meeting the requirements of the labor interests than probably in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

So far as the Chinese are concerned, this is a matter with which constitutionally the Province can only exercise an indirect influence. True, a great many impracticable resolutions have been before the House, brought forward for political effect, but what the Government labored to achieve were practical results. The power of excluding or restricting Chinese lies outside of the jurisdiction of any province of the Dominion, and resolutions manifestly aimed at doing what there was no hope of achieving, deterred rather than aided in bringing about desired results. In the matter of Chinese labor, a healthy moral and patriotic tone is better than any number of powerless resolutions or unconstitutional enactments. The patriotic citizen—the man true to his own community and to his own province—will patronize home industry and employ home labor to the farthest extent possible, and through the force of public opinion the employment of Chinese has been reduced to a very low limit, to menial occupations in which white labor does not care to compete, or those few instances where industry, owing to keen competition in prices, would not otherwise be carried on. There are very few persons who would not welcome the day when their presence was no longer necessary in any form. But without absolute exclusion, which is beyond Provincial or even Federal jurisdiction to enforce, there is no way of dealing with the Celestial population except by force of public opinion, and in this connection every citizen must bear his share of the responsibility. To a limited extent the employment of Chinese is now a grievance, but with the restrictions already in force and the state of public feeling, the evil has been reduced to a minimum. Statistics do not show that the Chinese population is proportionately on the increase. Rather the reverse. It is true that the Government has by resolution of the Legislature endeavored to increase the per capita tax to \$100, and this would probably tend to still further diminish Chinese immigration, but so far these representations have not moved the Federal authorities, who undoubtedly view it in the wider light as affecting trade and international relationship. At all events, even in the minds of workmen most affected, the overbearing "anti-Chinese" resolution of the word-of-mouth friends of labor has lost its political effect and its once captivating charm. The labor organizations and the labor element generally have opened their eyes to the fact that honeyed resolutions are not bread and that talk is the cheapest form of labor. They are recognizing the

fact that the true friend of labor is the one who between election times, as well as immediately prior to them, supplies work, pays the highest wages going and makes the conditions of labor as favorable as possible. The Government, as a government, has carried out these practical principles, not only in conducting the business of the country, but in the influence which legislation has had upon the country. Employment found, which is, of course, a question of demand, there is no part of the world in which wages are so good, hours shorter and pay more secure. The poor man has every protection which the law can justly afford. Injustice, coercion or oppression is rare, and the opportunities under the law few. To arrive at just conclusions compare, for instance, the condition of our miners in Nanaimo and Wellington with those of Pennsylvania, or Great Britain.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

Having in view the labor problems affecting other countries and looking to the industrial development of which our resources give promise in mining, lumbering, manufacturing, and so on, the Government in the matter of adjusting amicably the relations of labor and capital in this Province took a long step in advance in establishing a Labor Bureau and Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration, and if the Government is to be blamed for anything particular in this measure, it was for stepping too far ahead of actual necessities. The introduction of this measure, which set an example for Ontario, was generally approved of by the labor element in this Province, and not a single voice was raised in the House in opposition, but no sooner was its machinery put in motion than the representatives of labor, for political purposes, set to work to frustrate its operations and with such success as to render it in its then form practically inoperative, notwithstanding that the principle of the law was everywhere a cardinal plank in the labor platform of the world over. Without the cooperation of the very men for whose benefit it was created the bureau would be useless. The Government has, however, provided facilities for the settlement of labor disputes as they arise and has also instituted an inquiry into the conditions of labor as they exist in this Province, which will lead to some practical and definite results in the future.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Closely allied with industrial development is that of agriculture. The present administration has devoted much attention to the farming interests and succeeded not only in arousing a general interest in the subject, but aided materially in the protection and development of such interests. By the creation of a Bureau of Agricultural Information, it has added largely to the knowledge of our farming resources, and the annual report is eagerly sought for and is one of the most valuable of our official publications. Liberal assistance has been extended to the Fruit Growers' Association and to agricultural associations, and wise provision has been made for the prevention and destruction of pests. Horticulture and dairying have each had legislation specially adapted to their needs; and in every way possible the Department of Agriculture has done effective work. Assistance has been guaranteed towards the reclamation of overflowed low lands and towards railways for the general opening up of farming districts. As a consequence, the Province is entering upon an era of active agricultural development.

THE TRUE CRITERION.

In the foregoing articles we have briefly reviewed the policy of the Government of the last seven years, referred to its salient points and traced the principles underlying the whole course. It has been a policy of development worked out in the face of many difficulties, characterized, it is true, by some mistakes, but in the main crowned with success. Our administrators have not been brilliant orators or "heaven born" statesmen. They have been plain, practical business men, who have understood the wants of the country and adapted themselves to its varying conditions as time and circumstances would permit—the true criterion of successful government, by which they must now be judged.

THE COTTON CASE.

New Westminster, May 30.—(Special.)—In the Supreme court this morning Gordon vs. Cotton, application by writ of habeas corpus to release Mr. Cotton came up for hearing before Justice McCraith, Walker and Bole. The ground taken by the applicant was that Mr. Cotton had not been brought over on a warrant issued by Judge Drake. After argument the court adjourned till 3 o'clock when Justice Walker delivered the judgment of the Court releasing Mr. Cotton on the ground that the omission to issue a warrant was fatal. Justice McCraith and Bole concurred, Judge Bole remarking that, although the point taken was a technical one, in matters of this kind it was imperative that the requirements should be strictly complied with. Mr. Cotton was released at 4 o'clock, and immediately re-arrested on a fresh warrant, signed by Justice Walker, based on Judge Drake's order. Mr. Wilson applied to the judge to hear his appeal which was fixed for 10 o'clock on Friday at Vancouver.

Conc. May 26.—O'Donovan Rossa arrived here to-day and was warmly welcomed by the mayor and others, after twenty years' banishment from Ireland.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo Council to Confer in Regard to the Proposed Electric Railway.

A Novel and Pretty May Celebration at Salt Spring Island.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, May 30.—The new coal bunkers alongside the Esplanade wharf are nearing completion. They have a capacity for 2,000 tons, and will enable steamers such as the Crown of England to be loaded within 24 hours of arrival.

The bark Bradford has arrived and is loading at Northford wharf. The Highland Light and J. B. Brown are loading at the Esplanade wharf, and the Raphael and McNear at Departure Bay. The S. Montserrat will be in by the end of the week, and the Wacouset, India and Carleton are due.

The city hall is to be fixed up generally. At present it is about the most dilapidated looking edifice in the town, which is saying a good deal.

Alderman Callaghan has been appointed a member of the street lighting committee and a fire warden.

Rev. D. A. McRae and A. R. Ealey have been appointed delegates from Court Benson, O. E. and the opening of a High Court in Victoria on June 3. At the special meeting of the council last evening a committee composed of the mayor and aldermen Wilson, Churchill and Nightingale, was appointed to confer with Mr. W. G. Hayward with regard to the proposed electric railway by-law. While the proposition in many respects has been favorably received there is a feeling that the amount of capital, \$150,000, upon which a guarantee of 5 per cent. is asked, is excessive, and further, that the period, twenty-five years, for which this guarantee is asked, is also too long. So far Alderman Wilkes is the only member of the Council who has come out in strong opposition to the scheme. The balance of the council appear anxious to disown the scheme fairly and squarely, from a business standpoint, and to support it or not accordingly as they find it of either promise of profit or otherwise to the city at large.

A small motor boat capsized in the harbor last night. The occupant, a young man and his lady love, enjoyed the sensation of clinging to the keel for quite an extended period. They were finally rescued by some sailors from one of the vessels loading at the Esplanade wharf. They were brought to shore decidedly wet and chilly, but otherwise not much the worse for their adventure.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

GANGES HARBOR, May 30.—The May day celebration on Salt Spring Island, which was to have been held on the first of May but had to be postponed on account of the unsettled weather until the 24th, was carried out most successfully last Thursday. Large numbers of people from all parts of the island gathered for the occasion, which as a central place had been chosen at the some of festivities. The usual procession of Foresters dressed in green, carrying silver bows and arrows, with gallant Robin Hood at their head; Jack in the Green with his attendant sweeps; two pages and the standard bearer in uniform carrying a Union Jack; the crown bearers, in their robes of state; sixteen ribbon children, all most prettily dressed; the representatives of different trades; the marshals and cowboys on their prancing steeds; the six maids of honor, and last but not least the charming little "Queen of the May," was formed, and wended its way through the woods and across the green meadow, to the spot where a throne had been erected. Here with all due ceremony the coronation took place, and her majesty received the homage of her faithful subjects.

Then followed the plating of the May pole, a grand distribution of sweets sent by the friends from Ganges Harbor, and then all the children joined in the game, and then at 5 p. m. came the picnic tea, at which votes of thanks were tendered to the committees of ladies from Burnaby and Vesuvius Bays who had worked so energetically and with so much success and to the organist in charge. The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The weather was perfect, and the exquisite scenery, the still lake shadowed by stately firs, with the blue hills beyond, lent additional beauty to the charming scene. The residents of Salt Spring Island are to be congratulated on the way in which, in spite of difficulties they arranged a most enjoyable one of the oldest and quaintest English festivals which remains with us.

A WATERLOO VETERAN.

LONDON, May 30.—Handbills were distributed last night throughout the working class residence district calling for a mass meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation, to consider the remarkable case of John Stacey, a Waterloo veteran, who has just been brought to the attention of the public. Stacey, a Waterloo veteran, who is 96 years of age, recently walked from Merxborough in Yorkshire, to London, a distance of a total distance of over 800 miles for the purpose of interviewing the War office authorities and begging for an increase in his pension which for nearly a quarter of a century has amounted to 25 cents per day. According to the official documents he was drafted to the military service in 1816, and when 18 years of age was sent to join the German legion which was specially assigned to prevent Napoleon's escape into Germany. He afterwards joined the army as a regular soldier, and took part in numerous engagements under Lord Gough, Sir Henry Outram, Sir Henry Havelock and other noted generals. He was promoted to sergeant and was one of the Queen's men on the day of her marriage. In 1860, at the age of 63, he was discharged with a pension of 63 cents per day. On his recent visit he was advised that his request would be filed for consideration. Since his return home, however, he has been notified that the War Office finds it impossible to accord to his representations. The object of Sunday's meeting is to initiate a fund to save the old veteran from ending his days in a poor house.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Decorations day will be duly observed in the grounds to-morrow afternoon and night. The management has arranged with Rev. T. Dewitt Talma for a memorial day address to be delivered in Festival hall in the afternoon. The hour set for the afternoon parade is 3:15. It will be a parade of floats with a military escort. There will be twelve floats of an all-British kind, all set with living figures. The pageant will be repeated at night with fireworks.

WORK ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR.—A correspondent of the Times appears desirous to get information as to the nationality of the men employed on the new parliament buildings. He says that somebody's customers, when they are asked "why they cannot get work there, they invariably say that at least 75 per cent. of the men employed there have come from over the Sound." In sending, I suppose to create the impression that 75 per cent. of the men at work on the buildings are citizens of the United States. In order to satisfy all inquirers I have caused a list of the men employed to be made, giving the nationality as well as the name of each, which I enclose herewith for publication for the information of all who take an interest in the matter.

Yours, etc., FREDERICK ADAMS, SR. Victoria, May 30, 1894.

Table listing names and nationalities of workers on the Parliament Buildings. Includes names like Bricklayers, Carpenters, Engineers, etc., with corresponding nationalities such as British, American, German, etc.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Excellent Prospects of the Commissioner of Lands and Works—A Veritable Boomerang.

Government's Immigration Policy—Honest Men Disgusted With the Tactics of the Opposition.

Yerona News.—Hon. F. G. Yerona has hosts of friends here. The election of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is as certain as if the vote had taken place. Many who were lukewarm, even dissatisfied, are rallying to Mr. Yerona's support. We are not unmindful here of what he has done for us. Whoever is selected to oppose Mr. Yerona will be elected to stay at home.

Courtesy News.—The Nkapak & Slooan charge against the Government has turned out a veritable boomerang. The report of the Royal Commission has sent the scandal-mongers to grass, feeling very much as the fellow did who had been kicked by a mule.

Vancouver World.—Immigrants by the thousands are finding homes for themselves at the shoreland coast on the fertile lands of the Province, due entirely to the wise course pursued by those who are at the helm. Should the present Administration be returned to power, the waste places will be habitated and the desert be made to blossom as the rose. Put in the Adulmitans and the other people will be happy British Columbia which will bring down the very best of the money markets of the world, notwithstanding the efforts of the country's defamers; would it be wise to place these latter where their puny intellects would bring ruin irretrievably upon the land?

The attempt to play on the feelings of the people of Nanaimo with one policy, on the part of Vancouver with another, on the part of the citizens of New Westminster with a fourth, and on the part of rural districts and the interior with another, is becoming so transparent that honest men who desire fair, straight dealing are becoming disgusted with such tactics. The opposition lacks cohesion, and is quite devoid of principle. The country is aware of this, and upon election day will vote out the detractors of our country's fame such as a snowing under as will not leave them a corner to guard to tell the fate of their ignominious defeat. It will be a veritable political Waterloo!

MEMORIAL DAY.

Behind Free Ballots Are Millions of Law-Abiding and Law-Vindicating Citizens.

The Men to Whom the United States Owe the Existence of Government.

(From the Post-Intelligencer.)

Honesty is said to be the best policy; it is just as true of patriotism that viewed from a purely utilitarian point of view it pays a people to honor its patriot dead, by object lessons of public obedience. There is not a merchant whose property is not safer because of the education of the growing youth of the land to the sentiment of broad patriotism and abounding nationality. It is because of this education to patriotism and nationality that we do not do as they do in Germany, France and Russia, and make a standing army in time of peace whose bayonets are as numerous as the corn stalks in the fields. We give our people the ballot; we give them the right of free discussion; we suffer them to make and unmake their own laws and when those laws are threatened by mob violence our President has only to do as Lincoln did in 1861, to wave the Stars and Stripes from the steps of the Capitol and the bayonets of a free, patriotic, law-abiding, law-supporting and law-vindicating people rise up like spring grass in every state.

It is in battle every ballot has its weight in the country behind our free ballot are millions of law-abiding and law-vindicating bayonets. This was true in 1861; it is true to-day; and because it was true in 1861 we pay annual honors to our patriot dead; we fly the Stars and Stripes from our school-houses and we teach at school, at the home, from the cradle and the pulpit on all public occasions that it is far better for a boy to be devoted to duty in the hour of danger and death than it is to teach him to worship the golden calf. Our nation lives to-day because it elected to conquer a peace for right with blood and iron than make a cowardly peace with the enemy. In memory of those men who died to enforce this noble resolve of the nation we decorate the graves of the Union dead.

What men the vast majority of the dead on both sides of the war for the Union were! They were, until after Gettysburg at least, recruited chiefly from the ranks of the young and the brave. The records show that while the Federal law makes subject to military duty all males between the ages of 18 and 45, nevertheless a large proportion of the volunteers was composed of young men. It appears that nearly 50 per cent. of the soldiers from Indiana were boys when they shouldered their muskets. In comparison with the whole body of soldiers very few, indeed, were over 35 when they enlisted, consequently the average age of the veterans of Indiana at the present time is about 60 years, and probably that is true of the soldiers of that great state apiece equally well to those of others. If we could examine the records of the South we should probably find not only a larger proportion of very young men, but a very large number of men who were past the best time for military service, for the stress of the war compelled the South with her inferior numbers to enforce her conscription act with the first Napoleon to fill up the gaps in his veteran armies after the fatal Russian campaign of 1812.

Napoleon never made a remark more frequently quoted than his assertion that God was on the side that had the largest battalions, and yet no man knew better that he spoke a most flippant falsehood. In his young days he had seen the troops of the first French republic beat back all Europe; and he had seen the army of France, the only leader was the thought of the Marquis de Lafayette, and they followed it to victory against tremendous material odds. In the Franco-German war of 1870 France fought less physically, but greater moral odds, for while they had still the Marseillaise in their hearts and the flag of the Republic on their banners, the Third Republic was a mere shadow, and they followed it to victory against tremendous material odds. In the Franco-German war of 1870 France fought less physically, but greater moral odds, for while they had still the Marseillaise in their hearts and the flag of the Republic on their banners, the Third Republic was a mere shadow, and they followed it to victory against tremendous material odds.

CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKERS.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 30.—The deputies and strikers still keep at a safe distance from each other. Both sides are exerting every effort to increase their numbers, the strikers using in some instances loaded Winchester as arguments. The strikers, vastly outnumbering the non-combatant portion, and being heavily armed, have confiscated nearly all the firearms owned by individuals, and conduct themselves in an overbearing manner, and exact obedience on the part of the inhabitants that is little short of a military dictatorship. Yesterday a party of about 200 men from the city and the point of Winchester forced two union men, who believe in the union, not in carrying arms in violation of law, together with a non-union man to go to Bull Hill. The general impression here is that the question will be settled by a terrible conflict, and the people are waiting for the strikers in some of the camps have closed every saloon and placed guards over them. A. D. Gerton, a prominent Populist, was driven out of camp to day and ordered not to return, on penalty of death. The strikers expect to be attacked, and have massed their forces on Bull Hill.

DEVELOPMENTS.

DEVELOPMENTS, May 30.—Almost at the last moment Governor White decided not to go to Cripple Creek until this morning. It is believed he is afraid the deputies will kidnap him. DIVIDE, Col., May 30.—It has rained nearly all day, and this, in addition to the disappointment felt at the small number of recruits, has had a depressing effect and about a dozen deputies have returned to Denver. The strikers are reported to have purchased a rifled cannon which is on the way here.

THE COAL STRIKES.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 30.—The coal operators of the Pittsburgh district will not wait longer than the end of the week for the settlement of the strike. If no agreement be reached they will start with new men. No decisive action will be taken until after the Illinois conference. Private information says that the conference will settle the whole strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—The strike situation is serious. The miners have stopped the coal trains on the Vandalia road. The Big Four and Eastern Illinois roads are watched day and night by armed men and women, who refused all appeals from the officers of the law to allow the railroads to move trains.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—The coal train captured by strikers and held at Clinton Lock was moved this morning by U. S. Marshal Hawkins. After a speech by President Dunderker of the State Miners' Association, the strikers decided to respect the order of the Federal court.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Earl Jersey a Delegate to Inter-colonial Conference—Imperial Federation League.

Government's Proposals Regarding the Atlantic Service—Interest on County Court Judgments.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, (via Seattle), May 29.—The Governor-General received a notification to-day that the Earl of Jersey, formerly governor of New South Wales had been appointed a delegate to the Inter-colonial conference. The Imperial Federation League held its annual meeting here to-day. It was decided to co-operate for the reorganization of the league on the following basis: That any scheme of Imperial Federation should embrace a commercial union as necessary to its strength and permanence and that such should be based as nearly as practical upon freer trade throughout the empire and upon the imposition of a small extra duty on foreign imports, with a few exceptions to provide funds for Imperial defence. The action of the council of the League in England in assuming to dissolve without consulting the non-resident members is strongly denounced. Mr. Haslam attended the meeting as a representative from British Columbia.

The charges against Mr. Tarcoote, M.P., were adjourned to to-day. A number of witnesses were ordered to appear at the next meeting.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill providing that judgments in the county courts should bear interest at six per cent.

The House practically finished the tariff to-day. The bill passed on the resolutions will be introduced on Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a resolution embodying the Government's proposals regarding the Atlantic steamship service.

OTTAWA, May 30.—The Sabbath observance bill was fought all evening. Mr. Haslam strongly protested against the coercive provisions of the measure which would compel British Columbia printers to work on Sundays who now rested on that day. Eventually the committee rose and reported before the first clause passed. The bill cannot come up again this session.

Sir John Thompson announced to-day important changes in the Dominion franchise act. The new bill will accept the provincial basis of representation, the result being that manhood suffrage, in the Federal elections, will prevail in Ontario. In British Columbia and Prince Edward Island the provincial voters' list will be taken as the basis for the preparation of the Dominion list.

Colonel Prior will again interrogate the Government respecting the employment of Chinese on the Esquimalt fortification works.

Conrad Willis, of St. Thomas, is here regarding the Bag incident. Full particulars of the affair have been sent to Washington. Mr. La Riviere will return here to resume his legislative duties shortly.

The Guelph Board of Trade petitions against the passage of the insolvency act as calculated to injure the best interests of the country.

Mr. Walden's anti-bribery bill passed the committee stage to-day. It was greatly emasculated.

LOUIS CLOVIS BONAPARTE.

A person bearing the name of —Louis Clovis Bonaparte—died last Monday. He was known for a portion of his life as Louis Clovis Bonaparte, a civil engineer, residing in Victoria. He was born in 1891, he was known by Louis Clovis Bonaparte, his son, thus making the name Clovis the grand nephew of the Napoleon. Mr. Louis Clovis Bonaparte was noted for nothing more than a woman who, some people say, was divorced from her first husband, and then himself married a second time, without it would appear, the form of divorce from his first wife. In a suit growing out of the divorce situation he was also charged with carrying away \$100,000 worth of property. This story recalls the general opinion that the Bonapartes have no particularly fortunate or happy family fate of the exile of St. Helena. A shadow over his previous successful end of the third Napoleon (so he is called) to have been a Bonaparte) was miserable, and the tragic death of his son, Louis Napoleon, will remember the sides these tragic tales and the events have occurred in the life of the Bonapartes. The happiest of the parties have probably been the Ancestors of Jerome and the Bonapartes whom he repudiated at the end of his first marriage; these Bonapartes, who stood the highest in the moral character and attainments.

THE "SENEGAL."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—British Swimmers, which came in yesterday, news which will in all probability light upon the fate of the long overdue gal. On Saturday afternoon while tude 38.6, longitude 128.15, the vessel passed quite close to some wreckage. Capt. Greenhalgh says it was probably of the gall of a schooner with flag of G. and had no time to make a violent landing. Part of the quarter deck and rail of ship were visible, and from its appearance may have been used as a raft. Sailor says it must have come from a vessel wrecked. No marks were found on the beach. Seafaring men are of the opinion that the wreckage from the gal and they have no doubt about the fate of the vessel.

Bells, abscesses, tumors, and even cancerous growths of a natural effort of the system to expel the poisons which the liver and kidneys have failed to remove. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates the organs to a proper performance of their functions.

Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Buy Ayer's Liver Lozenges.

THE FLOOD SPREADING.

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TRIKES. 30.—The coal operator will not wait the week for the settlement of an agreement with new men.

NOTES. State to Intercollegiate-Imperial League.

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Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Try Bell's Liver Lotion.

bridges gone. No trains have been running in here since Friday.

SPOKANE, May 30.—The water in the Snake and Spokane rivers has been at a standstill all day.

WENATCHEE, May 30.—The Columbia and Wenatchee rivers are higher now than ever during the June freshets.

PORTLAND, May 30.—The Union Pacific passenger train due here yesterday morning at Grants.

Intelligence comes from the upper Columbia that the high water is playing havoc with the salmon wheels there.

THE WILLAMETTE RIVER AT 7 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT stood 27.4 feet above low water.

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THE CITY.

The Admiral and officers of the North Pacific fleet will be invited to Vancouver on Dominion Day.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Okell & Morris Co. will be held on the 6th inst.

A FAREWELL social was given Rav. George H. Morden last evening by his Victoria West congregation.

In the case of F. C. Cotton, of Vancouver, committed for contempt, a notice of appeal to the Divisional court has been given.

DR. LEWIS HALL returned yesterday morning from Tacoma, where he was attending the meeting of the Washington State Dental Association.

REV. E. ROBSON delivered his farewell address and resigned his position as President of the Ministerial Association at a meeting of that body held Monday afternoon.

A LEGAL JEUH succeeded in creating a considerable amount of excitement and some riotous athletic exercises on James Bay bridge last night.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Thomas Haughton was thrown from a buggy and badly injured.

THE TRIPLICATION case between the Victoria & Sidney railway company and Messrs. Elford & Smith was taken up yesterday.

THE VICTORIA ATHLETIC club are determined on making baseball popular this year, and in last evening's meeting frequently.

THE SEATTLE TEAM that played here during the celebration on Saturday by a score of 20 to 6.

THE "PLUNGER" TAKES THE BACK. The result of the official measurement of the yacht Star, a competitor in "D" class at Saturday's regatta.

A FAST HOMEWARD RUN. The fleet of sound yachts that left here on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock homeward bound had a splendid run across the Seattle bar.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. The steamer Mexico, Captain Debnay, and tug Walter Hackett, in command of Captain Maitel, collided off Black Point.

Capt. Bolderston, of the ship Borrowdale, which arrived from England on Sunday last, and is now discharging cargo, at the outer wharf.

The American barkentine schooner called for Adelaide yesterday with 36,197.67 worth of lumber.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases so prevalent in this city, the "Great South American Kidney Cure," this remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain.

Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Try Bell's Liver Lotion.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Bicycle Club Amplely Organized—"Plunger" Takes the Yacht Race.

California's Crack Baseball Team to Visit Victoria—Racing at Gravesend.

The success of Victoria's new bicycle club is attested by the enthusiasm manifested at the meeting held last evening for the purpose of perfecting organization.

THE SCHOOL Trustees have formally taken over the South ward school building, which had already been inspected by architect Wilson and Charles Hayward.

CAPTAIN CHRISTENSEN, whose son "young Captain Jim," lost his life in the destruction of the steamer Estelle, of which he was at the time commander.

REV. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, until recently pastor of St. Barnabas church in this city, was yesterday evening inducted into the charge of the parish of St. Alban's.

THE BISHOP of the Province of Oregon are holding a meeting in Portland at the present time.

ON BOARD of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, our marines were held yesterday to consider the case of a seaman and a stoker accused of breaking the regulations of the ship.

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THE CITY.

ARCHITECT THARKS has awarded the contract for the bungalow and farm buildings to be erected by Mr. LePoer French, to A. McLarty.

MR. HUMEYER has given formal notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the City Council.

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SEE THAT YOU GET THE



For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

A WOMAN KNOWS.

She has a quicker eye to the beautiful than most men. She says we have the smartest things in Oxford Shoes ever shown in Victoria.

A. B. ERSKINE, CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

COURT OF REVISION.

A Light List of Appeals to Receive Attention This Year.

Judgment Reserved on Important Applications—Business of the First Day.

The Civic Court of Revision, for the hearing of appeals from the assessment of Assessor Northcott, met yesterday morning.

W. Wilson, for the Belmont Boot & Shoe Co.—Claims that the assessment (\$19,740) on two pairs of lots 162, 20 cent, should be further reduced by 20 per cent.

W. Wilson, for the Belmont Boot & Shoe Co.—Claims that the assessment (\$19,740) on two pairs of lots 162, 20 cent, should be further reduced by 20 per cent.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

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TINY LITTLE THINGS.

EVENING BONNETS ARE SMALLER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Henriette Rousseau Discusses the Latest Styles as Seen in the Shops of New York. Dresses, Waists, Hats and Bonnets For the Coming Season.

(Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.)

We see many colors of the most brilliant hue in the shop windows and on the counters, but we rarely see them in the street. And yet they are produced in goods intended only for the street. Where the bright colors are worn I know not, but they certainly do look cheerful and pleasant in the stores. The prettiest and most elegant of them all are the new crepons, which show novelties almost daily. It would seem that as there are some persons always clamoring after novelties, a few are reserved for presentation from time to time.

This past week has brought out several new fancies in crepons, notably the savory, the rock and seaweed crepons and the dimpled. All the crepons are heavily crinkled and entirely without stiffening of any kind, which makes them an elegant fabric to use, especially in everything needing drapery. Draped skirts are not universally adopted yet, but there are very many. Crepon, being light and draping so richly, is just the right material for overskirts, and it has an indescribably rich effect over any other goods.

There are several beautiful new green-ades, some of them all black and some of them having a colored-satin back, and there are numbers of patterns and designs in the lovely new barges. Some of these have perpendicular satin stripes, which add greatly to their durability as well as their beauty. The stripes are generally in the same shade. There are bayaderes algerines, and these are for the first time refined and truly artistic, and there are silk tweeds, which are exquisitely beautiful in every respect.

Among the newest suitings I notice Irish cloths called bumbe and hand woven. These are naturally expensive, but have excellent wearing qualities. There are some faced cloths of all the colors, and some of them have silken stripes. The covert suitings and whipcords are shown now in all colors, but these most worn are in neutral tones. The checks, mixtures and suitings often have flecks of white over the surface in irregular pattern. The granite chevrons have become prime favorites. There is an Italian chevron which is certainly a novelty, and one likely to find much favor. The weave is closer than the Scotch and is soft and delicate to the touch, and over the entire surface there is a kind of mesh of glossy fibers that give it a frosty bloom. These come in almost invisible checks and light stripes, all neutral tints. No harsh colors are seen. Italian fabrics in cotton and silk have long been seen, but it has remained until this season for the Italian producers to send woolen goods.

The princess gown for home wear grows in favor, and in cotton goods, such as gingham, percales, etc., it is made rather loose. In more firm and strong material it may be made to fit tight, but in this case it must be lined and would not be as cool. A very pretty way to make them is to have flat rows of lace or patterned stripe down the front. Flat trimming is better to iron than anything else, but ruffles or lace can be substituted. Ribbon can also be tied around the waist or added anywhere if a more dressy effect is desired. A ruffle can be added. Some of the prettiest and most attractive as well as becoming dresses in a woman's wardrobe are made of cotton goods, and aside from the making cost not over \$4 all told.

The new hats and bonnets are more eccentric than ever and, it seems, more becoming. The plateau forms in straw, turned, twisted and tortured into remarkable shapes, seem to be the most popular as they surely are the most becoming, the broken lines and irregular shapes giving a softness to the face that straight brimmed hats could not do.

The handiwork hats for young ladies have wide ribbon strings that lie under the chin in wide bows. One hat was made of ash straw, pale silver gray, edged with silver cord and with another cord sewed on the brim about two inches above the edge. There were two gold colored chrysanthemums set on the front, with an enormous bow of mordere velvet and a jeweled pin. In the back there hung a bunch of shaded yellow and brown primroses, and two long black moire strings, which tied under the chin in a large bow. Another stylish hat was white lace made over a black net foundation. There was a black pagementerie border all around the edge and around the low crown. Five rosettes of red crepe were set on the brim, and a triple upright bow of pale blue ribbon stood at one side. There were strings of the ribbon to tie in a large bow with ends. These hats were for young ladies. A smaller hat that was really more of a bonnet was of black straw bent down on both sides and trimmed with a double albatron bow of tan colored ribbon and having an upright branch of foliage without flowers.

On each side just behind the bow was

SPRING HATS.

Nearly all these bonnets and hats could be made at home by studying the illustrations and remembering to put wires in the ribbons and bows. Lace hats will be favorites for both young and old. Nothing is prettier or more becoming. Many evening bonnets consist of nothing but a even coronet of jet or tinsel. Some have a butterfly bow of fine lace added, and a few have a flower or so. The smaller an evening bonnet is the more stylish it is considered.

For everyday hats the black flexible straws are seen with plain ribbon trimming. Neapolitan is very popular, but it will not stand rain nor a damp atmosphere at all, and therefore is not as useful as it ought to be, considering that it is made of horsehair. It will in 10 minutes of rain stretch and twist all out of shape. Sailor hats of black porcupine are to be the "knockabout" for all to whom they are becoming, and that is nearly everybody. There are many varieties of "rough and ready" in porcupine braiding, and these are often of two colors of rough grassy straws braided together. These are cheap, pretty and require little trimming.

UP TO DATE WOMAN.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE ON THE CASE OF HER VERSUS HIM.

Fair Feminine Literary Anarchists—Hanging Edged Tools—New Anecdote of Dodo—The Revolted Daughters of Society. An Opinion of the Decollete Question.

(Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.)



ONE day, when she was in the full swing of her many engrossing occupations—teaching, writing articles for newspapers, attending socialistic meetings and taking part in political discussions—she was essentially a modern product, this Bernardine—one day she fell ill.

This, among other things, is told us of the heroine of one of the most sympathetic of the interesting group of current feminine novels. In reading it the thought suggests itself: "Was it these occupations that brought on the illness, or was not rather the reverse the case? May not Bernardine have been ill in the first place, suffering from some kind of moral curvature or nervous derangement, and her newspaper, socialistic and political activities the symptoms—perhaps the solace—of the malady which we are supposed to infer they brought on?"

But if this kind of modernity in woman be a malady then it is epidemic. It is in the air. We encounter it in novels, in newspapers, in essays, in plays, on the lecture platform—everywhere, I was about to say, except in our individual walks of real life. In actual, everyday life, it must be admitted, the woman emancipator and the emancipated woman are still not so numerous but that their appearance attracts decided attention, and the race, as a whole, goes on as if nothing special had happened. But then it is as good as an axiom that the "types" who entertain us in fiction would be in reality very uncomfortable persons to live with.

Happily the most startling of these revoltees appear in novels with a purpose or message. These novels may be regarded as the modern substitute for fairy tales, and the fair feminine literary anarchists who write them furnish in their own personalities behind the pages of their books some of the most interesting "human documents" in the celebrated case of Her versus Him.

First came the intense author of "The Story of an African Farm," whose genius represented for us woman choosing between life's gifts—love and freedom. The woman hesitates long and finally chooses freedom, whereupon Life says, "Thou hast well chosen," and promises to come back to her anon with both gifts in one hand. Alas, the allegory ends at the promise!

Then Mona Caird in propounding her famous query, "Is Marriage a Failure?" together with some very bold speculations on the subject, broke the ground for those really extraordinary books, "Ideals," "The Heavenly Twins" and "Our Manifold Nature," in which Sarah Grand strikes for what is called an equal standard of morality for both sexes on grounds far more advanced than George Sand or George Eliot ever dreamed of occupying theoretically.

The same note is taken up in "A Superfluous Woman," the author of which finds the social whirl simply "a circle of the damned." So far as she can observe, not one, even of the young girls, "carries her features unconsciously." The iron has entered into their souls. Of course our strenuous author has her exceptions to allow, and, equally of course, these exceptions are in favor of the rare emancipated. "I have nothing to say, for instance, of the emancipated woman of the well to do middle class beyond a friendly grip of the hands, such as one bestows on an equal. Neither have I to do just now with the multitude of woman toilers of the masses. I am occupied simply with the unemancipated daughter of the aristocracy." When the actual unemancipated daughter of the aristocracy speaks for herself, as we shall see presently, her demands are far more reasonable and modest than those of her literary advocates, and there is no trace of hysteria in her well bred, gently modulated voice.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new heroine, Marcella, is not a bit behind the times, but being young and pretty as well as clever her revolt takes a generous altruistic form. She goes in for socialism and is nobly impartial in her ardor for emancipation and amelioration, irrespective of sex. Sooner or later, of course, her mad must cross the pathway of her love, and when it does there is trouble—in fact, a portentous row. Love, however, triumphs in the end, for, after all, Marcella is "but yet a woman," impulsive, unemancipated and unhappy.

Who placed these terrible edged tools in the gentle but bungling hands of woman? Who taught her to make the hereditary transmission of disease, for instance—as in Sarah Grand's case—a motive of fiction and to fill in with frank discussion of certain details of modern social adjustment which, although possibly matters of common talk in club cafes and smoking rooms, are certainly by common consent tabooed in drawing rooms and the home circle? Who? Why, Tolstoy, of course, in "Anna Karenina" and the "Kreutzer Sonata," and Ibsen, especially Ibsen. But at worst these men are masters of their art as well as deadly earnest in their

THE PLANET MARS.

Can we open up electrical communications with the planet of Mars? That is a question recently considered at a meeting of the Society of Arts in London, where W. H. Preece, Engineer to the Telegraph Department of the British Postoffice, read a paper on "Electrical Signaling Without Wires."

Mr. Preece explained how he had recently demonstrated that wires were not at all necessary to establish telephonic communication.

Under the supervision of a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into electric communication between the shore and light-houses, he had conducted a series of experiments which amply demonstrated this fact. There was no difficulty in speaking between the shore and Flat Holm, three miles distant from the place of experiment. Mr. Preece then went on to say that "strange, mysterious sounds are heard on long telephone lines when the earth is used as a return, especially in the calm stillness of the night. Earth currents," said he, "are found in telegraph circuits, and the aurora borealis lights up our northern sky when the sun's photosphere is disturbed by spots. The aurora is most at such times as is violently disturbed by electrical storms, and if oscillations are set up and radiated through space in sympathy with those required to affect telephones, it is not a wild dream to say that we may hear on this earth a thunderstorm in the sun."

After further describing the mysterious sounds which had attracted his attention in the still watches of the night, Mr. Preece said: "If any of these planets be populated with beings like ourselves, having the gift of language and the knowledge to adapt the great forces of nature to their wants, then if they could oscillate immense stores of electrical energy to the earth, and the earth in turn radiate through space in sympathy with those required to affect telephones, it is not a wild dream to say that we may hear on this earth a thunderstorm in the sun."

These mysterious sounds which so puzzle Mr. Preece, says the New York World, seem to correspond with those noticed by Thomas A. Edison, who has traced Ogdon Mountain, in New Jersey, into a great magnet and coiled piece of wire about it. At the time of the last opposition of Mars, he noticed an increase of the seismic mutterings which have recently been so violent. Mr. Edison and Mr. Preece are one of two of the scientists who are now experimenting along these lines, and the whole scientific world is watching the progress being made. Neither Mr. Edison nor Mr. Preece has been so bold as to say that the strange sounds referred to are messages sent by the inhabitants of Mars to those of earth, but they have not otherwise explained them.

On the other hand, there are many scientists firm in the belief that the next few years will witness the opening up of communication between the people of the two planets. This conviction has been enormously strengthened by the strange lights seen at the Lick Observatory when Mars was under observation. During the opposition a little over a year ago. The three lights were arranged in a triangle. Nightly as the great red orb rose from her ocean bed to the vault of heaven the lights flashed out as soon as darkness had set in, and in the immense lens of the Lick telescope they were seen more distinctly than ever. Was this an effort of the inhabitants of Mars to attract the attention of those on earth?

Such had been the opinion of Flammarion, who had argued in favor of Earth signaling back with a triangle of lights thirty miles across. It was shown that the conditions of Mars were more favorable for such a feat of any other planet. Both of the snow caps could be plainly seen, and may be seen now, in any first-class telescope, for Mars is now to be observed in the morning about 30 degrees west and 14 degrees south from Venus in the constellation Capricorn. The well-defined features of Mars are also plainly visible, and astronomers can tell by the increase or decrease of its snow caps and its position in regard to the sun the progress of its seasons and whether or not the Martians are having a cold winter. The canal theory of Schiaparelli has likewise many believers, who assert that the strange straight lines on Mars are canals built by its highly civilized inhabitants.

Mr. Preece says he has kept a record of the strange, mysterious sounds which have attracted his attention, while Edison has done likewise. These will require much study to decipher, if they are messages from Mars. The other hand puts it in the power of the people of the earth to send direct electrical currents to Mars, whose inhabitants are so much in advance of ourselves that they may be able to help us out in the work of opening up converse. A pantomimic electrical interchange will be necessary for some time, but what will be the emotion of the scientific world when the message is sent out that communication has been established?

There are those who firmly assert that this is an experience of the immediate future; that electricity is the universal force and the one whereby the planets will come into communication with each other, if they ever do. The mystery of electricity is the strange fluctuations it undergoes. If it were an earth property solely it would be steady, as it would be were it common to all the universe and not interfered with. But its strange going and coming, its apparently parent relations to the sun and yet its known sympathy with other heavenly bodies seem to show that somebody somewhere is fooling with the dynamo and cutting off and turning on the current.

MONTREAL, May 28.—The Dominion line steamer Labrador, Captain McAuley, which has broken all previous records via Cape Race, arrived at Quebec at 8 o'clock last evening, having broken her own record by eight hours.

PORT COLBORNE, May 28.—Another gas gusher was struck at Reeb's new well, two miles west of this place, at a depth of 675 feet, throwing a powerful stream.

THE ORGAN LOFT.

(From the Chicago Daily Tribune.)

The choir was singing a new arrangement of the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure, sweet voice of the soprano rose clearly and distinctly in the solo:

"They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, Ny-y-y there do they spin."

She paused, and the tenor took up the strain:

"Nee-ee-ee-ther do they spin, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, Ny-y-y there do they spin."

The tenor ceased, and the basso, a solemn, red-haired young man with a somewhat worldly-looking eye and a voice like a fog-horn, broke in:

"Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, Ny-y-y there do they spin."

Then the voices of the three were lifted up in semi chorus:

"Ny-y-y ther do they spin, Ny-ay-ay-ther do they spin, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, They tol-ol-ol not, Ny-y-y there do they spin."

"Brethren," said the gray-haired, old-fashioned pastor, when the choir had finished, "we will now begin the service of the morning by singing the familiar hymn:

"And am I yet alive?"

NO FREEDOM CABINET.

PARIS, May 28.—M. Dupuy, who is trying to form a cabinet, continues his conferences with men whom he desires to accept office. The chief difficulty relates to the portfolios of foreign affairs and finance. M. Bourgeois and M. Boulanger have both refused office. President Carnot this evening had a long interview with M. Bourgeois, but the latter persisted in his refusal to accept the portfolio. President Carnot is to have a conference with M. Boulanger, and if he refuses to take the office the president has offered him, M. Dupuy will abandon the task of forming a ministry.

Don't Delay.

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which afflicts every one in the spring is driven out by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

THIRTY.

Fire at the Bon Foreign Coal For 30.

Kootenay Mining Concentrator Min.