The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JUNE 28 1895. VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 29

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Official Announcement Received Regarding Bishop Dart of Westminster—Delta Cannery Co.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.—Police Investigation to Continue—News From the Mines.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 20.—The attempt to unseat Ald. Gallagher and thus stop the police investigation has failed. Judge Bole this morning gave his decision against the petition.

The Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., is in session here. The members were presented this morning with an address of welcome by Mayor Collins.

Another submerged water pipe is to be laid across the Narrows at a cost of $3,100. The contract has been awarded to D. K. Campbell.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 20.—No. 4 Co. B. C. B. G. A are much pleased at having taken third place in Saturday's matches among the militia rifle corps throughout Canada.

The Delta Cannery Company's building is about ready for the plant, which will come from St. Mary's, Ont. Operations will commence about July 1. A. King, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has been appointed manager.

The official announcement of the election of the new Bishop, Rev. Dr. Dart, has been received. The following is the record of the new Bishop: John Dart, Higher Broughton, Manchester; St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, B.A. (second class law, etc.) 1867; M.A., 1869; D.C.L., King's College, Windsor, N. S., 1887; deacon, 1860; priest, 1861; Colombo, Ceylon, organizing secretary, society for propagation of the gospel for diocese Manchester, 1885; formerly vice-principal and scientific lecturer of St. Peter's College, Peterborough; warden of St. Thomas' College, Colombo, and chaplain to Bishop Claughton of Colombo; President of University of Windsor, N. S., and Canon of Halifax. The consecration will take place at Westminster Abbey on St. Peter's day, June 29.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The O. K. mine has been incorporated.

L. Mulholland is superintending operations on the St. Elmo.

George Turner succeeds George M. Forster as manager of the Le Roi mine.

A. E. Humphreys, of Duluth, is highly pleased with the appearance of the Iron Horse.

Mike Conway has been doing assessment work on Sunset No. 2 on Deer Park mountain, and has struck good ore.

The Butte, which was bought some time ago by Ross Thompson, Gus Upton and others, has been turned by work into a ten thousand dollar proposition.

Martin Clair and John McHale, former owners in the Cumberland mine, Slocan division, are going to try their luck prospecting where the metal is yellow and the snowslide is not.

Last Sunday the cable broke at Northport and the ferry boat was carried about half a mile down the river. The damage was not repaired till yesterday, and as a consequence ore shipments out and shipments of supplies in by this route have been interrupted for most of this week.

Messrs. Matthews & Nichols of Toronto paid Rossland a flying visit this week on their way home from Cariboo where they are interested. Great things are looked for in Cariboo this summer. Five hundred and fifty men are at work at the Horsefly mine, and other hydraulic properties are being developed.

The option acquired on the St. Mary by V. D. Williamson has been turned over to Mr. Farrel and the property will be opened up at once. The half interest in the Ottawa bought last week by J. M. Burke has been sold again and work is already started. The Ottawa is a promising prospect, good value having been obtained by assay tests. The Wolverine and Iron Hall have been bonded for a big figure and a force of men is opening them up. For the amount of work done there is not a better showing in Trail Creek. An option has been acquired on the Celtic Queen, the first eastern extension of the R. E. Lee, by H. B. Nicholls of Spokane. On the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin work is progressing steadily and the appearance of the claims improving every day. Numerous other smaller deals have been made this week and development work is being done on a number of claims by the locators. Altogether things look very promising south and east of Rossland. Work is proving that this is one of the finest sections in camp. As a rule the arsenical pyrites which form the capping in this part of the country seem to give place to ore not to be distinguished in appearance from Red Mountain ore and carrying a good percentage of copper.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledge.)

The mining receipts for May at the sub-recording officer in Nakusp were $235.

The Ora Granda on Cariboo creek will make a shipment when the trail is finished.

The Noble Five people are considering the advisability of putting in an aerial tramway.

Poker Smith and Black Jack Cockle have made a couple of rich strikes on Cody creek.

William Thomlinson has purchased a third in the Evening Star on Springer creek.

McGillivray and Shannon are opening up their property recently staked on Ten Mile. They have a beautiful showing of six feet of dry ore between walls.

A. Harrison has a bonanza in his last staked claim, on Eight Mile. The ledge is 50 feet in width, 17 feet of which have yielded the average assay of $85 in gold.

Heckman and McKinnon have obtained assays of 96 oz of silver and $15 in gold from their claims on the townsite. The talc ran over 50 oz. in silver and $8 in gold.

Messrs. McKay and Richmond have tumbled on to a ledge of gold-bearing quartz, from four to ten feet wide, and easily traceable for a fifth of a mile. A surface assay of $12 has been realized.

The force on the Ruth has been increased this week. The tunnel is in 300 feet and shows five feet of clean ore in the breast.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Ont., June 20.—The Manitoba school case was warmly debated in the Presbyterian assembly at its session here yesterday.

Professor Grant, of the University of Kingston, moved "that inasmuch as the government are now negotiating in the matter we should be silent."

Rev. Dr. McVicar, of the college at Montreal, said the Catholics of Quebec were making themselves heard and the Presbyterian church would be derelict in her duty if she did not speak out and protest against separate schools being forced on Manitoba. The Roman Catholics received the same privileges in the public schools as any other sect, and they should be accorded no special privileges.

Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, denounced as absurd and retrogressive the proposal to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba, and hoped the Presbyterian Assembly would stand by their brethren in that province.

A number of amendments were moved to the resolution, all of which were referred to a committee to bring in a deliverance which the assembly might adopt with greater unanimity.

The general assembly to-day came to the unanimous decision that education should be controlled by the state and based on Christianity. The assembly is opposed to the principle of separate schools and would deplore any interference with Manitoba by the federal authorities.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which has been in session here for the last eight days, adjourned this evening to meet in Toronto next June. The Chinese question was the only one of importance before the court at the final session, and it was decided to memorialize the Dominion government to treat all nations fairly and alike. Ex-Moderator Mackay, of Formosa, who has labored amongst the Chinese for the last thirty years, was instrumental in putting this resolution through the assembly.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Bishop Gravel's Suggestions on the Manitoba School Question—"Le Canada's" Statement.

Government and the Savings Banks—World's Fair Awards—Newfoundland and Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 20.—Considerable sensation has been created in parliamentary circles by the publication of a letter recently issued by Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, embodying his report on the Manitoba school question, which had been sent to the propaganda at Rome. The Ontario members do not hesitate to ask one another if by any possibility the Bishop's suggestions could be carried out. The Bishop himself frankly states that Cardinal Vaughan did interest himself on this subject.

There is little new to report in connection with the school question. It is not expected there will be anything definite done until the formal reply of Manitoba has been received here. Le Canada is out with a positive statement to-night that a remedial measure will be introduced this session.

The banking committee threw out the bill to incorporate a school savings bank in Montreal. The government has announced its decision to retain the people's savings in its own hands or in the chartered banks.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified that the World's Fair awards will be ready next August.

The canners of British Columbia will have an opportunity of showing their goods at the great grocers' exhibition next September. The Department of Agriculture has full information regarding it.

The exchequer court case against St. Louis commenced to-day. The amount the government seeks to recover is $143 000.

The Newfoundland question was discussed in the Senate. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he hoped the Imperial government would devise a plan in order to bring Newfoundland into the confederation.

After a spirited debate the Senate divorce committee, with the exception of Hon. T. R. McInnes, have withdrawn their resignations.

SASSOUN SUFFERERS.

BOSTON, June 20.—The following is a copy of the petition from certain Sassoun sufferers in Erzeroum, Eastern Turkey, which has been addressed to the British, French and Russian consuls in that city: "We, Sassounians, in our homeless condition, are forced to flee and come to Erzeroum to appear before you and narrate our bitter woes, arising from the present severity of the government. Not only does the government use very severe measures to prevent the people of Sassoun appearing before the commission to relate the true story, but it also imprisons them if they are bold enough to attempt to appear, or even plan to do so. They have even brought women and girls and imprisoned them, naked and barefooted, under the surveillance of a wild and fanatical people, trying to force them, as they did other people (prisoners) to give testimony contrary to the truth, to the effect that the massacre occurred in a quarrel between Kurds and Armenians, and that the Turkish soldiers did no evil, but on the contrary, defended them against the Kurds, and because these poor people were unable to bear witness to such a barefaced falsehood they were tortured, abused and subjected to the misery of imprisonment for many days. Still at the present time there are in Moosh prison more than twenty Sassounians suffering while other Sassounians are being persecuted in the Moosh and Khanoos villages by the local governors. Because of this fearful condition of things we are unable to appear before the commission and are forced to secretly flee to place before your excellencies this petition and entreat your immediate pity and assistance for ourselves and those in prison, otherwise we and all the Sassoun remnant will be lost."

The petition is signed by Hagob D'Arakelian of Shenik, Khaco D'Markarian of Shenk, Girago Bosian of Talvorig, Aprilisian of Somala.

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

THE BALTIC CANAL.

Formal Opening by the Emperor—A Proud Day for Kaiser Wilhelm.

A Cordial and Imposing International Demonstration—France and Germany Shake Hands.

HOLTENAU, June 20.—With pomp and ceremony, and with, it would almost seem, the great powers of the world through the guns of their warships saluting him, the Emperor William to-day formally opened the Baltic and North Sea canal. He entered the western opening of the new waterway at Brunsbuttel, not far from Hamburg, shortly after daylight, on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and His Majesty arrived at the eastern opening of the canal here shortly after noon.

Both shores of the canal were lined with cavalry and infantry throughout the passage of the procession, and every point of vantage along the route of the new waterway was occupied by thousands of people. Gay decorations were to be seen everywhere, flags innumerable floated from every point, and an immense amount of powder was burned by the assembled squadrons when His Majesty, on the Hohenzollern, emerged safely and triumphantly from the Holtenau lock of the canal. One of the features of the day was the warm and friendly reception given to the French gunboat Surcouf as she steamed through the canal in the procession. The French flag was cheered to the echo, and the bands played La Marseillaise as the French ship went by. Another noticeable feature of the celebration to-day was the dinner given on board the Hoche, the French flagship, to the officers of the German battleship Bayern, who had entertained the French officers yesterday. Upon the latter occasion the German commander toasted the French President at the same time as he toasted the German Emperor, and referred to the international feeling of comradery existing among naval men all the world over. The French commander, Admiral Menard, at the dinner to-day on board the Hoche, responded with a similar toast which was vigorously applauded, and so the utmost good feeling seeming to prevail on all sides. In short, Emperor William appears to have most successfully engineered a brilliant spectacle in which he and not the canal seems to have been the central figure, and it is safe to imagine that this was one of the proudest days of his life.

BRUNSBUTTEL, June 20.—At a quarter to four this morning the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor William and the princes on board, entered the western water gate of the Baltic and North Sea canal in order to formally open it. The weather was most delightful and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Hohenzollern passed through amid ringing cheers from the military associations, students, delegations and masses. The band played the national anthem and accompanying the music were the voices of the crowds, who joined heartily in the chorus. His Majesty stood on the deck of his yacht and bowed thanks with visible emotion on all sides. At 4 o'clock the Hohenzollern severed the red ribbon stretched across the canal and commenced the passage of the new waterway. The lines of warships were dressed with multitudes of flags, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

RENDSBURG, June 20.—At an early hour this morning the town, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, was full of life, the influx of sightseers being enormous. The various local and visiting associations and schools, headed by bands of music, marched to the stands set apart for their use, and prepared to enjoy a view of the imperial procession passing through the canal. The imperial yacht passed here at 9 o'clock this morning, and was followed ten minutes later by the Kaiser Adler, having on board the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg, the Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Leopold. The passing of the two steamers was the occasion for loud and prolonged cheers from the people gathered on both banks of the canal.

HOLTENAU, June 20.—The Hohenzollern reached the canal lock here at 12:40 p.m., being the first vessel to formally pass through the canal, and was greeted with vociferous cheering from the masses of spectators. The appearance of the Hohenzollern was the signal for simultaneous cannonading from the vast peet of warships in the bay as they fired salutes in honor of His Majesty. The Hohenzollern then replied with her guns to the salutes of the foreign warships, and the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal was an accomplished fact. This being the 58th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain, by special command of the Emperor a royal salute was fired at noon from all the German ships, which at the same time hoisted the British flag to the strains of the national anthem of Great Britain.

The British royal yacht Osborne, with the Duke of York and suite on board, grounded near the Levensau bridge, and all the vessels following behind her had to anchor for a time. Eventually the Osborne proceeded on her way. Each side of the canal was guarded throughout by infantry and cavalry and behind the troops were great crowds of people, who loudly cheered the vessels as they passed. The different points along the route of the canal and about Kiel harbor were decorated in the most elaborate manner, bunting of all colors flying in streams to the breeze and giving everything a holiday appearance. The contrast between the white hulls of the ships gleaming prettily in the sunshine and the sombre vessels of the foreign powers were most marked.

There was one feature of the procession which should calm the excitement among the members of the league of patriots of Paris who raised such a hubbub when it became known that the French government intended to send a squadron to participate in the Kiel fetes. As the French gunboat Surcouf passed the several points along the canal route she was greeted with hearty cheers, and the different bands played "La Marseillaise" as she went by proudly flaunting the tricolor of France before the drawn up troops of Germany. The French officers acknowledged the cheers from the shores by touching their caps and bowing, and when the flags were dipped in honor of the passage of the Surcouf the ensign of the French gunboat was promptly dipped in acknowledgment of the courtesy. Admiral Menard, commander of the French squadron, entertained the officers of the German battleship Bayern on board the Hoche, the French flagship, too, in return for a similar courtesy extended to the officers of the Hoche on board the Bayern yesterday. Upon that occasion the commander of the Bayern coupled the toast of "Emperor William and President Faure" with a very apropos reference to the international feeling of comradeship existing among naval men all the world over. Admiral Menard, at to-day's dinner on board the Hoche, responded with a similar toast and re-echoed the utterances of the German commander regarding the comradery among naval men, a sentiment which was vigorously applauded.

There was a wonderful scene to-day along the shore at the mouth of the canal at this place. The immense crimson covered stands erected for the accommodation of sight-seers were filled at the earliest hours by interested spectators in holiday garb, piled tier upon tier, the officers in their best uniforms and the ladies in bright summer costumes, the whole forming a brilliant match of color delightful to behold.

Great excitement prevailed here when the people first caught sight of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern coming through the canal with the Emperor on board. Its white hull stood high out of the water as the vessel gracefully entered the basin of the last lock of the new waterway. Some time elapsed while the water poured out of the sluices, the stately vessel sinking slowly, but grandly, to the level of the water of the harbor. Then the gates of the lock were opened and the Hohenzollern steamed out majestically into the open water. Suddenly three shots were fired in rapid succession from the German flagship, the Friederich Wilhelm, giving the signal for the saluting to begin. A deafening roar of artillery commenced almost before the flash of the last gun from the flagship had disappeared, the noise of so many guns from so many warships drowning the tremendous outbursts of cheering which arose from tens of thousands of throats as His Majesty the Emperor William II. was seen standing alone on the bridge of the Hohenzollern, in the full dress uniform of an admiral of the fleet, his breast brilliant with orders and conspicuous by the broad orange ribbon of the order of the Black Eagle. When the salutes were finished and as the smoke from the various guns was blowing away in dense clouds across the harbor, the band on each ship struck up "Heil dir Rigirkranz," and followed this with the national anthem of its country.

It is difficult to fully describe the general enthusiasm which prevailed. One must imagine the vast fleet of over fifty war vessels, large and small, representing nearly all nations, anchored in the blue waters of Kiel bay, the sun shining brightly, the masts of the various ships flying countless flags, pennons and pennants, and their sides belching forth fire and smoke in honor of Germany's ruler, who was standing, apparently calm, upon the bridge of his magnificent yacht. To the ordinary observer it seemed as if all the nations of the earth had sent their warships here to do honor to the Emperor of Germany, and the fact that the squadrons had simply assembled here to celebrate the opening of a new waterway between the Baltic and North sea appeared to be entirely lost sight of, especially by the masses of people ashore, who proudly cheered and cheered again with wild enthusiasm as the Hohenzollern steamed to her anchorage with the Emperor bowing from side to side as the beautiful yacht passed the various wharves, and acknowledging the naval salutes by touching his hand to his hat. After the Hohenzollern had anchored, dinner was served on board of her and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg and the Grand Dukes and Princes boarded the Imperial yacht and congratulated the Emperor on the success of the canal opening. The Empress of Germany was not present on board the Hohenzollern.

The ball began at 3:30 o'clock. The rooms of the Marine Academy were extended by means of a splendidly decorated tent. Dancing was kept up almost incessantly, despite the immense number of persons present. There were three thousand guests, including naval and military officers, members of the reichstag, members of the Prussian Diet and all the French officers, headed by Admiral Menard. The Emperor came by boat from the Imperial yacht to receive the Empress, who arrived shortly afterward. Both were joyfully greeted as they promenaded the great ball room.

KIEL, June 20.—The weather this morning was magnificent and the greatest animation prevailed everywhere. At the earliest hours of the day thousands of persons were already en route to Holtenau and Levensall in order to await the arrival of the imperial procession from Brunsbuttel. The shipping in the harbor was profusely decorated with bunting and the whole port presented a very picturesque appearance. The stands on the neighboring heights were filled with sightseers and the masses of people who were unable to obtain seats were grouped here and there and everywhere.

At 8:20 the representatives of the German and foreign press assembled on board the steamer allotted to their use for the day, and were welcomed by Dr. Hammann of the foreign office. When all the newspaper men were present Hammann addressed them as follows: "As a representative of the foreign office it is my agreeable duty to welcome you on board this vessel. I trust that in the fulfilment of your arduous duties you will succeed in combining the useful with the agreeable. I am sure you will clearly follow events and see things as they are meant to interpret them by the light of the words which fell from the Emperor's lips yesterday evening—that this is an enterprise and work of peace and civilization." The representatives of the press greeted the concluding words of Dr. Hammann's little speech with enthusiastic cheers.

This evening the town and harbor are brilliantly illuminated. Despite a thunder storm and a heavy fall of rain, the streets of the town are densely crowded. A grand ball was given to-night at the Marine Academy which was attended by the officers and the distinguished guests representing all the nations which are in attendance upon the fetes including France. Emperor William and Empress Augusta arrived shortly after 10 o'clock and held a reception at which the foreign naval officers were presented to them.

PARIS, June 20.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Matin telegraphs that on leaving the banquet at the Rathaus yesterday evening Emperor William said to the French ambassador to Germany, M. Herbette, "I am happy to go with you to open the canal in the presence of the French squadron, which deserves much admiration. I hope the inauguration will not be the last we shall perform together for the cause of peace and honor and civilization."

La Figaro's correspondent at Hamburg telegraphs that Prince Henri of Prussia has informed Admiral Wenard that the Emperor proposes to visit him on board the Herche, the French flagship.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The leading newspapers comment upon the fetes at Kiel. The Journal de St. Petersburg, for instance, says the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal is an epoch-marking event, not only for Germany, but from a commercial point of view for all the nations sharing its traffic.

The Novosti remarks that the acceptance by all the powers of the invitation to the fetes testifies to the esteem felt for the German empire and its monarch.

The Novoe Vremya expresses the opinion that the canal is an enterprise of economic importance from an international point of view.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 20.—(Special.)—Dr. Higginson, the well known medical practitioner of this city, died this morning at the General Hospital. Deceased was only in his 38th year, and his family reside at L'Orignal. His death was caused by diphtheria, which he contracted while spraying the throat of a child, the patient coughing and some of the membrane coming into contact with his face.

Jean Percherancier, who shot himself at Rathwell on the 17th, died to-day at one o'clock. It is not known whether it was a case of suicide or accidental death.

Farr, the engineer accused of arson and attempted murder of his wife and child by burning his residence, arrived here to-day from Vancouver in charge of Sergeant Haywood. A preliminary examination was held but the prisoner was remanded until to-morrow.

QUESNELLE RIVER.

Prospectors and Capitalists Paying Increased Attention to the Rich Golden Deposits.

New and Improved Machinery Shortly to Be Employed—Further Promising Finds.

QUESNELLE MOUTH, B. C., June 14.—(Special.)—Things are beginning to look brighter; prospectors are coming in in large numbers, some of them men of capital and others locating claims for rich companies.

The bars of the Quesnelle river are attracting much attention, but the want of a trail from the Mouth to the Forks is a great drawback.

A dredger will shortly be at work here—a model plant on a new principle by Col. Underwood. It has been tested by experts and pronounced to be most satisfactory. The improvement consists of an attachment to the lower end of the suction pipe. If it proves successful a fortune is in store for the promoters, W. A. Johnson and Col. Underwood. They will dredge from Quesnelle Mouth to the canyon.

A few years ago Chinamen were getting $100 a day with long shovels on this river. A man employed last fall by Mr. Johnson to prospect made not less than $10 to $7.50 per day—that being his lowest day's pay. He was then working at a great disadvantage, as the river was rising. The new machine will handle from 750 to 1,000 cubic yards daily. It will bring enormous returns even if it only realizes ten cents per cubic yard, and in many places it will reach $1 per cubic yard. The gold is there without a doubt. The company operating this machine is composed chiefly of Chicago capitalists, all very rich men, and the money for the enterprise has been deposited in the treasury.

Mr. Johnson has received a telegram to say that the party who will carry on the work would leave Chicago on the 7th. It is expected to reach Ashcroft on or about the 16th inst. They intend to put a force of men at work at once. The latter part of May and June so far have been rather cool. Rain has fallen nearly every day and a magnificent crop is certain. The roads are in excellent condition from Ashcroft up. Forest fires have unfortunately played much havoc, but the rain has quenched them all.

Some rich finds have been located this month, but the prospectors are anxious to keep their movements quiet as long as possible. Capital is what is wanted to develop the mines, and a railway to bring people within reach at a moderate expense. Machinery and freight of all kinds has to be hauled by teams from Ashcroft, which is a slow and expensive process. When a railway passes through Cariboo both mining and agriculture will flourish.

HARLEM SHIP CANAL.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Harlem ship canal, which connects the Hudson river with Long Island sound, was formally opened yesterday afternoon with a monster aquatic and land parade, in which the United States army and navy, the state militia, the naval reserve, the city police and fire departments and numerous civic bodies were represented. The parade was watched by 50,000 or more people stationed along the line of march and on the banks of the canal. The ceremony of pouring two barrels of water from the Great Lakes into the canal, symbolizing the union of the lakes with the sound, was accompanied by firing of cannon by the United States cruisers Atlanta and Cincinnati. Among the visitors were Governor Coffin, of Connecticut, and Governor Werts, of New Jersey.

The Northern Elevator Co. will proceed immediately with the erection of their new elevator in Winnipeg with a capacity of 120,000 bushels, besides building several smaller ones and enlarging others throughout the province. As a result the company will have a total storage capacity of a million and a quarter bushels.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Second Day's Session of the Great Convention in London, England.

Reception By the Lord Mayor—Some Interesting Statistics Regarding the Organization.

LONDON, June 20.—The second day's session of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union was this morning opened with prayer at the Queen's hall. During the course of the morning's work the report of the secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Boston, was presented.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Jos. Reynals, and Lady Reynals gave a reception to the delegates of the W.C.T.U. at the Mansion House. Lady Henry Somerset, the president of the British Women's Christian Temperance Association, introduced the delegates, saying they represented the women engaged in the noblest work throughout the world. She added: "Therefore we desire that they should partake of our hospitality and be recognized by the largest city in the world."

Miss Anna Gordon, secretary of the Union, presented her report yesterday. It shows that in the Australian colonies, federated, there are 290 local unions with thirty departments. Queensland, Australia, has 35 W.C.T.U.'s and 13 Y.W.C.T.U.'s in good working order, the membership being 21,008. A large number of signatures have been secured to the polyglot petition, and two petit ones have been presented to the parliament of Australia—one for the better protection of girls and one for the establishment of inebriate homes. In New South Wales there are 10 young women's societies, with a membership of bright, intelligent, musical, educated, cultured young women. There are 55 local unions in New South Wales with a membership of 2,000 and a membership of nearly 300 in the young women's unions. There are some fifty-seven unions in South Australia, with a membership of 1,600 women and 400 honorary members. The Loyal Temperance Legion department has received a great impetus.

The work in the Hawaiian islands is maintained, although there are but few societies. There is a young women's society in Honolulu and two juvenile bands, one for white children and one for native Hawaiians. A new temperance law which is being prepared by committees of the W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A. and the church in Honolulu, will be a great improvement upon the Sunday closing laws. Prohibition is out of the question in Hawaii yet. The following lines of work have been taken up in Tasmania:—Scientific instruction, which has not met with much encouragement; hygiene and heredity; press work.

The Dominion of Canada reports 442 local societies, with a membership of 9,310. Thirty-five young women's unions and 117 Loyal Temperance legions have been organized. Thirty-two departments of work are carried on, thus covering all the different lines of work of the W.C.T.U. The plebiscite has been tried and carried with large majorities in four of the provinces as follows:

	Prohibition Majority.
Manitoba	12,582
Ontario	81,769
Prince Edward Island	7,226
Nova Scotia	31,401
Total for prohibition	266,498
Total against prohibition	133,580
Majority for prohibition	32,918

Explorer Glaves, one of Henry M. Stanley's junior lieutenants, who had just travelled from Zanzibar to the Congo for the hundredth time, died at the mission station at Underhill, near Matadi, on the Congo. Before dying he stated that he had helped to suppress much slave raiding and that he had discovered Livingston. A memorial to him was erected a mile from the grave itself.

Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache

CURED PERMANENTLY

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me

AYER'S PILLS

Awarded Medal at World's Fair

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

THE LIBERAL DEFEAT.

The crisis in Great Britain has come sooner than was anticipated. It has been for a long time seen that the Government was doomed, but it was expected to drag out a sickly and feeble existence some weeks, or perhaps months, longer. Its majority had dwindled to such an extent that it was never sure of being sustained in the House of Commons, and its moral strength in the country seems to have diminished in even a greater proportion than its numerical strength in the legislature. The bye-elections have gone against the Liberals almost continuously for some time. Where they have not lost a seat their man has been returned by an ominously diminished majority. Then the divisions amongst themselves have weakened them in the country, as well as in the House. When it was known that they could not count upon a solid Irish contingent, and when there were many and very plain indications that the English and the Scotch supporters of the Government were uneasy and discontented, the opinion became general that the defeat of the Government was only a question of a few days, more or less. Latterly it came to be believed that Mr. Gladstone was no longer in sympathy with the Government, and that belief deprived them of the little prestige they had remaining. Mr. Gladstone's name has been to the Liberals for some time past a tower of strength; deprived of his countenance they are very poor indeed.

It is this loss of moral strength that makes the defeat of Friday so very disastrous. If the Liberals felt themselves strong in the country they would be apt to say that their opponents had obtained on the question of the reduction of the war secretary's salary a snap verdict, and they would refuse to accept the defeat as final. And there would be some reason for the contention. Half the members were not present when the vote was taken, and the matter voted upon was one of comparatively small importance. But in its present debilitated condition a blow that in other circumstances would do it but little harm, may, and probably will, prove fatal.

It is evident that the Liberals as a party are greatly disheartened and are not in a position to appeal to the country. According to present appearances their defeat is certain. They are sure to be beaten, and the only question with them at present is, how badly? There will be a large majority against them in England, Scotland appears to be disgusted with Liberal rule, Wales will perhaps give them a majority, but they can no longer depend upon carrying eighty odd seats in Ireland. It is admitted that there will be a majority against them, and as many read the signs of the times that majority will be very large. It is hard to see how the Liberals can make a good fight. They will be depressed by the conviction that the country is against them. The question of Home Rule for Ireland is not popular in Great Britain, and the question of the abolition of the House of Lords does not seem to be a burning one even among the Liberals themselves. They, therefore, go to the country without a cry, without prestige, and, if Mr. Gladstone's strength is not more than human, without a leader.

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FREE-TRADERS TESTED.

The free trade principles of the free traders of Cape Colony were not able to stand what does not appear to be a very severe strain. Enterprising Australians, not long ago, began to send meat to Cape Colony. The Australian meat was sold in the Cape market at a price with which the Cape farmers and graziers declared they could not compete. To allay the discontent that had arisen the Legislature imposed a duty of two pence a pound on preserved and salted meats. But the Australians were not to be baulked by this device. They began to send frozen meat, on which there was no duty, to Cape Colony. On this the cattle raisers and sheep farmers of the Cape set up a loud outcry. The cheap Australian mutton drove Cape mutton out of the market. No one would pay a high price for Cape mutton when he could get Australian mutton for less than half the money. Would the Government see the Cape graziers ruined in order to enrich those of Australia? There was no use in arguing against what was known to be a stern fact. Mutton could not be raised at the Cape for the price at which Australians were prepared to supply the Cape market. The free trade ministers and the free trade members of the Legislature were obliged to succumb to outside pressure. An important native industry must not be sacrificed in order that the inhabitants of the towns might get cheap mutton and other meat. A prohibitive duty was, with the consent of men who were theoretically free traders, imposed on frozen meats. "Sir Gordon Sprigg, who is theoretically a free trader, justified the action of the Cape Government on the ground that the farmers of the colony would be ruined if Australian meat were suffered to come in free, and the revenue would consequently suffer. Mr. Rhodes and other members of the Government appear to have acquiesced in this view, and in the preliminary debate, of which alone the full account has reached this country, only one member of the Assembly, Mr. Tamplin, was found to defend the theory of free trade and cheap food. Mr. Rhodes frankly owned himself to be an opportunist in this matter, and attributes his ability to open the markets of South Africa to the manufactures of Great Britain largely to the fact that there are no manufacturing interests to compete with in South Africa."

It is evident, therefore, that in South Africa, as well as in Canada, the United States and the great majority of civilized nations, abstract theories of free trade, however logical they may be, must give way to what the majority of the people know and feel to be their interests. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" holds good in trade as well as in everything else.

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SHORT SIGHTED.

The organ of the Opposition here takes a very peculiar position on the Manitoba school question. It supposes that the Legislature of Manitoba is required by the remedial order to establish separate schools in the Province and to have no voice in the regulation of those schools or in the way in which the public money expended on them is to be spent. Our contemporary of course does not quote the remedial order. It is very questionable whether the writer of such rubbish ever read that order. When it shows from the terms of the order that the Government is to have no control over the schools it establishes, it may expect reasonable people to believe what it asserts, but not until then. Separate schools exist in Ontario, but they are regulated and inspected by Government. And if Manitoba established a system similar to that of Ontario it is certain it would be held, both by the Dominion Government and the Roman Catholics of the Dominion, to have complied with the terms of the remedial order. The Government of Manitoba knows this very well, for although it objects to the separate schools because those in operation in the Province previous to 1890 were ineffective and badly managed, it does not offer to establish a system which will be so regulated that it will be effective. Why has it not done this? Simply because the Leader of the Government and his colleagues know that the power to regulate and supervise the schools is necessarily involved in the power to establish them, and that if they consented to have a law enacted to establish separate schools to be controlled in all things secular by the Government, they would be immediately taken at their word. This is precisely what the intelligent men of the minority want, and the stricter the supervision, and the more efficient the schools the better they will be pleased.

But it is easy to perceive that the Times wants to see the school difficulty intensified. It is evidently too shallow to see that the Opposition are, as regards this question, in precisely the same position as the Government. The crisis that would cause the breaking up of the Conservative party on this question would effectually prevent the accession to power of the Liberal party as it is at present organized.

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A HOPELESS TASK.

The Japanese in attempting to reform Korea have a big contract in hand. The country has been misgoverned so long that society in it is rotten from top to bottom. The chief agent of political change in the country appears to be murder. When a public man is for any cause obnoxious to the powers that be he is secretly put out of the way as speedily as possible. The Vice Minister of Justice stood in the way of the ambition of a rising man and he was assassinated. As just now reform is the order of the day in Korea an inquiry was made into the murder and it appeared that the Tai-Wen-Kun, an old and experienced statesman, was implicated in the bad business. "Nobody imagined that the motive of the crime," writes one well acquainted with Korean methods, "lay deeper than the old statesman's desire to clear from his path an obstructive and inconveniently influential official." The inquiries into this murder brought to light a conspiracy to overturn the whole Government. The plot was a cunning and a complicated one, and the designs of the plotters were to be carried out by fostering rebellion. The discovery led to the fall in disgrace of the Tai-Wen-Kun, but that is but a very short step in the reforms that must be made before Korea becomes a country fit for civilized men to live in in peace and security. "The whole of officialdom," we are told, "seems to be honeycombed with corruption and crime." The country is in a miserable condition. In the provinces which were lately the seat of rebellion "the charred ruins of houses and the corpses of men and women are seen everywhere. Sometimes throughout miles of country no living thing remains. Yet, according to Japanese reports, the local officials ply their trade of merciless oppression as relentlessly as ever. Not only are they indifferent to the sufferings of the destitute but they make wholesale arrests of innocent men on charges of complicity with the Tonghaks (the rebels), the sole object being to extort money. In every local prison from fifty to seventy of such victims are said to be incarcerated, and in some districts so many of the inhabitants are confined that the rice harvested last autumn remains still unhulled and lies stored in the galleries. Small wonder that mob agitation is beginning to add another evil feature to the situation."

The writer of the letter of which the above is an extract says that the dimensions of the task that Japan has undertaken grow more formidable the more closely it is studied. It is to be regretted for the sake of humanity that the Japanese were not permitted to take complete possession of Korea. It is clear that it was theirs by right of conquest, and if it were not for foreign intervention it would have become virtually if not actually part of the Empire of Japan. If the country were under Japanese rule, it would no doubt in a short time be very greatly improved. The Japanese have demonstrated that they possess great administrative ability, and they have also shown that they know how to exercise authority in such a way as to promote the general welfare.

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

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Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

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

7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.

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

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

WELL ANSWERED.

Commenting on the criticisms of the Grits, who waste their time in trying to belittle Sir John Macdonald, the Montreal Gazette says:

> The new crop of critics who deny Sir John Macdonald's title to greatness are neither consistent nor wise in their generation. If proof of Sir John's capacity were wanted it would be found in the critics' tributes to the stupendousness of the men he has overthrown. Taking Confederation as the starting point, it is seen that he has met and defeated Mr. Mackenzie, who, if sometimes mistaken, was undoubtedly a good man in every good sense of the term. Then Sir John tackled that heaven-sent orator and statesman, and intriguer and wobbler, Mr. Edward Blake; and Mr. Blake went down, and away. Sir John fought with Mr. Laurier, who (always taking the declarations of Sir John Macdonald's opponents) is as an orator and expounder inferior, if to anyone, only to his predecessor, Mr. Blake, and who possesses, moreover, unrivalled magnetism and the power of winning men's hearts. And Mr. Laurier was beaten as Mr. Blake had been.

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A COMPARISON.

The following description of "two grand British cruisers," and the comparison between them and the two most formidable cruisers of the United States navy are taken from an American newspaper, the New York Commercial Advertiser:

> The details in regard to the dimensions, horse-power and armament of England's two most formidable cruisers, the Powerful and the Terrible, have just been made public. Americans have reason to take an especial interest in these vessels, for they were constructed with the avowed object of outclassing those famous twin commerce destroyers of the white navy, the Columbia and the Minneapolis.
>
> These British rivals of our ocean bloodhounds are of mammoth size. They are of 14,200 tons each as against the 7,350 tons of our own craft of the same type. While the Columbia and her sister ship carry one 8-inch, two 6-inch and twelve 4-inch guns in their main battery, the Powerful and Terrible each has an armament of two 9 2 inch and 12 6-inch guns. Their secondary batteries are also considerably heavier than those of our own ships, while they are designed to develope 25,000 horse-power and a speed of 24 knots when their immense engines are pushed to their highest capacity. The Columbia's horse power is about 18,500 and her best speed record 22 8 knots. The Minneapolis has about 2,000 more horse power and has attained the extraordinary speed of 23 knots and a fraction. Whether the bigger English ships will prove faster can only be ascertained by trial. Mere size is not always an indication of great speed. The swiftness of a modern steamship depends on the perfect adaptation of her hull and engines to each other. In proportion to their tonnage, the American flyers possess much greater engine power than the British giants, and only a practical test can determine which are the most speedy vessels.

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SCHOOL TRUSTEE CAUCUSING.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read with considerable interest Mr. Marchant's explanation of the school trustee caucusing in the Times of the 18th instant; it is refreshing to see the bold front he puts on to one of the most presumptuous and underhanded transactions that could be perpetrated by public servants.

Poor Victoria West! isolated from other parts of the city and hitherto alike neglected by the municipal authorities and the school board, seems to be the bone of contention this time. To her seems to be attributed this general stir about in school matters, and the proposed change all round of the teaching staff of the city, and in order that there may be no cause for jealousy amongst the teachers, Mr. Marchant and his fellow conspirators in their wisdom have decreed that there shall be a general post, irrespective of good or evil that may accrue, or of the wishes of the electors.

Mr. Marchant tells us that as a board of trustees they have dealt unjustly towards the Victoria West school by "removing excellent teachers and replacing them by those having little or no experience"; he might go a step farther and say that he and his followers have made the Victoria West school, in some instances, a dumping ground for teachers of indifferent record from the rural districts; he pretends that successful and experienced teachers have been made of them and is anxious to promote his pets to scenes of labor where "the work is easier and the remuneration equal." He also wants to make us believe that for the benefit of this school the principal, a man who has taught in the best schools of this city for the last quarter of a century, is to be disrated to a subordinate position in another school that he may be better able to "find a suitable sphere for his ability."

Mr. Marchant, that is a tremendous pill you are trying to make the unsophisticated West Victorians swallow, and as a remedy to those evils it is proposed to replace this man by a comparatively unknown and untried teacher, who Mr. Marchant states did "good work in this school"; without intending to cast any reflection on the new proposed principal, I may state that he is reported to have had two or three months' experience in the junior class in this school. As an excuse for all this turmoil, Mr. Marchant tells us that it is of "imperative necessity unless we are to treat with the insolence of office the strongly expressed opinion of the parents of Victoria West."

Now, sir, did it ever strike our worthy trustee that there is more than one side to this question, and that there are many parents in Victoria West who are strongly opposed to the proposed general turning out in question, and who are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the trustees. I have personal acquaintance with a large number of Victoria West parents, and have taken great interest in this school since its establishment, and feel quite an interest to know what are the grave and serious charges which condemn Mr. Nicholson unheard to the degradation of being disrated. These charges should be inquired into, and if proved and found unworthy to occupy his present position he is unworthy to occupy any position in the teaching staff of this city at all.

I am not familiar with the school act, but I believe its framers in the cause of equity and justice intended to provide for the equal protection of teachers and trustees. In that case the trustees should show cause why the principal should be disrated to a subordinate position, and not be guided by the gossip of a few dissatisfied parents with some of the trustees. The matter should be threshed out in a straightforward, plain and above-board manner. As previously stated, I have taken a great interest in this school since its establishment. I have had also occasion to watch the actions of Trustee Marchant and his followers, and cannot help saying that I have been impressed that they have endeavored to raise a secular feeling in the school matters of this city, and this may be instanced by renting the Baptist school room for public school purposes at a yearly rental of, I believe, $120 per annum, which of course is a great help to this particular denomination for which I am sure they must be very grateful to Mr. Marchant. I think in these days when secular questions are frequently discussed acrimoniously, it would have been policy to hire one of the adjacent houses which were vacant, rather than render themselves open to this suspicion. ENQUIRER.

Victoria, B.C., June 22, 1895.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

TO THE EDITOR:—Is it not the duty of the sanitary authorities to have complete disinfecting appliances always ready for those who require to make use of them? In conversation I learned yesterday that a well-known medical practitioner recently visited the sanitary office in company with the medical health officer, who informed him that the bath and all the appointments were at his disposal. A policeman who accompanied them swept up the room—which was in a very disordered condition—and also lit the fire, thus enabling the medical man to get the bath of which he was in need.

Another day the Doctor went to the place, but found that the bathroom was as he had left it, and neither kindling nor fuel were in sight. On explaining to the sanitary officer who was on the premises what he required, he was informed that he could light the fire and get his own hot water, but that it was a matter with which the sanitary officer had nothing to do.

Now, Sir, if the sanitary officer in whose headquarters the bath is situate has nothing to do with providing for the disinfection of medical men who have no desire to carry disease either in their persons or in their clothing, who may I ask is responsible—if anyone—for providing such important sanitary precautions. This subject is one to which the city fathers should give consideration. CITIZEN.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The fourth trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw against Russel Sage for $50,000 ended to-day, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $40,000. A stay in the case was granted until next September. The suit was for damages alleged to have been sustained by Laidlaw on account of Sage using him as a shield against dynamiter Norcross's bomb.

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A dispatch from Toulon says the French battleship Redoubtable, 8,860 tons displacement, is ashore off Cape Sopelud and has signalled for assistance.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Dominion Day Preparations Progressing Most Satisfactorily at the Terminal City.

Agricultural Prospects Excellent—Nelson Assizes—Scarcity of Cereals at Vernon.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 21.—The evidence in the police investigation is all in. Rebuttal evidence will be allowed on behalf of the suspended officers. All the evidence goes before the council on Monday night.

Tableaux of scenes in the last days of Christ's life are being given by the Salvation Army, and large crowds are in attendance.

The officers of the U. S. steamship Mohican were entertained at a ball at Hotel Vancouver last night by the citizens.

The celebration committee are working very hard to make Dominion Day a success. From indications a very large number of visitors from the Sound will be present.

VANCOUVER, June 22.—Forty-one passengers are booked for the Empress of Japan outward bound. J. H. Biles, naval architect, is among them. He has been professor of naval architecture for fifteen years at the Glasgow University, and is visiting the Orient to study the Japanese and Chinese system of naval warfare.

C. C. Macdonald was interviewed by the COLONIST correspondent yesterday. Mr. Macdonald is the dairy superintendent of Manitoba, and is here to ascertain the requirements of the British Columbia markets for Manitoba butter and cheese. As a rule the butter sent to British Columbia from Manitoba is of very inferior quality; dairy butter is now selling from three to ten cents, and creamery at fifteen cents. If possible all this is to be remedied; the farmers are to be taught the art of butter making and butter shipping. The butter shipped from Manitoba this year will not be as much as in former years on account of the numerous cheese factories starting up. Mr. Macdonald is highly in favor of butter being shipped in sealed tins and each couple of pounds of the contents being in separate rolls. To his surprise he finds the jobbers do not approve of this, all asking that the butter be sent in small tubs. Victoria consumes about four times as much Manitoba butter as Vancouver does. Mr. Macdonald will leave for the capital on Sunday.

The shares of the Knights of Labor co-operative store still continue to be sold, and it seems an assured fact that the store will be started. The Vancouver Labor Council are considering the advisability of starting a paper devoted to the interests of labor.

In spite of a great scarcity of water a clean-up has been made at the Cariboo mine which is, taking all things into consideration, very satisfactory; the result of 172 hours' run being $14,310, or 66 pounds 3 ounces of gold. The ground operated upon was at the top of the bank, and considering this fact and the great scarcity of water the clean-up is more than might have been expected.

J. Smith, the suspected murderer of Benson, was taken to Westminster to-day by Superintendent Hussey.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 21.—Mr. Jas. Johnston has been elected by acclamation as alderman, in place of J. S. Cox, resigned.

Mr. R. Hickingbottom, government inspector, is examining the ranches in the district. So far his report is very favorable. The cattle have been found in a healthy condition and there is a marked improvement on the part of the farmers in keeping their farms in order.

Before returning to Victoria, Hon. Mr. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, reported very favorably on his up-country tour. In Okanagan and Spallumcheen there are indications of magnificent crops. There is plenty of feed and cattle are in fine form. Fat cattle are being sent to Kootenay and bring good prices.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 22.—Thirty-one canneries will pack sockeye salmon on the Fraser this season against 27 last year. The run is expected to be early, such being usually the case after a "big run" year, which 1894 was. If the run begins about the middle of July the sockeye pack will be nearly complete by the end of the month, and in anticipation of a rush fishermen are asking higher pay than usual.

The temperance societies are about to start a dramatic club in this city.

Persons who have neglected to comply with the requirements of the partnership act in the past are hastening to do so now. The fine imposed on such transgressors is $200, half of the fine going to the party who sues. Suit was brought against three firms yesterday.

The annual meeting of the local W.C.T.U. will be held on Wednesday. All the energy has of late been devoted to the establishment of a woman's hospital, so that to a great extent prison and other work will not be up to the standard of other years.

At an informal meeting of the city council the following resolution was passed, bearing upon the different applications for reduction of assessments: That 20 per cent. be struck off the assessment without prejudice to any appellant who is able to show that his property should be specially dealt with for the purpose of equalization.

George Andrews, the suspect in the Pomelreau murder case, who has been remanded from time to time since the 16th of May, was again remanded until Saturday. Mr. Moresby stated that an Indian was being looked for as a material witness, and in the meantime it was difficult to find him.

A house at Mission occupied by Andrew Yorke was destroyed by fire yesterday. The contents were destroyed. Loss, $1,000.

The tender of Ald. Bain for the erection of a drill hall has been accepted. The contract price is $7,000, but it is said the conditions of the acceptance are so severe that Ald. Bain will not be able to comply with them.

Andrew Cole, a full blooded Indian, has been arrested at the Mission for rape on a quarter-breed ten years old. The child was named Agnes Bates, the adopted child of H. P. Bates. Cole was brought before Magistrate Atkinson to-day and remanded for eight days.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 21.—A meeting has been called by the promoters of the Nanaimo and District Horticultural and Agricultural Society, to make arrangements for the fall show.

John McGregor had a narrow escape yesterday. He and two others were riding along the Victoria road on their bicycles and on the way passed a wagon containing five youngsters. The first two riders in passing the horse scared it and the animal bolted. The seat capsized, leaving the youngsters at the bottom of the wagon. McGregor rode up and caught the horse by the head, but it reared and plunged and finally jumped on the wheel, completely smashing it, but the children were saved.

NELSON.

NELSON, June 21.—James Westgate, for the manslaughter of Hugh McLaughlin in Rossland, in February last, was sentenced to eleven months, of which he has already been in prison four. This concluded the business of the term.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.)

It is reported Mr. Benerman has made another rich discovery in Gold Drop camp.

Last week John Christie sent specimens of ore from his claims to Butte.

J. C. Haas took with him to Rossland samples of ores from several important claims.

Hamlin Bros. and Messrs. Lynch and Helstab returned from a prospecting tour up the west fork of Kettle river last week. They have been camping out on huge copper ledges, but as yet no assays have been made.

A party of nine prospectors, among them Mr. Raymond of Spokane, passed through Midway on Friday en route for a new camp.

W. J. Kane located the Blue Jay, Skylark camp, on June 1. Wm. Shaw located the Golden Pheasant, Greenwood camp, June 9. The Great Western, Summit camp, was located by J. J. Carrahar on June 3. The Nugget, located by A. Sherrette on June 8, is in Greenwood camp. W. A. Corbett located the Summit, a west extension of the Oro Denaro, Summit camp, June 7. E. P. Shea located the Red Rock, Greenwood camp, on June 3. The Greenwood was located by J. J. Fitzgerald on June 8. The Roderick Dhu was located on June 7 by R. Patterson. It is three-quarters of a mile southwest of the Lake View, in Gold Drop camp. The Golden Fleece, located on June 3 by W. R. Poulton, is about a quarter of a mile from the international boundary line, and is in the immediate vicinity of Christina lake.

Captain Adams is in correspondence with an expert at Butte, Montana, in view of the possible erection here of reduction works. The townsite company also propose to build a number of houses, for which a reasonable rental will be asked.

Robert Patterson has located the smallest claim in the Gold Drop camp, but it is nevertheless a very valuable property. The Golden Gate was located by him on June 8, and is a fraction between the Golden Eagle and North Star vein, forty feet long. However, the ledge is rich in gold, and forty feet in the Gold Drop camp is not to be despised.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Dominion Day sports will be held on July 1 at both Armstrong and Kelowna.

W. D. Pitcairn, formerly of this city, occupies the position of engineer on the Silver King mine tramway at Nelson.

Saturday the 29th instant is the day fixed by the school act for the election of trustees. Two or three gentlemen are spoken of as probable candidates.

I. E. Haun met with a painful accident on Monday. He was engaged in erecting an addition to his house on the BX ranch, when a heavy scantling fell across his hand, severely bruising and lacerating it, and rendering medical assistance necessary.

Strawberries are beginning to arrive in considerable quantities, though they are somewhat later than last year.

A meeting was held on Saturday night to arrange for a Dominion Day excursion on Okanagan lake. It was decided to make a proposition to the C.P.R. for the use of the steamer Aberdeen on that day, and it is probable the boat will leave Okanagan Landing at 8:30 a.m. and make the return trip to Penticton the same day.

Wheat is selling in Vernon by retail at 2 cents per pound, $40 per ton, and very little to be had. Enderby flour cannot be had at any price, and the Manitoba article is being imported by the carload. There is every promise of Okanagan wheat being in demand this fall at the old time price of $25 to $30, if the ranchers can only hold together.

A considerable quantity of hops at the Mission has been plowed up this summer, as the plants were found to be affected with a fungous growth at the roots which rapidly kills off the vines. The disease is one that has evidently been imported with the roots, which were brought from California, as the hops on the Coldstream ranch, raised from roots brought from the East, are in a most healthy and flourishing condition, and are entirely free from disease of this nature.

Instructions have been received at the government office to prepare the assessment roll for Okanagan Mission, which had been delayed on the expectation that a municipality would have been formed this spring.

A letter from Rossland, Trail creek, states that at Rossland there are about 300 houses and 100 tents in and around the place, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Abe Hall, who left Vernon a few years ago, has struck it pretty lucky; he and his partner have bonded a claim for $30,000, of which they received $1,000 in cash June 1st. A great many mines are being worked.

Mr. Justice Crease and Mrs. Crease left on Tuesday for the coast, having spent about ten days in this city. During his visit the judge was taken down the Long lake road as far as Rattlesnake point and up White valley for several miles, by Mr. Price Ellison. The Coldstream ranch was visited, and the fine young orchard yards gave abundant evidence of the possibilities of the country.

J. P. Burnyeat, C.E., returned on Saturday from the lower country, having completed clearing the Okanagan river of obstructions to navigation. This makes the river navigable over the entire distance between Okanagan and Dog lakes, and it is probable that considerable traffic will follow this route from the lower country mines. Mr. Burnyeat leaves this week to explore and prepare a reliable report on the section of country in the neighborhood of Mabel lake and the Shuswap river, known as the Trinity valley district.

Mr. Justice Crease gave sentence on the prisoners convicted before him at the assizes as follows: Louis Brodeur, arson, four years; One-eyed Louis, horse stealing, three years; William Smithson, stealing hogs, three years.

GRAND LODGE OF B. C.

VANCOUVER, June 21.—(Special)—The A. F. and A. M. Grand Lodge officers elected this evening were M.W.G.M., Lacey R. Johnston, Vancouver; R.W.D.G.M., A. Charleston, Westminster; R.W.G.S.W., Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; R.W.G.J.W., A. E. Lees, Vancouver; V. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Logan, Chilliwack; V. W. Grand Treasurer, H. F. Heisterman, Victoria; V. W. Grand Secretary, W. J. Quinlan, Victoria; G. Tyler, G. Hosker, Victoria. The brethren attended church in a body this afternoon, and wound up the day's proceedings, with a sumptuous banquet at the Hotel Vancouver.

THE BALTIC CANAL.

Yesterday's Ceremonies—The Kaiser Lays the Last Stone in Presence of Thousands.

Tribute to Emperor William I—Magnificent Decorations—French Opinions.

HOLTENAU, June 21.—Emperor William visited the Russian armored cruiser Rurikatk at three this morning and subsequently laid the last stone of the Baltic and North sea canal in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The weather was brilliant. The ceremony took place in the open air, and not in the lighthouse adjoining the sluice as at first contemplated. The scene of the ceremony was embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening and the lighthouse standing close to the spot showed three bronze reliefs of Emperor William I, Frederick III, and William II.

Under the relief medallion of Emperor William II is a black marble tablet, on which is engraved in gilt letters "His Majesty Emperor William I laid the corner stone of the Baltic canal on June 3rd, 1887, and accompanied his blow with the hammer by the words; 'In honor of united Germany, to her perfect welfare and her might and power.'"

The lighthouse and block of masonry into which the Emperor placed the finishing stone were surrounded by enormous scaffoldings and afforded seats for 15,000. In laying the stone to-day the Emperor said "in the memory of Emperor William the great, the canal is Kaiser Wilhelm's canal." His Majesty then tapped the stone three times with the mallet, saying "In the name of the Triune God, in honor of Emperor William, to the weal of Germany and the welfare of nations."

The Kaiser has issued an autograph letter to Dr. Boettiober, Prussian minister of the interior, in which he says: "After the opening day of the Baltic canal, I feel myself under the necessity of expressing to you my imperial thanks and sincere gratitude for the devotion and fidelity with which you have directed and promoted the development of this epoch of marking the work of German industry in all its stages. As a mark of my good will I am sending you my bust in marble. The sight of this will ever remind you that I feel that my warm thanks are your due for the signal services you have so devotedly rendered to my grandfather and father, now resting in God, and which I hope may long be preserved, both to myself and to the Fatherland."

The letter has caused much comment in view of Prince Bismarck's recent severe strictures in an address to a delegation of agrarians in which he referred to the "burrs which stuck fast to ministerial posts" and which was supposed to have been directed against Dr. von Boetticher.

PARIS, June 21.—The newspapers generally regard the Emperor's speech at Hamburg as inspired by the desire to be agreeable rather than expressive of his real sentiments.

The Estafette declares that it is necessary for the realization of the wishes expressed by the Emperor that France and Germany should be reconciled, that the question of Alsace-Lorraine be settled.

According to the Radical the simplest mode of assuring peace is for Germany to surrender what she owes to a war, apparently referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

The Gaulois regrets that Germany does not admit even that there is a Lorraine question.

According to La Paix if the Emperor William desires peace a "Republic alone can give universal peace to the brotherhood of nations."

Le Siecle submits that the peaceful language of the Emperor is inconsistent with the dispatch of a wreath to London upon the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

HAMBURG, June 21.—The demeanor of the French Admiral Menard and his officers toward Prince Henry of Prussia was cordial, and left the best impression upon the Kaiser's brother and Admiral Knorr, the German naval commander-in-chief. It is understood that the joint entry of the French and Russian squadrons into Kiel harbor was arranged beforehand by telegraph. It has certainly been taken in the light of a demonstration which the Russians declare to have been merely a coincidence. The Bismarckian organs attribute it to French intrigue. It is reported that the authorities of the Kiel arsenal intend to dismiss a number of socialist workmen who fraternized with the sailors of the French fleet, though on private vessels.

BRITAIN'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, June 21.—Rt. Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, announced in the Commons to-day that the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British forces, will resign his command of the army on October 1. The post, he added, will be modified, and future commanders-in-chief will be subject to the ordinary rules affecting other staff appointments, the office being tenable for the usual term of ten years, capable of extension. Continuing, he said that the commander-in-chief will be the principal military adviser of the secretary of state for war, and, with the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general and director of artillery and inspector of forts, each being personally responsible to the secretary of state for war, would form a deliberative council to advise the secretary. Mr. Bannerman eulogized the services of the Duke of Cambridge and said he had seen it written that the Duke was an impediment in the way of army reforms. Continuing, the secretary of state for war said that twenty-five years ago the Duke had not favored fundamental changes in the army, but when they were introduced he frankly accepted them, and was ready to acknowledge the benefits derived from them.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, joined in the praise of the Duke of Cambridge, but intimated that he did not entirely approve of the projected changes.

The announcement of the approaching retirement of the Duke of Cambridge has greatly pleased the Radicals, who have long demanded his resignation. The Duke has been roundly abused as a fossil who was hindering reforms and who was incapable of bringing the army up to the requisite modern standard.

The Star heads the announcement with: "At last," and commenting on the announcement says: "Even public opinion found expression lately in the Times and in Punch."

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CABLE LETTER.

The Ascot Meeting—Smallest Fields in Years—Sir Julian Pauncefote's Indiscretion.

International Railway Congress—Drought Does Serious Damage—Fortunes in Lace.

LONDON, June 22.—This has been the gayest week of the season, mainly due however to the Ascot race meeting and the balls given by the Marchioness of Salisbury and others. After the little rain in the earlier part of the week the weather seems to promise a number of fine, though hot days, and in consequence every person who can do so is enjoying himself or herself to the utmost. Socially,

THE ASCOT MEETING

just ended has been the best on record. Royalty and the admirers of royalty, to say nothing of those who are fond of good racing, turned out in almost the strongest possible force, but the ground was so hard that the owners of horses were not willing to risk injuring them. Consequently the fields were the smallest in years. But for the display of toilettes the weather could not have been better. On Tuesday and Thursday, the principal days, the weather was bright and pleasant. White was the color predominating in the fashionable throng, while hats of enormous size covered with long stemmed flowers made the royal enclosure resemble a flower garden. The enclosure in addition was so crowded that walking about was almost an impossibility for a lady. The members of the royal family never left their boxes except for lunch, and so the majority of people present in the enclosure had very little satisfaction so far as mingling with royalty was concerned. All the smartest men with reputations as dressers to uphold wore black frock coats and silk hats with soft fronted shirts and small bow ties.

The Prince of Wales on Thursday shocked the leaders of fashion by appearing in a white "stove pipe" hat. He had evidently persuaded Earl Cadogan, who was included in the Prince of Wales' house party, to follow his example. There was much speculation as to whether the lead of the Prince will have any effect on the fashion, but it is not likely, as in spite of all that has been said to the contrary on the subject the Prince of Wales does not lead the fashions. There were fewer house parties than usual at Ascot, the majority of those present taking trains daily from the Waterloo railroad station, where thousands had assembled to witness the departure and arrival of the fashionable crowds.

In spite of many entries, no American horse appeared at Ascot. Mr. Richard Croker, of New York, took a house at Ascot for a week and did things in style. He was most correctly dressed in a long frock coat, dark-striped trousers, patent leather shoes, and a dazzling silk hat. Mr. Croker also carried a pair of racing glasses slung across his body from the shoulder. Mrs. Croker, who accompanied him, looked handsome and was one of the best dressed ladies there.

The Afghan prince, now visiting England, Nazrulla Khan, was present at Ascot on cup day, as sulky as usual. He wore a heavy fur coat, in spite of the fact that the mercury was at 80 degrees.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN

has resolved to allow his hopeful son to stay in England until the end of August and it is an open secret that this sudden resolution of the Ameer greatly perturbs the royal family. But he will probably be shunted off to the continent. The Queen arrived at Windsor castle from Balmoral to-day, and it is understood the state dinner which she is to give Nazrulla Khan will be a great affair. Her Majesty will not undergo the fatigue of giving a garden party at Buckingham palace this season, but she will lend the grounds to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who find the grounds at Marlborough house too small for such a purpose.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE CAUGHT.

The eloquent set of resolutions drawn up by Colonel Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, on the completion of her maiden trip across the Atlantic of the new American liner St. Louis, and which the obliging British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, unsuspectingly signed, has landed that diplomatist in fresh trouble. The Cunard and White Star line people are furious at the wording of the resolutions, which declared that the St. Louis had under American auspices inaugurated a new era in the history of ocean traffic, and brought their influence to bear upon certain members of parliament, with the result that the matter was brought before the House of Commons as cabled to the Associated Press. But the explanation furnished by the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Gray, that the British ambassador did not sign the resolutions in his official capacity, was not satisfactory to the English shipowners. They said that Sir Julian should have remembered that an ambassador has no private capacity, and the statement will be used to advertise the American line to the detriment of the British lines, which they claim have invariably proved their superiority. The comments in the English newspapers on the subject are altogether of a nature calculated to render Sir Julian Pauncefote unhappy. For instance, one newspaper remarks: "English diplomats are as clay in the hands of the sharp Yankee." The paper referred to then recalls the Sackville-West incident, and adds, "Sir Julian Pauncefote is now cleverly caught in thoroughly American fashion." In an interview with Col. Clayton McMichael, the latter said: "I certainly made the resolutions as strongly American as I could. Probably Sir Julian Pauncefote did not read them carefully. He was asked to sign them as a distinguished passenger and being an agreeable gentleman he could not well refuse. The resolutions were circulated at dinner time and no one showed any objection to signing them." Sir Julian Pauncefote being asked by a representative of the Associated Press if he wished to make a statement on the subject, said he had nothing further to add to the explanation furnished by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS

holds its session on Wednesday next, in the Imperial Institute, and will be opened by the Prince of Wales. The American delegates, who arrived on Wednesday last, received most cordial greetings from their English brethren. A suite of handsome rooms has been reserved for their use at the Victoria hotel, and numerous arrangements have been made for their entertainment. Most of the American delegates were at Ascot on Thursday. The Queen will receive the members of the Railway Congress at Windsor on July 6. Her Majesty, however, expressed the desire that only leading members be introduced to her, but all others with their families will be free to roam about the castle and its grounds. All the American delegates will attend the banquet on July 4. The International Railway Congress is the first held in this country and promises to be a great success. The home railway companies are offering every facility to the foreign delegates to see the railway works in Great Britain, and out of over 20,000 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom, 19,000 will be directly represented in the congress. No less than 275 railway undertakings will be represented with a mileage of something like 125,000 miles, and the delegates will include representatives from fifty different countries. A subject of intense interest will be reported upon, viz., light railways and their contributive traffic, and what relaxations can be made by the government in its requirements for construction and working without risking the public safety. At present it is stated that the restrictions of the board of trade are so great that light railways are practically

UNDER A PROHIBITIVE LAW.

In the first section Mr. Hunt, chief engineer of the Lanchashire and Yorkshire railway, will open the question of strengthening permanent ways to allow an increase of the speed of trains. Sir Henry Lambert, general manager of the Great Western railway, and Mr. Harrison, general secretary, will deal with the organization of central administration and out-door staffs and the systems of other countries. Mr. Turner, general manager of the Midland railway, will report on the best arrangements for handling merchandise and the rolling stock of express trains. Mr. Thompson, signal engineer of the London and Northwestern railway, will report on signals. The congress will sit until June 9.

According to English society papers the Astors own $3,000,000 worth of lace, the Vanderbilts $4,000,000 worth, while the Princess of Wales only possesses, according to the estimates of the papers, $250,000 worth, and the Pope, society papers claim, has only $75,000 worth.

The drought is beginning to be serious to the towns as well as to the farmers. Birmingham, Coventry and many other places have placed severe restrictions on the use of water for the flushing of sewers. They have also stopped such use of it at Stratford-on-Avon. The river is quite dry below the mill bridge and people are walking along the bed. There is much distress among live stock in Sussex.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the efforts made to borrow money for China, says: "The hitch in the Chinese loan is due to the fact that before the Russo-Chinese arrangements had been effected a contract for a loan had been signed with leading London bankers, which placed £1,000,000 at the immediate disposal of China, and a bank was given the option of arranging the great loan which was to follow. Russia learned of the negotiations and brought her influence to bear to undo them. It is doubtful whether she will succeed, as the contract cannon be set aside with impunity.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

The past week has been unusually dull at the theatres. Mr. George Alexander yesterday revived "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at St. James' theatre, with Miss Millar as Mrs. Tanqueray. She was very successful at the Lyceum theatre. Sir Henry Irving, as Shylock, has been playing to a moderate business.

A dispatch to the Times from Havana says that the Madrid government is urging upon Campos the necessity of increasing the army of occupation before December.

The Associated Press correspondent has in his possession the full confession of Schnaubelt, alias Rindskopf, the Chicago bomb thrower, who has nearly recovered from his wounds. One of his assailants has been captured by the authorities of Penaleja villa, and will be tried here.

ROSEBERY'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, June 22.—When the cabinet adjourned for lunch to-day no decision had been reached regarding a dissolution, and the impression prevails that nothing definite will be known until Monday when a statement will be made in the House. It is asserted that the Irish members are largely responsible for the present situation, they having compelled the Chancellor of the exchequer to withdraw the vote for the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell.

The Speaker (Liberal) to-day describes the action of the Irish members as a "display of childish bitterness," and says the erection of a statue to Cromwell has no relation to the Irish policy.

In many other ways, it is claimed, the Irish members helped to bring about the coming general election which they are so unprepared for and which will surely result in a return of the Unionists to power, and end the possibility of passing a home rule measure for a long time to come.

The Westminster Gazette says it is expected the cabinet will decide to resume.

The St. James Gazette remarks: "The fate of the ministry is bound up with the decision of Mr. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of state for war, and strenuous efforts are being brought to induce him to reconsider his decision.'

The Chronicle (Radical) in it editorial says that the defeat of the government was the outcome of a petty and ignominious strategy and argues that the government would not be justified to resign on such a trick, but since the opposition is determined to make the carrying on of the government impossible, it would be better to resign.

The Conservative comments generally are similar to those of the Times, which expresses a personal sympathy for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

A PROFESSIONAL SWINDLER.

COLON, June 20.—(Special correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The steamer Tyre, of the Mobile fruit trading company, arrived at Bocas del Toro lately, having on board Dr. Ross, of Texas, who said that he came to practise there or in one of the neighboring islands. He occupied a room in Mr. Finke's house and had been there but a few days when he was attacked by fever from which he recovered. The steamer Tyre returned to Mobile with a cargo of fruit but when her commander Capt. Hasmussen reached his destination, on examining his locker in which was kept his crew's money and his own, he found a large amount had been abstracted. On the captain reporting his loss to the chief of police at Mobile and on being questioned concerning his late passenger he found that the description tallied with that of A. C. Love, who had robbed the United States mails and for whose arrest a reward of $200 has been offered. The captain recognized a photograph of Love as being Ross and on his return to Bocas carried a warrant for his arrest.

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Patrons of Industry Propose a Combination to Put Up Binder Twine.

Hudson Bay Railway Make New Proposals—Railway Companies and Their Employes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—Mr. Fletcher, entomologist at the experimental farm, left for British Columbia to-day to deliver a series of addresses.

The reigning sensation is the announcement that the Patrons of Industry who run a binder twine factory at Brantford are seeking to induce the government to join them in a combine to put up prices.

It is reported to-night that the Hudson Bay Railway promoters have submitted new proposals to the government re aid to their road. They are willing to take less than $10,000 a mile rather than get nothing.

The railway committee of the privy council to-day decided that it has no jurisdiction to compel a railway company to pay the wages of its employes. It is recommended that applicants bring the matter before parliament.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

HOLTENAU, June 22.—The great banquet which has practically wound up the ceremonies of opening the Baltic-North sea canal took place last night in the much discussed structure representing the old German warship Niobe. One thousand guests participated, including the diplomatic representatives of various nations. The banquet hall was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction, such as was in vogue in the seventeenth century. The whole structure was 413 feet long and 132 feet wide. The banquet hall measured 334 by 67 feet. The French admiral, Menard, sat on the Emperor's right, and the Russian admiral, Skrydloff, sat on his left. At the conclusion of the banquet the Emperor said:

"It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festal gathering and in the name of my high allies bid you all hearty welcome. We express our heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown toward us on the completion of the work, which was planned in peace and in peace achieved, and to-day opened to general traffic. It was not in our day that the idea of the uniting of the North sea to the Baltic by a canal was first mooted. Far back in the Middle Ages we find propositions and plans to carry out this undertaking, and in the last century the Elder canal was built, bearing glorious testimony to the productive power of that age.

"We have not, however, labored for our home in this alone. In conformity with the great civilization of the German people, we open to the peaceful intercourse of the nations, one with another, the locks of this canal, and it will be a source of joyful satisfaction to us if its constant utilization shall bear witness that the intentions by which we have been guided have not alone been understood but have also proved fruitful in advancing the welfare of the people.

"The participation in our fetes of the powers whose representatives we see amongst us, and whose splendid ships we to-day admired, I acknowledge the more readily, as I believe I am right in perceiving therein the complete vindication of the effort which we have always directed toward the maintenance of peace. Germany will range the work inaugurated to-day on the side of those accomplished in the services of peace, and will esteem herself fortunate if the canal, in this sense, furthers and strengthens our friendly relations with the other powers."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Manager Moore, of the Auditorium, is looking for Lady Sholto Douglas, and threatens trouble when he finds her. When Lady Douglas was Loretto Addis, acting in a Bakersfield saloon, she often sighed for an opportunity to appear before the San Francisco public. After her engagement with Lord Douglas she received a coveted offer from Manager Moore and signed a contract. She appeared at the Auditorium several nights and was a great success. One day Miss Addis and Lord Douglas went to San Jose and were married. The young woman failed to return to the Auditorium, and is spending her honeymoon with her husband in some place unknown to the theatrical manager. Moore flourishes his broken contract and threatens he will enforce it as soon as he can find Lady Douglas.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 13—The forest fires continue to destroy property. At midnight news came from Simpson that the flames were dangerously near and it would be difficult to save property from destruction. A force of 150 men had a hard fight with the destroying element near Lafayette Corner yesterday. Nearly two million feet of lumber at W. D. Johnson's mill were destroyed. Fires are reported at various other sections.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decreased, $1,709,000; loans increased, $4,487,900; specie decreased, $4,514,500; legal tenders increased, $3,510,300; deposits increased, $2,819,200; circulation increased, $13,000,000. The banks now hold $37,958,900 in excess of the required 25 per cent.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

It is not difficult to see that there is at present a very important crisis in the affairs of the Dominion. The refusal of the Manitoba Legislature to act in accordance with the remedial order has placed both political parties in an extremely difficult position. Those who sympathise with the Manitoba minority, particularly the men who represent the province of Quebec, independently of party, evidently intend to insist upon it that Parliament shall immediately use the power with which it is invested by the constitution to enact a law which will remedy the grievance of which that minority complains. It is very clear that this cannot be done without creating an agitation which will be felt, and that severely, from one end of the Dominion to the other.

It is not generally understood that some of the provinces are not free to enact such laws as the majority of their inhabitants consider best suited to their several circumstances. The provincial jurisdiction on the subject of education in these provinces is not exclusive. It is subject to certain very important limitations. In those provinces in which separate schools existed previous to or at the time of confederation they must, if the minority insist upon it, be continued. This has been pretty clearly understood from the first. Separate schools were established in Ontario and Quebec when those provinces became confederated. Separate schools cannot be abolished in those provinces without the consent of the minority as long as the present constitution of the Dominion is in force. It was contended that Manitoba was also in this position when she entered the Confederation, but it has been decided that she was not.

It has also been decided that if separate schools are established in a province after it has entered the Dominion they cannot be abolished if the minority objects. This is the case of Manitoba. The first school law enacted in Manitoba after it became a province established separate schools. That law was in force nineteen years, when it was repealed and the denominational or separate schools abolished. The minority in Manitoba, which happens to be Roman Catholic, protested against being deprived of the privileges it had enjoyed so long, and tried to recover them. The constitutionality of the law depriving the Roman Catholics of their schools was tested in the courts. It was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that it was constitutional and then, as many supposed, there was an end of the Manitoba school question. But, they were mistaken. As we have already said, the constitution provides that when educational privileges which a minority has enjoyed under confederation are taken from it those composing that minority have a right to apply to the Dominion Government for remedial legislation, and Parliament is empowered to enact a remedial law. The Manitoba minority taking advantage of this provision of the constitution applied for remedial legislation. Its right to do this was questioned and an appeal was again made to the courts. It was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance and that it is in the power of the Parliament of the Dominion to remedy that grievance. In accordance with this decision the "remedial order" was made out and submitted to the legislature of Manitoba. This "remedial order," whatever its form may be, was in effect a request to consider the case of the religious minority of the province and to remedy the grievance of which it complained by enacting a law which would place the Roman Catholics of the province in the same position as regards education as they were in previous to the enactment of the school law of 1890, which took from them their separate schools. As our readers know the Manitoba Legislature have refused to comply with the terms of this order. This is the position in which the Manitoba school question now stands. The Legislature of Manitoba having refused to remedy what the Roman Catholics of the province consider a serious grievance, they and their friends now look to the Dominion Parliament for redress. Our Ottawa correspondent informs us that the situation in Ottawa is critical. The French Conservative members press for remedial legislation, and we infer from what he says that some of the English speaking Conservative members are opposed to the Government taking immediate action in the matter. It is not to be supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject than are the supporters of the Government. They have the same opposing principles to carry out and precisely the same difficulties to face. Each of the members will feel inclined to act according to his convictions, and he will also have to consider how his constituents will regard any action he may take. Much more important than their own individual interest, they will all, Conservative and Liberal, have to consider how any course which Parliament may see fit to take in the matter will affect the whole Dominion. A strain is for the first time to be put upon the constitution of the Dominion. The question cannot now be submitted to the courts of law. It has passed that stage. It must be decided by the representatives of the people or by the people themselves. Their moderation, their good sense and their patriotism are soon, we feel satisfied, to be put to the test. If moderate and patriotic counsels do not prevail it is not difficult to see looming in the distance a bitter religious contest which will engender ill-feeling and create disturbance, but which cannot possibly benefit any party or any denomination. It is devoutly to be hoped that the leading men of the Dominion will set the example of tolertion and generous forbearance and that the people themselves will see that the time has come when the welfare of the country depends upon their meeting those with whom they differ in such a way as will facilitate a fair and reasonable settlement of this very delicate and very difficult subject.

AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

The speech which the Emperor of Germany delivered at Hamburg on Wednesday must be comforting and reassuring to the people of the whole of Europe. Its text seems to have been the beautiful prayer that occupied a very conspicuous place in the banquetting hall—"Give peace in our time, O, Lord!"—for from the first word to the last, it appeared to be inspired by the spirit of peace. Such a speech from a potentate who may with truth be said to have the issues of peace and war in his hand, is truly significant. And there is every reason to believe that he was sincere in every word he uttered. It was when he first ascended the throne doubted whether the young Emperor was really the friend and advocate of peace that he professed to be. It was supposed that it was his ambition to be a war lord; that he longed to be the leader of armies, and ardently desired military fame. But these doubts and suppositions have been proved to be groundless. The Emperor's policy has from the first been a policy of peace. It is now evident that his object in making Germany even more formidable than it was in his grandfather's time was to ensure peace.

The great enterprise whose completion he was celebrating with such pomp and ceremony and with such rejoicings is a work of peace. It is intended to facilitate communication and to promote trade, and other nations will in all probability receive as much or nearly as much benefit from it as Germany itself. To unite the Baltic Sea with the North Sea by a short and a safe waterway along which ships of all sizes and of every nation may sail without delay or impediment, is a truly beneficient enterprise. It will have the effect of saving thousands of lives and of preventing the loss of much valuable property. It will, no doubt, be profitable to the nation that constructed it, and Germany will richly deserve every advantage which may be derived from its construction.

TROUBLESOME PROTEGES.

The United States, if its Government proposes to carry out the Monroe doctrine as it is interpreted by some patriotic journalists, will have plenty to do. Its proteges the South and Central American republics are not very scrupulous in their dealings with European nations. They are apt to be quarrelsome about boundary lines and other matters, and they are not as punctual in paying their debts or the interest on them as the commercial morality of Eastern nations requires. Some of the patriots—among them Admiral Meade—were very angry because the United States did not threaten to "chaw up" Great Britain when she demanded satisfaction from Nicaragua for injury done to her subjects, and now some of them are raising an alarm because Germany in order to secure the payment of a debt contracted for building a railroad for the Venezuelans is suspected of wishing to get possession of an island off the coast. The railroad runs through a rich valley. It was expected that it could be built for four millions of dollars. A German syndicate offered to build the road if the Venezuelan Government would consent to guarantee the payment of interest on the cost of construction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The road before it was finished cost $8,000,000, the interest on which sum the Government of the country is bound to pay. The subjects of the Emperor William have other interests in Venezuela, and it appears that they would look upon their position as stronger, and the security for their money more reliable, if Germany possessed an island having a nice little harbor or two within a convenient distance of Venezuelan seaports. But the American jingoes, who are on the lookout for opportunities to apply their favorite doctrine, having become alarmed object to the acquisition of territory now under the jurisdiction of Venezuela by Germany. We have not heard what Germany is going to do in the matter. It is hardly likely that if it has a serious design upon any island belonging to the republic it will drop it like a hot potato when it observes the threatening attitude assumed by the warlike Americans.

Great Britain has a boundary dispute with Venezuela which these same Monroe-doctrine jingoes have undertaken to settle, but it does not appear that they have succeeded in rousing the British lion from his comfortable doze. It would not be a bad plan for the American patriots to send a band of missionaries to Central and South America to teach the Republics a few lessons in international courtesy and to explain to them the principles of common honesty.

THE UNPLEASANT TRUTH.

It is generally supposed that Dr. Goldwin Smith leans to the Liberal side in Dominion politics. He was not long ago their oracle, and the Grits were, from the leader downward, willing to swear by him. He is not likely to be such a favorite after this. The Professor opened his mind pretty freely to a Montreal Star interviewer not long ago. Here is a passage from the interview:

"What do you think of the prospects of the Liberal party?"

"I think the Government will get back to power. It has all the advantages on its side. I have always observed that material considerations have more effect on voters than broad questions of public policy, unless, indeed, some burning question, in which all were deeply interested, were being agitated."

"Then you do not consider the trade question of sufficient importance?"

"No," said the professor. "The attitude of the Liberal party is too uncertain. They shift too often. They once had a good platform, commercial union; but they abandoned that for unrestricted reciprocity, and since that they have made another change. I should say, however, that the Government will probably, in my opinion, lose some seats in Ontario; but they will hold the lower provinces and Manitoba."

This is cruel, coming as it does from a friend. The Grits, Mr. Goldwin Smith believes, will not be elevated to power. The people cannot trust them. They are too uncertain; they change their policy too often. The electors find it hard to tell just where they are at any particular time. They cannot trust so unstable a party.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REPLY.

The newspapers of the East treat "Mr. Greenway's reply" with moderation and good temper. Its inadequacy and its weakness are noticed by many of them. The Daily Mail and Empire says:

> The point at which disapproval is expressed has reference to the view that the Federal power has proposed that the educational infirmities of 1890 be restored. This idea was advanced by Mr. Sifton during his campaign in Ontario, and no doubt Mr. Greenway felt that he ought not to pass it over.
>
> But it requires a strained interpretation of the Dominion suggestion to enable one to reach the conclusion that Manitoba has been asked to re-establish inefficiency where inefficiency previously existed. No words can be found in the Dominion document to convey the impression that the Ottawa Government ever hinted that it would be advisable to establish separate schools, free from State inspection, taught by teachers who are not qualified to teach, and turning out illiterate and in fact ignorant pupils. Passing from the question whether the proposition is as alleged, and looking at the argument against inefficiency on its merits, there must be a very general agreement with Mr. Greenway's position. The State, if it concedes separate schools, has a right to see to it that the assistance it gives is not misapplied. Having registered his objection to State aided schools that are not under State control, Mr. Greenway proceeds to suggest that more time be given, and that an inquiry be made on the spot touching the educational conditions of the province.

The Winnipeg Nor' Wester puts the same points very strongly. It says:

> If Ministers were not in a dilemma they would surely not have thought it necessary to set out with an excuse for their course which is so obviously manufactured for the purpose, and the utter worthlessness of which is so easily exposed. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the judgment of the Privy Council does not require that the old school system shall be restored. Yet the Government assume that it does, and they pretend in addition that if they were to obey they would be reviving a system of rotten, inefficient Catholic schools which they would be powerless to improve. This is set out in the first paragraph of the resolution. That it completely gives away the whole Government case is obvious to the most superficial observer. The judgment expressly declares that justice can be rendered without restoring the old school system; there is no evidence that the Catholic schools were inefficient under that system; and it was quite within the competence of the Manitoba Government to have made them efficient if they were not. Here are three statements to the absolute accuracy of which we challenge contradiction, and they at once dispose of the whole case, as built up by the government. Let the second one go, as being possibly contentious, and the remaining two are sufficient. It is not necessary to restore Catholic schools as they existed prior to 1890, and if it were necessary it is as much within the competency of the government to make them efficient as it is to make those of the present system; the government can exercise the same control over the one as over the other; it does not abrogate its rights of supervision and control by the mere act of giving to a section of the community a system of separate schools. It is on this position that the government rests its whole case, and it is only necessary to call attention to it to show how untenable it is.

If the Nor' Wester is right the Legislature of Manitoba is required to waste its time and to expend its energy in declaring that it cannot do what it is not asked to do. It is very clear indeed that neither the Dominion Government nor the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be so utterly foolish as to ask the Government of Manitoba to establish a system of separate schools and to spend large sums of the people's money in their maintenance, and then to leave those schools to take care of themselves. The duty to regulate and supervise necessarily goes with the power to establish. They cannot by any possibility be separated. The Montreal Gazette sees this very clearly, for it says:

> No one has pretended to say that the school system of Manitoba down to 1890 was effectively administered, much less that the real point in controversy related to the efficiency of the system in vogue up to that time. The constitution is silent upon the subject of management and regulation of the schools. It does not present any standard of education, does not enjoin compulsory attendance of children, does not impose any measure of scholastic attainment on the part of teachers, nor designate uniformity of text books. All these matters, the regulation of which is absolutely committed to the provincial authorities, are entirely foreign to the issue involved in the present controversy. It was not a sound and valid reason for the abolition of separate schools in Manitoba that they proved inefficient, because if that were the case the Manitoba Government possessed the power to correct this deficiency without impairing in any proper sense the right of separate schools conferred upon the minority. It is, therefore, a mere subterfuge of Mr. Greenway to attempt to justify the abolition of separate schools in the first instance, and to refuse to carry out the federal order at this time, on the plea that the former state of things did not in practice promote the educational results which the people as a whole have a right to exact. The defect in the conduct, management and regulation of the separate schools, upon which the Manitoba Government bases its refusal, can be cured in that province under a system of separate schools quite as effectively as it has been in Ontario, in Quebec, or in New Brunswick.

It would have been more creditable to the Government of Manitoba, it seems to us, to have refused point blank to comply with the remedial order without saying why or wherefore, than to have given as a reason for their refusal what a very little examination shows is no reason at all, and what, even as a pretext, cannot be said to be very plausible.

A CONTRAST.

The moderation of the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order is universally commended. The thoughtful reader cannot help being struck with the difference between it and the philippics that have been written and uttered by the self-constituted champions of the majority in Manitoba. It is to be observed that there is not in the reply, from beginning to end, the slightest hint that the rights of the people or the Legislature of Manitoba are being encroached upon. There is not a sentence that can be construed into a protest against the course which the Government of the Dominion have pursued. The Government of Manitoba are, no doubt, acting under the best legal advice that can be obtained in the Dominion, and if it could be shown that the Federal Government have exceeded their powers in any way or in the slightest degree or have encroached, let it be ever so little, on the constitutional rights of the province, it is quite certain that such illegal use of power and such unjustifiable invasion of constitutional rights would have been pointed out and emphatically commented upon in the Legislature's reply.

If the Legislature of the Province could say to the Dominion Government, "You are doing what you have no power to do; you are exceeding your authority and invading our rights," does anyone suppose that this would not be said in the reply to the remedial order as emphatically and as forcibly as official etiquette permitted? And would it not, if there were grounds for it, be the proper answer and the most conclusive answer possible? Yet this was the sum and substance of the addresses and the newspaper articles that were delivered and written by those who considered themselves the friends of Manitoba. The contrast between the Government's reply and the appeals for sympathy is most striking. The only inference that can be drawn from this marked difference is that the passionate appeals were made under a mistaken view of the merits of the case, and that the reply contains the strongest and, indeed, the only reason there can be adduced for refusing to redress what the minority of the inhabitants complain of as a serious grievance.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The plan of relieving the unemployed by giving them plots of land to cultivate has proved very successful in Detroit. To the Mayor of that city, Hazen S. Pingree, belongs the honor of devising that ingenious mode of assisting the self-respecting poor, and his success has encouraged others to follow his example.

It was in the spring of 1894 that it occurred to Mayor Pingree to utilise the idle lands in the outskirts of the city for cultivation by the poor in order to raise food for themselves. A large area of land was placed at his disposal by its benevolent and public-spirited owners. "About 430 acres were accepted from several thousand offered, ploughed, harrowed, and staked off by the committee into lots of one-quarter to one-half acre each." There were three thousand applications for these plots so prepared. Unfortunately land could not be given to all who applied for it. The successful applicants were supplied with potatoes for seed, beans, peas and other seeds, and the work of planting was done by the people themselves. Men and women, boys and girls, went to work with a will. The planting was well done and the plots as a rule were carefully cultivated. About fifteen bushels of potatoes were raised on each lot, and altogether some 14,000 bushels were grown. The land produced a large quantity of vegetables besides. The value of the whole crop was estimated at from $12,000 to $14,000, and the net cash outlay was less than $3,600, which was raised by public subscription. The advantages to the poor people were very great. They had a good supply of vegetables for winter's use, and the employment that had been given them was both pleasant and profitable.

"The success of the experiment," says the supervising committee in their final report, "silenced the croakers, and they were numerous. Poor people almost fought for a chance to get a piece of land to till, and those who were successful used their best efforts to obtain a full crop. The loss by theft was practically nothing—certainly not more than that of the average market gardener. The experiment has clearly demonstrated that many of the destitute are ready and willing to work! that a large number can be supported by utilizing vacant land in the outskirts of the city! that a very small space of ground is sufficient to raise enough vegetables to support a family through the winter! that a majority of those who own vacant lands would rather allow them to be cultivated by the poor than to pay a large tax for their support! and that the needy are thereby assisted without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that gratuitous aid in other places always obtains."

The success of the experiment has encouraged the Mayor of Detroit and those who assisted him so liberally and heartily to continue it this year. About 600 acres have been prepared for a crop. The benevolent of other cities have been induced to follow Detroit's example, and Pingree's system bids fair to come into general use and perhaps lead to a more humane and in every way a better method of relieving the poor than that which has hitherto almost everywhere been resorted to. To help the needy effectively without pauperizing them is certainly the more excellent way.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 21.

THE CITY.

HARRY HUTBER, found guilty on Wednesday at Esquimalt of a series of assaults was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Baynes Reed to pay a fine of $60, and was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE garden fete at Cloverdale on July 3, in aid of St. Luke's church, is to be under the patronage and presence of His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, the Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. Davie and General and Mrs. Roberts.

MR. ALFRED ROPER, secretary of the Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company, has written to the COLONIST to say that the report that that company has bonded claims held by it to an Eastern syndicate is entirely without foundation, so far as the said syndicate is concerned.

A VERY interesting parlor social was given at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Birdcage walk, yesterday afternoon. The annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held on July 4, and a birthday party for members of the union is arranged for July 17. Owing to the school examinations next week the regular meeting of the society has been postponed.

NOTICE was served upon the city yesterday by Messrs. Yates & Jay that application will be made to the Supreme court for an injunction to restrain the Mayor from executing the contract for filter bed construction with Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey. The contention is that the contract was improperly awarded, and interesting developments in connection are looked for.

THE promotion examinations are now being held in all the city schools, having commenced Wednesday. The various principals have charge of the work and the results will be announced on the days the schools close, which have been arranged as follows: North Ward and Victoria West, Monday; South Park, Tuesday; Girls' Central, Wednesday; Boys' Central, Thursday; High School, Friday.

THE British Whig, of Kingston, Ont., celebrated its 61st anniversary the other day by issuing a special number, most profusely and artistically illustrated, picturing the manufacturing and business interests, the social and educational life, the sporting and picturesque world of which it is the centre. Well written descriptive articles tell all about the history, the business and the beauties of the famous Limestone City. The number is a credit to its publishers, for it is one of the best publications of the kind ever issued in Canada.

W. J. WALTHERS and J. A. Van Bokkelen of Port Townsend came over on the Kingston last evening to arrange for an excursion to that city on July 4, when a monster celebration will be given. The gentlemen are desirous of having the junior lacrosse teams of this city give an exhibition game at Port Townsend on the 4th, and also are looking for a hose team to compete with their home team on the same day. They hope to complete all arrangements today, and if so will return home by the City of Kingston this evening.

THE funeral of the late James A. Cohen, yesterday, was largely attended, there being, besides the many friends of the family, representatives of the several brotherhoods to which the deceased had belonged. The funeral was conducted by the A. F. & A. M., and started from the Masonic Temple. The A.O.U.W., Oddfellows and A.O.F. were represented, and the ladies of the Companions of the Forest also attended. At the grave, P. G. W. W. Northcott conducted the impressive services of the Masonic order, after which Mr. H. Waxstock read in Hebrew the Jewish service for the dead. The pallbearers were Messrs. T. Prosser, E. Frank, L. Lewis, G. Shaw, C. Maynard and W. T. Williams.

IN THE Cedar Hill schoolhouse last evening a very successful strawberry and ice cream social was given in aid of St. Luke's church. The hall was very prettily decorated and reflected credit on the ladies who had charge of the work. A pleasing programme was rendered during the early part of the evening, and at its conclusion the famous Cedar Hill strawberries, with ice cream, were served in abundance. The various numbers of the programme were: Violin solo, Mrs. Flinton; recitation, Mr. Todd; solo, Mrs. Sabin; solo, Rev. J. W. Flinton; recitation, Miss Mebius; solo, Mr. Moxton; recitation, Mrs. Cogswell; solo, Mr. Wilkinson; duet, Mrs. Sabin and Mr. Moxton; and solo, Rev. Mr. Christenson. A farce entitled "Irresistibly Impudent" followed the last mentioned number, those who took part being Messrs. Wigley, Milne, Payne and D. Calhuleigh, and the Misses Lottie James, Musgrave and J. W. Tolmie.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Board of Trade Building Association held their annual meeting, there being present Messrs. E. Crow Baker, vice-president (in the chair), C. E. Renouf, M. R. Smith, James Hutcheson, J. Green, D. R. Ker, S. Leiser, R. P. Rithet, L. Pither, G. Leiser, E. Pearson, T. M. Henderson, W. R. Wilson, J. Sehl, J. Nicholles, A. B. Gray and the secretary, Mr. F. Elworthy. The reports of the directors showed an increase in the revenue over the previous year, and the auditor in his report expressed the hope that a stock exchange would soon be formed and take up its quarters in the building. The retiring directors were Messrs. R. P. Rithet, C. E. Renouf and A. B. Gray. Mr. Rithet declined re-election owing to his business arrangements taking up too much of his time. Messrs. Gray and Renouf were re-elected and Mr. D. R. Ker replaced Mr. Rithet. Mr. H. F. Heisterman was reelected auditor. The new board of directors consists of Messrs. T. B. Hall, E. C. Baker, C. E. Renouf, A. B. Gray, D. R. Ker, A. C. Flumerfelt and Joshua Davies.

A TEASPOONFUL of carbolic acid administered by mistake nearly terminated the life of the little four year old son of Mrs. William Angus on Wednesday night. Intending to give the child, who was not well, a dose of medicine that had been prepared for him, his mother by mistake poured out a teaspoonful of carbolic acid from a bottle which closely resembled the medicine bottle. The child remarking that his medicine tasted bad, Mrs. Angus glanced at the bottle and found to her horror that it was carbolic acid. With admirable presence of mind she at once dosed the child with olive oil and then had a neighbor telephone for medical assistance. Dr. Watt promptly responded, and soon afterwards Dr. O. M. Jones arrived. Emetics were given, a stomach pump was used, and although the little patient was for some time unconscious, he finally rallied and the doctors had the satisfaction of seeing him out of danger, after five hours' hard work. Oil is one of the best antidotes for carbolic acid, and no doubt the mother's prompt action in administering the olive oil neutralized the poison and saved her little one's life.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

"MEMORY'S LUCKY BAG."

David Christie Murray Relates Some Incidents of His Own Experience.

Pathetic and Lively Scenes Presented in Graphic and Picturesque Words.

David Christie Murray has the double faculty of being able to speak or write interestingly with equal facility. For two hours last night he spoke at the A.O.U.W. hall, and from the very first was on the best terms possible with his audience. As he told a thrilling story of horror at the mouth of a burning coal mine, or touched with skilful humor some lighter vein, he swayed the thoughts of his hearers and carried them with him in imagination to the spot he was describing. In opening up what he called "Memory's Lucky Bag" he dwelt upon the value of the experience he had gained as a newspaper man. No life is so full of interest, he believes, as that of a working journalist, the man who is always wherever the pulse of life beats strongest. He then told of the chance incident that turned him into the profession of a newspaper man. When a young man and a strong Radical he attended a political meeting addressed in the Conservative interest by Dr. Kenealey, then seeking a seat in the Commons. The Doctor being interrupted a couple of times by young Murray at last pointed his finger at him and said: "I pity that poor drunken blackguard." "I had no repartee to that," said Mr. Murray, "and have never been able to find one." Consequently he remained silent, but thinking the matter over at home the fever seized him and he wrote a slashing article to the local paper, his first leader. It was printed and from that time, Mr. Murray having once tasted what he styled journalist blood, had a tigerish taste that writing alone could appease. He got a place on the Birmingham Journal, then just started. He next described his first important assignment, the hanging of a murderer. The ghastly scene was graphically described. It was the first time he had seen death and it made a lifelong impression on his mind. The scene then shifted to a burning mine in the Black country, the heroic fight with the flames and rescue of the miners being described in language as vivid as the fire itself.

Mr. Murray's early struggles in London came next, his funds rapidly vanishing, till at last for four days he was penniless and starving. The kindly action of the president of the London press club gave him the lift he needed, and from his own experiences he wrote a description of an impecunious youth in London that was accepted by the Gentlemen's Magazine. "But," said Mr. Murray, "it was a long time before I told the editor, who, complimenting me on the article, remarked that it was so lifelike that I might almost have gone through it myself, that I really had written my own experience."

A humorous account of a tramp from London to Hereford was next told. He had sent £10 ahead of him to the Green Dragon hotel, the leading hotel of the place. With great humor he described the surprise of a pompous waiter when, ragged, dirty and sunburned the speaker demanded a room. Next came sketches of members of the House of Commons, including one of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

The lecture closed with the recital of one of Mr. Murray's own poems, "The Story of Mr. King."

THE "OLSEN" IS LOST.

Somewhere in the locality of Hakodate, Japan, the Victoria sealing schooner Rosie Olsen, which left here in command of Capt. A. B. Whidden on the 28th of December last, is a total wreck, she being the second of the home fleet lost this year. Just where the accident occurred is not stated in the cypher cablegram, which Mr. Andrew Gray—one of her owners—received from Hakodate. The message announces that the crew are all safe, and that the schooner's catch of 630 skins was landed in good condition. From this meagre information the owners have come to the conclusion that the schooner ran ashore at the entrance to Hakodate harbor—a most dangerous and treacherous channel, much dreaded by navigators. According to arrangements, the Olsen was to put into Hakodate on June 15, and from this and the evidence of the saving of her valuable cargo in good condition, the opinion is formed that it was at the entrance of the harbor she foundered. The intention was that she should land her skins at Hakodate and there fit out for Behring sea. It is probable that now Captain Whidden and his crew of five whites and some twenty odd Indians from this Coast will return home as soon as possible. The Rosie Olsen is insured for $5,000, nearly her total value. Her owners are Messrs. Andrew Gray, of Spratt & Gray, A. K. Munroe (they having a half interest), Captain Keefe and Messrs. Cook and Dempster. The schooner was bought on the Sound about five years ago where she was employed as a steam freighter. She was built about 1879 on the Columbia river, but on being registered under the British flag her machinery was taken out and she was converted into a sealer. In 1892 she was one of the schooners captured by the Russians for alleged trespassing in their territorial waters. On that occasion she was rechristened the Prize by the Russians, who, upon finding they could not hold her prisoner, sent her back to Victoria, with the crews of some of the other sealers captured the same year. This is the second season for the schooner on the Japan coast, and if her year's operations had not been so abruptly ended she would, it is expected, have secured a very profitable catch. Further particulars of her loss are anxiously awaited, but her owners do not expect to receive them until Capt. Whidden arrives. The Rosie Olsen was the first sealer to leave port, having got away before the old year was out. Her mishap has been officially reported to Collector of Customs Milne.

In reply to objections to the Behring Sea bill prior to its second reading in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey stated that the only changes made in the bill, as compared with the first Behring Sea bill, had been introduced in order to meet a suggestion of Canada on the subject. The bill, he added, did not raise new questions regarding the seal fisheries, and he warned the house if the government were not allowed to carry out the agreement with Russia very serious questions would arise respecting the Western Pacific.

H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUNDAY'S THREE FIRES.

Searching Inquiry Opened Yesterday Into Their Origin by the Magistrate and a Jury.

The Insurance Men, Police Officers, Firemen and Owner Give Their Several Opinions.

Magistrate Macrae sat with a jury the greater part of Thursday to inquire into the cause of the three mysterious fires on Store street last Sunday. The jury was made up as follows: T. B. Hall (foreman), A. Rusta, M. McCahill, J. Mann, J. J. Fisher and J. L. Forrester.

The first witness called was R. S. Day, insurance agent, who testified to having issued a policy to Mr. Merrifield on April 11 for $200, covering his stock and running concurrent with a policy issued by Mr. Hall; and $100 on the fixtures. On Monday, having heard of the fire, he visited the premises and heard from Mr. Merrifield the story of the fire. On looking around the store he judged there was less stock than in April, and the loss in his estimation would be about $50. The loss was adjusted between the two companies interested for $100, each paying its share, and afterwards they cancelled the policies, not considering the risk desirable. The money was paid to S. Leiser.

Richard Hall, the second witness, had issued a policy to Mr. Merrifield in August, 1894, for $1,200 on his stock and $300 on piano and furniture for one year. On visiting the store Monday he saw the place and had a talk with Mr. Merrifield, who told him of the fire. There seemed to be about 25 per cent. less grocery stock than when the policy was issued. The policy was assigned to S. Leiser in April of this year.

Thomas Brown, Mr. Merrifield's clerk, was then called and subjected to a most sweeping and critical examination concerning his movements during the day of the fire. A good share of the afternoon he had spent on the street, walking around. He had seen the first three fires and looked around but would not say that the fires were put out; neither had he any idea as to how they were caused.

Jonathan Merrifield deposed that on the day of the fire he arose at about ten and in the afternoon went for a drive, and on his return found a number of firemen and policemen in the store. A large tin containing about five gallons of coal oil had been tipped over and the fire was near the end of the counter. The firemen remained until about eight o'clock. At 8:20 he went to the station and Queen's hotel, where a man told him there was a fire in his store, and the brigade was there. On going over he found a second fire had just been put out. The Chief had charged him to look after the place and notify the insurance people, but not knowing where the agents lived he could not notify them. At 11:40 he retired and was awakened by a noise, and rushing out found the firemen again entering the store and a third blaze going. This was soon put out and the firemen remained until about 1:30. About 2 o'clock again, being up in the store, he found some paper bags smouldering. He looked outside to see if there was anyone to show it to, but there not being anyone, he returned and dipped it in a pail of water. After that he went to bed. As to the cause of fire, he could give no opinion. The second probably caught from the first and the third from the second. The stock was valued at $1,500 and furniture at $500; the $1,800 policy had been transferred to S. Leiser for a debt of $550, and he was still interested in it to the extent of $1,000. The $300 policy was not assigned to anyone.

L. G. Burns, a fireman, gave testimony as to the three alarms, and the putting out of the fire by the chemical each time. While not being able to give a decided answer as to whether there might not have been fire in the papers after the first and second fires, he did not think, however, that there was; careful examinations were made and apparently all fire was out.

Police Officer Mouatt was present on duty at the fire, and in company with Chief Deasy made a careful examination of the place, and felt sure that there was no fire.

Detective Perdue gave corroborative evidence concerning the examination for fire, and was sure there was no fire left after the first and second fires. After the last fire he had watched the store, and about two o'clock saw Merrifield come out and go and look into the hall of the Telegraph hotel and then return to his store. He went in and locked the door. Previous to this Mr. Merrifield had made an examination in the store for fire. After the second fire he had noticed a pile of dry goods placed under the counter in the dry goods store, and at the end of the counter was a barrel of sherry. Anyone coming into the store would pass through this part of the store. Chief Deasy on leaving after the second fire told Merrifield to stay until the insurance people came.

Chief Deasy was the last witness. He was convinced that each fire had been put out. Having been connected with fire work over twenty years, he was sure the second fire could not have resulted from the first, and on this occasion used more than ordinary care.

The court adjourned at 11 p.m., to meet to-day at 3 o'clock.

Friday on the re-opening of the inquiry into the cause of the Merrifield fires of Sunday last, Chief Deasy was recalled and said that Thomas Brown, the clerk, had told him that he (Brown) had not been in the store for three days, but was working in the yard. Mr. Merrifield had been present when the examination was made and he had cautioned Mr. Merrifield to take charge of the place until the insurance men arrived. The second fire was six feet in from the end of the counter.

Mr. Merrifield also was re-called to give evidence as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Merrifield during the second fire, which he did by saying she was in the kitchen. This closed the case as presented by the authorities.

Mr. H. G. Hall, who represented Mr. Merrifield, not desiring to call any further witnesses, the magistrate briefly summed up the vital points and the jury retired for consultation. After a short deliberation they brought in the following verdict;

"We the undersigned jurors summoned to inquire into the fire on the property at 45 Store street, are agreed that all three fires were of incendiary origin, but the evidence does not warrant us in naming the guilty.

(Sd.) "Thomas B. Hall (foreman), J. Fisher, J. L. Forrester, M. McCahill, A. Rusta, J. Mann."

The case is now in the hands of the police for further solution and Chief Sheppard will do all in his power to apprehend the guilty party or parties and bring them to the bar of justice.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE WHEEL.

JOHNSON'S DEPOSIT UNCOVERED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—Arthur A. Zimmerman failing to appear at the Inquirer office to cover the $5,000 recently posted by John S. Johnson for a match race, Tom Eck has declared Johnson the world's champion. Johnson will immediately issue a challenge to the world.

BARDEN MAKES A FIVE-MILE MARK.

Barden, the English professional, is coming to the front rapidly, and on the Paris track a few weeks ago established two new five-mile records which Johnson, Zimmerman, et al., will have to work to clip. Paced by Callahan's Quad and from a standing start he rode the five miles in 9.49, reducing the record by half a minute, the best previous performance for the same distance being 10 22 3 5, made by John S. Johnson in November last at Minneapolis. Barden has also put the five-mile flying start mark down a little, doing it in 9.29 1 5. This is flying.

A COMING WONDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 20.—In the third of a mile scratch, standing start, at the Salt Lake cycle track, class B competition, Frank Thatcher covered the distance in 41 3-5 seconds, breaking the world's record. Hide made the mile, scratch, class A, in 2.10 3 5, the fastest mile for class A ever made west of the Missouri river, and lowering the coast record nearly 5 seconds.

THE TURF.

WEALTH AND FASHION AT ASCOT.

LONDON, June 20.—The third day of the Ascot meeting was marked by an immense attendance of "swelldom," due to the fact that the weather was fine and cool. Nazrulla Khan to-day joined the royal party in the procession to the royal stand, and there was another brilliant pageant like that of the opening day of the meet. The principal event to-day was the race for the gold cup, which was won by Mr. H. McCallmont's Isinglass; Sir Ormond second. Only three horses started. In the race for the Rous memorial stakes, over the new course (seven furlongs and 166 yards), there were but three starters. Mr. H. McCalmont's Lombard, 1; Best Man, 2; and Dingle Bay, 3. The new Biennial stakes were won by the Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg. Mr. T. Cannon's Curzon was second, and the same owner's Vena third. The St. James' Palace stakes went to Troon, the Duke of Portland's bay colt; Matchmaker was second, and St. Johann third.

YACHTING.

MERELY TO TRY HER WINGS.

LONDON, June 20.—The Yachting World to-day revives the report that Valkyrie III has some appliance equivalent to a centreboard. These suspicions are confirmed by the strict orders given to prevent stangers from boarding the yacht. Captains Cranfield and Sicamore, the yacht's skippers, maintain that she will not race seriously in the Clyde, but only go round as a feeler, keeping in the vicinity of the Ailsa and the Britannia.

THE "DEFENDER'S" FIRST RACING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—An attempt is being made to get the Defender ready in time to contest in the New York yacht club regatta over a thirty mile course off Sandy Hook lightship on the 10th of July. The Vigilant, Colonia and Jubilee will compete. The crew now on the Colonia will be on the new boat, and another crew will be selected for the Colonia.

WRESTLING.

MCLEOD WINS FROM WITMER.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—Dan McLeod defeated Charles Witmer here to-night in a wrestling match, mixed style. Witmer took the Græco-Roman bout as was expected. The toss gave McLeod a choice and he decided in favor of catch-as-catch-can. McLeod won the last two bouts in seven and six minutes.

THE ROD.

BIG STRINGS THE RULE.

One of the biggest strings this year was secured on Cowichan lake a few days ago, Messrs. Wrigley and Bellow making a haul of 104½ pounds. Mr. Wrigley's catch consisted of five salmon, averaging over ten pounds in weight, and 27 trout, weighing 25 pounds, making a total of 77 pounds. The catch of Mr. Bellow was nearly as large, but included some 28 trout. On the same day as the above big haul was made Mr. Hartley, who was staying with the gentlemen named at the Lakeside hotel, caught two fine charr.

◆

THE ALMOST FATAL ERROR.

TO THE EDITOR:—The almost fatal incident on Stanley avenue, where a devoted mother nearly lost her beloved child through a natural and by no means uncommon error, ought to arouse our legislators to the importance of taking steps that will make such mistakes remote if not impossible. Some years ago, when the present Speaker occupied a seat on the floor of the house, he introduced a bill to make it imperative on druggists to sell poisons only in bottles of a peculiar make, so that a person about to administer a dose to a patient could tell by the sense of feeling alone whether he held the right or wrong bottle in his hand. The local druggists petitioned against the bill and it was thrown out—why, I never could understand. It ought to be made an offence against the law to sell poison in other than a special kind of bottle. LEGISLATOR.

◆

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 22.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

First Day's Proceedings of the British Columbia Convention Now in Annual Session.

An Argument for College Support—Stirring Address by Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo.

All yesterday the members of the Epworth League were in session at the Metropolitan church. Vancouver is represented by thirteen delegates, Nanaimo by eight, Kamloops by one, the societies in this city having twenty-three delegates.

At 9 o'clock the exercises were opened with an interesting Bible reading conducted by Mr. George Carter, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. After this the president named the usual committees. Reports were presented by the president, secretary and treasurer, the secretary's report showing 24 leagues in the province, with a total membership of 1,300.

Mr. George Wadds, of Vancouver, read an interesting paper, the subject being, "Is the extension of the League work beyond the confines of the church desirable?" This called for considerable discussion and resolved itself into the question of whether the work of the church was simply to preach to men or whether their temporal needs should not come in for a large share of attention. The remarks of Rev. J. H. White on the subject were particularly good, and evidently expressed the idea of the majority.

The last matter for consideration at the morning session was a paper by Rev. J. H. White, of the Columbia college, New Westminster, on, "How the leagues can assist the college." The speaker first called attention to the importance of Christian education and the fact that colleges of this kind were an absolute necessity. The call for workers for the mission fields across the sea are many and right here is the place to train them. Already the members of the leagues were hearty in their support and co-operation, but still more could be done. As a convention they could take up some definite line and in this way render valuable aid. The college is for young people and so should commend itself to such an organization of young people as the league. There were two great needs, students and money.

After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to see what could be done and report at a later session of the convention.

At 1:45 the delegates reassembled, and after a short song service considered the subject of social work, first in the league; second in the church. Some very interesting points were brought out. After this a large number of questions bearing on different phases of League work were answered by Rev. R. R. Maitland of Nanaimo.

Mr. Smith of Westminster presented a carefully prepared paper on "The attitude of league members to the church service," the main point being that the league owed its first allegiance to the church and should be faithful to its obligations to her.

At four o'clock the conference received a delegation from the W.C.T.U. that came to enlist the sympathy of the league in their particular work. The final paper of the afternoon was on "The League and Missions."

At 8 o'clock Mr. F. W. Davey introduces Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo, who was to deliver the address of the evening. The subject was, "Relations of the Church to social reform." For one hour the speaker outlined to his hearers the attitude of the church to all matters of social reform and the need of active aggressive work along this line. The subject was full of good points and practical suggestions, which will no doubt be acted upon by the members of the League. During the evening special music was rendered by Madame Laird, Mr. Clement Rowlands and a male quartette.

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THE CITY.

WORD has been received by Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, that James Fletcher, entomologist of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, will visit this province at the end of July.

THE ladies of Knox Presbyterian church, Spring Ridge, are to have an entertainment next Monday evening. There will be an abundance of music and strawberries and cream. The proceeds go to the church funds.

ONE of Phillips' delivery wagons came to grief near the canteen grounds, Esquimalt road, yesterday morning, and there was a big smash of bottles. The horse took fright at some firing on the grounds, and upon bolting into the ditch freed itself from the wagon and ran into town with the shafts.

THE three headquarter companies and the band of the B.C.B.G.A. will attend the Dominion Day celebration at Vancouver, and have arranged to leave by the Islander on Sunday the 30th inst., about 9 o'clock in the morning, so as to make the trip by daylight. A limited number of excursion tickets will be sold for the occasion. Major Townley arrived from Vancouver last night to make arrangements. The battalion have a commanding officer's parade on Thursday evening to practise the feu de joie.

REV. W. LESLIE CLAY gave a very interesting lecture on the life of David Livingstone, the great African explorer, at St. Columba church, Oak Bay, last evening. The early travels, the struggles for an education, the explorations and the discoveries of Livingstone were features of the lecture; they were well told, and with a lesson in each experience. Mr. Clay also spoke of the honors conferred on the explorer by the Geographical Society of Great Britain and of the valuable mission work accomplished by the man of history. The lecture was given in aid of the little mission.

R. M. PALMER, inspector of fruit pests, returned yesterday from visiting the orchards at Duncan and the neighboring district. He pronounces the fruit crop to be on the whole very good, apples, pears and small fruits being especially promising. Plums are remarkably fine and the prospects are better than last year. Though some attention has been paid to spraying, Mr. Palmer says that had it been more general fruit growers would have reaped a reward in having more fruit and of better quality. He strongly urges people to take more pains to keep down fungus growths by systematic spraying.

MESSRS. J. A. Van Bokelen and W. J. Walthers, who came over from Port Townsend on Thursday to make arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration in that city, returned home last evening, having the promise of a Victoria hose team to participate in the sports. Captain John Irving also promised to run an excursion to Port Townsend providing there is no celebration at Port Angeles on the same day. Among the other events contemplated, but not yet arranged, is an exhibition lacrosse match between Victorian teams, and a meeting of the James Bay and Seattle athletic associations.

ONE of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Sir William Wallace society took place last night, the hall being crowded by those who came to celebrate the greatest event in the history of Scotland—the battle of Bannockburn. Mr. Leonard Tait delivered an interesting lecture on "Bannockburn"—"a name dear to the lover of freedom in every or any country and in all climates, no matter what the nationality may be—a name world-wide and famous, known not only to Scotsmen and wherever language has been or will be spoken, it will aye be linked with the name of liberty and all that is dear to freedom."

AT Vancouver on Wednesday Mr. M. G. McLeod, license inspector, was married to Miss Charlotte Ormsby, daughter of Mr. Edward Ormsby, of Orillia, Ont. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. McLeod officiating, assisted by Rev. G. R. Maxwell. The bridesmaids were Miss Lizzie Thornton, of Seattle, and little Miss Dot Ormsby, the bride being given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. J. Leatherdale; Mr. J. W. Prescott was best man. The wedding was a very pretty one, the church being beautifully decked with flowers for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are spending the honeymoon at Victoria and the Sound.

THE Cumberland Leader, of Parrsboro, N.S., says: "The sudden death of Alice Maude Coates, daughter of Mr. Lawson Coates, last Thursday night was quite a shock to the community and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents. Deceased, who was a bright, pretty girl of ten, was born at Clinton, B.C., and up to the day of her death was apparently in excellent health. The funeral on Saturday was largely attended, and all the children of the Parrsboro schools, except those of the primary department, walked in procession. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Jules, Choisnet, Varley Fullerton, John H. Cameron and Frank Cook."

LITTLE GEORGIE DUNCAN, a lad of nine or ten years, whose parents live on James street, would have been drowned yesterday evening had it not been for the brave and prompt action of Mr. James Wishart. The boy, with a number of youthful companions, was playing in the water in front of the Dallas hotel, and being supported by a plank ventured out in the water too far and fell in. On hearing the alarm raised by his companions Mr. Wishart, who was not far away, swam to the rescue, just in time to save the boy's life. He succeeded in keeping the child's head above water until aid came, and by the time the shore was reached the lad had regained consciousness.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The New Vessels of the O. H. & M. Fleet—Dense Fog Delays the "Chittagong."

Sealers Embarrassed by Departures from the Wage Scale—A Relic of the "Ivanhoe."

The non arrival of the steamer Chittagong yesterday was probably due to a heavy fog which hung over the Straits all day. Captain Davey, her commander, is not acquainted with this coast and it is the opinion of Agent F. C. Davidge of the O. H. & N. Steamship Company, whose service the Chittagong inaugurates, that the steamer will not be here until the fog has cleared away. The steamer was due to arrive on Thursday. The steamships Ollmore and Asloun are the other two ships chartered to run in connection with the Chittagong. They are large cargo vessels, the Ollmore having a carrying capacity of 3,500 tons dead weight, and the Asloun 500 tons more. In a little less than a month one will be due to arrive here, the service being a monthly one.

MORE CAUSE OF ALARM.

There is a prospect of more trouble for the sealers on the West Coast in obtaining their crews for Behring sea. It was reported yesterday that the Wanderer had secured hunters in Port San Juan a few days ago by agreeing to pay $4 per skin, one dollar in advance of the wage scale adopted. In consequence, other vessels at San Juan will, it is said, be delayed in starting out or will be obliged to follow suit. The Indians are asking big money and thus far appear very reluctant about going to sea. The captain of the schooner South Bend, which is now at San Juan, was in town yesterday buying provisions. He had heard the report about the Wanderer and felt that it would have a bad effect among the sealers all along the coast. He said, however, that he would pay the $4 wages sooner than be detained. His supplies were last evening shipped to the vessel by the steamer Mischief.

A RELIC OF THE "IVANHOE."

On Wednesday there arrived in Seattle a relic of the lost ship Ivanhoe. It is the sign board which hung on the ship's port side, and bears the word "Ivanhoe." The gilt is nearly worn off by the action of the waves. It was found on the northern sand spit of Willapa bay by the wife of the lighthouse keeper on December 18, 1894. On a recent visit of Capt. O. W. Farenholt, inspector of the Thirteenth district, he directed that it be carefully preserved, and sent it to Gov. McGraw. Together with the life buoy it will be kept as a sad memento, the two silent witnesses of an irreparable loss.

THE "STRATHNEVIS" SAILS.

On Wednesday morning the steamship Strathnevis, Capt. Pattie, left Yokohama on her first voyage inward for the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She carries a full cargo composed of 2,500 tons of tea for overland points, 1,400 tons of general freight for Portland and Sound points, 100 tons for Victoria, 100 tons for San Francisco, and 250 bales of silk.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Lorne returned light from the Cape last evening and reports the weather very hazy outside. She leaves for Port Townsend with bark Thermopylæ in tow this morning, and after returning takes the coal laden ship American from Departure Bay to sea.

H.M.S. Nymphe goes out for shooting practice to-day, and returning to-night leaves on Sunday for Comox and afterwards will go to Vancouver and remain there till after the Dominion Day celebration.

A Carmanah dispatch of yesterday morning said: "The fog has just lifted, showing a large lumber laden schooner within two miles of the rocks. It is now blowing light from the southwest."

The Miowera sailed for this port from Sydney yesterday, and the Empress of China from Yokohama.

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

NEARING SOLUTION.

The Mystery of Christian Benson's Death to Be Explained in a Court of Justice.

Superintendent Hussey and Officers Arrest John Smith on the Charge of Murder.

Thanks to the patient, persistent work of the provincial police the seal of secrecy has been broken in another closed chapter of British Columbia criminal history, and the mystery surrounding the death of Christian A. Benson on October 9 last appears to be on the eve of solution. Superintendent Hussey has been "taking a holiday" from office cares, and the result is that he arrived at Nanaimo yesterday with a prisoner, John Smith, of Camp island, charged with having committed the almost forgotten crime—almost forgotten by the general public, but not by the department over which Mr. Hussey presides. The arrest was made at Valdez island on Wednesday morning last and so complete a chain of direct and circumstantial evidence was presented at the preliminary examination held in Comox the following day that Justice of the Peace Drabble quickly decided that his only course was to commit the prisoner for trial. "Jealousy" is given as the motive for the horrible crime, and Superintendent Hussey believes that the case against John Smith is conclusive beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Benson, the victim of the tragedy thus brought again to public notice, and a well known logging man, left his home at Wylie's, Read island, on the 9th of last October to go to Rose & Drinkwater's store, Cortez island, for supplies, telling Wylie that he would be back about noon. He arrived at his destination, transacted his business, and started for home before 11 o'clock—he was not seen or heard from again in life.

Toward the end of the month two logging men named Van Farrell and Doucett found his double-ended skiff afloat, while they were crossing in their boat from Read island to Camp island, John Smith's home. They took the boat in tow, and in it found Benson's corpse, the head and shoulders dragging in the water, and the boat showing that it had been washed on and off the beach.

The post mortem disclosed that blows from a blunt weapon had been received on the neck, head and chest, all these parts of the body being badly bruised, and the doctors testifying that the injuries were amply sufficient to cause death. The testimony of other witnesses at the inquest was to the effect that Benson was in good health when he left home on the fatal 9th of October, and the jury according returned a verdict

"That the deceased, Christian A. Benson, came to his death on or about the 9th day of October from the effects of blows on the head and neck inflicted by some person or persons unknown," a rider being added as to the necessity for the establishment of a police patrol along the northern coast and among the islands of the gulf.

Here the case was dismissed from the public mind and here the officers of the law went to work upon it. Suspicion soon fastened upon Smith, who, though a near neighbor of Wylie and Benson, was not on very good terms with the latter. In the course of their investigation, Supt. Hussey, Constable Hutchison, now of Union, and Mr. Manson, J.P. of Cortez island, found much to confirm their first suspicions, and a close watch was kept upon the suspect Smith. Several attempts were also made to interview Mrs. Smith, each failing owing to her husband's unremittant vigilance.

About two weeks ago the long desired opportunity presented itself, Smith having been obliged to seek work at Dineen's logging camp on Valdez island, and so leave his home. No time was lost, Superintendent Hussey, Officer Webster and Mr. Manson, J. P., proceeding to Camp island by the Comox on Tuesday last for the purpose of having a talk with Mrs. Smith and her daughter Cora. Both told the same story—and it was as the officers had long suspected.

Smith had acknowledged his guilt to both wife and daughter, and threatened them with instant death in the event of their "giving him away." He had, too, made the usual boast that he would never be taken alive.

His opinion on this point evidently changed upon reflection, for when the officers waited upon him at Valdez island early Wednesday morning he offered no resistance when Superintendent Hussey informed him that he was under arrest—charged with wilful murder. The police, prisoner and witness reached Comox at midnight on Wednesday, and the preliminary examination before Mr. Drabble, J. P., on Thursday morning showed that the Crown have a very strong case—even without the voluntary testimony of the wife. It is expected that the trial will take place at Westminster, at which place the prisoner will be delivered to-day. Smith is sullen and denies nothing.

It is supposed that Benson called at Smith's ranch on his way home, and that Smith in a fit of jealous rage clubbed him to death, afterwards sending the body adrift in the little boat in which it was found a fortnight later. This craft, a small flat-bottomed, double-ended skiff, is now lying at Mackintosh's boat house here, a relic of the mysterious crime.

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BUFFALO, June 21.—The police commissioners decided to-day to place a detail of policemen mounted on bicycles on Main street after July 12. The men will ride their own wheels and be on duty during the busy hours of the day to prevent accidents which result from reckless wheelmen riding over pedestrians and then making their escape.

◆

The greatest learning is to be seen in the greatest plainness.—Wilkins.

In our world death deputes intemperance to do the work of age.—Young.

"Many diseases arise from one cause —blood impurity.

Beecham's Pills

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

(Tasteless)

Purify the blood and, thus, go to the root of many maladies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EVANS & CO. LTD., MONTREAL
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

1

SHE HAS BACKACHE

Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches The D&L MENTHOL PLASTER

J. McLACHLAN, Point au Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.

A. E. MACLEAN writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity.

25c. each in air-tight tin box.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th June, 1895.

To be Justices of the Peace;—

PETER JOHN LEECH, of Bella Coola, Esquire, P.L.S., within and for the Cassiar Electoral District.

HENRY PERCY COLLIS, of Union, Esquire, within and for the Comox Electoral District.

GEORGE MEAD and LAWRENCE GRIMMER, of Burnaby Municipality, Esquires, within and for the Richmond and Dewdney Ridings of the Westminster Electoral District.

JAMES DAVID MARSDEN and JOHN WELLINGTON ROGERS, of Pilot Bay, Esquires, within and for the South Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District. je28w1t

WANTED—By an experienced man, work on a farm; young, strong, and willing thoroughly understands all details, etc. Apply Valler, Colonist office. je8 4td&2tw

WARNING.

$100 REWARD

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

MYRTLE NAVY

TOBACCO

Each plug of which is Stamped with

T & B in Bronze.

Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T & B Tin Tag.

The George E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO'Y, LTD.

STAGES FOR CARIBOO

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet,

Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

Ashcroft to Clinton,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Special Stages

Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by specials.

For further information apply to
B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD.,
Ashcroft, B. C.
je6-d&w-tf

Dairy or Stock Farm for Sale.

207 ACRES crown grant good land, Cowichan Vancouver Island, and equally distant from each—Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo; three-quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and P.O (E. & N. R. R.); 3¼ miles from Duncan's; 2¼ miles from salt water; 1 mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder (easy to clear); eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; a trout creek; spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, cart, wagon, plow, harrow, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M'PHERSON STATION.
my28-d&w-1m

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'

(DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules
BLUE.........One Star.
PINK..........Two Stars.
GOLD.........Three Stars.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—
mr15 C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
au30-1y

DOMINION DAY.

The Great Reunion Planned by Vancouver to Celebrate the Birthday of Confederation.

Sailors and Soldiers to Be Seen in Fascinating Exhibitions—Attractive Excursion Plans.

The celebration of Canada's natal day at Vancouver on Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, promises to outshine previous occasions. The citizens' committee is a very influential one, and no stone has been left unturned to enhance the pleasure of visitors. The great event of the festivities will be the military demonstration, in which men from all H. M. ships at present on the station will take part, besides the headquarter companies of the B. C. B. G. A. and those at Vancouver and Westminster. The other attractions are too numerous to mention, but it may be stated that no line of sport has been overlooked. Programmes will shortly be distributed, setting out all particulars. Visitors are expected from every quarter in large numbers, while this city's contingent will journey over upon regular and special boats run for the occasion by the C. P. N. Co., who have made the fares exceedingly low.

The C. P. N. Company say there will be no limit to the number of tickets sold for the excursion. They propose to provide for carrying any number of people wishing to go, but expect that their two largest steamers will meet the requirements in the three trips now arranged for. On the morning of Sunday the 30th inst., the Charmer will leave at her usual time with the first contingent of excursionists, and at 9:30 the same morning the Islander sails, taking the Artillerymen and their friends, besides citizens generally. The following morning the Charmer makes the second special trip, leaving here at 7 o'clock. The tickets, good to use going on any one of these trips, hold good till Wednesday, and have been placed at only $1.50 each for adults, and 75 cents for children, for the round trip.

The military feature of the Dominion Day celebration at Vancouver will not be a sham fight, but will be an exhibition of drill exercises which though not so exciting will be even prettier and quite as interesting as the great spectacular event which charmed thousands at Victoria on Her Majesty's birthday. The programme drawn up by the naval and military officers looking after the business was issued yesterday. The troops, consisting of the Seamen, the Royal Marines, and the B.C.B.G.A., will in line receive the Admiral with a general salute, presenting arms, the bands playing. Then there will be the march past, in column and in quarter column, to the music of the massed bands. The respective arms will then form up in three separate lines, and each body in turn will be called upon for an exhibition. The Seamen will do the physical drill, after which they and the Marines will form fours, and the latter will march through the sections of the sailors, and having come to the front will perform the sword bayonet exercise. Then the Seamen and Marines having again formed fours the B.C.B.G.A. in the same formation will pass through them to take post for the manual and firing exercise. After these displays line will be again formed, and a *feu de joie* will be fired. After the first round, the fire having passed rapidly down the front rank and back along the rear, the rifles will remain pointed skyward while the band plays one bar of "God Save the Queen"; after the second round for two bars, and after the third and final round until the first verse of the national anthem has been played. Then to crown the rejoicing all the sailors and soldiers will remove their hats and helmets and give three hearty British cheers for the Dominion whose birthday they celebrate. When this is over the brigade will march past in review order and salute, form columns and march off.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday was the last day of the Epworth League convention. The delegates assembled at 9 a.m., the devotional exercises being conducted by Mr. F. W. Davey. The first paper of the day was on "Systematic Giving," and the writer having failed to send it, some little time was spent in general discussion of the subject. A second paper was read by Mr. J. H. Siddall of this city, on "The League and Sunday School Work." A number of valuable and helpful points were brought out and the convention then proceeded to consider the junior work of the league; this was opened with a paper by Miss Breeze of Vancouver. A very important subject came up next, "Shall we continue our Epworth League convention?" The discussion was free and a great number of the delegates expressed their opinions. The idea was that it might be well to affiliate with the Christian Endeavor convention. The majority, however, did not favor any such arrangement, and after discussion it was decided to make no change.

A short business session in the afternoon brought the meeting to a close. The balance of the afternoon was reserved for an outing.

To-day there will be a special service for the league at the Metropolitan church, and in the evening the closing meetings will be held.

ALMOST CRAZY

Suffering from Constipation.

Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other Remedies Failed B.B.B. made a Perfect Cure, Restoring Robust Health.

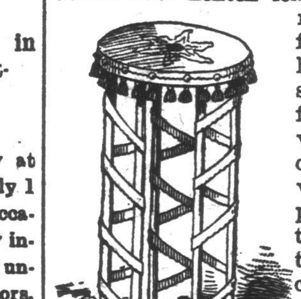
GENTLEMEN,—To say all I ought to in favor of B.B.B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man now to what I was ten years ago when it was expected I would been the asylum, but now I am in perfect robust health and it was the B.B.B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to name, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that B.B.B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say that some two years afterward I felt the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere reliever but a sure and certain cure, as I can certify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to do me any good, but three dollars' worth of B.B.B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort.

Yours truly,
Toronto. C. L. KILMER.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sorethroat, Tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents. At Dean & Cryderman's.

COUNTRY HOUSE TABLE.

A Useful and Pretty Article That Can Be Made In Many Styles at Small Cost.



A charitable woman, who uses her artistic talents for the benefit of others, utilized her Lenten leisure this year in making tables for country houses, which she has placed for sale at the woman's exchanges, and which are so pretty and dainty that a description may be welcome. They are of various shapes and colors and are entirely covered with linen. The blue denim ones, trimmed with white braid, resembling the blue and white delft which is the latest popular fad in china, are perhaps the prettiest, although the rose or yellow duck are lovely with certain colorings.

All white ones are also very effective, trimmed with blue and white braid and tassels, also touched with blue, with blue nails, the latter being covered with fine Bolton cloth. The white linen braid and tassels may be made to match the material by working in cotton of the same color as the covering. The sketch represents a tall table for a palm pot. The low tea tables may be made after the same design; the legs may be either round or square. Old rose linen, white linen braid, white buttons of Bolton cloth and a design embroidered in white cotton on top are the materials used in this table.

Dainty Toilet Accessories.

Turnover collars and cuffs of sheerest white swiss, tucked with insertions of yellow valenciennes lace, and narrow frills of the same lace are much worn with dark costumes. The effect is pretty and dressy. Swiss can be bought by the yard, all ready to be converted into these modish accessories. The same combination of sheer material and yellow lace can be bought by the yard, wide enough to make the full vests which are a feature of this season's styles.

Double box plaited ruches of wide, satin striped grenadine ribbons threaten to supersede feather boas for warm season's wear at least. These ruches can be made at home, or can be purchased by the yard, an advantage, since those sold in the stores are frequently too short. The grenadine ribbons keep their semi-stiffness, are as becoming as the feather boa, afford a light protection for the neck in case of draft and do not get that draggled and utterly dejected look common to feathers exposed to dampness.

Yokes made of Dresden ribbons, cut in star shape, the points outlined with frills of beurre colored lace, with English eyelet holes and a deep net top, are new and pretty.—Philadelphia Times.

Variety the Word.

The chief characteristics of fashion's present charming show are its infinite variety, its designs, colorings and endless phases, affording an almost unlimited choice of models suited to special peculiarity of face, form or feature. Liberty reigns supreme, and the great dictator in dress is no longer a despot. On the contrary, the fiats of fashion are now very often vetoed, and personal choice and individuality in gowning are everywhere apparent. This was notably shown in the putting down of crinoline proper two years ago. It is, however, again making very unmistakable bids for favor, and it is to be hoped that it will again meet its former fate. Consistence is another characteristic that is receiving especial attention, and gowns and garnitures, jewels and laces appropriate to their own particular time and place appear, the entire costume in perfect accord both with the hour, the occasion and its wearer's surroundings in life. It is also perfect in small details, from the crown of the wearer's bonnet to the tip of her dainty shoe.—New York Post.

Language of the Veil.

The language of the veil of 1895 requires little interpretation. For the theater, for summer dancing or for a picnic the veil is fastened on in the thick folds that permit coquettish drawings across the face. The eyes now show, now they are veiled, and it is the curve of the cheek that is prominent, again it is the dimple of the chin. And the passerby says, "That is a pretty woman, a gay woman, a stylish woman and a fashionable one!" The mourning, the staid, the demure veil is pinned straight across the hat brim and drawn to the knot at the back of the head and tied there, the new feature being the way the trimming upon the hat brim is placed over the veil. If there is a jeweled bug, he holds the veil upon his antennæ, and if flowers are there the veil falls beneath them. Only the very stupid would now tie on a veil over the gaudy brim trimmings of the season.

A Worker In the Tenements.

Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, whose editorial and miscellaneous work on The Outlook is well known to a large circle of readers, is still a young woman, slight of figure, mentally and physically active and alert and deeply interested in the benevolent enterprises of New York. The causes of the working girl and of the dwellers in tenement houses are especially dear to her, and for these she toils and writes unceasingly. A vacation home in the country for poor girls, recently opened, is largely the result of her determined effort.

A Plucky Bride.

All the world loves a lover, even a soulless board of education. That stolid body in Atlanta has reinstated Miss Laura Morgan, one of the principals of the Girls' High school in that city, whose position was forfeited by marrying her sick lover to nurse him. In addition the bride has been granted one month's leave of absence, with full pay, to enjoy her honeymoon. All honor and praise to the gallant board!—Exchange.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Little Prospect of Early Prorogation—The School Question to Be Dealt With.

The "Globe" on British Columbia's Members—The Auditor-General's Memorial.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 15.—Very little progress has been made in the house this week, and although everybody is talking prorogation by the 12th or 15th of July, at the present rate of progress there is little prospect of the members being able to leave for their homes about that time. Then the Manitoba school question has once more come within the range of Federal politics and no one can tell what the outcome will be. Amongst the Conservative members from Quebec the feeling is one of exultation at the result. It was the one thing wanted to give them the winning card for the coming elections. With a remedial law passed by parliament and at the instigation of a Conservative government, they would possess the trump card in the elections. There is, however, another side to the shield. The Conservative members from Ontario will have a say in the matter, and it will be their policy to urge delay. Unquestionably there is not a member in the house from Ontario, whether Grit or Tory, but would prefer seeing this troublesome question deferred until after the general elections. In about half the constituencies of Ontario the question of remedial legislation could not be advocated by candidates on either side of politics. In other electoral divisions, however, the Roman Catholic vote will play an important part and there will be some great trimming by the politicians, whether Grit or Tory, to catch the electoral vote. The impression is strong that the matter will be staved over until after the general elections by the appointment of a commission of judges to thoroughly investigate the workings of the Manitoba school system.

The British Columbia members were greatly amused to read an article in the Toronto Globe the other day characterizing them as "Six Ministerial Rebels." The article states that the government have made things so unpleasant for the B. C. members that they are considering whether they should not set themselves right with the people by rising in their places in the house and voting against the government. The writer calls attention to the fisheries regulations as being obnoxious to

THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

evidently not realizing that important concessions have recently been made which it is hoped will satisfy the canners and at the same time not endanger the run of fish. With regard to penitentiary affairs your correspondent has good reason to believe that they are in a fair way of settlement in a manner which will satisfy the majority of the people of British Columbia. So far as the provisional allowance is concerned for the post office clerks and letter carriers, the appropriation to enable the government to pay up the balance of the amount this year has passed the house this week, and it is proposed to dispose of this question once for all by conceding to the letter carriers and third-class clerks in British Columbia an increase in salary to compensate for the extra cost of living as compared with Eastern Canada.

The action of the Minister of Justice in placing upon the order paper the two clauses of Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Desecration Bill, prohibiting the issue or sale of Sunday newspapers, is adversely commented upon. Sir Charles H. Tupper does not, however, pledge himself to support the clauses. The contention which he and other lawyers in the house submit is, that if parliament is to legislate at all against Sunday newspapers, it must be by amendment to the criminal code, and it is therefore as an amendment to the criminal code that it is thought to add the two clauses in question. The British Columbia members have united in opposition to the two clauses, and will make a vigorous lobby against the amendment. The great element of weakness in the proposal is the fact that while it is sought to prohibit the issue and sale of Canadian newspapers on Sunday, that no steps are to be taken to prevent the importation of and sale of American newspapers, thousands of copies of which, chiefly of the Detroit and Buffalo papers, are sold in Ontario every Sunday, and presumably the same observation will apply to the sale of Seattle and Tacoma papers in Victoria on the Sabbath.

IT IS DOLLARS TO DOUGHNUTS

that the Auditor-General regrets that he entrusted a petition to the Hon. David Mills for presentation to parliament and thereby rendering himself and his department open to criticism. The learned philosopher had been diligently poring for some days over the pages of many volumes in the library, and he furnished the house with an interesting disquisition upon the functions of the audit office. All this was very edifying and will go on record as a valuable historical contribution. So far, however, as the statements contained in the petition are concerned, Mr. Mills wholly failed to substantiate them, and when the Minister of Finance came to deal with the petition itself he put an entirely different complexion upon the position of affairs. Not only did he show that the Auditor-General had not been treated any differently to the other deputy ministers, but on the contrary the staff in his department had actually fared better than in many other departments. Some of the officers of the audit department had had their salaries jumped $150 or $200 at a time, and from the facts adduced it would seem as if, taken on the whole, the clerks in the audit office were better off than their brother officials in the other departments. What then was the cause of Mr. McDougall's complaint? Your readers may probably remember that Mr. McDougall formerly represented one of the Renfrews in the House of Commons. He was appointed to his present position in the dying days of the Mackenzie ministry, and he has held his office without interruption from that day to this. Mr. McDougall, when in politics, was known as a pretty bitter Grit, and while he may endeavor to act independently now, yet the old Adam is bound to crop out occasionally. It cannot be said that Mr. McDougall takes any step with a view to rendering easier the work of the government. Whenever he sees a chance he does not hesitate to worry or harrass them. His annual report is simply loaded down with petty details which are not of the slightest interest. And yet, despite the fact of Mr. McDougall's known keen partisanship, some four or five years ago the government increased his salary from $3,200 to $4,000, the highest amount which a deputy minister may receive. Presumably the government increased Mr. McDougall's salary because they believe

HE DESERVED IT;

it was not done for the purpose of closing his mouth. Since he got the increase the Auditor-General has been much more severe upon the ministry than was the case before. As previously stated the petition at present before parliament cannot be substantiated by facts, and there is but one reason assignable for the Auditor-General causing it to be presented to the house, which is that he would like to see his old friends back in power once more. The petition, according to current belief, was evidently designed to convey the idea to the country, on the eve of a general election, that the government were endeavoring to hide something and to hamper the work of the audit office. If this be the correct view, which many insist is the case, then the Auditor-General and his Liberal friends have totally failed in their little plot, and instead a lot of light has been let in upon the doings of the Auditor-General and his department.

There was an interesting discussion in the House on Wednesday on Major McLennan's bill to prevent the letting of public contracts to aliens. The bill has been introduced because within the past year or two Americans have come to this country and secured contracts for important government works, while on the other hand no Canadian is allowed to take a public contract in the United States. It is true that the United States government has not specially legislated upon the matter, but conditions are embodied in the statutes, specifications and forms of contract which render it impossible for a Canadian to carry them out. In regard to awarding Canadian contracts to Americans, a notable case in point is that of Andrew Onderdonk, who recently secured an important section upon the Trent canal. In the course of discussion Mr. Haggart expressed the opinion that the scope of the bill went too far, as not only would it shut out Americans, but Germans, French, Belgians and other Europeans. He thought it possible to attain the object which Mr. McLennan sought, by less stringent regulations than those imposed in the measure. Col. Prior gave a hearty support to the bill. He believed this matter had been brought forward not at all too soon. The contractors, laborers and mechanics of the Dominion owed Mr. McLennan a debt of gratitude for introducing it. He (the Colonel) said that many cases had come under his observation in which Canadian mechanics have been unfairly dealt with by the United States alien law. As Canadians were not allowed to work on public works in the United States, so Americans should not be allowed to work on similar works in Canada. He was glad to know that Mr. Taylor was going to bring in a bill in regard to alien labor, and could promise him his cordial support as he did to the bill of Mr. McLennan, which was a step in the right direction.

TIRED OF ASIATICS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 22.—Consul General Mills, at Honolulu, has sent to the state department a report of the labor commission on the coffee industry in Hawaii. The commission says that there is now labor enough to supply the coffee plantations, but that the supply may fail at any time, and the coffee industry be seriously crippled.

"It has been apparent," says the commission, "that our moral and political institutions are altogether too dependent upon the single industry of sugar. In other countries governed by able and enlightened men, persistent and far-reaching efforts have been made to induce desirable immigration and create diversified industries. Here, however, there has been stagnation and indifference of public opinion on these subjects, owing largely to the dominant power of the native monarchy, which was hostile to progress."

An upbuilding of the coffee growing industry is urged, though the land tenures, the commission says, are not satisfactory.

The time has arrived when it must be determined whether the civilization of Hawaii shall be in substance, if not in form, Occidental or Oriental. The native Polynesian supplies no more than a minority of the laborers needed by the country, and will assimilate itself, outwardly at least, to whatever stronger civilization gains supremacy here. The dominant party of Hawaii desires to assimilate its social and political life with that of the Occidental nations. It desires political union with the American republic for the promotion of republican methods.

The commission says the sugar interest has not improved the body politic by reason of importation of inferior laborers. It is suggested that immigration from the United States is very desirable, and it is recommended that an agent be sent to the United States to encourage the best class of immigration. There is a strong sentiment against any more Asiatics.

The opening of trade with Puget Sound and the Pacific Northwest is recommended by which an exchange of Hawaiian products with those of the Pacific Northwest may be made.

DON'T

Find fault with the cook if the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either—perhaps she is not to

BLAME

It may be the lard she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know. But if you would always have

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Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening, "COTTOLENE," for your

WIFE

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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Condensed Coffee and Milk. Condensed Cocoa and Milk.

REINDEER :: BRAND

Just what is wanted for your Summer outing. Kept by all Grocers.

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OFFICE, 19 YATES STREET, } VICTORIA, B. C.

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Wool, Hides, Pelts, Tallow,

—ETC., ETC., AT—

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES AND FOR SPOT CASH.

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je7-1m Bags and Price Lists on Application.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDER that subscribers to THE WEEKLY COLONIST may have an opportunity to secure a set of the famous "MASTERPIECES," a limited number of Sets are offered to those sending to this office the Coupon which appears on another page, together with 10 cents for each Part—$2.00 for the Set. A neat Portfolio to contain the Set may be had at the same time for 50 cents. First come, first served. THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Victoria . . . .

IN answer to many inquiries by post (in B. C. and other parts) concerning the price of Walthan, Elgin, Dueber, Columbus, Rockford and other brands of celebrated

WATCHES

the following schedule will show that the prices of our firm are Rock Bottom Prices:

MOVEMENTS.

Waltham Watch Co., stemwind, 7 jewels, gilt	$ 5.00
Ditto, 11 jewels	7.00
Ditto, 15 jewels, P. S. Bartlett	8.90
Ditto, ditto, 15 jewels, fine Damaskeened nickel movement	10.50
Dittto, Appleton, Tracy & Co., 15 ruby jewels in gold settings, Brequet hair spring, gold screw, compensation balance adjusted to heat and cold and position	15.00
Ditto, non-magnetic	20.00

SILVER CASES.

Plain	$ 4.00
Engraved	4.50
Ditto, gold inlaid with subjects, Wood Chopper, Locomotive, Stag, etc.	6.00

GOLD FILLED CASES.

Open face, from	$5.00 to $12
Ditto, hunters	6.50 to 15

Ten to twenty-one years warrants to wear equal to gold.

Fourteen karat Solid Gold Cases, 90 cents dwt. A 50-dwt. Case is strong enough to last a century.

Prices of other movements to follow.

Goods sent C.O.D., with permission to inspect on paying express carriage.

WATCH JOBBING, no matter how difficult, can be done at our establishment at most reasonable rates. We can refer you to customers all over British Columbia.

S. A. STODDART,
68 Yates Street, - Victoria, B.C.
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North Victoria Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with clause 6, sub-section (*f*), of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters' Act, 1876," I shall on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1895, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Register of Voters. Such Court will be open at 12 o'clock noon, at Rogers', Fulford Harbour.

JOHN NEWBIGGING,
Collector.
Sidney, B.C., May 31st, 1895. je21-td

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In town of Duncans, a house and lot; good opening for bakery and restaurant, as there is at present nobody in business in that line in the town. Price $1,250, liberal terms; or rent for 5 years at $10 per month. Apply C.J., this office. my3

South Victoria Electoral District.

"Qualification and Registration of Voters' Act, 1876."

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with clause 6, sub-section (*f*), of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters' Act, 1876," I shall on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1895, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Register of Voters. Such Court will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Royal Oak.

JAMES W. MELDRAM,
je21-td Collector South Victoria District.

DAIRY FARM

*—FOR SALE

—ON—

LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comekl River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars : : : : : :

Apply at The Colonist Office,
M. Costillo, Vancouver,
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FOR SALE—At Somenos, near E. & N. Railway, a farm containing 130 acres; 30 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated, usual building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruits. Price, $7,600. For terms, etc., apply C.J., this office. my3

From The Daily Colonist, June 23.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A Quartette of Prisoners by the "City of Topeka"—Idaho Forger Suspect Apprehended.

Many Ocean Liners at the New Victoria Docks—The "Sehome" Libelled for a Dock Bill.

Two of the Alaska steamships, the Queen and the City of Topeka, got in yesterday from the North, the former, contrary to expectations, arriving first. She was returning from her first excursion trip of the season, and encountering good weather made the round trip in less than nine days. Nearly one half of her excursionists disembarked here, one Raymond and Whitcomb party of 62 members landing to go East. All were much delighted with their voyage North, the great ice fields being to most of them something new. The Queen arrived at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the Sound two hours later, having passed the City of Topeka on the way down off Queen Charlotte islands. The latter had been delayed in the North several days by having more than the usual number of calls to make. She brought a full general cargo, nearly all consigned to Sound cities, a shipment of different kinds of furs being the only freight landed here. Mr. Boscowitz, who made the round trip on the steamer, and who brought the furs down, was one of the few passengers landed here. Among those aboard were four prisoners, John Simmens, Adolph Meyers, Gardner and Monsbaur, who with one exception were being taken to San Quentin. Simmens is under sentence of six years' imprisonment for shooting Howard, a popular newspaper man of Alaska. The circumstances of the affair have already appeared in print, but it is said, since the trial of the case Simmens has won much of the sympathy of the Alaskan citizens. Gardner is being taken back to Idaho by the district attorney on a requisition charging him with forgery. It seems that Gardner had been recognized in Sitka, where he was becoming quite popular. He had not changed his name nor made any attempt to disguise his personal appearance. Soon after being recognized he left for Juneau, where shortly afterwards he was arrested. The amount of his forgeries is said to be in the neighborhood of $800. Adolph Meyers was deputy marshal of Alaska and while in that position misappropriated public moneys, for which offence he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Monsbaur's term of incarceration is much shorter than that of either of the other two, and was for whisky smuggling. The three prisoners were transferred to the steamer Walla Walla for passage direct to San Francisco, an act which it is claimed is not justified by law. There has been considerable rain in Alaska of late, but when the Topeka left the weather was mild and pleasant. No news from the Northern mining camps is reported by those who came down on the steamers.

SAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, after five hours' stay in port, sailed for China and Japan with a full general cargo, a small quantity of which was from here. Among her steerage passengers are four deported Chinese, while in the saloon are: J. H. Mitchell, jr., Kobe; Miss Rene Stanley, Shanghai; Mrs. and Miss Stanley, Shanghai; George Merrill and wife, Yokohama; F. E. Crew, Yokohama. Chief Officer E. A. Berner did not go out on the Tacoma, he having resigned to return to England. Second Officer Shaw is promoted to be chief officer and other promotions are made to go all the way down the line. The vacancy in the position of fourth officer is filled by J. Moore, from Victoria. Two of the deported Chinese on the vessel are from New York and the other from Montana. The other two were put aboard the Tacoma by Deputy U. S. Marshall J. M. Quilter, of Seattle. Ling Sing, alias Yee Gay, was for several years cook on the United States revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott. While in that position he turned many a dishonest penny smuggling. His offence was rendered more grave from the fact that his smuggling was done aboard the Wolcott, Uncle Sam's own craft.

BACK FROM THE COAST.

Rain every day for the week was experienced by the C.P.N. steamer Maude, which returned from the West Coast yesterday evening. She passed the police sloop Ariel at Clayoose, the Quadra at Village island, and several of the sealing fleet at different points along the coast. She heard of no particular trouble, however, among the Indians, and the schooners Triumph and Sapphire, the two vessels supposed to be having the greatest difficulty in securing their Indians, reported that they would be able to sail this week. Others of the fleet were also making preparations to sail this week. Mrs. Clarence Cox, Mrs. William Cox and Mrs. O'Keefe were among the passengers to arrive on the Maude, the two former having been down as far as Clayoquot with their husbands. The Maude brought back one sack of gold quartz from the Champion mine, Mineral Creek. A shipment of one ton from the Franklyn mine was also about ready to be sent to Tacoma for treatment when the Maude left.

TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco steamships Walla Walla and Mexico were among the big fleet of ocean-going vessels at the outer wharf yesterday. The Mexico, loaded down with freight and passengers, the result of recent cut rates, arrived from San Francisco about the middle of the afternoon and sailed again at 6 o'clock. She landed 221 tons of freight before sailing and a good number of her 112 cabin passengers. Owing to the steamer's white color she was mistaken when coming up the Straits for the Oriental liner Chittagong. The Walla Walla, which was here on her way to San Francisco, took considerable freight from Victoria besides the following saloon passengers: Miss L. McLean, Miss Green, Miss Michler, Miss K. Michler, Miss A. de Wiederbold, Mrs. M. McManchester, N. W. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Rolph.

ON A TRIP OF INSPECTION.

Captain Bryant, inspector of hulls, and C. C. Cherry, inspector of boilers on the Sound, are about to start on a voyage which will take them out to the westward along the Alaskan peninsula to make their annual inspection of steam craft in that part of their district. The inspectors have never before made a voyage to the westward of Juneau and Sitka, because there was nothing out there to inspect. Now it is different, and eighteen vessels, some of which have never been inspected, are in those distant waters and have to be looked after. The trip will occupy about two months and will cover more than 2,000 miles of water journey.

LIBELED AT SEATTLE.

The steamer Sehome, which has just been leased by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company for service on the Victoria route, is in litigation. A libel was filed yesterday in the United States court against the steamer for $188 36 by Edward A. Spaulding, as receiver of the Puget Sound Dry Dock Company. The complainant reports that the Sehome went on the dry dock last May, a year ago, and had repairs effected which reached the sum demanded and that the owners of the vessel decline to remit.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer T. W. Carter is being put in shape for service. Captain T. Pamphlet has been appointed master.

Steamer Evangel did not make her regular run yesterday owing to an overhauling which she is receiving on the Sound. She will, however, be along at her usual time on Tuesday, thus losing but one trip.

THE CITY.

The police court docket yesterday morning was made up of health by-law cases, one drunk, and one case of possession.

The court of revision met yesterday, the Mayor presiding, and finally adopted the revised assessment roll for the current year.

Mr and Mrs. Greaves, of Duncan, are in town on their wedding trip and are staying at the New England. Mrs. Greaves is a daughter of Major Mutter, M.P.P., Somenos.

The test of the boilers and machinery of the city's new electric light plant has been put off till the end of this week at the request of the William Hamilton Company, who are unable till then to have their own men present.

The Primrose committee will give a garden party and dance at Mrs. Marshall's grounds at the Gorge on Thursday evening next. The grounds will be prettily illuminated, Richardson's orchestra will provide music, and refreshments will be served.

The South Cowichan Public Hall Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, the trustees being Messrs. John McPherson, William Forrest, Charles Theodore Gibbons, H. H. Worsfold Mayo and G. Seaplehorn Cook. The hall will be erected at McPherson's.

The contract for the new storehouse addition to the drill hall has been awarded by the Dominion government to Bragg & Pike, and work was commenced yesterday morning. The addition is about 62 feet by 34 feet, and will be built of stone and brick at a cost of some $3,000.

On application of Mr. Belyea for defendants in the Horsefly Mining Co. v. Kelly and 23 others, the trial of the action has been postponed until after the appeal to the Full court against the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake on the reference to him. Mr. L. Crease contra.

The steamer R. P. Rithet has been chartered by the ladies' guild of St. John's church for their excursion to Ganges harbor, Salt Spring island, next Saturday afternoon. There will be music on board, and no doubt all who patronize the excursion will enjoy a pleasant outing.

The Trades and Labor Council, at a special general meeting last evening, passed a unanimous resolution in favor of the construction of the new filter beds by the day labor system. It was also decided to petition the government in favor of the proposed trades marks and labels legislation.

Ensign W. Patterson again desires to thank the following friends who have assisted the food and shelter home of the Salvation Army with donations of food, clothing, milk and flowers: Mr. Bull, Mrs. Goffin, R. H. Jameson, R. Porter & Sons, Messrs. Patterson & Co., London Bakery, Mrs. A. L. Belyea, Friend, D. H. Ross & Co., Brackman & Ker, H. Clay, Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Martindale.

The funeral of Mary Jessie Galbraith took place yesterday afternoon from her mother's residence on Penwill street. Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, assisted by Rev. P. H. McEwen, conducted the impressive ceremonies both there and at Ross Bay cemetery, while the following were the pall bearers: Elmore Dier, H. W. Northcott, Chas. McNeill, Angus Galbraith, Neil McNeill and William Russell.

A concert and dance, with refreshments of strawberries and cream, formed the attractions at the "at home" by the ladies' auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. Miss Jameson and Miss McNiff sang, Miss Penwill and Miss Collins recited, Mrs. Mesher gave a delightful whistling solo, and there were several numbers by the Richardson orchestra in the concert programme. Then dancing to the music of the Richardson orchestra took up the rest of the evening.

Captain John Irvine Lang, Royal Engineers, assistant instructor in estimating and construction, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, England, was married at All Souls', Langham Place, W. London, by Rev. Canon Acheson, on April 9 last, to Agnes Stanley, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. Hyde, barrister, of San Francisco. Captain Lang, who is a graduate from the Royal Military College, Kingston, was stationed at Victoria on survey duties in connection with the Esquimalt fortifications about four years ago.

Selling two bottles of Chinese wine to a fellow countryman was the charge against Wan Lee in the police court yesterday. He owned up to having given the two bottles to a witness, but said that he was actuated by charitable not mercenary motives, as the recipient of the wine was sick and needed the wine to give him a little tone. True the grateful patient had left some money on the counter; but that was gratitude, not the price of good Wan Lee's kind action. The Magistrate, while he did not convict, instructed the interpreter to translate aloud to the crowd of Chinese in attendance the announcement that Wan Lee was discharged simply because there had not been sufficient evidence to convict, and should the case have been proved $350 would have been the fine.

The dissatisfaction of the ratepayers with the decision of the majority of the city council to let the contract for the waterworks improvements to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey has resulted in the following petition, signed by over 200 ratepayers, being sent to the Mayor yesterday: "You are requested by the undersigned citizens and ratepayers to call a public meeting of ratepayers of the city of Victoria to consider the action of the city council in awarding the filter beds contract to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey; and you are further requested to invite the members of the council board who voted for the award to explain their action to the meeting." In the meantime no action has yet been taken in the injunction case with the exception of warning the council that proceedings for an injunction to restrain the signing of the contract will be instituted.

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When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Fun Fast and Furious at the Gymkhana Meeting—The "Amities" Lose at Seattle.

Victoria Defeats Nanaimo at Cricket and the Tables Are Turned at Lacrosse.

Better than that of a farce comedy of the highest order was the fun furnished at the gymkhana races at the Driving park yesterday afternoon. There was, in the first place, a rare collection of horses, covering everything from the autocratic thoroughbred to the wicked-eyed Indian cayuse, but they all got there in some way. The introductory race was called promptly at 2:30, the competitors to gallop past a hanging ring, Turk's head, and bladder, the ring to be taken, the Turk's head cut off and the bladder thrust off. There were fifteen entries and considerable amusement was afforded. A number of the riders succeeded in taking the rings, but when it came to the Turk's head they fought shy, evidently not desiring to have anything to do with a Turk. A number, however, were successful, the best riders being Messrs. Kirk, G. Ward and Muntz.

The second event was a bareback scurry race, 200 yards start—dismount—don shirt—over one hurdle—round post and home over the hurdle. There were fourteen entries and several of the men got away together, though a number came to grief at the first hurdle. In the end Captain Perry came in first, followed by F. Ward.

Race No. 3 was arranged as follows: Start—unsaddle—at fall of flag saddle up—open umbrella—mount—ride over hurdle to a point—light cigar—ride to lady who will thread needle—home over hurdle—cigar to be alight, umbrella opened and needle threaded. This was decidedly amusing, and it was not unusual to see a competitor fly through the air and light in some soft spot on the ground, the riderless horse at the same time entering fully into the spirit of the occasion and going the round as fast as it could gallop. Several of the gentlemen alighted at the ladies' feet with more force than grace. The race was won by F. Ward, his needle having been threaded by Miss L. Harvey.

The next event was the Victoria cross race—start dismounted—saddle up—ride over hurdle to point where dummies were placed; dismount, pick up dummy and ride home over hurdle with dummy, the firing party being stationed 20 yards beyond the dummies.

There were the usual number of horses that objected to taking hurdles and refused to bring honor to their riders by bringing them home with the rescued dummies. Lieut. Gordon was the winner and did some riding that called for hearty applause.

The next was an egg race—start twenty yards behind horse (which was held)—mount—ride over hurdle to point where the eggs were placed; dismount—pick up egg—mount and finish. G. Ward finished first, with F. Ward second.

A somewhat novel arrangement was the tug-of-war on horseback which came next with seven riders on each side. As before a number of the horses objected and seemed to prefer walking a tight rope to helping their riders win. The grand stand team finally gained the victory. The conditions of the bareback hurdle race required the contestants to mount, lead pony over the first hurdle, ride over the next, turn post, lead over the third and ride over the last. G. Ward won and gave a pretty exhibition of good horsemanship at the same time.

The bending race with fifteen posts where the competitors had to gallop in and out and then back was won by Lieutenant Gordon.

There may be something funnier than 20 bluejackets mounted on horses and ready to run a race, but what it is would be hard to say. Jack is quite at home on the deck of his ship but on horseback he surely is not. At the word "go" they were off, the riders' sole part in the programme being to hold on—the horses did the rest. They simply flew around the course. The race was won by a bluejacket mounted on Mr. Galpin's Satan.

The final was a tug-of-war, the first heat being between teams from the Royal Arthur and the Wild Swan, which was won easily by the latter. The second was between the Royal Arthur and the Royal Marines and was won by the Marines. The Marines then pulled the Wild Swan team and were finally victorious.

The gymkhana was under the patronage of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Admiral Stephenson, and a large crowd of people were out from town; music was furnished during the day by the Royal Arthur band.

LACROSSE.

THE "CAPITALS" MEET DEFEAT.

Nanaimo created somewhat of a surprise by winning the intermediate lacrosse match from the Capitals yesterday. True, the Nanaimo men are considerably heavier, but the Capitals as a rule are better stick handlers, and during the first part of the game it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that the Capitals would win. Their home was well fed and had the ball much oftener than the visitors' home, but shot after shot failed to score. Nanaimo put up a splendid defence, was quick to check, and bunched at critical times far better than Victoria's defence, which was too often strung out just when it was most wanted. Twice when Victoria was pressing the visitors' goal, the Capitals' defence left the goal too open and when the ball was transferred to that end suddenly, the Nanaimo home got in and scored before Victoria could cover the goal properly. The teams were as published yesterday morning, save that Stephens' place was taken by Cooley and Sinclair played in centre. Mr. C. L. Cullin acted as referee and Messrs. J. G. Brown and F. Hemer were behind the flags.

The Nanaimo team lodged a protest before the match against the two Smiths and Snider, who had played with the Triangles at their last match with Vancouver. The contention was that the three players had not been members of the Capitals for twenty-one days before yesterday. This protest is a decidedly flimsy one, as it was well understood when the match with Vancouver was played that the three protested players were only being loaned to the seniors without prejudice to their standing as intermediates.

First Game—The Capitals rushed the play on the Nanaimo flags and kept the visitors' defence busy. Medill, the visitors' goalkeeper, several times saved, and proved himself to be a very capable man in the flags. He was well backed up by Newcomb and Fitzgerald, the former being particularly quick on the ball and checking numerous dangerous attempts to score. With a few snatches of play at the Victoria end the Capitals' home had the ball fairly well to themselves, Campbell, Bland, Schnoter, Miller and F. E Smith combining well. Campbell scored the first goal for Victoria. Time, 5 minutes.

Second Game—The Nanaimos surprised their opponents this time. From the centre Bell carried the ball well down the field and passed to Williams, who scored with an overhand drop. Time—1 minute.

The Third Game—Was a good deal like the second, Victoria's home and field did good work, and Nanaimo was apparently outplayed at centre, but the defence of the Capitals was decidedly weak, and when W. Medill got a chance he improved it, and scored Nanaimo's second game. Time—3½ minutes.

Fourth Game—Both teams started off with good red-hot lacrosse, quick checking and some pretty combination play. Lusier at centre made some remarkably fine plays for the visitors, while Snider and Bland loomed up for the Capitals. Campbell did some great running for Victoria, helping to feed the home in fine style. Victoria seemed to have poor luck in shooting, the balls going wide. Smith had a good opening once and shot close in, but apparently the ball hung in his stick for it struck the ground only a few feet in front of him, and then the Nanaimo defence were upon him. Finlayson finally carried the ball from centre and passed to Bland, who tipped to Smith, and Victoria's inside home had better luck this time, for he dropped the ball neatly between the flags. Time—10½ minutes.

Fifth Game—The Capitals forced the play again, but Nanaimo's home never gave an opening. Once, indeed, Bland from the field nearly scored for the Capitals, but the ball struck the flags and bounced back. Checking was quick and the play fast. In a series of attacks on the Nanaimo goal most of the Capital defence seemed to forget their places and moved towards centre field. Nanaimo relieved, the ball went up field, and before the Capital defence could get back to their proper places Williams scored neatly for Nanaimo. Time—18 minutes.

Sixth Game—Mr. Norris, of Nanaimo, was put in as umpire instead of Mr. Hemer this game. Bland worked his way from centre and passed to Smith, who scored for Victoria. Time—2 minutes.

Seventh Game—Each side with three games to its credit and ten minutes to play, worked hard to get the decisive goal. Time was called before scoring, and the teams took their ten minutes' rest and went at it again. A couple of stops were made on account of Sinclair of the Capitals and McMillan of the Nanaimos getting hurt. Williams, who played very steadily throughout the match, scored for the visitors, thus giving them the match. Time—11½ minutes.

SUMMARY.

Game.	*Won By.*	*Scored By.*	*Time.*
1	Victoria	Campbell	5 min.
2	Nanaimo	Williams	1 "
3	Nanaimo	W. Medill	3½ "
4	Victoria	F. E. Smith	10½ "
5	Nanaimo	Williams	18 "
6	Victoria	F. E. Smith	2 "
7	Nanaimo	Williams	11½ "

THE LEAGUE STANDING.

	Played.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maple Leaves (West'r)	2	2	0
Beavers (Vancouver)	2	1	1
Capitals (Victoria)	2	1	1
Nanaimos (Nanaimo)	3	1	2

CHESS.

THE TOURNAMENT SCORE.

The following is the score in the sectional tournament up to date:

SECTION I.

Class. Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
2—B. Williams	6	0
1—J. R. Hunnex	5½	½
4—C. D. Nemo	1½	4½
5—S. Y. Wootton	1	5
4—C. E. Clarke	1	3

SECTION II.

Class. Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
4—E. A. Wolff	4	0
2—C. Schwengers	3	1
3—B. Schwengers	1½	2½
5—W. Scowcroft	2	2
4—R. H. Johnston	1½	3½
3—A. Gonnason	1	4

SECTION III.

Class. Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
3—B. J. Perry	7	1
2—W. Marchant	5	2
1—P. Schwengers	3	2
4—C. W. Rhodes	2	4
3—P. T. Johnston	1½	6½
5—T. Lawrie	2½	5½

SECTION IV.

Class. Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
2—Dr. Hands	3½	½
5—B. Goward	2	0
3—F. C. Berridge	½	1½
4—A. S. Innes	0	4
3—G. Langley	0	0

CRICKET.

B.C.B.G.A. V. AN ALBION TEAM.

This match was played at Beacon Hill yesterday and ended in a win for the Albions. Winning the toss the Battalion sent the Albions to bat and succeeded in dismissing them for the small total of 40, of which Booth was the only player to reach double figures with 18. Rising to the occasion the Albions then dismissed the Battalion for 29, Howard and Schwengers sharing the wickets, and Howard in particular being very deadly. In the second innings the Albions did much better, scoring 120 when time was called.

VICTORIA DEFEATS NANAIMO.

Representative elevens of the Victoria and Nanaimo cricket clubs met on the Albion grounds here yesterday afternoon in a single inning game, which was won by the home combination by 102 to 52. The ground was in very bad shape owing to the long grass, which made a four hit count for but two runs, and the score was in consequence different from what it should have been. The Nanaimos went first to the bat and were despatched for 52, the Victoria fielding being particularly good, only one chance being refused. On Victoria going in, the first two wickets fell for only 6 runs, but Morley and Smith getting together a determined stand was made; Morley was run out by a piece of misfortune, the third wicket going down for 28. At this point the bowling of Nanaimo seemed to fall off materially, and Drake going in last played a free inning for 13 not out, the last wicket falling for 102. It is greatly to the credit of the V. C. C. that their fielding leaves nothing to be desired this season in that direction.

ISLAND V. MAINLAND.

The following cricket team has been picked by the Mainland for the Island-Mainland match at Brockton Point on July 2: J. W. Senkler (captain), McIvor Campbell, Mahon, Saunders, Rev. F. Yolland, Rev. H. F. Clinton, Le Maistre, A. Malins, E O. Malins, Evan Thomas and J. W. K. Clinton.

THE WHEEL.

KAVANAUGH WINS WITH EASE.

The first heat in the 10½-mile road race at Beacon Hill for the handsome Harris cup was run off yesterday and proved the favorite's race from the start. Thomas Kavanaugh, starting from the one minute mark, gained in each and every lap, and not only overhauled the limit man, T. G. Moody, jr., in the fourth round, but succeeded in shaking him off in the fifth; and gained upon the scratch man, S. P. Moody, instead of the latter creeping up upon him. The course was in fair condition, but a stiff breeze blowing in from the water made the rising of the strong grades hard and slow work, thus favoring the muscular and strong-winded Kavanaugh. It was the popular impression that he should have been sent away from the scratch mark, and this view of the relative merits of the men appears to have been justified by the outcome of the heat. T. G. Moody, jr., rode a good steady race and finished second, one minute odd away from the winner; S. P. Moody (scratch) rode pluckily, but had a hopeless task from the turn loose. Phillips did not start. Kavanaugh, whose ten mile time under adverse wind will thus work out to about 28:34, and T. G. Moody, jr., (30:31) are therefore the first pair of riders earning the right to compete in the final heat, which it is expected will be reached about the end of August. The summary:

Rider.	*Mount.*	*Hcp.*	*Place.*
T. Kavanaugh	Eagle	1:00 min.	1
T. G. Moody, jr.	Imperial	1:40 "	2
S. P. Moody	Columbia	Scratch	3

Actual time of race—30:03.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG MEET.

Last evening's meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's club was a long and keenly interesting one, the list of business being chiefly in connection with the approaching meet. A special committee consisting of the President, Mr. J. W. Weiler and Mr. Frank E. Alley, was appointed to arrange for special reduced rates, and entries for the races were reported from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Colfax, Seattle, Portland, Olympia and Spokane. McLeay, the Colfax wonder, is one of the prominent class B men who is coming; Manager Jack O'Brien, of the Victor team of Spokane, promises the attendance of Guy C. Browne and his fast companions; and the Rambler, Cleveland, Victor and Cleveland teams will all be over from Portland. For the encouragement of the fast men, more of whom are entering than the club even dared to hope, a five mile class B team race has been substituted for the 3 minute class A. Officers for the meeting have been decided upon as follows: Referee, W. S. Keay, of Westminster, chief consul district 11 C.W.A.; starter, J. A. Fullerton, president Burrard Bicycle Club, Vancouver; judges, C. H. Gibbons, president V.W.C., Herbert Kent and G. H. Seelig; timer and handicapper, Thomas W. Edwards; scorer, W. J. Jeffree; and clerk of the course, M. C. Reynard, the two officers last named being empowered to select their own assistants. To Mr. T. W. Edwards is left the selection of the three men team to represent the club in the great class A team race.

It is expected that 12 minutes will be beaten in this 5-mile event, while one of the class B visitors has modestly volunteered to leave a track record of 2 15 behind him should track and wind be favorable.

In order to in a measure compensate Victorians for the disappointment in the failure of the illuminated parade on Queen's birthday the club will probably give such a "free show of bewitching beauty," as the great Lincoln describes it, on the evening of the 28th instant; Messrs. J. W. Weiler and L. McQuade have the matter in hand and are determined upon making it a great and glorious success.

Secretary F. E Alley was last evening empowered to communicate with the lady riders resident in the city, extending to them a hearty invitation to become honorary members of the club and participate in the enjoyments of the monthly open meetings. To Mr. Justin Gilbert, the vice-president, was delegated the task of arranging for an outing on the afternoon of the 30th, when the wheelmen and wheelwomen from Puget Sound will be the guests of the club.

Arrangements for a race for a special medal kindly offered by Mr. William Beswick, of Esquimalt, have been left in the hands of the racing committee.

ZIMMERMAN PRODUCES A DARK HORSE.

Pittsburg, June 22.—Arthur A. Zimmerman, who is here to ride exhibition trials at the local bicycle races, says that under no circumstances will he meet John S. Johnson in a race for the championship this year. Zimmerman will leave in August for Australia, and says if Johnson really wants to race for $5,000 a side that he will find a man to race Johnson for that amount. He will not say who the unknown is.

THE GUN.

A SERIES OF DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. J. C. and F. S. Maclure returned last evening from Portland, where they had gone to represent the Union gun club of this city at the tournament of the S.A.N.W. As information was somewhat indefinite they took the preliminary precaution to wire for a definite announcement as to the dates, and Mr. Williams the association secretary, replied—"June 20, 21 and 22." Great was the surprise of the Victorians on reaching Portland to learn that the tournament had been postponed until July 1-3, and a protest was at once wired with the endorsation of Tacoma, against the meeting being held any later than June. At Portland another surprise awaited the British Columbians—the dates had again been changed, this time to June 24, 25 and 26. It was impossible for the Victorians to remain over, and so as a last solution of the difficulty it was arranged that the Messrs. Maclure should shoot through the programme and have their scores count, this being suggested by Portland and agreed to by Tacoma and Whatcom. The shooting was done on Wednesday afternoon, the two Victorians firing no fewer than 335 shots between 12:30 and 4:30 o'clock, and the programme proving a very hard one upon which it was impossible to do high scoring—there was little known angle shooting, and the mixed and unknown angles and reversed traps proved exceptionally trying. The big live bird shoot failing to fill, the Globe trophy contest took place as the chief event of the meeting. In this Mr. F. S. Maclure left a score of 47 out of the possible 50 singles.

BASEBALL.

"AMITIES" V. PUGET SOUND.

Seattle, June 22.—(Special)—A team comprising players from Snohomish, Arlington and the various local clubs was the combination which Seattle placed in the field against the nine selected exclusively from Victoria to-day, only three of the team that played against Portland last Saturday being included in the home aggregation. The weather was perfect and the attendance large and enthusiastic. The story of the game is readily told. The Amities found the ball repeatedly, but could not place it, only one of the visitors striking out. Lenfesty batted rather hard and safely at critical moments and this feature, assisted by the costly errors of the Amities contributed to the large score made by Seattle. Both teams did ragged work in the field at times. Widdowson played a great game at second and Scott accepted most chances at third. The match was well contested to the sixth innings, when the score stood six to five in favor of Seattle. After that the home team drew away, scoring six in the seventh and three in the eigthh. The Amities made seven runs, eight hits and 11 errors, to the Seattle-Snohomish-Arlington combination's 18 runs, 14 hits and 10 errors. Manager Russell and the members of the S. A. C. extended every courtesy to the Amities, giving them all the privileges of their magnificent club house.

THE RIFLE.

A team match yesterday at Clover Point resulted in a win for F. Mallandaine's team by fourteen points, the leader of the winning team making a complete score of eight bull's eyes at 500 yards, and totalling up with 91 points. The following is the score:

F. MALLANDAINE'S TEAM.

	200.	*500.*	*600.*	*Tl.*
F. Mallandaine	30	35	26	91
A. S. Hunter	30	33	26	89
C. Goodwin	26	30	21	77
W. Duncan	30	25	18	73
Total	116	123	91	330

R. J. BUTLER'S TEAM.

	200.	*500.*	*600.*	*Tl.*
H. Lettice	30	26	32	88
R. J. Butler	28	28	25	81
Sergeant Gibson	30	31	18	79
W. McDougall	30	15	23	68
Total	118	100	98	316

HERE AND THERE.

The first Shetland pony born in Victoria was foaled at Mr. W. J. McKeon's farm on Cedar Hill road a day or two ago. The colt is from Mr. McKeon's tiny mare, by Jones' and McNeill's Shetland stallion.

The Triangle rowing club has just been organized, with a membership of eighteen, in connection with the Victoria Y.M.C.A.

A number of the members of the Victoria Wheelmen's club leave at 10 o'clock this morning for a run to Goldstream.

The committees appointed last week have made such progress that highly satisfactory reports will be presented to the adjourned meeting of the J.B.A.A. to be held on Tuesday evening. A tempting proposition will then be laid before the members, who it is hoped will attend in sufficient force to ensure that the verdict pronounced upon it is that of the association as a whole. The holding of this regatta has opened up an exceptionally bright prospect for the James Bays.

The winning wheel in the first heat of the Harris handicap road race was the 22 pound Eagle road racer, fitted with aluminum rims and geared to 68.

The Vancouver rowing club crew won the race yesterday, for the Ferguson cup, from the Burrard Inlet crew by one foot.

At Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon the Shamrock baseball team were defeated by the Newsboys; score—22 to 8.

The "Red Bird" riders from Wellington promise to be down fifteen strong for the race meeting with which Victoria's new bicycle track is to be opened next Saturday afternoon.

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The sensation of the day in British political circles is the announcement of the Times that Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn from his pairing agreement with Right Hon. Charles Villiers. The Liberals are greatly alarmed at this action upon the part of Mr. Gladstone, and the Unionists are correspondingly jubilant. It is learned, however, upon authority that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal is on the Welsh church bill only.

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B.B.B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK
B
BLOOD
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The Best
Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood

and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin

to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scrofula, etc., after years of triumphant test and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

CABLE NEWS.

The "Standard's" Rome Correspondent on Church Affairs in the United States.

Mr. Gladstone's Explanation of His Position—Russia's Guarantee of Chinese Loan.

LONDON, June 20.—The Standard's Rome correspondent discusses the great attentions which the Vatican has paid to Cardinal Gibbons, and says: "The secret history of all this is rather curious. Cardinal Gibbons is a power in America, both by his sound doctrine and his personal influence, and, with a few exceptions, holds all the Catholic forces there in his hands. This is not altogether pleasing in the highest quarters, especially when coupled with the fact that the American bishops show great spirit and independence. The Pope instituted the apostolic delegation at Washington with a view to checking this independence. Cardinal Gibbons came to voice the disapproval of the American bishops of this step. Meantime, however, the question has been carefully discussed here, and the result is that Bishop Satolli will be a cardinal. This, together with the special attentions shown to Cardinal Gibbons, must needs tend to convince him that the presentation of the bishops' memorial would be both useless and inopportune.

A group of Anti-Semites placed flowers on the statue of Joanne d' Arc and the Strasburg statue in view of French participation in the festivities at Kiel. They then proceeded to the offices of "La Libre Parole" cheering the paper and shouting "down with the Jews."

It is reported here that the Cuban Insurgent Gomez has bean captured.

Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed to the Westminster Gazette a reply to the statement made by the London Times alleging that the ex-premier had withdrawn from his pairing agreement with Mr. Charles Villiers, and saying Mr. Gladstone's action was occasioned by his disapproval of the policy of the Rosebery government, especially in regard to the Welsh church disestablishment bill. Mr. Gladstone says the statement made is wholly untrue as regards his attitude towards the government and the Welsh disestablishment bill. He adds that he believes that the government in order to preserve his independence while the bill was in the committee stage had cancelled his pair, but it was done without his request. Mr. Gladstone intimated before leaving England that he did not care to be considered paired against certain amendments to the Welsh disestablishment, but the Liberal whips found that the Unionists failed to agree to this arrangement and so were obliged to terminate his pair altogether.

The government of Venezuela has given out a statement that there is every prospect of an early settlement of the difficulty pending between that country and France, while like letters received from Paris and from reliable sources assert that just the contrary is true, and intimate that if England and France do not make common cause against that country it is more than likely that France will help England's claims and recognize them as just.

A semi-official telegram from Washington announced that the new secretary of state would follow up the policy of the late Secretary Gresham and would finish a new interpretation of the Monroe doctrine which the late secretary had started.

A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says that the Black Flag general has demanded the withdrawal of the 200 British marines landed at Anping, on the island of Formosa. The British officer commanding the marines has refused to withdraw, and is preparing to fight.

A special dispatch received here from Paris says the Russian convention guaranteeing the Chinese loan has been signed at St. Petersburg by Prince Lobanoff Rostovosky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and M. Dewitt, the Russian minister of finance, and by Shuking Chen, the Chinese minister plenipotentiary, on behalf of China.

It is reported that five ships of the French Mediterranean squadron will shortly be dispatched from Toulon to Beyrout.

Scenes in the chamber of deputies at Rome yesterday, growing out of the socialist motion to extend a general amnesty to persons condemned by court martial for political offences, which led to an exchange of blows, have not shaken the position of the cabinet. Premier Crispi, amid interruptions, said that the right of pardon was a royal prerogative, and the chamber could not grant amnesty, but could only recommend clemency to the king. The Socialist deputies became violent, and finally led to fisticuffs and a general tumult, when the sitting was suspended. A duel is being arranged between Deputies Dandreis and Casalego.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., for South Manchester, has succeeded Mr. Villiers as pair with Mr. Gladstone. He is a brother of the late John Bright.

The Emperor of Austria has requested Marquis de Bacquehem, minister of the interior in the late Austrian cabinet, to hold himself at the Emperor's service. This is supposed to indicate that he will be the next premier.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £70,000.

A dispatch from Christiania says Herr Bonnevie has informed the King that owing to a lack of unity in the various parties he must relinquish the task of forming a coalition cabinet.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Westminster has addressed a reply to the memorial of the Armenians in America, thanking them for their support. He adds that the adhesion of the great republic to the cause of suffering Armenia cannot surely be without great effect upon the Porte, all the more so as they are comparatively disinterested in questions affecting the balance of power in the East.

The government was defeated to-day on motion of Hon. Wm. St. John E. Broderick, Conservative member for the Guildford division of Surrey, to reduce the salary of the secretary of war by £1,000, on account of an alleged deficiency in the army stores and munitions of war, chiefly cordite. The motion was adopted by a vote of 132 to 125. Progress was immediately reported.

The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Dr. von Plener, ex-minister of finance in the Austrian cabinet and leader of the German Liberals, has resigned and retired from political life. "I am informed," says the Chronicle correspondent, "that the Emperor ungraciously dismissed him, and Count Hohenwart, leader of the Conservatives, who is responsible for the miscarriage of the franchise reform, likewise received marks of imperial displeasure."

The Times discusses the American currency question editorially and anticipates the Democrats will split upon this question. "The difference between the two parties," says the Times, "is that the Democrats are at open feud, while the Republicans are fighting shoulder to shoulder for the party with an agreement to settle the silver dispute after victory, in what may be called a domestic manner."

A report has reached Varna, Bulgaria, from Constantinople, to the effect that a plot against the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered at the Picidaldi military college, and thirty students were arrested yesterday. The students declare themselves opposed to the present regime, which they maintain is transforming the peaceful population into a horde of savages.

To-morrow's Irish Catholic declares that the rumor to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will return to the House of Commons is correct, and adds that he will lead the Liberals at the next general election. His object is stated to be the carrying of the home rule measure, thus finally settling the question.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, June 21.—At to-day's diocesan synod of Huron (Anglican), Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of London, moved a strongly worded resolution declaring against federal interference with the Manitoba schools and denouncing separate schools as pernicious. The motion was greeted with cries of "withdraw," and as Beaumont found no seconder he reluctantly did so.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 21.—Rev. Mr. Tye, in introducing a resolution in the synod of Ontario diocese yesterday, in favor of Protestant parochial schools, said public schools were hotbeds of immorality and that he had proved such to be the case to the minister of education.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 21.—Rev. John Strotard, of Annapolis, was elected president of N. S Methodist conference. D. W. Johnson, of Dartmouth, is made secretary. The membership of the denomination has increased 404 during the year.

LONDON, June 21.—The Presbyterian general assembly closed last night. During the day the question of church union came up, and on the motions of Principals Caven and Grant a federal organization of Evangelical churches was sanctioned. The resolution was passed that no restrictions be placed on Chinese immigration. The assembly unanimously decided to ignore the pan-American congress of religion and education which is to meet in Toronto this summer. Dr. Robertson delivered the customary address, in which he advocated doing by synods much of the work now left to the assembly, and suggested some changes of procedure and thanked the assembly for the help it had given them and then the assembly adjourned. The following were elected delegates to the pan-Presbyterian conference in Glasgow in 1896: Principal Cavan, Principal MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Robertson (the moderator), Hon E. H. Bronson, J. Charlton, M.P., Principal Grant, Rev. J. K. MacDonald, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Prof. Gordon, D. J. MacDonald, Mr. Geo. May, Walter Paul, Dr. Cochrane, Judge Forbes, W. Mortimer Clark, David E. Morris, Prof. McLaren, Dr. Milligan, Hamilton Cassels, Dr. Warden.

TRADE REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, June 21.—R. G. Dun's weekly review says: The failures for the week in Canada are 31, as against 25 in the same week of last year.

Bradstreet's statement of trade to-morrow will say: In the province of Ontario generally trade is quite active and the prospects are satisfactory. In the province of Quebec business is slightly smaller in volume, and the actual improvement is declared to be thus far sentimental. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the crop conditions are fair notwithstanding the dry weather, but in Newfoundland affairs are still very unsettled, and the outlook is not encouraging. The trade report for Quebec city is rather more favorable than that from Montreal. The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to $22,332,000 this week, a falling off of only 1.5 per cent. from last week; but an increase of about 30 per cent. over the third week of 1894, and about 22 per cent. larger each than in like weeks of 1893 and 1892. There are 30 business failures reported from Canada this week against 21 last week, 24 in the same week one year ago, 20 two years ago, and 26 three years ago.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 21.—(Special)—Premier Greenway expects to leave for England shortly on a trip for the benefit of his health.

Farr, the C.P.R. engineer, was arraigned at the police court for trial this morning, but on application of the defence the hearing was postponed till to-morrow. When Farr was brought into the room he stood for a minute and gazed steadily at the young woman mixed up in the case, without a tremor or the slightest indication of agitation. The moment Miss Robinson returned his gaze her eyes filled with tears, and with a half suppressed sob she covered her face with her gloved hands and silently wept. Once she nearly fainted in her chair, but Chief McRae quickly brought a glass of water, which revived her. Farr was seated directly opposite Miss Robinson, and during the ten minutes the proceedings lasted never took his eyes off her.

Fred. Hopwood, aged 22, a school teacher, was drowned in Pelican lake last night while bathing.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., June 20.—In the assembly to-day George Johnston, chairman of the contingencies committee, tabled a resolution to expunge from the records of the house the reports and certificates of Justice Winter in April and August last year, unseating and disqualifying certain members of the Whiteway party on the ground that they had obtained their seats through bribery and corruption. The Whitewayites are trying to force Mr. Winter to resign his judgeship, and have made war on him since the verdicts were given. The Telegram, the Whiteway organ, was fined last year for contempt of court for imputing partisanship to him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

SEATTLE, June 20.—A fire broke out this morning at 1:30, which totally destroyed the power house of the Consolidated Street Railway Company, which furnishes power for all the electric railways but two, and lights for the northern half of the city. Only four cars and one dynamo were saved. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway—Penitentiary Economies—Dominion Rifle Matches.

Called to the Senate—International Fishery Commission to Be Here in July.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—There has been an animated discussion in the House on the affairs of the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway. Sir Richard Cartwright strongly condemned any government action. Hon. Mr. Foster made it clear that the government assumed no responsibility in connection with the enterprise.

On the penitentiary estimates Sir Charles Tupper said he had heard the Patrons of Industry complain because the price of Kingston made twine was too low and was injuring the business of the Patron factory at Brantford.

Hon. Mr. Dickey announced that city corps and artillery would be drilled this year. He gave an account of the progress of the work on the Esquimalt fortifications.

Sir Charles Tupper gives notice of a bill to amend the penitentiaries act and provide a uniform scale for officers, guards, etc., whereby a saving of $4,000 a year will be effected. Present appointees are not affected.

Messrs. Wakeham and Rathbone, international fishery commissioners, will commence their inquiry on the Pacific coast at the beginning of July.

George T. Baird, of Perth Centre, N.B., has been called to the Senate in place of Hon. Mr. Odell, deceased.

The Dominion rifle matches have been fixed to commence August 20, instead of September 2.

An order in council will probably be passed next week which recognizes as the Dominion flag the British red ensign with a maple leaf on the flag.

GLADSTONE'S ACTION.

LONDON, June 21.—The Liberal leaders are endeavoring to mitigate the effects of Mr. Gladstone's reported surrender of his pair at the House of Commons, but it is unquestionably the most extraordinary of the many extraordinary acts in the great statesman's career. It promises to withdraw in extreme contumely his support from the government which inherited his own control of the party.

The truth is that Mr. Gladstone is even more of a churchman then a Liberal, and in old age he cannot follow his party in what must eventually result in the separation of the church and state in England as well as in Wales. He had pledged himself to disestablishment in Wales, but apparently has repented of it. As he is on the steamship Tantallon Castle, at Kiel, even his nearest friends have apparently failed to get an explanation from him. But the following statement has been made on his behalf:

Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has never voted in the House of Commons, but his vote has been paired against that of Mr. Villiers, a Unionist, and the "father of the house," who is too infirm to attend its sittings. Some weeks ago Mr. Gladstone told Lord Tweedmouth, who is staying with him at Hawarden, that as there were some points in the Welsh disestablishment bill which he did not approve, he would prefer not to pair in favor of them. The first of these points, dealing with the treatment of the Welsh church endowments, was reached, and accordingly Lord Tweedmouth informed the ministerial whips that Mr. Gladstone should be relieved of his pair. The Liberal whips sent word in due course to the Unionist whips. Mr. Chamberlain heard of it and immediately made the fact known to the Times. He was not aware that Mr. Gladstone's objection was confined to certain specific points in the Welsh bill, and the Times assumed that Mr. Gladstone withdrew his pair in token of general disapproval of the policy of the government.

The correspondent saw Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who corroborated in every respect the foregoing explanation, which had been obtained from another ministerial source. Inquiry among other members of the party showed that Mr. Gladstone's action, even accepting it in this restricted sense, is sure to precipitate dissolution, which may come at any moment. The Tory leaders wish to force it, and undoubtedly enough Liberal members will follow Gladstone in opposition to the Welsh bill to defeat the government. Wellinformed persons say, however, that Mr Balfour is as unwilling as Rosebery himself to go to the country now.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

CHATHAM, June 20.—Joseph Jewell, proprietor of the station hotel, ordered George McGregor, a barber, and Charles Mynott to leave the place early this morning. McGregor attacked him with a razor, cutting him across the abdomen in a horrible way. The razor and a loaded revolver were found on McGregor's person when arrested. He is an ex-convict lately pardoned. Jewell may die.

TORONTO, June 20.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the city council to-day Mayor Kennedy recommended that the city treasurer be recalled from England, and that tenders be called for the issue of a million and a quarter of 3½ bonds.

TORONTO, June 20.—The coroner's verdict in the case of James Wilson, J. P., of Attwood, who was so badly used by roughs, is that he came to his death from natural causes. The verdict does not find favor with the majority of the people in the neighborhood, who believe that the rough treatment had much to do with the fatality.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The Court of Appeals this morning confirmed the judgment of Judge Jette in the case of Sauvalle vs. Tardivel, awarding $200 damages for slander. Judge Bosse dissented. Tardivel had styled Sauvalle a "Methodist."

TORONTO, June 21.—Cecil A. Mahoney, the two and a half year old daughter of Michael Mahoney, of the Dodge Pulley Co., Toronto, was instantly killed by an electric car not provided with a fender.

CHATHAM, June 21.—John Bellair, 35 years old, while shovelling grain in the mill to-day got in the bin, was carried by the grain through the chute and was suffocated to death.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—The Illinois Steel Co. has voluntarily advanced the wages of its employees at Bay View mills, in this city, about ten per cent., to become effective at once. The advance affects all the departments and about 1,600 men.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The British Government Defeated on a Motion to Reduce a Minister's Salary.

Ministers Called Upon by the "Times" to Accept the Inevitable and Resign.

LONDON, June 21.—The announcement of the vote, 132 to 125, against the government on Hon. Mr. Broderick's motion to reduce the salary of the secretary of war by £1,000 on account of an alleged deficiency in the army stores, caused a great sensation in the House of Commons. The general belief expressed this evening is that the defeat of the government means a crisis. The business of the session can be wound up in short order. The result of the division was so unexpected that when the paper was handed to the opposition whip, Mr. Akers Douglas, to read the figures, he returned it to the government whip, Mr. Edward T. Ellis, who had been about to read it when he saw it was a defeat and returned it to Mr. Douglas who, as the opposition had won, was entitled to announce the figures. Mr. Douglas read them amid prolonged and vociferous opposition cheering.

The Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, asked what course the government proposed to take, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the government would proceed with a non-contentious bill, and the house proceeded to discuss the naval works bill. The Unionists are jubilant at such an unexpected victory. The opposition only issued an ordinary "whip," but there was an immense amount of private canvassing done to bring up their supporters. The division occurred during the dinner hour and some of the government supporters had left the house. Great excitement prevails in the lobbies and members are eagerly discussing the expected dissolution.

The Chronicle's lobbyist says that a loud shout of triumph went up from the Conservative benches. The members leaped up to their feet and the Liberal Unionists, led by Joseph Chamberlain, leaned forward with mocking cheers, mingled with cries to resign. Mr. Campbell Bannerman turned deadly pale and formally sent his resignation to Lord Rosebery. He then left the house. The explanation of the affair is that the Radicals expected an exciting debate over an attack upon the Duke of Cambridge, and when his retirement was announced, all interest was gone. They slipped away evading the whips who supposed they were able to count upon a majority of sixteen. The Duke's retirement overshadows everything. The Opposition whips caught the Liberals napping.

The Daily News (Liberal) in an editorial says: "To tell the world of our defensive resources in detail would be an act of criminal folly, for which no punishment could be too severe. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's resignation cannot be accepted. If he resigns his colleagues will resign with him."

The House of Commons adjourned at 10:30 without further incident. It is reported that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of war, said to a friend in the lobby that this was his last night as a minister in the present cabinet. The ministers only consulted together as Lord Rosebery, the premier, was at Epsom. A formal cabinet will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman feels the defeat as a personal affront and resents its instigation by the front of the Opposition benches to whom he had promised to give the information sought if expressly challenged to do so, although he thought such publicity not advisable.

It is stated that several Conservatives regret the outcome of the vote, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman being very popular on both sides of the House. Lord Rosebery came to town to-night and the cabinet meeting began in Sir William Harcourt's room in the House of Commons and was continued at Lord Rosebery's residence until nearly midnight.

The Times in an editorial discussing the ministerial crisis says: "Following closely upon the Gladstone incident, which the wildest imagining of the ministerial apologists cannot explain away, this defeat, it is admitted even by numbers of staunch Liberals, places the government in an extremely awkward position. With Mr. Campbell-Bannerman personally, much sympathy will be felt. No course except resignation is open to him, and that must involve the break-up of the cabinet. The government will gain nothing by seeking a formal vote of confidence, which is not even certain to be given. Is is useless to struggle ignominiously to postpone an inevitable dissolution."

THE HENDERSHOTT MURDER.

LONDON, June 21.—(Special)—William David Weller, who was hanged with John Hendershott, made a confession of his guilt other than the secret one made to Rev. D. Spencer. He told turnkey Edward Langan, just before his execution, that he alone committed the murder in the woods, but that John Hendershott, though not present, planned it. Weller says he struck his victim over the back of the head with an axe and felled him to the ground; that Hendershott staggered to his feet and started to run, and he, picking up a wedge, followed and repeatedly struck him over the head with it. The wedge, he said, he afterwards buried in the ground, which accounts for its non-appearance.

The town of Canilow, in the province of Jarislaw, Russia, has been the scene of a great fire which destroyed several public buildings, a church and a number of private houses. Several persons met their death in the flames.

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So Says Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon, Ont., who was cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

THE MEDICINE THAT ALWAYS MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

In literature, art, music, law and statesmanship, the world has seen but few giants of towering intellect. The same may be said about the profession of medicine, that noble science that aims at assuaging pain, banishing disease and saving precious human life.

Amongst the few noble medical men that have left grand records and imperishable names and memories, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., L.L.D., will always stand high, and rank with the mightiest benefactors that men have ever seen or heard of.

Prof. Phelps' grand discovery, Paine's Celery Compound, has done more for the sick and afflicted than any other medicine that human skill and science ever devised. Countless thousands of men and women on this North American continent owe their lives and present good health to that wonderful curing medicine that Prof. Phelps gave to suffering humanity.

To-day, thousands are lifting themselves from the pains and miseries of nervous diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, headaches, sleeplessness, and impure and poisoned blood, by the curing and recreating virtues and power of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon, Ont., who was so satisfactorily cured by Paine's Celery Compound, after failure with all ordinary means, desires to contribute his quota of praise to a medicine which, he declares, well deserves its fame. Mr. Sisson says:—

"Some time ago, I had a severe attack of Grippe, and I did not recover from the effects of the disease. Later on, the disease attacked me with double force, so that I was unable to work. Previous to this, I was doctoring for catarrh and heart trouble, but received no benefit from the treatment I got.

"One day, in my mail, I received a book, 'The Dominion Album,' which was devoted to the interests of Paine's Celery Compound. After reading many testimonials, I concluded it was the medicine for me, and I sent and purchased three bottles. After using one bottle, I was much relieved, and when I had finished the other two, I was more like my former self. Now, I have no symptoms of catarrh or heart trouble.

Your Paine's Celery Compound well deserves the fame that the many testimonials have given it. Yours is the most wonderful and best medicine of the age, and almost as palatable as milk. I shall consider it my duty to speak of its merits wherever I go."

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ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fairview Orphans' Home — Fifteen Months in Prison for Stealing a Watch.

Siwash Murder and Suicide—Hydraulic Mines at Similkameen—Interior News.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 24.—The Imperial Bank has leased premises in the Inns of Court building.

Edward Kane is still soliciting subscriptions towards expenses of securing a new trial for his brother.

The opening of the non-sectarian children's orphans' home at Fairview takes place on Wednesday next.

VANCOUVER, June 24—(Special)—H. M. S. Wild Swan is in port. The U. S. steamship Mohican left for Nanaimo this morning.

Chief McLaren, Sergeants Haywood and Lyons, and Inspector McLeod, under suspension, have been given one week by the council to answer to charges against them.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—It is said "quo warranto" proceedings will be taken against Ald. Gallagher for the purpose of declaring him disqualified.

A by-law is being introduced to provide for the payment of trades licenses twice a year.

On motion of Ald. Gallagher the qualifications of the Mayor and all the Aldermen are to be inquired into.

The council meeting last night was prolonged and very lively. Ald. Gallagher and Coupland asked for the dismissal of the suspended officers, and a heated irregular debate ensued, Ald. Gallagher speaking in all one hour. The movers were finally induced to withdraw their motion and give the lawyers for the suspended officers one week to prepare their answers.

The Imperial Bank will open here in September with A. Jukes, at present agent at Brandon, as manager.

From indications the Dominion Day celebration will be far ahead of anything of the kind ever attempted here. Reduced rates have been obtained within two days' journey in all directions, and the celebration has been widely advertised. If the weather is fair the crowd will be 50 per cent. larger than on other years.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 25.—A vein of high grade gold-bearing ore has been discovered by Indians in the Pitt mountains. Capitalists are interesting themselves.

The four-year old son of Jason Allard was drowned at Langley yesterday in a well close to his father's house. The child was almost immediately taken out after falling in, but could not be resuscitated.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 24.—The Nanaimo silver cornet band were out with their new instruments on Saturday night and made a very favorable impression.

Ducci, an Italian, charged with stealing a silver watch at Union, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Harrison to fifteen months in prison.

NANAIMO, June 25.—The bark Rufus E. Wood is down from the Aleutian islands in sixteen days. Capt. McLeod reports that the trip was entirely uneventful.

Work on the new government building is in full swing. Messrs. Bradbury & Hurst, the contractors, are employing local hands as much as possible.

The wharf at Kuper island is to be thoroughly repaired. It is in a very shaky condition.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, June 24.—The following Victorians were here on Saturday enjoying the sunny weather and good fishing: Ashdown Green, J. C. Prevost, W. Prevost, J. K. Worsfold, H. Croft, A. W. Vowell, Rev. Canon Beanlands and Captain Barnes.

DUNCAN, June 24.—Two young people of prominence in the Cowichan district and very deservedly popular on Saturday linked their fortunes when Rev. A. J. Leakey, rector of Cowichan, performed the ceremony which made Miss Mutter the bride of Mr. H. B. Greaves. The latter is a son of the late H. B. Greaves, a respected commander in the P. & O. service; and the young lady is the eldest daughter of Major J. M. Mutter, the worthy senior member for Cowichan-Alberni in the Provincial Legislature. There was of course a large gathering of friends at the Major's cosy residence, Somenosdale, where a pretty display of presents spoke eloquently of the general goodwill towards those in whose honor the guests had assembled. Mr. and Mrs. Greaves left on the afternoon train for Victoria, whence they were to proceed to the Sound cities for a brief visit there.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

A wagon road is to be built from Columbia Mountain to Rossland.

Fred Algiers brought in some fine specimens from the Puzzle containing about 30 per cent. of malachite.

Mr. Rolfe, of the Nelson Sawmill Co., expects to commence the installation of the electric plant at an early date.

Mike Sullivan and Wm. Dunn are now developing the Hill-Top, which lies adjacent to the Robert E Lee.

It is reported on good authority that a smelter will be built at Trail Landing instead of Northport.

Postmaster Stussi has sold the High Ore to A. B. Railton for $3,000, and an interest in the capital stock of the company which is being formed to take over the property.

The pay vein has been struck on the Robert E. Lee. At the time of writing the vein is about two feet in width. The highest assay is $67.80, the average being over $30.

The Kootenay Tip-Top and Northern Star are blossoming. On the Kootenay the ledge has been uncovered for a width of forty feet and assays well. The North Star is perhaps the pick of the combination.

John Swift has brought in from his claim, the Musti Hie, some samples of ore which appear to contain nickel. As nickel is known to exist in the neighborhood, it is likely that Swift's claim may be a valuable one, apart from the gold and silver it contains.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Piping for the hydraulic mines at Granite and Similkameen and pack trains continue to go out. The spirit of the ranchers is more hopeful in anticipation of what the fall may have in store.

The weather in the Similkameen country has been remarkably backward for June and the snow has not melted on the mountains to as great an extent as usual. Several capitalists have been in the district for some time awaiting an opportunity to inspect properties, but have had to await the removal of the snow. A party is expected shortly to leave for Big Bend to examine some quartz claims, which run fairly rich in gold.

A few days ago information came down from Douglas Lake that a siwash had shot his wife and then shot himself. The siwash was known as Pretty Fred, and lived about Graves' place. The affair occurred about a mile or two the other side of the ranch. They were riding along, the siwash behind, when he drew his revolver and shot three times. The first shot entered the breast and the klootch fell off her horse. The second shot went wide, but the third entered the heart and death was instantaneous. The first shot, however, would have proved fatal. Pretty Fred then shot himself dead. It appears that the siwash was crazed at the time, but it is also said it was another case of jealousy, with which some whites were connected.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledge.)

Twelve-Mile creek is looming up as a possible camp.

Many new strikes are being made along the Kaslo railway grade.

Frank Dick is securing numerous assays from Cariboo creek and the returns are invariably satisfactory.

The Alpha people will build a concentrator at Four Mile this summer. The B. C. Iron Works have the contract.

Geo. Graham, conductor on the N. & S. R., has purchased Black & McLennan's quarter interest in the Greenleaf.

Gold, in more or less quantities, is to be found on every location on Springer creek. The richest strikes this season have been made on that creek.

The owners of the Noble Five group have given the B.C. Iron Works, of Vancouver, an order for a tramway from that property to Cody. Terminal grounds have been granted by the townsite owners. A survey of the line will be made in a week.

J. Whittier, of the Goodenough Fraction, was down on Saturday. He reported that property looking promising, but all work had been suspended for a while owing to the leakage of water from the melting snows. Five inches of the beautiful fell there on Friday night.

At a meeting of the owners of the War Eagle mine, on Trail creek, held in Spokane last week, a dividend was declared wherein $50,000 in cash will be divided among the stockholders.

AN ART AMATEUR.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Kaiser and two of the leading marine painters, Herren Bohnot and Saltzmann, went to the opening of the canal, where he indicated to them the best moments and occasions for sketches. They will execute a series of paintings representing the most striking views of the ceremonies, and the paintings will be presented to the national gallery.

The Emperor took a trip to Munich, Bavaria, on Monday, to make arrangements for building the new Schack gallery of pictures, etc., which he has presented to that city. Count Adolphe Frederick von Schack, the millionaire author, died on April 16, 1894, and bequeathed his large picture gallery to Emperor William with the stipulation that it be added to the Berlin museum, but the Emperor decided that the gallery should remain at Munich. The people of Munich were so delighted that they decided to place a statue of His Majesty in the famous gallery with the wording of the telegram conveying his determination to the Munich authorities inscribed on the pedestal. His Majesty's visit was quite unexpected and he jumped into a common hack. While, however, he was being driven to the palace of the regent he was saluted by the officers of the garrison whom he passed. The art world of Munich, however, is delighted at his visit and with the Emperor's keen judgment and unaffected bonhommie.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—For several weeks among the colony of Hawaiian exiles here small groups have been in earnest consultation. Yesterday Hawaiian Consul Wilder reported the organization of a filibustering expedition to carry 1,000 picked men and a large supply of arms and ammunition to Hawaii. Mr. Wilder is skeptical regarding the real strength of the expedition, but admits that the exiles here are desperate men and have strong financial backing.

HONOLULU, June 16 (via San Francisco.)—President Dole in his address to the first legislature of the Hawaiian republic said: "One of the matters to which I would especially direct your attention is cable communication with the outer world. Until such communication is secured, Hawaii must remain isolated. To do everything within our power to establish such communication is and must continue to be one of the items of the Hawaiian policy until accomplished. "But two bills have been introduced in the legislature so far—the new land law and the supplementary appropriation bills, one item of which is for the settlement of Princess Kaiulani. She is to receive $4,000 a year from the government, commencing April 1 last. This money will be paid as long as she does not meddle in politics.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

MONTREAL, June 25.—(Special)—The Gazette says of the school question that it is the most difficult of solution since Confederation, even surmounting the Jesuits' estate act, in that the latter was never within the jurisdiction of parliament. In the Manitoba case an entirely different state of things is encountered, as parliament has the jurisdiction. It may decline to interfere with provincial legislation in any way, or it may proceed to grant such redress to the minority as is within its competence to give, and it is this distinction which places the present question in a wholly different category from those issues affecting religious convictions and susceptibility which have preceded it.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 24.—(Special)—The insurance on all the canneries at Steveston has been raised since the Costello fire.

D. W. Thurston, the swindling sewing machine man who raised money on imaginary sales, has pleaded guilty and has been sent for trial.

A lady, whose name could not be ascertained, was shot in the forehead by a lad who pointed a gun at her thinking it was not loaded. The ball was extracted from the bone.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Aid to Be Granted to Silver-Lead Smelting in British Columbia.

Two Cent Railway Rate—Mulock and the Governor General—Manitoba Schools.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 24.—Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice of a motion to pay $30,000 a year for five years for aid to silver lead smelting in British Columbia at the rate of fifteen cents per ton on the ore smelted. This is the outcome of the British Columbia members' representations last week.

The date of the Dominion rifle matches has been definitely fixed, to commence on August 26.

It is announced to-night that a remedial school bill will be introduced by the government next week if Manitoba's reply is received to-morrow as expected.

An interesting discussion took place to-night on the subject of a two cent rate for railways, but no decision was reached.

Mr. Mulock's bill to reduce the Governor General's salary to $25,000 was strongly opposed. Hon. Mr. Daly said the Imperial government would disallow the measure as they did in 1868.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Joseph Martin in a letter to the Citizen says that evidently there has been a misunderstanding with the Roman Catholics on the school question, and he believes it can be settled without the interference of parliament. If the Catholics only want religious teaching, as Mr. Ouimet says, Manitoba will grant this. There is a possibility that a conference of leaders may be arranged to settle the whole dispute.

While the estimates were under consideration Colonel Prior said he thought the whole expense of the maintenance of the Darcey island lepers should be paid by the Dominion.

A resolution of Hon. Mr. Mills for a reduction of the public expenditures was defeated by 87 to 57.

Hon. Mr. Foster said to-night that the session would close within three weeks.

The Cabinet were in session to-day until late this afternoon considering remedial legislation, and the house was kept waiting for them.

Mr. Grieve will introduce a bill to limit the control of Canadian tracks by American turf associations. Owing to betting and pool-selling being prohibited in the United States they want to come over here to take possession of the Canadian tracks.

An address of condolence from the Conservative members was sent to Lady Thompson to-day. It was beautifully illuminated.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NORTH BAY, June 24.—By the collapse of a bridge over Chippewa creek, near here, Mr. Paul, with a butcher named Turner and a young man named Pill, who were crossing with a load of cordwood and two sheep, were precipitated into the stream. Paul was badly hurt and may die; Turner was injured.

KINGSTON, June 24.—A most determined case of suicide took place at Birmingham, in Pittsburg township. An old batchelor named Thomas Hutton, who lived alone, shot himself. He drove a staple in the floor, passed a string through it, and tied it to the trigger of a rifle. Sitting on the floor, he placed the muzzle against his heart, pulled the string, and fell back dead. His clothes took fire and burnt his breast badly. In his clothes were found a purse containing $59, and small pieces of paper, on which was written: "Don't bury till dead." The deceased imagined that his friends were conspiring to poison him. He was in good circumstances.

TORONTO, June 24.—"The Rainy River district is booming now," said Frank Conmee, M.P.P. for Algoma West. "The mines are being developed and discoveries are being made daily. Four stamp mills are in operation, and prospectors are on the ground looking out for getting others in operation. The ore is very rich and people are swarming in. The majority of them are Americans who are coming by way of Duluth. There is one thing we need though, and that is a railway. The Ontario and Rainy River is the thing talked of, but we have not enough assistance yet to establish it."

MONTREAL, June 24.—The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending June 21, was $351,000, for the same week last year, $348,000.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The members of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association have agreed to change the date for the opening of the rifle matches from August 26 to September 2 to suit the Ontario men, as the former date interferes with the Toronto exhibition.

TORONTO, June 25.—President Caldecott, Vice-President Osler and E. Gurney, of the board of Trade, waited upon the Mayor today to complain of the excessive insurance rates, and asked that the fire pressure be improved so that they might get some relief from the present high rates.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 25.—Edward Cogswell, a well known business man of this place, has been missing since Monday, when he went out for a walk on the marsh near here and did not re-appear. Mr. Cogswell, it is alleged, was much worried over business affairs which were said to be involved.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 25.—(Special)—A large deputation of citizens waited upon the legislative committee to-day to urge that changes be made in the Winnipeg incorporation act so that the city council would not have the power to authorize the running of Sunday street cars without first taking the vote of the people.

The supplementary estimates brought down in the legislature this afternoon include the following: Dairying, $3,360; electoral division agricultural societies, $1,000; immigration, $2,500; Imperial Institute exhibit, $1,000.

A religious anniversary service in memory of the late Archbishop Tache was held at St. Boniface cathedral this morning.

An excellent bed of mica was found near the village of Rosenfeldt yesterday morning. It is about twenty feet below the surface.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

The Rosebery Administration Resigns—Lord Salisbury Will Form a New Cabinet.

Proceedings in the House of Commons Yesterday—Vernon Harcourt's Announcement.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons to-day there was a most animated scene, and outside the houses of parliament large crowds of people gathered eagerly discussing the situation. The Speaker, Mr. Wm. Court Gully, took the chair at 3 p.m. Soon afterwards the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, entered the house amid prolonged Liberal cheers. Mr. Balfour followed and was greeted with vigorous cheers from his supporters. At 3:30 p.m., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, entered the house, and the Liberals rose in a body and cheered him to the echo. The supporters of Mr. Chamberlain made a similar demonstration when the Unionist leader entered.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said: "It is my duty to make the announcement to the house that the division on Friday last was a vote of censure on the secretary of war, than whom never a more able, respected or more popular minister ever held office. The government, of course, associated themselves with their colleague, and feeling unable to pass the votes for supply, resigned, and their resignation had been accepted. Under ordinary circumstances it would be incumbent to move an adjournment, but the seal fisheries bill must be passed before July 1. When it has passed its third reading the government will move the adjournment of the house."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said that his supporters acknowledged the consideration shown to the government by their opponents. Tears were in the eyes of Sir William when he uttered the last words. Mr. Balfour criticized the conduct of the government. He said he thought the constitutional manner of proceeding would have been to advise the Queen to dissolve parliament instead of throwing the burden of continuing the government on the opposition. At 3:43 the house went into committee on the seal fisheries bill.

Most of the members left when the house went into committee. Numerous questions were asked regarding the agreement with Russia on the Behring sea question, and the complaints received from the government of the Dominion of Canada on the same subject.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Gray, replying, said satisfactory assurance had been given Canada on the points raised on behalf of the Dominion. The seal fisheries bill then passed its third reading.

Dr. Charles Tanner, member for the middle division of Cork, anti-Parnellite, raised a disturbance by exclaiming that he did not see why the fisheries bill should be given precedence over the Irish land bill.

The house then adjourned.

The Marquis of Salisbury conferred this morning with Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader of the House of Commons, the Duke of Devonshire, Unionist leader in the House of Lords, and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader in the House of Commons, at his house in London.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a new cabinet, which will be composed of both sections of the Unionist party.

The Times says that Lord Rosebery resigned on Saturday evening: "We understand that absolute agreement prevailed in the cabinet council on Saturday as to the resignation. There was a consensus of opinion that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had been insulted and that his retirement from office must mean the breaking up of the cabinet."

Commenting upon the resignation of the ministry the Times says: "The ministers must be congratulated upon having rejected trickery and the cowardly advice of one of their supporters to remain in office. Obstacles to the assumption of office by the Unionist coalition have been grossly exaggerated and can be easily overcome. We believe Lord Salisbury will feel it his duty to accept the task of forming a cabinet, and the new ministry will be composed of both sections of the Unionist party. The dissolution with a view to which a Unionist ministry will be formed cannot long be delayed, and it will not be necessary to fill all the places in the ministry before taking steps for an immediate appeal to the country."

The Daily News (Liberal) says: "The Queen has accepted Earl Rosebery's resignation as she accepted Mr. Gladstone's, without any expression of that reluctance with which she favored Lord Salisbury. The sitting of the cabinet was chiefly occupied in weighing the respective arguments for dissolution and resignation. The idea of reversing Friday's vote and proceeding with business found very little support. We believe both Lord Rosebery and Sir Vernon Harcourt from the first strongly favored the course ultimately adopted. Lord Rosebery considered that the government, which was weakened by defeat in the commons, was not well qualified to deal with foreign affairs. When Sir Vernon Harcourt has announced the resignation in the commons he will probably move an adjournment for a few days. The impression prevails that Lord Salisbury will dissolve parliament immediately. It is well known that the opposition believe an election in July will give them the best chance of getting a majority."

The Daily News says in an editorial: Lord Rosebery and his colleagues have shown a high and prominent sense of what their honor and duty requires. It would be a base act to desert Mr. Campbell Bannerman. Moreover the government is at the mercy of accidents and an unexpected catastrophe and cannot conduct business with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. With the original majority of 40 reduced by the desertion of the Parnellites and losses by elections, the government has performed an amount of legislative work which exacted a reluctant eulogy from Mr. Chamberlain. Its successor may be more cautious, but will neither be so bold nor so truthful."

The Standard (Conservative) says: "The government has been trading upon fraudulent representations from the beginning and probably Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt is not sorry that the ignoble farce in which he played a leading part has been hissed off the stage. We have reason to believe that the Duke of Devonshire, Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Lord Lansdowne have been invited to join the cabinet. The return of Mr. Gladstone is awaited by the Liberals with the greatest interest. There is no prospect that he will take a personal part in the campaign, but the impression prevails in Liberal quarters that he will issue a manifesto in support of the Liberal programme. The idea prevails that the Unionist government will endeavor to arrange a compromise on the Irish land bill in order to pass it before the general elections. There will undoubtedly be some settlement of the Irish land question and it will be one of the first measures of the new government, but it is probable they will prefer to introduce their own measure in a new parliament."

The various Conservative agents throughout the country have received official notice to prepare for an immediate dissolution of parliament.

Mr. Gladstone remained discussing the situation with Lord Rosebery until midnight. The party was joined by Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, and Lord Tweedmouth, the lord privy seal.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Independent, commenting on the fall of the Rosebery ministry, says: This government was returned to pass home rule, which failed owing to the House of Lords raising the cry that they would either end or mend the House of Lords, but they attempted neither. It was the means of the government's failure and it ought to have resigned long ago.

The Freeman's Journal says: The Irish supporters of the ministry are keenly disappointed at the abandonment of power by the ministers. The ministry relied on and was destroyed by a band of Irishmen posing as genuine exponents of the national feeling.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The steamer Coptic arrived last night from Yokohama, bringing the following advices:

YOKOHAMA, June 7.—Although no international complications are apprehended on account of Formosa, the latest Korean development is justly regarded with great anxiety. Count Inouye, Japanese representative at Seoul, has been called ostensibly to take part in a consultation as to the future policy of Japan, but it is really believed to discuss the question of abandoning entirely all attempts to introduce social and political reforms into the Korean monarchy. Until a few weeks ago the dominating influence of Japan was easily maintained, but since the announcement that Japan had acceded to the recent demand of Russia and her allies, the Koreans have convinced themselves that Russia alone is to be feared and courted, and that they may safely repediate their pledges to the island empire. Tho ministry of Kim Hong, which rules under Inouye, was overthrown on June 1. A new cabinet was formed, the leading members of which are avowedly opposed to the adoption of the Japanese methods of reform.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says the Japanese government are determined not to permit any alterations of their policy. A joint committee of the opposition parties has been dissolved and their meetings prohibited. Despite these measures a reconstruction of the cabinet is probable. Count Inouye has returned to Japan and the Korean question is being earnestly discussed.

BACK TO THE WORLD.

OTTAWA, June 25.—(Special)—There is much excitement here over the disappearance of Friar Edward, of the Capuchin monastery near here. Friar Edward, whose surname is Breboeuf, went to a retired room in an outbuilding yesterday, changed his monastery garb for civilian clothes and left the precincts of the monastery. After leaving the monastery he went to the city post office and directed the officials not to give his mail to anybody from the monastery, but to keep it for him. He told the postmaster that life in the Capuchin order was too severe for him. Often the monks were compelled to fast until they were on the verge of starvation. The frequent devotions and irregular hours were undermining his health, and he had therefore decided to leave the order and see the world. Before that he had been a trappist monk at Oka, near Montreal. He is well educated and comes from a rich old French-Canadian family. He is believed to have gone to his friends.

LAWYERS DISAGREE.

TORONTO, June 24.—Charles Durand, an aged lawyer, who took an active part in the affairs of 1837, and who enjoys a large degree of local celebrity on account thereof, was the solicitor this morning in a division court case. During his examination of another lawyer, George H. Smith, who was defendant and who was giving evidence, a quarrel occurred in which Mr. Smith called Durand an "Anglican scoundrel." Durand retorted that Smith was "a hypocritical Methodist." The judge quieted affairs for a time, but the two met subsequently outside the court house and Smith, who is young enough to be Durand's son, laid open the old gentleman's face under the eye. Blood flowed freely, and Mr. Durand without waiting to have his wound dressed went to the police station and swore out a charge against his assailant.

BANK DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., June 25.—(Special.)—Informations were laid before the magistrate yesterday, preliminary to the arrest of the Union Bank directors, on a charge of making false statements as to the condition of the bank. The directors were expecting them and had their bondsmen ready. The arrests are to be made to-morrow or next day.

Colonial Secretary Bond has telegraphed from London to Premier Whiteway that the tenders for the loan were opened in his presence to-day and the amount required was found to be subscribed nearly twice over.

The new steamship service between St. Johns, Halifax and Boston, will shortly be inaugurated.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, June 25.—(Special)—The Gazette's Ottawa special says: "It seems to be generally understood that no legislation in relation to the Hudson's Bay railway will be introduced this session. The promoters of the enterprise have submitted an amended proposition to the government, in which they ask that, instead of a loan of $10,000 a mile for 250 miles, the government taking all the properties of the company as security, there shall be advanced only $6,000 a mile, the company retaining the land grant and the postal subsidy of $80,000 a year. This latter proposition has been under consideration, but the government, according to the report, is not to proceed with legislation this session.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RIGHTS.

Senators Macdonald and McInnes Strongly Present the Claims of This Province.

The Premier's Reply—Some Benefits She Has Received—Future Developments.

OTTAWA, June 19.—(Special)—In the Senate yesterday afternoon Senator Macdonald called attention to the commercial and financial importance of British Columbia, and asked the leader of the government if he considered that province entitled to as full a proportionate representation and the same other rights and privileges as are now enjoyed by the other provinces. Speaking to his question the Senator from Victoria intimated that he had no desire to attribute any blame to the government for what had been done. His only desire was to press the claims of his province to representation in the government. He gave a comparative statement of the population, imports, exports, revenue and the amount paid into the federal treasury to show that British Columbia on that basis had grounds for her claim to representation in the governing councils of the country.

The Senator pointed out how much more necessary it was for an outlying province like British Columbia to be represented in the cabinet than for provinces nearer the seat of government. He knew that it was the custom to keep the newer provinces in leading strings; but thought the time had come when the Pacific province should be accorded those privileges to which it was entitled. He referred to the unswerving loyalty with which the province had supported the administration, and said despite that fact political parasites from the elder provinces had been given important positions which were denied the people of British Columbia. The vast mining areas of the province, he said, needed only federal assistance in the way of railway subsidies to open up districts of untold mineral wealth.

Senator Prowse complained that the representative of Prince Edward Island in the cabinet, Senator Ferguson, was given a position without portfolio. He knew that Senator Ferguson did quite as much work as any member of the government and yet he was not even allowed travelling expenses. He thought that positions in the cabinet without portfolio should be given the wealthier members of the government from Ontario and Quebec, and the more remunerative positions with executive duties and salaries given to the representatives from the outlying provinces.

Senator McInnes pointed out that British Columbia had stronger claims to representation in the cabinet than Prince Edward Island, and warned the government that the next elections would show how the people of that province resented the treatment accorded them.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell deprecated the principle that the locality or province from which a man came should give him any special qualifications for a cabinet position. He looked forward to the time when all provincial differences and claims would be obliterated and none but those best qualified on the broad grounds of the general good would be considered eligible for a cabinet position. He pointed out that the Confederation compact had been departed from in order that the outlying provinces should be given representation at the council board. British Columbia, he said, had benefited largely from the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, which received a large Federal assistance. Substantial aid had also been given to provincial roads designed to open up the vast mineral areas of the province; a steamship line to Japan and China, aided by federal grant, had its terminus in British Columbia, as had also another line to the Australasian colonies. He was looking forward to the time when the development of this trade would make Canada the great highway of the world. He was proud of the loyal support the province had always given the Conservative administration, and was confident that when the time came the people of British Columbia would show that they were still loyal to the old flag and the old policy.

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

COLON, June 24.—Three hundred men well armed crossed into Colombia from Venezuela and joined the rebels. The government is keeping a lookout for two prominent leaders of the rebels. The police of the city have made a number of arrests of persons accused of being implicated in a conspiracy to seize President Caro and carry him into the enemies' lines as a hostage.

SENKLER-RICHARDS.

At Christ Church cathedral Tuesday afternoon Rev. Canon Beanlands united in marriage Mr. John Harold Senkler, barrister-at-law, Vancouver, and Miss Margaret Hargrave Richards, youngest daughter of Hon. A. N. Richards, of this city. The church was prettily decorated with roses, poppies and flowering plants, and the scene was an impressive one as the officiating clergyman read the marriage service of the Anglican church. The bride wore a magnificent gown of cream satin trimmed with embroidered chiffon, and carried a choice bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Beaven, was dressed in white, trimmed with pink crepe-de-chene, and her bouquet was composed of cream marguerites. The groom was supported by his brother, E. C. Senkler, barrister-at-law, of Ontario. The bride was given away by her father, Hon. A. N. Richards.

At the close of the church ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played, and as the party left the sacred edifice the chimes in the tower added their music to speed the happy couple on their way.

Later in the afternoon a choice wedding repast was served at the home of the bride's father, where a number of the more intimate friends had gathered. Mrs. Senkler is well known in this city, where a large circle of friends will unite in best wishes for the happiness of the newly wedded young people. Mr. Senkler is a prominent barrister in Vancouver, and is the son of Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines.

The list of presents was large and the gifts well chosen—a partial indication of the high esteem in which the contracting parties are held.

Mr. and Mrs. Senkler left for Portland last night by the City of Kingston, and after a protracted tour on the Coast will take up their residence in Vancouver.

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As sight is in the eye, so is the mind in the soul.—Sophocles.

There is none so homely but loves a looking glass.—South.

If fame is to come only after death, I am in no hurry for it.—Martial.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is very evident that the union of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists under the new Government is to be much closer than it has been hitherto. When the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington), Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen are all members of the same Government it will be difficult to discriminate between its Conservative element and its Liberal element. It is time that these differences should be either disregarded or forgotten and that the party which rules England should be simply the Unionist party.

The great object of the eminent men we have named is to preserve the union of the Empire intact. Compared with this all others ends and aims are paltry and insignificant. The integrity of the Empire once secured, there will be time enough and opportunity enough to effect all other changes and reforms that are desirable and feasible. But the watchword of the new party should be "Union," for the indications are that there is to be a new party.

And, after all, the differences between the men who have combined are not so great as at first sight appears. Their principal aim is conservative. They propose to do all in their power to keep safe and sound the union of the whole British Empire, and if any change is to be made it will be in the direction of drawing its parts closer together—to make the union both firmer and more intimate.

The differences between moderate men of all parties in these days is not very great.

> "Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists," Professor Dicey—himself a Liberal-Unionist—in one of his late articles says, "have approximated towards each other till the division between them has become a distinction without a difference. Indeed, the approximation has been more marked on the part of the former than of the latter. . . . It is enough for my present purposes to say that these causes are permanent. The various electoral, economical and social influences which have transformed the conditions of party warfare so as to render it nowadays a contest between the partizans of the Constitution and the advocates of revolutionary changes must tend to render the policy of the Unionist party more and more the policy of moderate Liberalism as represented by the Liberal-Unionists. It is manifest to my mind that the influence of the Liberal-Unionists upon a Unionist administration can be exerted more efficiently if they are formally associated with the Conservatives than if they remain casual allies whose support can only be relied upon for certain special purposes."

It does not require a very acute observer, or a very deep thinker, to be forced to the conclusion that the men who are to work to advance the welfare, not of one community but of all civilized communities, must be firmly and courageously conservative. The advocates of revolution are everywhere at work. The most pernicious doctrines are being assiduously and eloquently taught. The very foundations of society are being undermined in a thousand places and in the most cunning and plausible manner. The most cherished and the most sacred institutions of society are being attacked. The questions which the public man of to-day must study and the errors which he is required to combat are not political, but social. In view of the momentous issues which are at stake, old party names and old party organizations are worse than useless, for they are calculated to divert men's minds from matters on the treatment of which the welfare and perhaps the very existence of society depend, to what have become the merest shows and shams. The time has come when earnest men should attach but little importance to names and worn out cries, but should endeavor to understand the true significance of questions of the present time. We believe that it is now seen in Great Britain that the true Conservatives of the nation should unite to preserve what they all hold is most precious, and to make what reforms—principally social—that are possible and feasible. The men who have just united to manage the affairs of Great Britain have a most important work to do and their opportunities are splendid.

CANADA'S AUTONOMY.

It seems impossible for some of our neighbors on the other side of the national boundary line to be able to form a just conception of the relations of Canada to Great Britain. They evidently believe that the Imperial Government is constantly interfering in the management of the domestic affairs of the Dominion. They imagine that Canadians are in subjection to the "Crown," and that under certain circumstances the "Crown" exercises its authority in a most extraordinary manner—a manner altogether inconsistent with the boast of Canadians that they are as free a people as the sun shines on.

The editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who ought to know something about the constitution of Canada and of the way in which its Government is carried on, is evidently under this impression. In an article on the Manitoba school question he says: "Separate schools having been abolished in 1890, an appeal was made by the Catholics to the Crown, with the result that a decision comes down in the shape of a remedial order restoring to the Catholics the privileges accorded to them under the old law."

Again he shows in the following passage what he means by the "Crown:"

> The situation is a perplexing one not only to the Manitobans, but to the Canadian authorities as well. While the provinces are in possession of a large measure of self-government, this school question will bring them to a realization of the fact that they are subjects of a foreign Crown and that foreign Crown through its final court can exercise paramount jurisdiction even in their domestic matters.

The truth is the "Crown" has had no more to do with this Manitoba school business than has had the President of the United States. The Catholics did not appeal to the "Crown," but as they had a perfect right to, under the constitution of their own Province, to the Federal Government of the Dominion. That Government submitted the case of the Catholics—that is, their right of appeal to the Dominion Government—simply as a legal question, first to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and next to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. What was wanted was simply a legal opinion—a reliable interpretation of the Constitutions, both of the Dominion and of the Province of Manitoba. The opinion was simply for the guidance of the Dominion Government. That Government wanted to be sure that the action it might take on the question was legal, and consequently it applied to the highest legal tribunals in the land for an opinion on the constitutionality of the petition of the minority of Manitoba. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has no authority whatever to "order" either the Dominion Government or the Provincial Government to do anything or to refrain from doing anything. As a matter of fact, it was the Dominion Government which issued the "remedial order" which, under the Dominion Constitution and under the Constitution of the Province of Manitoba it has the authority to do. When the "final court" of the "foreign Crown" gave its opinion as to the constitutionality of the proceedings taken by the Catholic minority, it had exercised its function. The Government of the Dominion was perfectly free to act according to its advice or to refrain from acting. The decision was authoritative only in a moral sense, as the well-considered opinion of the highest legal tribunal in the land. As the Government was desirous to do its duty, to act as the constitution required, it followed the advice of the Judicial Committee. It was in no other sense bound to be guided by it. That committee is not clothed with authority similar to that of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decisions the Governments of the United States, both Federal and States, are bound to abide by and to carry out.

The action of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba shows very clearly how far the authority of the "remedial order" extended, for it distinctly refused to comply with its requirements. That refusal was, it is true, worded in temperate and respectful terms, but it was a refusal all the same. The constitution contemplates such a refusal and directs what is to be done if "any decision of the Governor-General in Council—i.e. the Government of the Dominion, not that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf," which is that "the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section." So it is seen that the whole matter from first to last is in the hands of the constituted authorities of the Dominion of Canada. There is no provision in the constitution of the Dominion for any appeal to the Imperial Government or to any tribunal of that Government. The reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was wholly voluntary on the part of the Dominion Government, precisely as an individual who wanted legal advice on an important matter would apply for counsel to the very best legal authority accessible to him. The autonomy of Canada, we beg to inform our American contemporary, is perfect. Its people govern themselves and a "foreign crown through its final court" *cannot* "exercise paramount jurisdiction even in their domestic matters." If our neighbors tried to realize this they would begin to understand why it is that Canadians are so loyal to Great Britain, and how it is they are so well satisfied with the Constitution under which they live.

A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

We are glad to see that there is a fair prospect of the Manitoba school question being settled in a common sense way, and satisfactorily to all the parties concerned. We were quite sure that no Catholic, either in Manitoba or anywhere else, was so unreasonable as to require the Government of Manitoba to procure the enactment of a school law under which public money would be expended in maintaining separate schools and at the same time deny it the power to inspect and supervise those schools. The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, who is perhaps as exacting a Catholic as could be found, is reported to have said that all "the Roman Catholics desire in Manitoba is to teach their distinctive religion in the schools in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local Government. He also adds that they are willing that they (the schools) should be under state supervision and inspection and up to the same standard of efficiency maintained in the public schools, with the same school books and the same examinations."

Mr. Joseph Martin, who represents a Manitoba district in the House of Commons, and who is, moreover, the leader of the Liberal party in that province, has in a letter to the Ottawa Citizen said: "That evidently there has been a misunderstanding with the Roman Catholics on the school question, and he believes it can be settled without the interference of Parliament. If the Catholics only want religious teaching, as Mr. Ouimet says, Manitoba will grant this."

We trust that what has been said by leading men on both sides of the question are the first advances to an amicable settlement of this very difficult question which at one time threatened to disturb the harmony between men of the different religious denominations, not in Manitoba alone but in every province of the Dominion. If the leading men of both political parties can by mutual forbearance and mutual concession succeed in keeping denominational religion out of politics they will confer a great and a lasting benefit on the people of the whole Dominion.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

It is not, we think, generally known that Ireland is at the present moment better represented in Parliament than any other division of the Three Kingdoms. If the representation of Great Britain were according to population, Ireland, instead of having 103 members in Parliament, would have only 83. Ireland, which is generally represented as being ill-used and neglected, has twenty more members in the House of Commons than her fair share. This is a proposition that is capable of arithmetical demonstration. The following figures are taken from an article in the June number of the Nineteenth Century, by J. St. Loe Strachey:

The population of the United Kingdom in 1891 was 37,740,283, and the total number of members in the House of Commons is 670.

Dividing the population by the number of members each member should represent a population of 56,331. As it is however—

England, with a population of 27,483,008, has only 465 members, or one member for every 59,103 persons.

Wales, with a population of 1,518,010, has 30 members, or one member for every 50,600 persons.

Scotland, with a population of 4,033,103, has 72 members, or one member for every 56,001 persons.

Ireland, with a population of 4,706,162, has 103 members, or one member for every 45,692 persons.

At the proper proportion of one member to represent 56,331 people—

England would have 488 members, not 465 as at present.

Wales would have 27 members, not 30 as at present.

Scotland would have 72 members, as at present.

Ireland would have 83 members, not 103 as at present.

Therefore Ireland has 20 members too many, Wales 3 members too many, and England 23 too few.

THE LONGEST DAY IN KAMLOOPS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your correspondent does not wish to have it inferred that a visit to the city of Kamloops, even for a day, is long and tedious; on the contrary, it is pleasant and lively. The heading to these few lines suggested itself as they were written during a visit on the 21st of June, which is understood here to be the longest day in the year 1895. But speaking of the city itself, the surroundings are superbly beautiful. One of the finest views is from the site of the Roman Catholic church, which is built on a commanding site with a full view of the outlet of the North Thompson river, its junction with the South Thompson, the Indian village and the valley extending northwards amongst the green mountains. The Catholic church was built in 1887. In the adjoining cemetery there is only one solitary "memento mori." On the marble headstone is engraved under the emblem of the cross: "In memory of Charles McKane, died August 5th, 1888, aged 49 years, a native of Antrim, Ireland." It may be explained that Kamloops city is situated longitudinally eastward and westward. Its main and only street towards the western end is unique. It is occupied by the track of the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through slowly. Easterly other streets are added along the southern foothills adjoining. The other city churches are built along the plateau at the bottom of the foothills.

A beautiful avenue extends south from Main street to the newly built "Old Man's Home." This handsome and commodious edifice, which is ready for occupancy, with the exception of having the furniture placed, is erected in a beautiful spot at the termination or opening of a small stream (Peterson's creek) fed by several small mountain lakes, which afford a never failing supply of excellent water sufficient for the household purposes of the home and for the irrigation of the land belonging thereto. The ground formerly belonged to Mr. Jones (now deceased), who also was proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel. It comprises about 320 acres, and was expropriated for the purpose of being used as a site for the "Old Man's Home." The former proprietor had erected a small cottage and planted an orchard with apple trees, plum trees and small fruit bushes, which are all bearing abundantly. On the bushes are now ripe currants, and the apples are already large enough to be used for cooking. The green crops are far advanced and are kept in excellent order by a gang of nine convicts, who are thus made to contribute something towards their maintenance and their good health. Mr. Ratchford, the superintendent, supplies them with a variety of employment such as hoeing, putting up or removing fences, grubbing, etc., etc.

Business seems tolerably lively in Kamloops. Hotels are numerous and of all grades. The Grand Pacific is closest to the railway station, but the Dominion hotel, kept by Mr. F. H. Nelson, has a bus free to and from the railway, and large sample rooms. The Hudson Bay Company, which has its quarters among all the new commercial comers, is the connecting link with the first trading post, established in 1810, by David Thompson, the celebrated astronomer to the Northwest Fur Company. In 1821 it passed into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company. The present "store" is the third or fourth building which required to be removed or enlarged to meet the requirements and changes of the trade of the company. The premises now used are large and most commodious, warmed with hot air and furnished with the city water. The city waterworks are supplied from the South Thompson river, which is forced into a reservoir by a powerful steam pump.

The weather has been rather more moist in Kamloops than former summers, and has generally been most enjoyable. Horseback riding is more common in this city than on bicycles, although a few of the latter are seen. Saddle horses not very large are used by the ladies. Those ponies are gentle and smooth of gait. They are a remnant of the class of horses used by the old fur traders in their brigades. In fact the population of Kamloops, in their out door recreations, may be said to enjoy the freedom of the Indian—the dash of the rancher and cowboy, and the refined stateliness of the denizens of Victoria.

Yours, A. B. C.

Kamloops, June 23.

THE "CHITTAGONG" ARRIVES

Inaugurating the Trans-Pacific Service of the O. R. & N. Co.—A Great Freight Carrier.

Derelict Sighted Four Days From the Cape—San Francisco Feels British Columbia Competition.

Steamship Chittagong, Captain Davey, the pioneer vessel of the O. R. & N. trans-Pacific line, operated by Samuel Samuels & Co., of Yokohama, arrived here on her first trip at daybreak Monday. Being a slow vessel she made an unusually long passage, the time of which, according to Purser Bishop's reckoning, was 17 days 19 hours and 20 minutes. The weather on the voyage was anything but pleasant, and this, together with the Captain's non-familiarity with this coast, prolonged the trip. At 6 o'clock on Sunday evening the ship was reported from Carmanah Point, but the engines were slowed down to minimum speed in order that port might be reached at daylight. In the direct course of navigation, and about four days' steaming from Cape Flattery, the turned-turtle wreck of what appeared to be a large sailing vessel was sighted in the distance, but not close enough for recognition. This was the only object of interest sighted on the voyage. The Chittagong is a tramp cargo vessel, but in point of economy and carrying capacity answers well the purpose of her charterers. She was built in the North of England about five years ago, and has since then visited most points of the compass. Her most recent sailings have been from Cardiff to Port Said, coal laden; from Port Said to the Black Sea, in ballast; thence to the Phillipine islands, laden with paraffine; from there to Hongkong, with sugar; and thence here. She is owned by Corfield & Co., Cardiff, and is now under charter for her present run for six months. In appearance the vessel is not very handsome, but what she lacks in beauty she makes up for otherwise. There are three small upper decks, forward and aft of the bridge deck being two freight hatches. A splendid feature of the ship's internal arrangement is the spacious engine room, in which one finds no discomfort from excessive and "stuffy" heat. The engines, which are marked "Blair & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees," are among the largest of the kind made. They are compound, right-handed, of 140 nominal h.p., and with 80 pounds of maximum steam pressure develop 65 revolutions per minute. They work very smoothly, and an advantage enjoyed in their working is an absence of water. The vessel's gear is reversible, partly assisted by steam. There are two valves in connection with the starting gear, a specialty of great convenience. There are but one set of pumps and two boilers, the latter having six circulators and a surface condenser. Three donkey engines supply all the auxiliary power required. The ship is 285 feet long by 36 feet beam, and is 1,241 tons register. She has a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons, and this was all utilized on her present trip. It was taken up principally by tea, there being little cargo for Victoria. The Chittagong brought twelve Chinese passengers, all for Victoria, besides a few people in the cabin, one of whom, Mr. L. B. Worcester, a missionary, was here last January. The following is the ship's complement of officers: Captain, Davey; mate, Hughes; second officer, Mike Donovan; purser, Bishop; first engineer, Wilson; second, Murray; third, Sprow; and fourth, Panton. Purser Bishop is well acquainted here, he having been chief steward on the steamship Tacoma for some time previous to his present engagement. The Chittagong left for Portland last evening where, after discharging her present freight, she will load her outward cargo. Afterwards she will return for coal, cargo and passengers. The Aslonn is the next vessel of the line to arrive; she leaves the Orient about the end of the present month. The San Francisco line is evidently feeling very keenly the effects of the competition of Victoria's three Oriental lines, for the Examiner of last Thursday publishes the following in this connection: "The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is casting about for some way of improving the China and the Panama lines. The steamship line established by the Canadian Pacific railroad from Vancouver, the Northern Pacific railroad's line from Tacoma, and now the new line from Portland, have all cut into the Pacific Mail Company's China trade so that something will have to be done to save trade for this port. The officials of the company have been figuring for some months on improving the service, and while they have agreed upon a plan, the details are yet to be completed. Two new vessels are to be added to the China line and two of the present China line vessels are to be put on the Panama line. The average tonnage of the vessels on the Panama line is less than 2,500, while the China line steamers run from 4,000 to 5,000. The China and City of Pekin of the China line are good vessels of the larger tonnage, while the Peru and City of Rio Janeiro are smaller. The latter are the two vessels that will fall to the Panama line when the change is made. Owing to the shorter route the Canadian Pacific is enabled to make better time, and it is rapidly coaxing away from San Francisco the through travel to and from the Orient. No one was quicker to see this than General Manager Schwerin, and he was determined to improve the China line. To do this properly will require the building of two new fast vessels. This will take a year or more, so Mr. Schwerin will charter suitable vessels until the new ones can be constructed. The difficulty that has been experienced has been in securing vessels that meet the demand. When the proper steamers are found the change will be made. The Doric will take the place of the Oceanic on the Occidental and Oriental line. She is a steel steamer 430 feet x 44x 31.6; carries four masts, schooner rigged, and has three decks, two of which are steel. She was built in 1883 at Belfast for the White Star line, and is now plying between New Zealand and London. Prior to going into her new trade she will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted at San Francisco."

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned from the West Coast Sunday. After leaving Victoria a working party was landed at Carmanah lighthouse to build a water tank for the service of the fog alarm; after finishing that, the party was transferred to Cape Beale station, where other necessary work was carried out during the week. On the Quadra's cruise along the coast the following sealing schooners were visited: Maud S., at Village Bay; Dora Siewerd and Katharine, Euculet; Sapphire and Triumph, Clayoquot; Annie C. Moore, Walter L. Rich and Oscar and Hattie, Ahouset, and Ainoko and Libbie, Hesquiot. Captain Walbran, during the cruise, located and examined the following rocks in Barclay Sound, not marked on the Admiralty chart: A dangerous rock entering the anchorage of Village Island bay, just eastward of the position where 22 fathoms is marked on chart 592, with seven feet over it at low water; and two dangerous rocks in Coaster channel. The northern rock, which dries at low water, bears from the northernmost point of Owen's island E ¾ N. magnetic, distant 4½ cables, and 230 feet from the nearest rock to the north-eastward. The southern rock is very dangerous, being awash only at a very low tide; it bears from the northernmost point of Owen's island E. ½ S. magnetic, distant from the nearest shore of Owen's island 1½ cables. All three rocks are of small extent and have deep water around them.

THE "ROSALIE'S" COMPANION.

Soon after or possibly before the Rosalie's arrival from the Sound this morning, the steamer Sehome, chartered by the Northern Pacific railroad for one year to run in opposition, is expected here from Seattle. She was to have left Seattle at 11:30 o'clock last night, the regular hour of her departure from there, and according to this arrangement she will sail from here daily, except Sunday—when she lies over in Victoria—at 9 a.m. The Tacoma captain announced to command the Sehome is Captain Clancy, C. V. La Farge being, as stated, purser.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

Ald. Bragg's Night School Resolution Is Voted Down—That Waterworks Contract.

Coal Supplies—Ald. Humphrey Wants the Police Magistrate Made Coroner.

When the minutes of the former meeting, at which the waterworks contract was awarded, were read at the city council meeting Monday, the Mayor ruled in reply to Ald. Macmillan's inquiry, that a formal resolution, of which notice must be given, must be passed authorizing the fixing of the city seal to the contract, as required by sec. 82 of the municipal act. Until this was done the contract could not be made.

A letter from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, read:

"I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to enclose to you herewith a cheque for $1,000 as an aid for the support of lepers on Darcey Island for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. The minister is informed that two of the seven lepers now on Darcey Island were sent by the city of Vancouver at its charge. It is therefore the desire of the minister and the condition on which this cheque is sent that an amount proportionate to the expenditure of Vancouver for the maintenance of the lepers placed on the island by it, be allocated on this cheque for the benefit of that city."

In the same connection a joint letter from Messrs. Earle and Prior, M.'s P., stated that the Dominion government had declined to take over the lazaretto on the ground that the duty belonged to the province.

ALD. WILLIAMS did not see why the Dominion could support a lazaretto on the Atlantic and yet refuse to take over the one on Darcey island. He hoped the matter would be pressed on the government again. The letters were filed.

Another letter from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, giving the city a last chance to settle with Mr. Sorby for his causeway plans before going to law, was filed. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken also wrote asking the city to take into consideration the case of George Bridges, who sustained serious injury by the breaking down off the city water cart. This was referred to the Mayor and City Barristers.

A communication from the Deputy Attorney-General stated in regard to the complaint that Dr. Hasell allowed a body to lie for five days in the morgue before holding an inquest, that the coroner happened to be out of town at the time. The attention of the legislature would be called to the advisability of appointing a deputy coroner, next session.

ALD. HUMPHREY said that this was what the city wanted, but he did not think a doctor should be appointed. There was, he had been informed, some ill-feeling between the coroner and other medical men, as the coroner had at times refused to accept the death certificates of doctors quite as capable as himself. He (Ald. Humphrey) thought the police magistrate would make a good coroner. The letter was filed.

John Walsh's application to be admitted to the Old Men's Home was referred to the committee. In this connection the Mayor stated that Ald. Cameron had been appointed on the Old Men's Home committee in place of Ald. Wilson, who had resigned the chairmanship.

Next came the petition, already published, from a large number of ratepayers asking for the calling of a public meeting to consider the waterworks contract.

ALD. PARTRIDGE remarked that he had gone to several of the gentlemen whose names were on the petition and asked them to take out injunction proceedings against the city as he could not give his reasons for voting for the contract, at a public meeting, or as freely at a public meeting as in a court of law. He held up a document and said that if he even put half the information contained in it before a public meeting, he would put his home and business in jeopardy. It would be different in a court of law, however.

ALD. BRAGG was quite willing to have a public meeting, and hoped everyone would get a fair chance to speak.

ALD. MCLELLAN was quite prepared to go into the matter of bills of quantities and to give his reasons for acting as he had, but would not go into anything that could hurt any man's character. As for the stand he had taken he was quite prepared to do the same thing again.

THE MAYOR remarked that he would take action on the petition to-day.

The electric light committee recommended that R. Dunsmuir & Sons' offer to supply coal at $2.75 a ton for six months be accepted. Superintendent Hutcheson reported that it was not advisable to light the agricultural hall by the city's system because the lamps would have to be supplied from those already in use; the expense would be considerable; there is an electric plant already on the grounds, which no doubt the association can use as in the past. The report was adopted.

The streets committee were authorized to pay $420 to A. J. Bechtel for encroachments on his property by Rock Bay bridge; the library committee were given $250 with which to purchase books; and Ald. Macmillan announced that he could find no seconder for the proposed hack stand by-law.

Ald. Bragg's resolution to allow a public night school to be opened, provided the funds came out of the school board appropriations, provoked a long discussion, in which Ald. Humphrey, Bragg, Williams, McLellan and McMillan participated, and was ultimately rejected on a division, only Ald. Bragg, Partridge and Cameron voting "aye."

THE Epworth League concluded the business of their annual convention on Sunday, adjourning to meet next year in Vancouver.

SNUG FORTUNES IN MINES.

Mr. A. M. Leitch, of Rossland, Tells of Important Transfers Recently Made in West Kootenay.

Smelter at Nelson to Be Ready for Use in Six Months—Cheap Handling of Low Grade Ores.

Mr. A. M. Leitch, who has just come down from West Kootenay, brings some interesting mining and general news. The town of Rossland, from which point he hails and which at the beginning of this year could boast of only 65 people for its entire population, has now 2,000, including those in the immediate vicinity, and business men are doing a good sound trade. There are seven general merchants, eight hotels, one drug store, three doctors, four lawyers, two butcher shops, and several small stores. A daily stage connects the town with Northport, where the train can be taken for Spokane.

Mr. Leitch brought down a number of samples of white iron quartz carrying large quantities of gold, silver and copper; some of these samples assayed have been found to run from $12 to $98 per ton in gold.

"A number of small fortunes have been made during the spring on Trail creek," says Mr. Leitch. "Several claims have been sold lately, among them the Commander, located by Billy Lynch, which on April 12 was disposed of for $50,000 to the Everett Smelting Co. The White Elephant, of which I was one of the locators, sold to the Nanaimo and Rossland Gold Mining Co. for $30,000; the Maid of Erin and Robert E. Lee sold to J. M. Burke and Senator J. D. Wilson, of Spokane, for $36,000. The Kootenay, located in 1892 by Phil. Aspinwall, was sold in May to a Duluth syndicate for $75,000.

"A number of other smaller transfers have been made, and a large number of capitalists have been looking over the various claims with view to purchase."

Mr. Leitch carries home with him the pleasant news that the provincial government has closed a contract with the Hall Mining Co. to build a smelter at Nelson, to be ready for use in six months. A tramway is also to be constructed from Rossland to Trail Landing on the Columbia river, thus enabling the miners to have the low grade ore treated quickly and cheaply.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

On Monday next, Dominion day, will be settled the long pending question of superiority in the field between baseballers and cricketers, for on that day, at the Caledonia ground, the Amity baseball club will play an eleven of the Victoria cricket club at the latter's own game. For several seasons past comparisons, invidious and otherwise, have been made as to the different styles of those who play in the diamond and between the wickets, and to finally decide the right to supremacy Captain W. C. Gowen has chal. the Victoria cricket club to a test match. The baseball club have in Lenfesty and Franklin two pitchers whose maiden love was cricket, and that they have not entirely lost their knowledge of bowling is amply proved by their practise at the nets. Mr. S. D. Schultz, who will keep wicket for the Amities, occupied that responsible position for Toronto University, when the 'Varsity team played their celebrated match against Twenty-two of United Patagonia, and during three days' tall scoring he never allowed a single bye to be scored. Duck and Partridge will surely appear to have wings in the field, whilst the batting of Widdowson, Scott and the Gowens will of course be in inverse ratio to the sizes of a wagon tongue and cricket bat. The Victoria cricket club will certainly put their strongest eleven in the field, and though they must be represented by another team at Vancouver on the same day, Captain J. D. Helmcken has very wisely refused a place in the eleven against the Amities to any of the following players: S. F. Morley, C. E. Pooley, W. A. Ward, J. F. Foulkes, G. S. Holt, A. G. Smith, F. Lefroy, A. Goward, W. Wallis, L. C. Barf and B. H. T. Drake. The game on Monday next will commence at 1.30 p.m. promptly, and teams and positions will be announced at an early date.

THE WHEEL.

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

The racing men of the Sound have begun to arrive for the opening of the track at Oak Bay next Saturday, the Victor team from Spokane—Guy C. Browne and J. M. Campbell—having arrived and taken up their quarters at the Mount Baker hotel. The complete list of entries will be announced to-night, and will include the names of upwards of thirty fast racing men. The band of the B.C.G.B.A. has been engaged for the day and a car service secured which will satisfy all.

Great preparations are being made for the illuminated parade on Friday evening, a feature of which will be the flower chariot of the Queen of the carnival—drawn by a team of six bicycles. There will be upwards of thirty decorated and illuminated wheels in the parade.

CRICKET.

BARRACKS C. C. VS. HYACINTH AND DOCKYARD.

A match between the above teams was played on Saturday at the Barracks, and resulted in a win for the Barracks by 47 runs:

THE BARRACKS.

Corpl. Glover, c Glen, b McAnally	7
Bugler Rann, b McAnally	11
Gr Barraclough, b Baker	15
Gr. Alland, b Baker	0
Gr. Hatcher, c Goepel, b McAnally	15
Sapper Sweet, c Clayards, b Baker	25
Gr. Bourner, l b w, b Stileman	13
Bomb Kelly, not out	20
Sapper Strong, c McAnally, b Baker	10
Gr. Sawyer, c Fayler, b Baker	3
Gr. Cannon, run out	3
Byes	4
Leg byes	3
Wides	2
Total	131

H.M.S. HYACINTH AND DOCKYARD.

Cpl. Baker, b Barrclough	2
Pte. Haynes, b Barraclough	0
Mr. Goepel, c Hatcher, b Kelly	28
Mr. McAnally, b Barraclough	1
P. O Glen, c Spong, b Barraclough	3
Mr. Clayards, b Barraclough	0
Lieut. Stileman, R N, b Kelly	22
E. R. A. Taylor, c Hatcher, b Kelly	4
Mr. Nute, b Barraclough	2
Mr. Bray, c Barraclough, b Kelly	2
Mr. Litton, not out	4
Byes	13
Leg byes	2
No ball	1
Total	84

TORONTO, June 26.—A Montreal special states that the publication of Bishop Gravel's letter will cause the Vatican to declare his usefulness gone, and that he will be called to a sharp accounting for his indiscreetness in allowing the letter to be made public. It is further said that the letter was given to the Montreal papers by an enemy of Mgr. Gravel, who thus desired to block his aspirations to succeed Cardinal Taschereau as a prince of the church.

NES IN MINES.

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OF SPORT.

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. Wallis, L. C. Barf
The game on Monday
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will be announced

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ARRIVE.

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PREMIER LORD SALISBURY.

The Conservative Leader Succeeds in the Task of Forming an Administration.

Some of His Colleagues—The Irish Party—Ulster Unionists Active.

LONDON, June 25.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury will be Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council; Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Right Hon. George Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Prime Minister, Robert Arthur Talcot Gascoigne Cecil, third Marquis of Salisbury, was born in 1830. He was educated at Oxford and is Chancellor of that university. He has twice been Secretary of State for India and twice Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was Premier in 1885 and formed his second ministry in 1886, resigning in 1892. He proceeded to Constantinople as a special ambassador at the conference there in November, 1876, and he and Lord Beaconsfield, in 1878, were the representatives of Great Britain at the congress of Berlin.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the new first lord of the treasury, is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was born in 1848 and was educated at Eton and at Cambridge. He was appointed president of the local government board in 1885 and was secretary for Scotland with a seat in the cabinet from 1886 to 1887. He became chief secretary for Ireland on the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1887, and retained that position until 1891, when upon the death of Rt. Hon. William H. Smith, he became first Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, retaining that position until 1892, when the Salisbury government resigned. He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1887, of Glasgow University in 1890, and was elected Lord Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh in 1891.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons and the newly appointed secretary of state for the colonies, is one of the foremost and most daring men in British politics at the present time. He is credited with having engineered the downfall of the Rosebery government and is undoubtedly a man of great ability. He was born in London in 1836 and has been married three times, his present wife being a daughter of W. C. Endicote, formerly secretary of war of the United States. He was educated at the University College School, London, and was formerly a manufacturer in Birmingham, retiring from business in 1874. Mr. Chamberlain has been three times successively elected Mayor of Birmingham in 1874-5-6, and was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1880 and President of the Local Government Board in 1886, resigning the latter post shortly afterwards. In August, 1887, he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the Fishery dispute with the United States, and is a fellow of the Royal Society. He has sat for Birmingham in the House of Commons since 1876.

Spencer Compton Cavendish, K.G., P.C., eighth duke of Devonshire, is the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Lords. He has been prominently discussed as secretary of state for foreign affairs, the office which Lord Salisbury has himself assumed in the cabinet. He was born in 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, which conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1852, and LL.D. in 1862. In 1892 he married Louise, Duchess of Manchester, widow of the seventh Duke. His second title is that of Marquis of Hartington. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for War, Secretary for War twice, Postmaster-General, Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1872 to 1874, and Secretary for India in former Liberal governments. He sat as a member of the House of Commons for different districts from 1857 to 1891. He is chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and an alderman of the Middlesex county council.

Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ninth baronet, was born in 1837 in London. He was parliamentary secretary to the Poor Law board from February till December, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was under secretary for the home department. He was chief secretary for Ireland from February 1874 to February 1878, and secretary of state for the colonies till April, 1880. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in 1885, and again secretary for Ireland in 1886. He re-entered the cabinet in February, 1888, as president of the Board of Trade, and has been a member of parliament since 1864.

There were few present in the House of Lords when Premier Lord Rosebery rose on Monday afternoon to announce the resignation of the cabinet. The Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Duke of Cambridge sat on the cross bench; the Marquis of Salisbury was absent at Windsor. The galleries were crowded with people and members of the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery said: "I desire to make a very brief statement which the house has undoubtedly anticipated. After the vote of the House of Commons on Friday, which was practically a vote of censure on the Secretary of War on a question of national defence, immediately after there had been laid before the house a great scheme for military organizations, the government felt it their duty to place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. Their resignations were accepted, and the government will hold office until their successors are appointed."

The Earl of Cranbrook, Conservative, said that the Marquis of Salisbury had desired him to say that he wished the house to adjourn until Tuesday. Lord Rosebery remarked that there was only one very important bill, the seal fisheries bill, which would be proceeded with, and he expressed a hope that it would pass all its stages without delay.

The Daily Telegraph (Liberal) says: "With the resignation of Lord Rosebery a weak and dangerous administration passed away. The division on Friday was a true and inexorable manifestation of the fault of the government to attain any governing power. What happened to them may recur again and again if ministers could face the hazard of again and again being publicly declared untrustworthy, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was on Friday."

The Graphic says: "It is an old trick on the part of a discredited ministry to resign office in preference to dissolving parliament, so as to leave the opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber, but it is the duty of the opposition to force Lord Rosebery's government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons."

It is expected that, immediately on the passage of the bill for the regulation of sealing in Behring sea, there will be an adjournment of parliament for several days, and it is possible that the new ministry will not be announced until the end of that time. The Marquis of Salisbury has received assurance that the out-going ministry will assist the new government in passing the estimates in time to enable parliament to dissolve by July 10th.

The Irish members are extremely uneasy and dissatisfied. They state that after acting for three years as the strongest arm of the government, they are deeply concerned at the sudden end of the government without passing any of the principal Irish measures. Not only has home rule not progressed, but the measure concerning the Christian brothers, the county council bill, which reached a second reading; the grand jury bill and the proposal to extend the power of guardians regarding laborers' cottages were all lost. The only Irish measure now likely to be passed is Mr. Healy's municipal franchise bill, which has gone to the House of Lords. The Liberal-Scotch members are also sore, their expectations having been disappointed. Mr. James M. Weir, member for Ross and Cromarty, has communicated with Lord Rosebery, urging him not to dissolve parliament until the measure extending the benefit of the crofters act to Highland tenants should have been passed.

The Standard believes that Sir William Harcourt will retire from public life if Lord Rosebery retains the leadership of the Liberal party.

At a meeting of McCarthyites in the House of Commons yesterday it was decided to appeal to the Irish people at home and abroad for funds for the election.

The Times, the Post and the Daily News agree that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the task of forming a ministry is conditional on the Gladstonians not opposing votes of supply and an early dissolution. The Times and the Daily News further believe that no such assurance has been given and that therefore the issue is doubtful.

The Ulster convention of the league will publish an address signed by the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Ranfurly, Viscount Templetown, Lord Arthur Hill and others, to the Ulster Unionist sappealing, in view of the general election, for £10,000 to continue the work which has already proved so successful in the bye-elections.

A great deal of interest during the present crisis centres in the course Mr. Gladstone will decide to adopt. His secretary, when questioned on the subject, said the great Liberal leader does not intend to issue a manifesto.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and member of parliament for North Longford, expressed himself confident that an appeal for funds to enable the members of his party to contest their seats in the coming election will meet with a prompt response.

The Healyites will undertake an independent campaign, and they are said to be confident of securing a majority among the Nationalists in the new parliament.

Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, announced that it is the intention of the members of his party to contest every seat in Ireland at the coming general election.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sealers' Claims Against Russian Government Must Be Paid Before Concessions Are Made.

Mr. Ouimet on Martin's School Law Statements—Mr. Haggart's Dinner Party.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 26.—In the house to-day Hon. Mr. Davies called attention to the delay in paying for the seizure of the Willie McGowan and Carmelite, in 1892, off the Russian islands.

Sir C. H. Tupper said it was a great hardship that people who have done no wrong and had contravened no national or international law should suffer such a loss. The Canadian government had forwarded the papers to Great Britain without delay, when it was informed that a Russian commission would investigate these and other claims. The British government were pressed to expedite the adjustment of the claims, and recently, finding that the government was dealing with the seal fisheries bill, the Canadian government had again pressed them. No concession would be made to Russia unless a settlement of those claims could be reached. From recent advices Sir C. H. Tupper believed a settlement would be made. The hands of the government would be strengthened if Mr. Davies brought the question formally before parliament. This will be done in a few days.

Col. Prior spoke strongly in favor of a British war vessel being sent to Behring sea to protect the British Columbia sealers. Sir C. H. Tupper agreed with him, and a representation will be made to the Imperial authorities.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet says that Mr. Martin's letter is a clumsy attempt in the interest of the opposition to stave off remedial legislation. Mr. Martin had no authority to speak for the Manitoba government.

Hon. Mr. Haggart gave a dinner party to-night. Seventy members were present. The sentiments of party unity were greatly applauded.

The railway committee wrangled for four hours over the merits of the two rival Nova Scotia railway bills. The discussion only stopped at the opening of the house.

"BATHERS, BEWARE!"

WINNIPEG, June 26.—(Special)—F. W. Stobart, a prominent wholesaler, was before the police court this morning charged with wounding two members of the dragoons school here. On Sunday afternoon Stobart was annoyed by a party of men swimming in the river opposite his residence. He asked them to go away, but they refused, and becoming aggravated at their offensive conduct he resorted to extreme measures with a view of driving them away. He procured a gun and fired four shots, as he says, with the intention of frightening them; but, unfortunately for his intentions, three men were hit. It was thought the affair had been amicably settled between the parties directly concerned, but the chief of police laid an information before the attorney-general and a warrant was issued for Stobart's arrest, and at the police court this morning he was committed for trial, being released on bail for $3,000. The news was suppressed by the papers of the city till to-day, only aggravating the case.

CABLE NEWS.

Seal Fisheries Bill Read a Third Time in the House of Lords.

N. S. W. Parliament to Be Dissolved—Outrages Upon Foreigners in China.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily News denies that Sir William Harcourt intends to retire from politics.

There are rumors in London and St. Petersburg that China refuses to sign the Russo-China loan.

In an encounter between the Greek peasantry and the Turkish soldiers in the province of Apocrona, island of Crete, an officer and four soldiers and four peasants were killed. The ferment continues.

Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, was married to-day at the church of St. Raphael, the bride being the Princess Helene of Orleans, second daughter of the Countesse de Paris.

A dispatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says that owing to the rejection of the land and income tax assessment bill parliament will be dissolved.

The judicial committee amendment bill, enabling colonial judges to sit on that committee, has passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the details received there of the outrages upon Americans and other foreigners at Chen Tuk showed that their sufferings were appalling. The viceroy of the province encouraged the Chinese mob to destroy missionary and other property, and it is reported that the Chinese officials attempted to behead Bishop Dunard. The French minister at Peking has sent an ultimatum to the viceroy of Nanking demanding prompt redress of the wrongs done the foreigners, and announcing that in the event of non-compliance with the demands of France, the commander of the French squadron will be empowered to act at his discretion.

William Crawford Williamson, the naturalist, is dead. Dr. Williamson was born on November 24, 1816. In his early years he made many valuable investigations of the geology and zoology of the coast of Yorkshire. He was destined for the medical profession. For his writing on fossil botany the Royal Society awarded him their royal medal. At the meeting of the British association at Southport he was elected president of the geological section. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The Gottingen Academy of Science elected him one of its foreign members. The Royal Society of Sweden elected him to the place left vacant by the death of A. S. Gray.

In the Italian deputies during the debate on the Cavalotti-Crispi question, involving charges made by Signor Cavalotti of a scandalous connection between Premier Crispi and the Banca Romana, the president's refusal to allow Signor Cavalotti to speak led to an uproar and the sitting had twice to be suspended.

News from the Bulgarian frontier confirms the report of fighting between the Turkish troops and the rebels in Macedonia. One band surrounded the troops and many were killed and wounded. The troops are being reinforced.

Cardinal Gibbons will leave Rome on July 1, but will stay some time at a health resort in England before sailing for the United States. It is stated upon good authority that as a result of the visit of the cardinal to Rome the Holy See has taken a more favorable view of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., toward the school question.

A court martial held at Przomysel, Galicia, which tried twenty-six hussars for the murder of a sergeant, three non-commissioned officers and ten privates who were chosen by lot to do the deed were sentenced to death and the remainder to imprisonment for life. The condemned men have already been shot.

The seal fisheries bill passed its second and third readings in the House of Lords to-day.

The three million dollar gold loan of the city of Chicago at 4 per cent. was subscribed for several times over in London.

It is stated that owing to the Sultan's rejection of some ministerial and administrative changes Said Pasha tendered his resignation as grand vizier on Tuesday but the Sultan declined to accept it.

LONDON, June 26.—The fifth meeting of the International Railway Congress was opened this afternoon in the Imperial Institute by the Prince of Wales, who said this was the first time the railway congress had the pleasure of welcoming delegates from the United States. He thought it would profit them to visit Manchester, Crewe, and other great works, adding that he would venture to say this, even to the delegates from the United States, that great country which owned half the milage of the world.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, president of the board of trade, and Mrs. Bryce gave a reception at the foreign office to-night in honor of the delegates to the international railway congress. The Prince of Wales, the Shazada, Nazrulla Khan, and other royalists, and Lord Rosebery, the retiring prime minister, were amongst those present.

The gold standard defence association, by way of reply to the recent bimetal memorial, have issued a long statement explaining the object of the association and recounting the arguments against bimetallism. The statement concludes: "The memorial proves the weakness of the bimetallic cause. After years of agitation and discussion, all that its advocates can produce is the proposal of a conference, in the vague hope that out of the conflicting theories and jarring interests there represented by some process, as yet undetermined, some cure, usually uncertain, may be found for exaggerated or imaginary evils."

A double suicide occurred in Paris on Monday night. Fabrice Carre, a noted barrister and dramatic critic, and his wife shot themselves. M. Carre was well known in political and literary circles. Madame Carre was recently divorced from her former husband.

A lunatic who tried to force his way into the royal palace at Madrid to dine with the Queen was arrested yesterday.

Baron Edmond Rothschild has bought for $10,000 and presented to the Louvre the Boscoreale treasure, consisting of silver articles found at Pompeii, which the Boston museum was trying to purchase.

The Prince of Wales and the Shazada, Nazrulla Khan, dined with Hon. George N. Curzon and Mrs. Curzon to-night. The company included a number of dukes and duchesses.

The battle of the Flowers, which occurred in the harbor of Kiel to-day, made an animated and picturesque scene. Numerous craft were decorated with floral designs and with great wreaths and garlands of flowers, including the boats of the American men-of-war, all passing hither and thither in complicated evolutions and procession. Emperor William, from the deck of the Imperial yacht, witnessed the procession. The models of many ancient craft were a striking feature of the display.

Insurgents in Brazil under command of Admiral DaGama, in the province of Rio Grande de Sul Brazil, have been defeated by the government troops at Campos. Admiral Osoreo was wounded and captured. He subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Admiral da Gama, finding himself overpowered, committed suicide. General Taveres assumed command of the rebels. Saldanah da Gama was born in Rio Janeiro and was descended from a noble Portuguese family, the most illustrious of whose members was the celebrated Vasco da Gama. Some of the family now hold high office in the Portuguese royal court. Among the dames of honor is the Countess J. de Saldanah da Gama, and the Countess of the Telles da Gama. Da Gama was one of the ablest and most influential officers of the Brazilian navy. He was held in the highest estimation by Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, and was always a strong monarchist. When the revolt against Peixoto, occurred about two years ago, he remained neutral for some time, but finally decided to join the insurgents. His accession was hailed by them as a great victory, but Peixoto made use of da Gama's well-known monarchial tendencies to counteract the effect of his desertion.

A special dispatch received from Shanghai says that high officials who are well informed express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Korea will break out before the next three months.

General Navarro has returned to Havana after having captured the insurgents' camp and strong positions in Sierra Haesta. Fighting continued for three days. The insurgents lost 12 killed and many wounded. The troops captured 25 saddle horses and a quantity of ammunition and clothes. Only four soldiers were injured.

The Turkish police raided two Musselmen schools of theology in Constantinople and arrested many students who have arms in their possession. It is reported that from 30 to 80 students are in the hands of the police.

Lester Dubois Howard, who came from Spokane, Washington, was murdered on Saturday, near Valparaiso. He was killed while on his way to the mines to pay off the men, and his murderer was secured.

SPANISH DISASTERS.

Surrender of Several Towns to the Insurgents—Important Movements on Their Part.

More Serious News Anticipated—Situation in Puerto Principe Most Threatening.

HAVANA, June 26.—The most serious news of Spanish disasters received since the outbreak of the rebellion reached here this evening. The garrison of two towns have surrendered, and the places themselves have been burned by Maximo Gomez. Firing was heard constantly around Puerto Principe last night, and extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect that city. Owing to the restrictions placed by the government upon the transmission of telegrams concerning the insurrection, only the most meagre details of the disasters to the Spanish army are obtainable. It appears certain, however, that the garrison of El Mulato, in the province of Puerto Principe, and about thirty kilometers from the city of Puerto Principe, capital of the province, has surrendered to Maximo Gomez. The garrison was quartered in a house, fortified with palisades and pierced with loopholes for rifles. The place was also provisioned and contained a considerable stock of ammunition. During the unexpected absence of Lieut. Romero, the commanding officer, the fort was surrounded by about 1,000 insurgents under the command of Maximo Gomez. The latter sent a message to the garrison of El Mulato announcing that he gave the soldiers fifteen minutes to surrender, with the alternative of being fired upon by the full insurgent force if they refused to do so.

It is added that the soldiers were willing to fight and were preparing to do so when Lieut. Romero arrived, and his presence being made known to Maximo Gomez, the latter sent him a second note saying the insurgents had no desire to shed blood unnecessarily, and therefore the lieutenant was given five minutes more in which to surrender the fort and its contents. Thereupon, it is added, the lieutenant surrendered the garrison against the desire of his soldiers, who were most indignant at being compelled to capitulate without firing a shot. When the garrison was in the hands of the insurgents Maximo Gomes ordered the village of El Mulato to be burned, and after depriving Lieut. Romero of his arms set him at liberty. The Lieutenant was afterwards arrested by the authorities of Puerto Principe, and it is thought probable he will be promptly tried by court martial and shot like Lieut. Gallego, who commanded a garrison which was surprised in a similar manner while the Lieutenant in command was away.

In addition the town of San Geronimo, situated about fifteen kilometres south-east of El Mulato, has met the same fate as the latter place. It was attacked by the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, and was burned to the ground, after its garrison of fifty men surrendered. In this case, however, it is stated that the soldiers succeeded in burying a great part of their stores and ammunition before the fort of San Geronimo was captured by the enemy. Advices from Puerto Principe indicate that the city is infested by insurgents. Last night firing was constantly heard about Puerto Principe and the military governor of that place has issued a proclamation forbidding anyone to come into the towns or go out of them after dark, and no more than three persons in future are to be allowed on horseback in the city of Puerto Principe after nightfall.

It is rumored at Puerto Principe that Antonio Maceo has succeeded in making his way from the province of Santiago de Cuba into the province of Puerto Principe at the head of a large body of insurgents, and it may be his intention to join his forces with those of Maximo Gomez and make a combined attack upon Puerto Principe. Although the authorities here will not admit it the situation of affairs in the province of Puerto Principe is looked upon as being most serious. With a large body of insurgents under Maximo Gomez burning towns and capturing forts a short distance to the south of the city of Puerto Principe, and with Antonio Maceo at the head of another large body of insurgents reported to be advancing upon Puerto Principe from the north, even more serious news may be anticipated shortly.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Burglars at Work in Vancouver—Fatal Accident at Wellington—Dominion Day Celebration.

Drowning Accident—Salmon Fishing in the North—Interesting News From the Mines.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 26.—The establishment of Rourgier, the dyer, has been broken into by burglars and a quantity of clothing stolen.

A number of valuable dogs have recently been poisoned by some individual who pays no attention to useless curs. The aggregate of the rewards offered for his arrest has reached a large sum.

At the Christ church festival yesterday evening a very attractive feature was the costumes of the ladies attending the different booths. Each lady representing a biblical character.

Under section 750 of the code, J. W. Bowser, defending Andrews, the suspect in the Pomelreau murder, asked Justice Drake this morning for an order to have the Crown proceed at once with the investigation. Justice Drake ordered that evidence be taken before the police magistrate on Saturday, and if such evidence was not sufficient to hold the prisoner he must be dismissed. The prosecution say that if the prisoner is dismissed he will be at once re-arrested.

The Naval crews are practising for Dominion Day. The entire city is looking forward to the celebration with eager anticipation, and all will unite to make Vancouver's holiday a great success.

Last night a number of plate glass windows were almost ruined with a diamond.

Superintendent Ord, of the C.P.R., is instructing railroad employes in the use of the Westingham air brake, heating apparatus and signalling.

The schooner Beatrice is being fitted out for another sealing cruise.

The examinations at the public schools have ended with satisfactory results.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 26.—The mayor and council are inpignant at not having received an invitation from Vancouver to attend the celebration. The invitation was, it is said sent, but miscarried in the mails.

George Heard has been arrested for assaulting Constable Wood.

J. Abercrombie, 16 years old, son of a farmer living four miles from Mission was drowned near Mission Junction yesterday. Abercombie was bathing in the slough with others. He was a good swimmer and was only a few feet from where he could have waded. He suddenly threw up his arms and sank, not coming up again.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 26.—To-day a shot which was fired in No. 5 shaft, Wellington, knocked out a prop. After the explosion was over Jacob Lathia and Gus Kallie returned to the spot, and while in the act of replacing the prop a portion of the roof fell upon them killing Lathia, Kallie's arm being broken. Earlier in the day Alfred Scales was seriously injured through the premature explosion of a shot of giant powder which he was tamping.

The indications are that Wellington's Dominion Day celebration will surpass anything of the kind ever held in that place before. The principal event is the opening of the new quarter-mile bicycle track. Wellington's brass band will be in attendance all day.

ALERT BAY.

ALERT BAY, June 22.—Mr. Corrigan and party, who intended going up to Banks Island to inquire into the prospects for a colony there, have decided to look into the Kingcombe inlet country instead. They left here on Friday in company with Ernest Halliday, who is the pioneer rancher in that district.

The first boatload of salmon came over this week from the Nimpkish. Fishing is in full swing there now, although the fish are not too plentiful.

Satisfaction is expressed with the unfailing regularity with which the steamer Danube delivers the mails here. Since the inauguration of the present service there has been little or no cause for complaint, although a little more time at the wharf on the return trip would be most acceptable.

Principal Corker has been obliged to seek a short change of climate, as his general health for some time past has not been very good. He leaves on the next boat for Victoria, whence he will go to California. Mrs. Corker and family accompany him on the trip.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

At Forty-nine Creek it has been decided to have a clean-up, after which the full power of both monitors will be turned on to new ground. Indications are that the anticipations of the owners of this little property will be realized.

At the Poorman on Tuesday last a very rich pocket was struck in one of the stopes. Several hundred dollars worth of specimens were carried out, after the shot, in a handkerchief.

An aerial tramway will probably be built to haul out ore from the Noble Five.

McGillivery and Shannon are reported to have a good showing of six feet of dry ore in their claim on Ten Mile.

Report credits A. Harrison with a ledge 50 feet in width on his recently staked claim on Eight Mile; 17 feet of the ledge have yielded an average assay of $85 in gold.

The directors of the War Eagle Co. have declared a second dividend of ten cents a share, amounting altogether to $50,000 earned by the mine during a time of restricted output. They expect in the future to be able to pay quarterly dividends of $50,000 each.

The wagon road to Columbia Mountain is now complete and ore will be shipped from the North Star early in the week.

The Butte has been bonded for $10,000.

The St. Mary and St. Juan have been bonded for $20,000 to V. D. Williamson. The St. Mary is in the copper belt and the ore appears to carry a large percentage of that metal. F. S. Algiers has brought in some fine rock from the Puzzle, which lies close to the St. Mary. The samples appear to contain about 30 per cent. of malachite.

Mike Sullivan brought into Rossland some specimens of ore from the Maid of Erin. Some of the ore has assayed as high as $60, but the average is probably below $30. The ledge has been uncovered on the Robert E. Lee, and the vein at the time of writing is about two feet in width. The highest assay at present is $67 80, but a fair average would probably be about $34.

Sullivan and Dunn are now developing the Hill Top, which adjoins the Robert E. Lee.

David Stussi has sold the High Ore to A. B. Roilton for $3,000.

Every one is talking of the prospect of the smelter being built at Trail Landing. If a smelter cannot be built at Rossland it seems that Trail Landing would be the next most suitable spot.

Mr. Rolfe arrived at Rossland on Saturday, and it is expected that the electric light plant will soon be installed and the dismal oil lamps will be things of the past.

John Swift, the owner of the Musty Hie, brought in some ore which appears to contain a large percentage of nickel.

The Kootenay, Tip Top and North Star are being rapidly developed into mines. The ledge as now uncovered at the upper tunnel on the Kootenay is fully forty feet in width. Of the three claims the North Star is probably the prettiest to the prospector's eagle eye.

Mr. Justice Walkem and the Attorney-General before leaving this neighborhood visited Rossland. The Judge is extremely interested in this country and means to visit Pilot Bay and Kaslo before going back to Victoria. Mr. Eberts is equally struck with the progress of the district since his last visit three years ago, when he was engaged as counsel in a case relating to the Noble Five property.

(From the Tribune.)

The line of the Silver King tramway is clearly shown, now that sections of the right-of-way have been cleared. The mine can now be seen from Nelson.

A. J. Becker, representing A. E. Humphreys, who has a bond on the Starlight, a claim on Toad Mountain, is in Nelson to begin development work.

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation company will put another boat on Kootenay lake. The frame and timbers have been ordered.

A chute of rich ore has been struck in the north drift of the Poorman mine about 40 feet from the surface. Some of the quartz appeared to be almost held together by the gold. The Poorman mill is crushing about 12 tons a day, the mill not running at night. Sinking in the shaft will probably be commenced next week.

It is not unlikely that a foundry and machine shop will be established at Nelson within a month by the British Columbia Iron Works, of Vancouver.

While drilling in an old hole at No. 1 mine, near Ainsworth, an explosion occurred, which badly wounded one of the Luther boys and a miner named Johnson. One of Johnson's hands was blown off. It is said that Luther's injuries were in the body.

R. B. Kerr, of New Denver, the only practicing lawyer in Slocan district, says that a great deal of prospecting is being done in Slocan district this year, notably in the granite to the south of Four-mile creek. Many of the finds carry gold, and it is not at all unlikely that Slocan may yet be a large producer of the yellow metal.

SLOCAN.

(From the Prospector.)

There is gold in apparent plenty in the Red Mountains five miles south of Silverton. In the Little Daisy the gold is free, but very rich specimens exhibited by the owners have failed to excite interest.

The Las Vegas, owned by Alex. Harrison of Kaslo, is situated fully half a mile east of the Little Daisy, and ores on it assay 30, 50, 65 and 95 dollars per ton. The gold on this claim is associated with "arsenical iron," however, and no free gold was discovered on it before this spring, when there were found three distinct veins, parallel and about thirty feet apart. The upper vein is solid mispickel ore about 12 inches thick. The middle vein is about 36 inches thick and carries quartz with mispickel. The other is about 18 inches thick, quartz and less mispickel, the quartz being of a sparry character.

Six inches of clean ore were struck on Saturday in the Noonday on the galena farm.

A good trail has been made from Silverton across the galena farm and Eightmile creek to the Red Mountains.

Numbers of prospectors are scattered through the "greater Slocan," and many locations are being made on Tenmile and Springer creeks.

NEWFOUNDLAND ADVICES.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., June 26.—(Special.)—Sir Herbert Murray, British relief commissioner, sailed for England on Saturday.

Governor O'Brien has refused to invite any of his cabinet to meet the French Commodore because they have been convicted of bribery and corruption.

Men are returning from the interior, where they went seeking work on the building of the railway. They are returning unsuccessful. They complain of the hardships endured, many being compelled to walk fifty miles and a hundred miles, most of them being destitute.

It is reported the government will reduce the number of civil servants, cutting off fifty.

The supply bill has passed, and also the bill rearranging the reduced education grants.

The Allan line steamer Carthaginian arrived to-day and brought all the necessary documents for arranging the loan. The first instalment of the loan was placed to the credit of the colony in London to-day.

WINNIPEG, June 26.—Rev. Thomas McCrossan of this city has been chosen as assistant pastor of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church of Victoria. Mr. McCrossan leaves for the Coast in a week.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 52, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

CANTON, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. *Have removed one* Curb, one Blood Spavin and *killed two* Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it.
Respectfully,
S. R. RAY, P. O. Box 348.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 25.

"GOD'S ACRE"

Visited by Knights of Pythias Who Decorate the Graves of Departed Brothers.

Tributes of Respect to Those Who Sleep in the Ross Bay Cemetery.

Sunday was the occasion on which the Knights of Pythias resident in Victoria, in person or through their lodges, honored the memories of those belonging to their membership who have been laid to rest in the city of the dead which has been established at Ross Bay. The idea of the fraternity is to keep the memories green of those with whom they were connected by the bonds of membership, and in many cases by ties even more close and intimate. The fact of their having entered "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns," does not sever the sacred relationship entered upon in lodge room, and if it be impossible to repeat the same deed of practical friendship as that which the order continually celebrates, the members not unworthily show by their acts that such a sentiment still exists.

About half past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the members met at Castle hall, and to the number of upwards of a hundred started for the cemetery under the marshalship of Stroud L. Redgrave, representatives of Victoria, Sunset and Far West lodges preceding the chancellor commanders, grand lodge officers, and supreme representatives. Arriving at the cemetery Chancellor Commander Frank LeRoy, of Far West lodge, delivered the opening address which was a very beautiful tribute to the departed. It concluded as follows:

"Life at its best is brief. Step by step we journey towards that bourne where cares and tribulations will bring a golden harvest. The world is full of farewells to the dying and mourning for the dead. As we place our offerings of flowers on the graves of the departed, let us again vow that the noble actions and kind words of our deceased brethren will ever remain fresh in memory's storehouse, and let all pray that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may grant that on that fairer shore we will be permitted to meet our loved ones and enjoy forever the blessings of life eternal."

The work of decoration was then proceeded with as follows: Grave of Richard Hunter, address by J. M. Hughes; J. Engelhart, by E. Pferdner; Frederick Randolph, by E. Dickerson; William Byers, by J. L. Smith; William Slater, by W. S. Stamer; D. F. and J. F. Fee, by M. J. Conlin; Frank Campbell, by E. P. Nathan; J. B. Carmichael, by W. J. Dwyer; Peter Wilson, by J. Cameron; George Frye, by H. F. W. Behnsen; M. Hooper, by F. Hines; and A. A. Green, by G. K. Gilbert.

The following is the tribute which was paid to the later Mr. A. A. Green:

"Amid the halls of the everlasting, A. A. Green has taken his final rank. In life he was the comforter of the poor and distressed. Charity, the corner stone of our order, was exemplified in a true Pythian spirit by the departed brother. His sweetest solace was in laboring to provide homes for the fatherless, and the years back of us are full of recollections in which we are conscious of his many noble deeds. His heart knew the discipline of pain; but with the consciousness that the Lord has promised a heavenly harvest to those who labored in His vineyard, the deceased continued the work of charity to the end. The orphan and the widow owe a debt of gratitude to the late A. A. Green. As the years roll by may those who accepted his generosity wreathe garlands to bedeck his tomb. Though gone before, the memory of a life well spent in the cause of humanity will remain to urge others to deeds which will find an eternal reward in heaven."

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion with the subjoined address by Deputy Grand Chancellor Thomas Deasy:

"BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:—Our sad yet sweet duty is complete. We return to the busy world conscious that night shall melt into noon and the mystery shall be clothed in glory. In other lands rest the mortal remains of three of our brothers. The hand of death has been laid heavily on our members during the past year. Thirteen graves in this cemetery, three buried by brother Knights in foreign lands, and one sleeping beneath the waves, mark the ravages of the grim reaper since the organization of our order in this city. We can do no more for the departed. Our duty now is to the living, and when friends assemble around our deathbeds what a consolation it will be to know that we made every effort to assist our fellowman in times of sorrow and distress. It is our mission on this earth to place confidence in mankind. Remember brothers, that every man, no matter how high or how low his station in life may be, is cast in the same mould, bears the same likeness to that Saviour who died between the thieves for our salvation. Let us rise above human prejudices. Here, among the resting places of the dead, all are alike, unconscious. The hand that greeted the highest in the land is still as the hand that folded a tattered coat over palsied limbs. Who cares when we are dead and gone whether we ever lived? Only those who can realize the many trials and tribulations we suffered to aid them in the hour of distress. When we die the world will ask the value of property left behind; an angel will bend over our beds and ask what good deeds we have sent before. There are many weary hearts seeking solace which we can give. In this world how consoling it is to find some friend as faithful in the days of adversity as in the time of prosperity. God deals with us as with sons, and the blows of affliction fall not to punish but to correct. There is a vacant chair in every home; there are few hearts that have not known the discipline of sorrow. The fault of spiritual poverty is in ourselves, not in our surroundings, and he who cannot find the treasures of life here will discover no treasures hereafter. We are animated by the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing before us; we are excited by some short-lived success or depressed and made miserable by some disappointments, but the stream of life bears us on, and our griefs and joys are alike left behind us. We do not want to go through the dark valley, but the fiat of nature is inexorable. We are born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions will stay in our presence forever."

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sorethroat, Tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents. At Dean & Cryderman's.

THE CITY.

SUPERINTENDENT F. S. HUSSEY returned home Sunday evening having taken to Westminster the prisoner John Smith, charged with the murder of Chris. A. Benson in October last. The case against him is a strong one.

JUDGMENT was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Drake in Ward v. Clark. The action was dismissed with costs as against John Clark jr., and Isaac Hennigar, and without costs as against John Clark sr. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for plaintiffs; Mr. A. L. Belyea and Mr. H. E. A. Robertson for defendants.

ABOUT two weeks ago a resident of Saanich complained to the police that he had lost a $50 and a $1 bill in the Royal saloon, but no trace could be found of the missing money. A couple of days ago Mr. S. A. Bantly found the identical bills on Fort street not far from his place of business, where they had evidently been dropped. Mr. Bantly advertised for an owner, found him, and returned the money to the owner.

MESSRS Frank Cornell, Jack Meldram, Bill Attwood and George Baker, who left here a fortnight ago on a prospecting trip into Alberni, were heard from yesterday at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, about thirty miles from their destination. They were under the impression that all would be clear sailing from this point, but find it impossible to proceed by trail or to make ordinary terms for transportation with the Indians. The latter ask for their services $4 per man, and require the prospectors also to purchase outright their canoes at a good stiff valuation.

A MEETING was held at the Cedar Hill schoolhouse Friday evening to consider the plan for a new road which is to run along the shore from Oak Bay to Gordon Head, and then return in a straight line to the city via Mount Tolmie. A well made road along this route would furnish a most delightful pleasure drive and would no doubt be largely patronized during the summer months. For the residents of the Gordon Head district it would also be a boon, as the present roads are both hilly and crooked. The subject was thoroughly discussed at the meeting and a committee appointed to circulate a petition for signatures asking that the road be made.

THE case of Mrs. J. E Smith vs. Mrs. Mary Maslen, executrix of the Maslen estate, came before Mr. Justice Crease yesterday. Plaintiff, through Mr. S. Perry Mills, asked for an account of the estate, or, in the alternative, the appointment of a new trustee. Mr. Wootton, for the defendant, said Mrs. Maslem was willing to have Mr. R. S. Day as co-trustee with her. This being agreeable to plaintiff, the court appointed Mr. Day co-trustee, his charges not to exceed five per cent. commission, and vesting the estate in the name of the two trustees. An order was also made for Mrs. Maslen to pass her accounts as executrix and the plaintiff pay costs of action up to date.

THE half-yearly business meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was held last night, when the following officers were duly elected: Chief Russell (re-elected); W. G. Hanna, first chaplain; managing committee—Dr. John Lang (chairman), A. B. Fraser, John Hepburn, William Anderson and A. G. Hay; A. Maxwell Muir was re-elected general secretary; A. B. Fraser, corresponding secretary; George Webb, treasurer; R. H. Jameson and James Russell, trustees; M. Robertson, M. McDonald, W. A. Anderson, M. McLachlan, Charles Glenn and John Munro, pipers. Rev. Dr. Campbell will act as chaplain. After the election final arrangements were made for the society's outing at Oak Bay, which was decided to start at Campbell's corner at 7 o'clock Friday evening.

THE recently completed Methodist mission church at the corner of Belmont avenue and South road, was formally opened on Sunday last, special services being held in the morning, afternoon and evening. At 11 a.m., Conductor Snider, of the G.T.R., preached; at 2:30, Rev. Solomon Cleaver conducted the dedicatory exercises and delivered an interesting address upon receiving the church from the hands of the trustees; and in the evening Rev. J. F. Betts, of the Centennial church, occupied the pulpit. There were large congregations throughout the day, and a special choir drawn chiefly from that of the Metropolitan church provided excellent music. This evening the opening tea meeting will be held, with a choice musical and literary programme. Mr. James Lory is superintendent of the new school.

THE pupils of the South Park school were heard last evening in an excellent concert programme at a concert given in the school hall in aid of the piano fund. The various items were as hereunder: Chorus, "Welcome to All;" piano duet, Winnie Cooley and Mary Stamford; reading, Miss Speers; duet vocal, Willie Locke and Alice Taylor; piano solo, Dot Robinson; club swinging, Miss Murray; chorus, "Sing a Song of Sixpence;" piano solo, Miss Horton; recitation, "The Curfew," Norma Mitchell; song, "Daddy," Joe Bucknam; instrumental duet, Miss and Mr. Collis; recitation, "The Goblins," Dorothy Atkinson; song, Miss Fraser; recitation, "King Ludwig," Gill C. Pope; instrumental duet, the Misses Frank; solo, "Little Housewife," Mary Tait; reading, "How Ruby Played," A. D. Cameron; instrumental duet, Kate Finlaison and Hattie Mackay; song, "I Remember," Miss Jennie Fraser; reading, Miss Lawson; song, "Sweet Marie," Roy Wolford; recitation, "Nobody's Child," Norma Mitchell; chorus, "My Pretty Maid."

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Agent E. E. Blackwood, of the Northern Pacific company, expressed himself as well pleased yesterday morning at the extent of patronage which had been given the steamer Schome on her first trip to Victoria under the company's flag. She arrived from the Sound at 7 o'clock and brought for Victoria sixteen tons of freight and twelve passengers, those having the pleasure of making the first voyage on the steamer being Miss Lloyd, J. A. McPherson, W. Cushman, F. Tatro, J Bergoff, C. H. Black, P. Evans, F. Belanger, A. G. Franklin, J. F. Merryman and wife, and H. Pim. The steamer was an hour late in leaving port, but in future will sail on schedule time, at 9 o'clock. The Sehome has been placed in good running shape, a gang of mechanics having just completed an excellent job on her.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer City of Topeka came in from the Sound yesterday afternoon and left again at 5 o'clock for Alaska, with a large freight and passenger list. The passengers from Victoria were J. F Quinn and wife, G. B. Thorn and W. Hiscock. Eleven tons of freight, including a quantity of stores for the British patrol in Behring sea, were taken on here.

Steamer Maude arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with coal.

HOLIDAYS.

Boys and Girls of South Park School Have Got Their Vacation.

North Ward and Victoria West Children Will Now Take a Holiday.

Yesterday some five hundred boys and girls were turned loose from their studies and for the next few weeks the youngster who during the rest of the year finds it hard to waken in time for nine o'clock school, will be up with the lark, so as not to waste any precious play hours. The South Park school closed yesterday, but "Mary and her little lamb" did not have a part in the proceedings, and there was not a boy to stand on the burning deck. In fact there were no "show pieces"; the children were simply put through some of their ordinary work and specimens of the writing and examination papers were on view for any parents to inspect so that they might see for themselves how their children had progressed during the year. The boys were beaten by the girls this year, for Roberta Beatrice Devlin stood head of the school. The general proficiency and especially the writing were remarkably good and came in for favorable comment in the little speeches made by the school trustees and Mr. Burns, the inspector, at the close of the reading of the promotion lists. Mr. Chas. Hayward, chairman of the school board, took occasion in his remarks to point out the use of birds in killing caterpillars and troublesome insects, and to advise the boys to spare the birds. Mrs. Grant, complimenting the school, noticed that it was especially a woman's school, as there were only lady teachers, and a girl had taken first place. Trustees Marchant and Lovell also made a few congratulatory remarks, while Inspector Burns drew a moral from the old darkey proverb: "De man dat sots on de fence when de sun shines, hez ter dig grubs w'en it rains." The promotion and prize lists follow, the promotions being in order of merit:

DIVISION I.

Miss A. Deans Cameron, Teacher.

Honor Rolls.—Roberta Beatrice Devlin, proficiency; Louis Sebastian York, deportment; and Mabel Louise Holloway, regularity.

Prizes.—Roberta Beatrice Devlin, head of school; Charles Greig Maclean, second proficiency; Louis Sebastian York, mental arithmetic (full marks); Mary Elizabeth Stamford, first grammar and arithmetic; Hugh Humphrey Wilmot, first geography; Millicent Newby, general proficiency; Mabel Amanda Witmer, general proficiency; James Raymur Rome, general proficiency; Charlotte Daisy Thompson, first spelling (90 per cent.); Cassandra Olleva Morrison, first anatomy; Douglas Duncan McTavish, diligence; Frederick John Fawcett, first Canadian history; Bernice Aimee Pope, diligence; Wynne Edwin Heath, second geography; Catherine Charlotte Finlaison, conscientious work; Hannah Cordelia Truran, reading; Catherine Margaret Lettice; second dictation; Harriet Mackay, second writing; Maud Mary Lettice, deportment; Jessie Cameron Brown, diligence; Grace Stevens Smith, deportment; Emma Gertrude Collis, second reading; Alexander Wolsey Donaldson, attendance; and Mary Baldwin Franklin, first reading and writing.

Promoted—From Division I to High school, in order of merit: Roberta Beatrice Devlin, Charles George Greig Maclean, Louis Sebastian York, Mary Elizabeth Stamford, Mabel Amanda Witmer, Hugh Humphrey Wilmot, Millicent Newby, and James Raymur Rome.

DIVISION II.

Miss E. G. Lawson, Teacher.

Prizes—Sophie Hermine Smith, trustees' certificate for proficiency; Alice Maude Redfern, trustees' certificate for deportment; C. A. Goodwin, trustees' certificate for punctuality and regularity; Winnie Cullin, writing and home work; Harry Balcam, improvement; Mabel Julia Sabiston, proficiency in deportment; Frank Wise, industry and deportment; James Richmond, arithmetic; Noel Wilmot, improvement; and Charles Taylor, spelling.

Promotions—Sophie Hermine Smith, Mabel Julia Sabiston and Bertha Frick.

DIVISION III.

Miss Marie Lucas, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Ethel Eleanor Devlin, proficiency; Ina Redfern, regularity and punctuality; Mary Imbert, deportment.

Prize—Ethel Eleanor Devlin, proficiency.

Promotions—Ethel Eleanor Devlin, Donald McKay and Mary Imbert.

DIVISION IV.

Miss S. A. Robinson, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—George Robert Arthur, general proficiency; Herbert Jeffree Pendray, deportment; Florence Telfer Jackson, regularity and punctuality.

Prizes—George Robert Arthur, general proficiency; James Hillcoat Arthur, arithmetic; Gladys Margaret Campbell, grammar; Dorothy May Atkinson, reading; Guy Pennington Goddard, spelling and writing; and Jessie Ethel Prescott, regularity and punctuality.

Promotions—George Robert Arthur, James Hillcoat Arthur, Gladys Margaret Campbell, Guy Pennington Goddard, Russell Rogers Smith, Arthur Charles Futcher, Jessie Ethel Prescott, Elizabeth Heney, Florence Emily Vincent, Florence Telfer Jackson and Ralph Simon, equal; Mary Middleton Tait and John Johnson, equal; Robert Percy Wilmot, Herbert Jeffree Pendray, Harriet Jane Sabiston, John Woolcock, Elizabeth Cullin and Helena Laura Chisholm Miller, equal; Victor Arnold Wolfenden and Ethel Lydia Winkel, equal; Dorothy May Atkinson, William Woolcock and Rita Maude Margaret Shears and Frances Jane Fraser, equal.

DIVISION V.

Miss Speers, Teacher.

Prizes—Ernest Lyall Tait, first in class; Geo. Macdonnel, mental arithmetic (given by Mr. Jones); Alfred Redfern, written arithmetic; Ada Spencer, greatest improvement in writing (given by Miss Cameron); May James, regularity and punctuality; Alice Bahr, deportment; Jean Roberts, composition (given by Mr. Jones); Kenneth Morrison, geography (given by Mr. Simpson); Annie Tait, neatest note book; and Louise Cameron, second in class.

Promotions—Ernest Lyall Tait, Abigail Louise Cameron, Andrew Mulcahy, George Valentine Oremus, Walter Laing, Samuel Dickson McConnell, Charlotte Elizabeth Jones, Alfred Edward Redfern, Jean Roberts, Muriel Langley, Leonard Fordham Solly, George Valentine Oremus, Christine Murray, Herbert Glassy and Kenneth Morrison equal, Alice Mary Taylor, Mary Elizabeth Laing, Helen Maude Emery, William John Lawrence, John Henry McDonnell, Margaret Tait Campbell, Ada Eliza Spencer, Kate Isabel Pottinger, Achille Medana, Vivian Jagers, Alice Bahr, Joe Estelle Bucknam and William David Kinsey and Annie Arnut Tait equal, William Ross, Annie Crossen Lowe and Maude Lawry equal, and James Hogg.

DIVISION VI.

Miss F. C. Fraser, Teacher.

Honor Rolls.—William Newcombe, proficiency; Mildred May Brown, deportment; Agnes Ann Lorimer, regularity and punctuality.

Prizes.—William Newcombe, first proficiency; Jack Newby, second proficiency; Paul Bowden Phillips, writing.

Promotions.—William Newcombe, Jack Newby, Wilford Baddely Goddard, Paul Bowden Phillips, William Gray Kerrin, Mildred May Brown, Agnes Ann Lorimer, Edward Cridge and Jack Simpson (equal).

DIVISION VII.

Miss C. T. Lorimer, Teacher.

Prizes.—Mabel Agnes Cameron and Rossie Arthur Fenn, proficiency.

Rolls of Honor.—Mabel Agnes Cameron, proficiency; Edmund Woodward, deportment; and Mary Wood, regularity and punctuality.

Promotions.—Mabel Agnes Cameron, Edmund Woodward, Rossie Arthur Fenn, Claude William Jagers, Rosie Luella Oremus, Gladys Woodward, Clement Finlaison, Helen Victoria Fraser, William Martin Cullin, Edith Winnifred Cox, Jane Donaldson, Lewis Johnson, Henry Arthur Newcombe, Mary Kelly, Gordon Tylyard Campbell, Rosehannah Goodwin, Frank Fox, Marion Jane Thomson, Albert Anderson Dorman, George Donaldson, Jack Blair Jameson, Herman Henry Boskamp, Charles Louis Marks, Joseph Henry Lawry, Annie Mary Melrose, Ella Jane Lambeth, Darrell Francis Vincent, Donald Charles Mcdowell, Ethel May Stocks, Hugh Ray Hatch, Stanley Paul Dunlevy, Mary Wood, Hendrika Roskamp, Florence Emily Futcher, Frederick Austin Cullin.

DIVISION VIII.

Miss Paulina Frank, teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Clark Gill, proficiency; John Woodward, deportment; Nettie Lock, regularity and punctuality.

Prizes.—Clark Gill, proficiency; and Edna Pickaby, neatest spelling book.

Promotions—Clark Gill, Edna Matsby Pickaby, George Beveridge, Owen Mulcahey, Barbara Cameron Brown, Tillman Alfred Briggs, John Woodward, Janet Thompson Peden, Harold Eustace Whyte, Herbert Paul Matthews, Walter Clifton Cameron, James Henry Gordon, Herbert Pottinger, Robert Tyndal Mackay, Sanford Stephen Wolfe, Maud Sylvia Elliot, Maggie Tracy Sinclair and James Alex. Cowgill, equal; John Greig, Frank Armstrong, Geo. Edward Fox, Alick Franklin, William Danby and Joseph Clark Devlin, equal; Geo. Herbert Atkinson, James Henry Stewart, Thomas Brooks, Maurice Foster Barham and Isabel Mary Sabiston, equal; Jessie Isabel Sinclair, Alma Victoria Minckler and Wilfred Charles Flewin and Marion Clements and Nelson Scott, equal; Frank Manning Lang, Maggie Fairfull and Nettie Locke.

DIVISION IX.

Miss M. C. Maclure, teacher.

Prizes—Herbert Hamilton Foot, head of class; Ralph C. Bamford, second proficiency; Stanley Russell Anderson, third proficiency; Maude Emily James, spelling (full marks); Edwin Tait, spelling and writing (full marks); Edwin Wagg, writing (full marks); Winnifred Violet Redferd, spelling (full marks); Alice Dunn, regularity and punctuality; Charles Banner, proficiency; Victor Winkel, writing and arithmetic; Wilbert Watson, writing and arithmetic; Clavilla Jane Caselton, deportment; Joseph Francis Gawley, spelling (full marks), and Calvin John Goodwin, arithmetic.

Rolls of Honor—Herbert Hamilton Foot, proficiency; Alice Dunn, regularity and punctuality, and Clavilla Jane Caselton, deportment.

Promotions.—Herbert Hamilton Foot, Ralph Carmichael Bamford, Stanley Russell Anderson, Maude Emily James, Edwin Tait and Wilbert Samuel Watson and Edwin Wagg and Victor John Winkel and Charles George Banner, equal; Winnifred Violet Redfern, Alice Dunn and Irene Shirley Leigh, equal; William Nicholson Kennedy and Clavilla Jane Caselton, equal; Walter Joseph Edmonds, Joseph Francis Gawley, Goldwin Lewis Witmer, Leon Dassonville, Calvin John Goodwin, Nora Amelia Jane Rich, Henry Percival Devlin, Annie Helen Thomson, May McGraw and Mary Anne Sinclair, equal; Conchita Schnoter, Alice Claudy Pichon, Henry Rufus Cooper, Montague Danby, Charles Thomas, Winnifred Fox, Hugh Lawrence Campbell, William Davis, Lorne Alex Godfrey and Mary Coyne, equal.

The schools which close to-day are: North Ward, 9:30 a.m., and Victoria West, at 1:30 p.m.

◆

North Ward school had its closing exercises yesterday morning. The body of the big assembly hall was filled with the school children, each class presided over by its teacher, while on the platform were a large number of parents and others assembled to hear the promotion lists read. As at the South Park school, there were neither the customary recitations nor songs, the work of the children during the year being allowed to speak for itself. That the results were satisfactory was plainly approved of by Inspector Burns, who praised Principal McNeill and the assistant teachers very highly for the excellent work of the school.

Ten young ladies stood in front of the platform and gave a nice exhibition of club swinging, their graceful free motions giving a very good idea of the benefit of physical training to the young. Then came the reading of the promotion lists by Principal McNeill, and afterwards the prizes were presented to the different divisions by Trustees Marchant, Lewis, Lovell, and Mrs. Grant, Inspector Burns, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Betts, Rev. Mr. Trotter and Mr. D. Cartmel. Though the girls did remarkably well they did not carry off the first place in the school, as at the South Park, George William Turnbull being head of the North Ward school. Then even Trustee Marchant had to acknowledge that the boys when he went to school did not shine in the deportment prizes as did the boys of North Ward yesterday

The only address was made by Inspector Burns, who took occasion to say that whenever he had visited the school he had always found the same satisfactory work being done. This pleasing state of things he attributed to the excellent manner in which the assistants worked and co operated with the Principal. He expressed himself as in favor of the principal of a school having a voice in the choice of his assistants, as he believed that would always conduce to the best interests of the schools.

The promotion and prize lists are as follows, the promotions being in order of merit:

DIVISION I.

Principal McNeill, Teacher.

Honor Roll.—George W. Turnbull, general proficiency; Rose Maynard, deportment; Evis Elizabeth Nicholson, punctuality and regularity.

Prize List.—George W. Turnbull, 1st prize general proficiency; Elsie Cartmel, anatomy; Percy Winnett, arithmetic, mental and written; Fanny Devereux, grammar and composition; E. Lane, English and Canadian history; Isabel Cartmel, geography; Ethel Young, progress; E. Cartmel, writing and drawing; Alexander Thomson, general proficiency; Robert Knox, general proficiency; Frederick White, mental arithmetic; Clara Chapman, general proficiency; George Tarbel, deportment; Rose Maynard, attention; Harriet Heathorn, attention and application. Evis Elizabeth Nicholson, deportment and progress.

To High School.—George William Turnbull, Percy Winnett, Elizabeth Cartmel, Alexander Thompson, Fanny Devereux, Robert Maurice Knox, Nelson J. W. Shepherd Clara Chapman, Evis E. Nicholson, Ernest Lane, Fred J. White.

DIVISION II.

Mr. L. Tait, Teacher.

Prizes.—Proficiency, Catherine Chapman, 79 1 10 per cent.; improvement and composition, Victoria Douglas; anatomy, Frank Bone, 94 per cent.; mental arithmetic, Mary Stewart; writing, Mabel Davey and Maud Booth, 100 per cent.; Canadian history, Cecil Dexter, 85 per cent.; geography, Elizabeth Milne, 66 per cent.; English history, Agnes Hansen, 66 per cent.; written arithmetic, Amy Wolfe, 84 per cent.

Promotions.—Catherine Chapman, Mary Isabel Stewart, Cecil Peyton Dexter, Amy Christina Wolfe, Kenneth Thorne Hughes, Frank Sidney Bone, Victoria Anna Douglas, Mabel Davey, Agnes Amelia Hansen, Elizabeth Ray Milne, Henry Pike, Ernest Featherstone Waller, Ellen Isabel Porter, Albert Wodman Auld.

DIVISION III.

Miss A. J. Monro, teacher.

Promotions.—Frederick William James Smith; Henrietta Amelia Bishop and Edith Bull, equal; Holmes De Wolfe Pineo, Edgar Franklin Johns, Charles Thomas John Wilson, Roland Percival Davis.

DIVISION VI.

Miss M. Sanderson, Teacher.

Honor Rolls.—Proficiency, William Jordan; deportment, Maud D. Worthington; reglarity and punctuality, Ruby M. Grant.

Prizes—1st for proficiency, William Jordan; 1st for arithmetic, John Frank; 1st for writing, Maude Worthington; 2nd writing, Sigred Gonnason; 1st reading, Amanda Young; 1st spelling, Frank Humber; 1st geography, William Blake; 1st grammar, Arthur Levy.

Promotions.—William Jordan, Sydney Talbot, Charles Albert Pike, Frank Oliver White, Arthur Levy, John Williamson Frank, Richard Keeler, James Mackay, Maude Dorothea Worthington, Sigred Matilda Gonnason, Mabel Holt, William Alfred Blake, Amanda Adeline Young, James Henry Eccles, Harvey Fraser, Frank Russell Humber, David William Sellick, Mabel Winnifred Clarke, Alfred Sellick, Bertha Louisa Harris, William Munroe Cantrill, Frederic Winnett, Henrietta Emma Batchelor, Mamie Young, Ida May Taylor, John Morrison Thomson, Bessie Mabel Grant, Richard Alexander Hall, Frederic James Batchelor, Lottie Louise Norris, William McCafferty, Maude McCafferty, Max Dewitt Rooklidge, William Gillespie, Gertrude Roper, Eva Lang.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DIVISION V.

Miss Dowler, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Proficiency, Grace Carlyon; regularity and punctuality, Herbert Blake; deportment, Albert Young.

Prizes—For attendance, Addie Leatham, Mamie Williams, Grace Carlyon, Margaret Robertson, Maggie Carmichael, Albert McDonald, James Dakers; for proficiency, 1st Grace Carlyon, 2nd Clifford Pineo, 3rd Isabel Chapman, 4th Albert Maynard (presented by W. Bone, Esq.); for writing, Franz Wille and Albert Young, equal; for spelling, Maude Glover, Alice Roach and Albert McDonald, equal; for geography, Harry Hughes; for grammar, Ethel Hosker; for composition, Alice Sangster; for improvement, Harry Norris and Herbert Blake.

Promotions—Fanny Grace Carlyon, Clifford Masters Pinos, Isabel Chapman, Albert James Maynard, Albert James McDonald, Ethel Maude Hosker, Robert Henry White, Harry Francis Norris, Thomas Field Wilson, Lewis Albert Young, Maude Atkins Glover; Herbert Percy Blake and Alice Mary Sangster equal; William Walker Wrathall and Robert Clark equal; Margaret Helen Robertson, Oswald Armion Auld, Alice Sarah Eccles, Percy Stratford Shakespeare, Henry Peter Wolfe, Franz Louie Wille, Clarence Victor McConnell, Earnest Leslie McLeod Gleason, William John Schultz, Harry Stewart Hughes, Charlie James Rowbotham, Charlie Mannern Salt, Annie Bartlett; Mabel Blake and Annie Alice Roach equal; Elizabeth Barker, Annie Louise Pellow, Frederick John Bartlett.

DIVISION VI.

Miss S. J. Murton, Teacher.

Prizes—Lewis Chamberlin, first rank in division; Lizzie Field, reading; Mabelle Spence, writing; Nellie Gray, writing; Dollie Auld; composition; Ray Grant Walker, arithmetic; Hugo Wille, geography; Charles Bull, grammar; Sadie Johns, proficiency and regularity; George Maynard, arithmetic and regular attendance; Henry Humber, proficiency; Ethel Vaio, proficiency; Frances Hilliger, attendance; Annie Spence, attendance; Jessie Hallitt, attendance: Mary Murrant, attendance; William Maynard, attendance; Ida Catterall, proficiency.

Honor Roll—Deportment, James Holland; regularity and punctuality, Alfred Haughton; proficiency, Lewis Chamberlin.

Promotions—Lewis Leber Chamberlin, Ray Grant Walker; Ethel Vaio and Dollie Adline Auld equal; Henry Andrew Humber, Hugo Edward Wille, Charles Edward Bull, William Charles Evans, James Holland, William James Maynard; Elizabeth Marguerite Field and Edward George Hasker equal; Lorne Edward Monk, George Hammett Maynard, Sarah Elizabeth Johns, Genevera Cox, Ida Catterall, Mabelle Esse Spence, Alfred Frederick Haughton, Amy Kathleen Andrew, Harold George Allen, George Holt, Alberta Laura Walker, May Dora Carmichael, Sarah Ann Ritchie, Edmund Jeeves, Francis Julia Hilliger.

DIVISION VII.

Miss A. Spragge, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Proficiency, Irvine Walker; regularity, Florence Kettle; deportment, Ralph Kay.

Prizes.—Head of class, Irvine Walker; reading, May Wolff; writing, Kate Palmer; diligence, Percy Smith; attendance, Florence Kettle, Eunice Erskine, Nettie Jeeves, Eva Taylor, Edna Bone, Irvine Walker, Alvin Gonnasson, John McGregor and Harry Young; spelling, 100 per cent., Ralph Kay, Eva Edna Taylor, May Wolff, Arthur Cox, Mildred Baker, Helena Campbell, Irvine Walker, Kate Palmer, Mildred Billingsly and Nettie Jeeves.

Promotions.—Irvine Walker, Ralph Kay, Arthur John Hansen, Arthur Cox, Mildred Baker, Eva Edna Taylor, May Meredith Wolff, Christopher Meduedrich, Mildred Amelia Billingsly, Frederick Charles Pellow; Eunice Victoria Erskine and Kate Palmer equal; Hazel Muriel Rooklidge, Nettie Jeeves, Neta Edna Bone and Nellie May Fuggle equal, Robert John Patterson, Ernest George Maynard, Faye Thomas, Florence Percival Pridham, Frederick Dean, Angus John McDonald, Annie Isabel Gilchrist, Edmund James Parsons; Joseph Arthur Price and Gertrude Forde equal; Joseph Baker, Florence Ethel Kettle, Samuel Burnie Reid, Harry Young, Percy Smith and Beatrice Alice Kayton equal; Joseph Henry Wilson, Olive Bessie Holt, Matilda Ann Humber, John McGregor, Archibald Carmichael.

DIVISION VIII.

Miss T. G. Walker, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Robert John Porter, general proficiency; Cora Gertrude John, deportment; Jessie Walker, punctuality and regularity.

Prizes—James Brewister, writing; Brooks Vaio, general proficiency; Albert Desmore Fuggle, general proficiency; Hettie Meldram, arithmetic; Victor Auld, general proficiency.

Promotions.—Robert John Porter, Cleve White, Walter Bull, Brooks Vaio, Gertrude Cora John, John Ellis, William Fraser, Isabel Florence Jeeves, William Holland, James Archibald Brewister, Howard Fischer Dack, Lillie Talbot, William Jenkins, Albert Desmore Fuggle, Alma Emma Jackson, William Rivers, Alexander Stewart, Archibald Kay, Henrietta Maude Meldram, Annie Scott, Grace Harriet Walsh, Edith Palmer, Florence Mabel Sellick, Campbell Ross, Thea Christie Amorsen.

HILLSIDE DEPARTMENT.

Miss E. S. Shrapnel, Teacher.

Prizes (VI Division).—1st, proficiency, Florence Winnifred Beckwith; 2nd, proficiency, Harry Keeler; 3rd, proficiency, Norma Lucile Cantrill; 4th, proficiency, Alfred Richard Williams.

Honor Roll.—Proficiency, Florence Winnifred Beckwith; deportment, Norma Lucile Cantrill; punctuality and regularity, Ethel Heritage.

Promotions.—Florence Winnifred Beckwith, Harry Keeler, Norma Lucile Cantrill, Alfred Richard Williams, Albert Stephen Chislett, Walter Oliver Bartlett.

ROCK BAY DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION I.

Mr. D. Dallas, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Proficiency, James Russell; deportment, Caroline Voss; regularity, Francis Alice Kermode

Promotions—From VI to V—Frederick, Gordon Campbell Wood, Phoebe Babchuck, Fritz Victor Homen, Sallie Elizabeth Maynard, Katie Maynard, Albert Dick, Frederick Jeeves, Frank Endean, Eleanor Barker, Frances Alice Kermode

From V to IV—James Russel, Janette Patterson, Caroline Voss, Harry Cland Bishop, Stella Parsy McGarry, John Wilkie McArthur, Ida Blanche Roper, Clara Jennie Tagg, Eric Wilson Hardy.

DIVISION II.

Mr. W. N. Winsby, Teacher.

Honor Roll—Proficiency, Mabel E. Saunders; regularity and punctuality, Henry Price; deportment, Charles Hansen.

Prizes—Proficiency, Mabel E. Saunders; proficiency, Douglas V. McGary.

Promotions from VI to V.—Mabel Elizabeth Saunders, John Bartely Racine, Thomas William Saunders.

From VIII to VII.—Douglas Virgil McGary, James Austin Gill, Henry Price, Edith Gertrude Townsley, Charles Hansen, Nettie Nicoll, John Voss, Henry Voss, Ralph Magnesen.

VICTORIA WEST SCHOOL.

There was a fairly good attendance of parents at the closing exercises of the Victoria West school yesterday afternoon. Inspector Wilson was present, and representing the trustee board were Mrs. Grant, Messrs. Lewis and Lovell. A good percentage of the scholars had earned promotions, and this spoke well for the labors of both teachers and pupils during the term just ended. After exercises in some of the various studies had been gone through, Inspector Wilson said he thought that the work accomplished in the school, considering the manner in which it was crowded and the limited teaching staff, was quite satisfactory. He referred to the detrimental effect of changing teachers from school to school, and before concluding presented the two successful senior candidates with certificates for admission to the High school.

Mrs. Grant next presented the prizes and afterwards made an address, being followed by Trustees Lovell and Lewis and Rev. Mr. Macrae, all of whom spoke most encouragingly, Mr. Lewis noting the pleasing effect on the children's faces when Miss Lawson, their former teacher, appeared in the room. Mr. Macrae regretted that Victoria West had not a school corresponding to the other ward schools of the city.

Mr. Fairall took occasion to defend the teaching staff of the school. He considered it efficient and undeserving of a change, especially that of removing Principal Nicholson. He had, he said, one child who had failed three times in the promotion examination to the High school, and yet he considered the teachers highly qualified and in every way satisfactory. Trustee Lovell regarded this question as non-appropriate to the occasion, and after giving a few of his views said in relation to the school building that the board were not disposed at present to spend more money than was absolutely necessary. Trustee Lewis stated that he wanted fair play and would see, so far as he was concerned, Victoria West would get it. His views, however, he refrained from expressing, saying that he would say all that he had to say at a public meeting of the board, which he invited all to attend. The following are the prize and promotion lists:

DIVISION I.

Thomas Nicholson, Teacher.

Promotions.—Arthur Nicholson and William Peddle.

DIVISION II.

Thomas Nicholson, Teacher.

Promotions.—James Robinson, Ralph Nicholson, Malissa Paton, Allen Bates, Lilly Russel, Amy McKenzie, Mary Burnett, Gertrude Knappet, Percy Craft, Malissa Harper.

Honor Rolls.—Proficiency, Arthur Nicholson; regularity and punctuality, Percy Craft; deportment, Annie Anderson.

DIVISIONS III, IV, V.

D. Ress, Teacher.

Honor Rolls.—Maggie McKay, Nellie Anderson, Myra Fawcett, Florence Okell, Fred McGraw, Nellie Sommerville, Alfred Bland, William Allan, Chester Furman.

Promotions.—Charles Robinson, Ruth McDonald, Richard Stephen and William Battersby equal, Abner Willard, Ada Walton, Fritz Kroeger, Svea Jacobson, Evaline Crook, Amy Law, Hulda Stromgren, Jessie Williams.

Promotions.—Robert Brown, Fred Hurrup, Bruce McNaughton and William Carrol equal, Jennie Anderson, Edward Beaney, Clara Messick, Gilbert Dodd, John Burnett, Maude Allan, Jessie Sommerville.

Honor Rolls—Deportment, Amy Law; regularity and punctuality, Nellie Sommerville; proficiency, Maggie McKay.

DIVISION VI.

J. J. Stephen, Teacher.

Promotions—Ewald Bahlmad, Bessie Williams, Evan Burnett, Arthur Crocker, Nellie Craft, Eliza Scott, Martha Nicholson, Edith Atkins, Alick Stevens, Lizzie Scott, James Anderson, Ethel Wilson, Percy Rutter, Lilian Evans, James Okell, Charles McNaughton.

Honor Rolls—For proficiency, Ewald Bahlman; for regularity and punctuality, Nellie Craft; for deportment, Percy Rutter.

Prizes—In this division every pupil who was successful in passing the promotion examination secured a prize.

DIVISION VII.

Miss Gaudin, Teacher.

Promotions—John McBeath, Robert Semple, George Roller, Emily Skinner and Albert Lang (equal), Charles Kirk, Andrew Atkins, Percy Wilson, Matthew Williams, George Allan, Paul Smith, Elizabeth Anderson.

Honor Rolls—Proficiency, John McBeath; regularity and punctuality, Robert Semple; deportment, Peter Bugslag.

Prizes—For reading and spelling (full marks) Robert Semple and John McBeath; for written arithmetic, Albert Lang; for proficiency, Emily Skinner, Andrew Atkins and Percy Walter Wilson; for writing, George Allan and Albert Nicholson; for deportment, Ada Smith.

DIVISION VIII.

Miss Strachan, Teacher.

Promotions—Mary McNaughton, Viola Semple, Delia Finnegan, Gertrude Craft, Lillian English, Nellie Dockings, Beatrice Bland, Margaret Sommerville, Walter Duncalfe, Herbert Knappet, William Kroeger, Walter Crocker.

CHART CLASS.

Promotions.—Delia Lang, Mary Duncalfe, Ella Smith, John Lynd, Walter Williams, Bertha Burnett, Stanley Bland, May Scott, Ralph Hurrup, Emma Furman, Jack Allan.

Honor Rolls.—For proficiency, Mary McNaughton; regularity and punctuality, Viola Semple; deportment, Maggie Somerville.

Prizes.—Writing, Maggie Somerville; proficiency, Mary McNaughton; arithmetic, Viola Semple; mental arithmetic, Beatrice Bland; spelling, Delia Finnegan. Chart class—Diligence, Walter Williams; proficiency, Delia Lang, May Duncalfe, Ella Smith.

Mrs. Grant gave a special prize for proficiency, which William Peddle won. Mrs. Bridges also gave two prizes to her drawing class. The first was taken by Agnes Adam and the second by Percy Craft.

FROM ANOTHER STANDPOINT

The Cowichan Indians Adopt a Series of Strong Resolutions Regarding Game Protection.

Their Contention Is That Fishing Regulations Should Not Apply to Aborigines.

The Cowichan Indians think that the fishery regulation against the use of weirs in the rivers should not apply to them. Owing to the case taken out against the two Indians at Duncan for placing weirs illegally in the Cowichan river, the Indians have held a meeting at the school house, Quamichan, and passed the following resolutions through their chiefs:

"We have always had the right to take any fish by any means at any time in any of the waters of British Columbia, and we want to preserve that right in its entirety. We formerly did not protest against the fishery regulations—except last year—because their true sense was unknown to us.

"We claim that the fish is our property; we own it by natural right, and therefore we consider as unjust all government regulations depriving us totally or partially of that right. Our history proves that we do not destroy the fish. On the other hand it is evident that the white population does destroy it. The protective regulations then should embrace the white people only, not the Indians.

"We do take fish for our daily use, to have a living, and we make use of all the fish we take; the white population on the contrary take fish mostly for pleasure's sake and usually destroys the small fish by throwing it away. Our weirs are built in such a way that none but large seized fish is caught.

"Now that we are aware of what we claim to be unjust regulations, we strongly protest and are decided to keep hold of our natural rights, were we to suffer imprisonment.

"Last year we met to protest openly for the first time, and through the appreciated assistance of Right Rev. Bishop Lemmens and Hon. Theodore Davie, who presided at our meeting, and also on account of the kind endorsement of our protest by Mr. Vowell and Mr. Lomas, the regulations have not been enforced to the letter. Unhappily this has been but for a short time. Now that our rights are again disregarded, we protest more strongly than ever, and we wish Mr. S. Perry Mills to defend our cause in court.

"The right we claim to the fish we also claim to the game, as both fish and game were the daily food of our fathers and of us in former days.

"The government taking possession of our lands promised to protect us and to look after us. We have on that account always been law abiding. They have, however, favored the white people so far that now they are allowed to take the food from our mouth."

The case comes up to-morrow morning, and Mr. Mills, who defends the Indians, left this morning for Duncan to attend to it.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

AT MARKET VALUE
BY
GRANT ALLEN
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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VIII.

DIGRESSES SOMEWHAT.

In London meanwhile Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, to use his own expressive phrase, was "going it." And few young men with an equally exiguous income knew how to "go it" at the same impetuous pace as Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave. That very same evening indeed, as he walked down the Strand arm in arm with his chum, Charlie Owen—the only other fellow in the office who fulfilled to the letter Mr. Reginald's exalted ideal of "what a gentleman ought to be"—he stopped for a moment opposite the blushing window of a well known sporting paper to observe the list of winners in the first race of the season. Mr. Reginald, as is the wont of his kind, had backed the favorite. He drew a long breath of disappointment as he scanned the telegram of results. "Amber Witch wins in a canter," he murmured, with marked disgust to his sympathizing companion. "A rank outsider!"

"Pipped again?" Charlie Owen inquired in the peculiar dialect at which they were both experts.

And Reginald Hesslegrave answered: "Pipped again! For a tenner!" with manly resignation. He was sustained under this misfortune indeed by the consoling reflection that the "tenner" he had risked on Yorkshire Lass would come in the end out of Kathleen's pocket. It's a thing to be ashamed of for a gentleman, of course, to have a sister who is obliged to dabble in paint for a livelihood, but from the practical point of view it has its advantages also. And Reggie found it a distinct advantage during the racing season that he was able to draw upon Kathleen's earnings for unlimited loans, which were never repaid, it is true, but which were described as such in order to save undue wear and tear to Mr. Reginald's delicate feelings. It doesn't "look well" to ask your sister point blank for a present of a £10 note, but a loan of that amount from time to time to meet a pressing temporary emergency is a form of advance that never grates for a moment upon the most refined susceptibilities.

"That's a nuisance," Charlie Owen responded, with a sympathetic, wry face, "for I suppose you counted upon it."

Now, this was exactly what Mr. Reginald had done, after the fashion of the city clerk who fancies himself as a judge of horseflesh, but he wasn't going to acknowledge it.

"It never does to count upon anything in the glorious uncertainty of racing," he answered, with a bounce, swallowing his disappointment in that resigned spirit which is born of a confident belief that your sister, after all, will have in the end to make good the deficit. "Though, to be sure, I was in need of it, for I've asked Florrie Clarke and her mother to run round to the Gaiety for an hour with me this evening, and I can tell you it comes heavy on a fellow, and no mistake, to settle for the grub for Florrie's mother! She is a dab at lobster salad!"

"Then you're taking them to supper afterward?" Charlie inquired, with admiration. One young fool invariably admires another for his courage and nobility in spending the money he hasn't got, to somebody else's final discomfort and detriment.

Reginald nodded a careless assent. "To Romano's," he answered, with justifiable pride in the background of his tone. "When I do the thing at all, I like to do it properly, and Florrie's the sort of girl, don't you know, who's accustomed to see things done in the very best style, so I mean to go it."

"What a fellow you are!" Charlie Owen exclaimed, with heartfelt admiration. "After a knock down blow like this, that would dishearten most chappies!"

Mr. Reginald smiled a deprecatory smile of modest self approval. "Well, I flatter myself I am a bit of a philosopher," he admitted, with candor, like one who glides lightly over his own acknowledged merits. "Why don't you come too? There'd be room in my box for you."

"Does it run to a box, then?" Charlie Owen asked, open eyed.

And Reggie answered, with an expansive wave of his neatly gloved hand: "Do you suppose I'd ask Florrie and her mother to go in the pit? I imagine I know how to do the thing like a gentleman."

"Well, of course, if you've got a box," Charlie assented, with alacrity, "one more or less doesn't count. But still—there's the supper!"

Mr. Reginald dismissed the sordid suggestion with another dainty wave of his well gloved left. "When a gentleman asks another gentleman to sup with him," he observed, with sententious dignity, "it isn't usual for his guests to make inquiries beforehand as to the cost of the entertainment." After which noble rebuke Charlie Owen felt it would be positively bad manners not to accept with effusion and was lost in wonder, delight and awe, as Reggie intended he should be, at the magnanimity of a chappie who after a loss like that could immediately launch out into fresh extravagance by inviting a friend to a quite unnecessary and expensive banquet. What a splendid creature the fast young man really is, after all, and how nobly he dispenses unlimited hospitality to all and sundry times on his relations' money!

So that evening at 8 saw Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave in full evening dress and a neat hired brougham stopping at the door of the Gaiety theater to deposit Mrs. Clarke and her daughter Florrie. The party, to be sure, was nothing if not correct, for mamma was there to insure the utmost proprieties, and Miss Florrie herself, who was a well conducted young lady, had no idea of doing anything more decided than accepting a box for nothing as affection's gift from the devoted Reggie. Miss Florrie's papa was an eminently respectable west end money lender, and Miss Florrie and her mamma were practically used, in the way of business, partly as decoy ducks for unwary youth and partly as a means of recovering at once in presents and enetrtainments a portion of the money advanced by papa on those familiar philanthropic principles of "note of hand at sight, without inquiry, and no security," which so often rouse one's profound esteem and wonder in the advertisement columns of the daily papers. Unfortunately, however, it is found for the most part in this hard business world of ours that philanthropy like this can only be made to pay on the somewhat exorbitant terms of 60 per cent, deducted beforehand. But Mr. Reginald, as it happened, was far too small game for either Miss Florrie or her papa to fly at. His friendship for the young lady was distinctly a platonic one. She and her mamma used him merely as an amiable young fool who could fill in the odd evenings between more serious engagements, when papa's best clients took her to the opera with mamma and presented her with a brooch or an amethyst bracelet out of the 40 per cent which alone remained to them from papa's munificence. Not that Miss Florrie's conduct was ever anything but the pink of propriety—with a connection like papa's it was always on the cards that she might end, with good luck, by becoming my lady in lieu of accumulated interest on bills renewed, and was it likely that Miss Florrie was going to fling away a first rate chance in life like that by ill timed entanglements with a penniless clerk in a stockbroker's office? Miss Florrie thought not. She knew her market worth too well for such folly. She might flirt, but she perfectly understood where to stop flirtaiton. Meanwhile she found Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave an agreeable and harmless companion and an excellent wedge of an unobtrusive sort for attacking the narrow opening into certain grades of society. It "looks well" to be seen about with mamma in the company of an excellently connected young man of no means at all. People can never accuse you, then, of unmitigated fortune hunting.

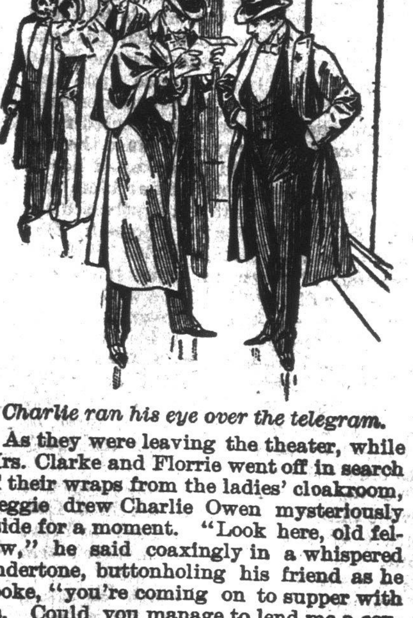
Miss Florrie and her mamma were most charming that evening. Mrs. Hesslegrave herself would have been forced to admit they were really most charming. The mamma was as well dressed as could reasonably be expected—that is to say, not much more overdressed than in the nature of things a money lender's wife must be, and her diamonds, Charlie Owen remarked with delight, were greatly noted and commented upon by the feminine occupants of neighboring boxes. As for Reginald Hesslegrave, he felt the evening was what he would himself have described as "a gigantic success." "It's all going off very well," he observed, with nervous pride, to Charlie Owen as they paced the corridor, cigarette in mouth, during the interval between the acts.

And Charlie Owen, patting his back, made answer emphatically: "Going off very well, man! Why, it's a thundering triumph! What a fellow you are, to be sure! Ices in the box and everything! Clinking, simply clinking! The eldest son of a duke couldn't have done the thing better. It's made a distinct impression upon the Clarkes, I can tell you."

"You think so?" Reggie asked, with a proud flush of satisfaction.

"Think so!" Charlie repeated once more. "Why, I can see it with half a glance. Florrie's gone on you, that's where it is. Visibly to the naked eye, that girl's clean gone on you!"

Mr. Reginald returned to the box feeling half an inch taller. He knew himself a lady killer, and he noticed with pride that Miss Florrie and her mamma were on terms of bowing acquaintance with a great many people in the stalls and dress circle, the very best people, gentlemen for the most part, it is true, but still a sprinkling of ladies, including among them Mrs. Algy Redburn, who ought by rights to be Lady Axminster. And though the ladies returned Miss Florrie's bows and smiles with a tinge of coldness and seemed disinclined to catch the eagle eye of her mamma, who was a stoutish matron of a certain age and uncertain waist, it was an undeniable fact that those who did catch it were for the most part women of title and of social distinction in the fastest set, so that Mr. Reginald felt himself in excellent society.



Charlie ran his eye over the telegram.

As they were leaving the theater, while Mrs. Clarke and Florrie went off in search of their wraps from the ladies' cloakroom, Reggie drew Charlie Owen mysteriously aside for a moment. "Look here, old fellow," he said coaxingly in a whispered undertone, buttonholing his friend as he spoke, "you're coming on to supper with us. Could you manage to lend me a couple of sovereigns for a day or two?"

Charlie looked glum. He pursed his under lip. Like Bardolph's tailor, he liked not the security. "What's it for?" he asked dubiously.

Reggie made a clean breast of it. "Well, the brougham and things have run into a little more than I expected," he answered, with a forced smile, "and of course we must open a bottle of cham, and if Mrs. Clarke wants a second—she's a fish at fizz, I know—it'd be awkward, don't you see, if I hadn't quite cash enough to pay the waiter."

"It would so," Charlie responded, screwing up a sympathetic but exceedingly doubtful face.

"Do you happen to have a couple of quid about you?" Reggie demanded once more, with an anxious air.

Charlie Owen melted. "Well, I have," he answered slowly. "But mind you, I shall want them on Saturday without fail, to pay my landlady. She's a demon for her rent. Raises blazes if it runs on. Will insist on it weekly. Can you promise me faithfully to let me have the oof back by Saturday?"

Reggie drew a sigh of relief. "Honor bright!" he answered, clutching hard at the straw. "It's all square, I assure you. I've remittances coming."

"Where from?" Charlie continued, not wishing to be hard, but still anxious for "the collateral," as Florrie's papa would have put it.

"Oh, I've telegraphed today to my people at Venice," Reggie responded airily. But "my people" of course was a euphonism for "my sister."

"And got an answer?" Charlie insisted. He didn't want to seem mean, but business is business, and he desired to know on what expectations precisely he was risking his money.

"Yes, here it is," Reggie replied, drawing it out somewhat sheepishly from the recesses of his pocket. He didn't like to show it of course, but he saw too well that on no other terms could he be spared the eternal disgrace of having to refuse Florrie Clarke's mamma a second bottle of Veuve Clicquot, should she choose to demand it.

Charlie ran his eye over the telegram. It was short, but satisfactory:

> Entirely disapprove. Am sending the money. This is the last time. Remember.
>
> KATHLEEN.

"She always says that," Mr. Reginald interposed in an apologetic undertone.

"Oh, dear, yes, I know, it's a way they have," Charlie responded, with a tolerant smile, as one who was well acquainted with the strange fads of one's people. "How much did you ask her for?"

"A tenner," Mr. Reginald responded.

Charlie Owen drew the coins with slow deliberation from his dress waistcoat pocket. "Well, this is a debt of honor," he said in a solemn voice, handing them over impressively. "You'll pay me off of course before you waste any money on paying bills or landlords and such like."

Reggie slipped the two sovereigns into his trousers pocket with a sigh of relief. "You are a brick, Charlie!" he exclaimed, turning away quite happy and prepared, as is the manner of such young gentlemen in general, to spend the whole sum recklessly at a single burst on whatever first offered, now he was relieved for the moment from his temporary embarrassment. For it is the way of your Reggies to treat a loan as so much cash in hand, dropped down from heaven, and to disburse it freely on the nearest recipient in light hearted anticipation of the next emergency.

The supper was universally acknowledged to be the success of the evening. It often is, in fact, where the allowance of Veuve Clicquot is sufficiently unstinted.

Mrs. Clarke was most affable, most increasingly affable, and as to Miss Florrie, a pretty little round faced ingenue, with a vast crop of crisp black hair, cut short and curled, she was delightful company. It was her role in life to flirt, and she did it for the love of it. Reginald Hesslegrave was a distinctly good looking young man, very well connected, and she really liked him. Not of course that she would ever for a moment have dreamed of throwing herself away for life on a man without the means to keep a carriage, but Miss Florrie was one of those modern young ladies who sternly dissociate their personal likes and dislikes from their matrimonial schemes, and as a person to sup with, to talk with and to flirt with she really liked Master Reggie—nay, more, she admired him, for he knew how to "go it," and ability for "going it" was in Miss Florrie's eyes the prince of the virtues. It was the one that enabled a man, however poor in reality, to give her the greatest amount of what she lived for—amusement. So Florrie flooded Reggie with the light of her round black eyes till he was fairly intoxicated with her. She played her crisp curls at him with considerable effect and was charmed when he succumbed to them. 'Twas a pity he wasn't the heir to £100,000. If he had been, Miss Florrie thought, she might have got papa to discount it offhand on post obits and have really settled down to a quiet life of balls and theaters in his agreeable society.

So much smitten was Reggie, indeed, that before the end of the evening, under the expansive influence of that excellent Veuve Clicquot, he remarked chaffingly to Florrie at a moment when Mrs. Clarke was deep in talk with Charlie Owen, "I tell you what it is, Miss Clarke—or rather Florrie—I shall call you Florrie—some day you and I will have to make a match of it!"

Miss Florrie did not resent this somewhat abrupt and inartistic method of broaching an important and usually serious subject. On the contrary, being an easy going soul, she accepted it as a natural compliment to her charms and smiled at it good humoredly. But she answered none the less, with a toss of the crisp black curls: "Well, if we're ever to do that, Mr. Hesslegrave, you must find the wherewithal first, for I can tell you I want a carriage, and a yacht, and a houseboat. The man for my heart is the man with a houseboat. As soon as you're in a position to set up a houseboat, you may invite me to share it with you, and then"—she looked at him archly, with a witching smile—"I may consider my answer."

She was a taking little thing—there was no denying it. "Very bad style," so the ladies in the stalls remarked to one another as they scanned her through their opera glasses, "but awfully taking!" And Reginald Hesslegrave found her so. From that moment forth it became his favorite day dream that he had made a large fortune at a single stroke—on the turf, of course—and married the owner of the crisp black curls. So deep rooted did this ideal become to him indeed that he set to work at once to secure the large fortune. And how? By working hard day and night and saving and investing? Oh, dear me, no! Such bourgeois methods are not for the likes of Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, who prided himself upon being a perfect gentleman. By risking Kathleen's hard earned money on the Derby favorite and accepting "tips" as to a "dark horse" for the Leger!

CHAPTER IX.

BY THE BLUE ADRIATIC.

April in Venice, young ladies aver, is "just too lovely for anything." And Rufus Mortimer utilized one of its just too lovely days for his long deferred project of a picnic to the Lido.

Do you know the Lido? 'Tis that long natural bulwark, "the bank of sand which breaks the flow of Adria toward Venice," as Shelley calls it. It stretches for miles and miles in a narrow belt along the mouth of the lagoons. On one side lies the ocean and on one the shallow pool of mud banks and canals. This is the only place near Venice, indeed, where a horse can find foothold, and on that account as well as for the sake of the surf bathing it is a favorite resort of Venetians and visitors in spring and summer. The side toward the lagoon rises high and dry in a sort of native breakwater, like the lofty Chesil beach that similarly cuts off the English channel from the shallow expanse of the Fleet in Dorsetshire. Its opposite front descends in a gentle slope to the level of the Adriatic and receives on its wrinkled face the thunderous billows of that uncertain main, Horace's "turbulent Hadria." Hither, then, Rufus Mortimer brought his guests and friends one bright April morning when the treacherous sea was sleeping calmly like a child and no breath of wind from the Dalmatian hills disturbed the tranquil rest of its glossy bosom.

They crossed over partly in Mortimer's own private gondola, partly in a hired barca—a hencoop, as Arnold Willoughby irreverently called it—from the steps of the Molo. As they passed out of the harbor the view behind them rose even lovelier than usual. That is the way to see Venice. Its front door is the sea—it breaks upon one full face as one looks at it from the Lido. We who arrive at it nowadays by the long and tedious railway embankment over the shallow lagoon hardly realize that we are entering the city of the doges by its back door. We come first upon the slums, the purlieus, the Ghetto. But the visitor who approaches the Bride of the Adriatic for the first time by sea from Trieste or Alexandria sees it as its makers and adorners intended he should see it. As he draws nigh shore the great buildings by the water's edge rise one after another before his enchanted eyes. He sees Fortuna on her golden ball above the Dogana di Mare, he sees the doge's palace with its arcade and its loggia, he sees the clustered cupolas and spires of St. Mark's, he sees the quaint volutes and swelling domes of Santa Maria della Salute. Then as he nears the Molo the vast panorama of beauty bursts upon him at once in all its detail—the Bridge of Sighs, the famed Lion Column, St. Theodore on his crocodile, St. Mark on his airy pinnacle, the Piazzetta, the Piazza, the Campanile, the Clock Tower. He lands by the marble steps and finds himself face to face with the gorgeous pilasters of Sansovino's library, the facade of the great church, the porphyry statues, the gold alabaster, the blaze of mosaics, the lavish waste of sculpture. With a whirling head he walks on through it all, amazed, conscious of nothing else save a phantasmagoria of glory and thanking heaven in his heart that at last he has seen Venice.

This was the view upon which the occupants of Rufus Mortimer's gondola looked back with delighted eyes that April morning. But this was not all. Behind and above it all the snow capped chain of the Tyrolese Alps and the hills of Cadore rose fairylike in a semicircle. Their penciled hollows showed purple, their peaks gleamed like crystal in the morning sun. Cloudless and clear, every glen and crag pinked out by the searching rays, they stood silhouetted in pure white against the solid blue sky of Italy. In front of them St. Mark's and the Campanile were outlined in dark hues. 'Twas a sight to rejoice a painter's eyes. Arnold Willoughby and Kathleen Hesslegrave sat entranced as they looked at it.

Nothing rouses the emotional side of a man's nature more vividly than to gaze at beautiful things with a beautiful woman. Arnold Willoughby sat by Kathleen's side and drank it all in, delighted. He half made up his mind to ask her that very day whether, if he ever could succeed in his profession, she would be willing to link her life with a poor marine painter's. He didn't mean to make her Lady Axminster. That was far from his mind. He would not have cared for those "whose mean ambition aims at palaces and titled names," as George Meredith has phrased it. But he wanted to make her Mrs. Arnold Willoughby.

As they crossed over to the Lido he was full of a new discovery he had made a few days before. A curious incident had happened to him. In hunting among a bundle of papers at his lodgings which his landlady had bought to tie up half kilos of rice and macaroni, he had come, it appeared, upon a wonderful manuscript. He hardly knew himself at the time how important this manuscript was to become to him hereafter, but he was full of it, all the same, as a singular discovery.

"It's written in Italian," he said to Kathleen—"that's the funny part of it, but still it seems it's by an English sailor, and it's immensely interesting—a narrative of his captivity in Spain and his trial by the inquisition, for standing up like a man for her grace's claim to the throne of England."

"What's the date of it?" Kathleen asked, not knowing or not catching the special Elizabethan tinge of that phrase her grace, instead of her majesty.

"Oh, Elizabeth, of course," Arnold answered lightly. "Such a graphic story! And the queerest part of it all is it's written in cipher."

"Then how did you make it out?" Kathleen asked admiringly. To her mind it seemed a perfectly astonishing feat that any man should be able to decipher such a thing for himself by mere puzzling over it.

"Why, easily enough," Arnold answered, with a smile, "for happily I took it for granted, since I found it in Italy, the language was Italian, so I soon spelled it out. Those sixteenth century people always made use of the most simple ciphers, almost foolishly simple. Any child could read them."

Kathleen looked up at him with profound admiration. For her own part, she couldn't imagine how on earth it could be done. "How wonderful!" she exclaimed. "You must show it to me some day. And it's interesting, is it? I should love to see it."

"Yes, it's interesting," Arnold answered. "As interesting as a novel. A perfect romance. Most vivid and amusing. The writer was a man named John Collingham of Norfolk, the owner and skipper of an English bark. He was taken by the Spaniards off Cape Finisterre and thrown into prison for six months at Cadiz. Afterward he escaped and made his way to Venice, where he wrote this memorial in cipher to the council of ten, whom he desired to employ him, but what became of him in the end I haven't yet got to. It takes some time to decipher the whole of it."

That was all for the moment. More important concerns put the manuscript afterward for a time out of Kathleen's head, though in the end she had good reason indeed to remember it. However, just then, as soon as they landed, Rufus Mortimer hurried her off to admire the view from the top of the Lido, and he took excellent care she should have no other chance that day of private conversation with Arnold Willoughby.

They lunched al fresco on the summit of the great bank, looking down on the sea to the right, and the long stretch of the shallow lagoon to the left, with the distant towers of Venice showing up with all their spires in the middle distance, and the jagged range of snowy Alps gleaming white in the background. As soon as they had finished Rufus Mortimer managed to get Kathleen to himself for a quiet stroll along the sea beach. The sand was hard and firm and strewn with seaweed. Here and there a curled seahorse lay tossed up by the tide, and innumerable tiny shells glistened bright like pearls on the line of high water.

Kathleen felt a little shy with him. She guessed what was coming, but she pretended to ignore it and began in her most conventional society tone, "Have you heard that Canon Valentine and his wife are coming out here to Venice next week to visit us?"

Mortimer gazed at her with a comic little look of quizzical surprise. He had got away alone with her after no small struggle, and he meant to make the best of this solitary opportunity. "Have I heard that Canon Valentine and his wife are coming?" he asked, with a sort of genial satire in his voice. "Now, do you think, Miss Hesslegrave, I planned this picnic to the Lido today and got off with you alone here for nothing else but to talk about that bore, Canon Valentine, and that stick of a wife of his?"

"I—I really don't know," Kathleen faltered out demurely.

Mortimer gazed at her hard. "Yes, you do," he answered at last after a long pause. "You know it very well. You know you're playing with me. That isn't what I want, and you can see it, Miss Hesslegrave. You can guess what I've come here for. You can guess why I've brought you away all alone upon the sands." He trembled with emotion. It took a good deal to work Rufus Mortimer up, but when once he was worked up his feelings ran away with him. He quivered visibly. "Oh, Miss Hesslegrave," he cried, gazing wildly at her, "you must have seen it long since! You can't have mistaken it. You must have known I loved you! I've as good as told you so over and over again, both in London and here, but never till today have I ventured to ask you. I didn't dare to ask, because I was so afraid you'd say me nay. And now it has come to this, I must speak. I must! I can't keep it back within myself any longer."

Every woman is flattered by a man's asking for her love, even when she means to say "no" outright to him, and it was something for Kathleen to have made a conquest like this of the American millionaire whom every girl in Venice was eager to be introduced to. She felt it as such. Yet she drew back, all tremulous.

"Please don't, Mr. Mortimer," she pleaded as the American tried hard to seize her vacant hand. "I—I wish you would not. I know you're very kind, but—I don't want you to take it."

"Why not?" Mortimer asked, drawing back a little space and gazing at her earnestly.

"Because," Kathleen answered, finding it hard indeed so to phrase her feelings as not unnecessarily to hurt the young man's, "I like you very much—as a friend—that is to say—but I could never love you."

"You thought you could once," Mortimer replied, with a face of real misery. "I could see you thought it once. In Venice here last year you almost hesitated, and if your mother hadn't shown herself so anxious to push my interest with you I really believe you would have said 'yes' then to me. What has made the difference now? You must—you must tell me."

"I hardly know myself," Kathleen answered truthfully.

"But I must hear it," the American answered, placing himself in front of her in an eager attitude. He had all the chivalrous feeling of his countrymen toward women. Rich as he was, he felt, and rightly felt, it was a great thing to ask such a girl as Kathleen Hesslegrave for the gift of her heart, and having wound himself up to make what for him was that fatal plunge he must know the worst forthwith. He must learn once for all then and there whether or not there was any chance left for him. So he stood with clasped hands, repeating over and over again: "You must tell me, Miss Hesslegrave. I have a right to know. The feeling I bear toward you gives me a claim to know it."

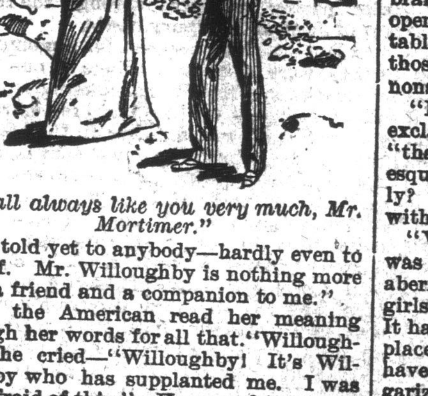
"I can't tell you myself," Kathleen replied, a little faltering, for his earnestness touched her, as earnestness always touches women. "I shall always like you very much, Mr. Mortimer, but I can never love you."

"Do you love somebody else—will you tell me that?" the young man asked almost fiercely.

Kathleen hesitated and was lost. "I—I don't know myself, Mr. Mortimer," she answered feebly.

Mortimer drew a long breath. "Is it Willoughby?" he asked at last, with a sudden turn that half frightened her.

Kathleen began to cry. "Mr. Mortimer," she exclaimed, "you have no right to try to extort from me a secret I have never told yet to anybody—hardly even to myself. Mr. Willoughby is nothing more than a friend and a companion to me."



"I shall always like you very much, Mr. Mortimer."

But the American read her meaning through her words for all that. "Willoughby!" he cried—"Willoughby! It's Willoughby who has supplanted me. I was half afraid of this." He paused irresolute for a moment. Then he went on much lower. "I ought to hate him for this, Miss Hesslegrave, but somehow I don't. Perhaps it isn't in my blood. But I like him and admire him. I admire his courage. I admire your courage for liking him. The worst of it is I admire you, too, for having the simple honesty to prefer him to me—under all the circumstances. I know you are doing right. I can't help admiring it. That penniless man against American millions! But you have left my heart poor—oh, so poor, so poor! There was one thing in life upon which I had fixed it, and you have given that to Willoughby, and, Miss Hesslegrave, I can't even quarrel with you for giving it!"

Kathleen leaned forward toward him anxiously. "Oh, for heaven's sake," she cried, clasping her hands, "don't betray me, Mr. Mortimer. I have never breathed a single word of this to him, nor he to me. It was uncanny of you to find it out. I ask you as a woman, keep it—keep it sacred, for my sake, I beg of you!"

Mortimer looked at her with the intensest affection in his eyes. He spoke the plain truth. That woman was the one object in life on which he had set his heart, and without her his wealth was as worthless dross to him. "Why, Miss Hesslegrave," he answered, "what do you think I am made of? Do you think I could surprise a woman's secret like that and not keep it more sacred than anything else on earth? You must have formed indeed a very low opinion of me. I can use this knowledge but for one aim and end—to do what I can toward making Willoughby's path in life a little smoother and easier for him. I wished to do so for his own sake before. I shall wish it a thousand times more for your sake in future."

Tears stood in his eyes. He spoke earnestly, seriously. He was one of those rare men who rise far above jealousy. Kathleen was touched by his attitude—what woman would not have been? For a moment she half regretted she could not answer him "yes." He was so genuinely in love, so deeply and honestly grieved at her inability to love him. Of her own accord she took his hand. "Mr. Mortimer," she said truthfully, "I like you better this minute than I have ever liked you. You have spoken like a friend. You have spoken like a gentleman. Few men at such a moment could have spoken as you have done. Believe me, indeed I am deeply grateful for it."

"Thank you," Mortimer answered, brushing his tears away shamefacedly.

Americans are more frank about such matters than we self restrained Britons. "But, oh, Miss Hesslegrave, after all, what poor comfort it is to a man who asks your love, who loves you devotedly!"

They turned with one accord and wandered back along the sands in silence toward the rest of the party. So far as Rufus Mortimer was concerned, that picnic had been a dead failure. 'Twas with an effort that he managed to keep up conversation the rest of the afternoon with the mammas of the expedition. His heart had received a very heavy blow, and he hardly sought to conceal it from Kathleen's observant vision.

Sad that in this world what is one man's loss is another man's gain. Arnold Willoughy, seeing those two come back silent from their stroll along the sands together, looked hard in Kathleen's face and then in Mortimer's—and read the whole history. He felt a little thrill of pleasure course through his spine like a chill. "Then he has asked her," Arnold thought, "and she—she has refused him. Dear girl, she has refused him! I can trust her after all. She prefers the penniless sailor to the richest man this day in Venice!"

It is always so. We each of us see things from our own point of view. Any other man would have taken it in the same way as Arnold Willoughby. But Kathleen went home that evening very heavy at heart for her American lover. He was so kind and true, so manly and generous, she felt half grieved in her heart she couldn't have said "yes" to him.

CHAPTER X.

VISITORS IN VENICE.

Canon Valentine stared about him in the midst of the Piazza with a stony British stare of complete disapprobation. He rejected it in toto. "So this is modern Venice?" he exclaimed, with the air of a man who revisits some painful scene he has known in its better days. "This is what emancipated Italy has made of it! Dear me, Mrs. Hesslegrave, how altered it is, to be sure, since the good old times of the Austrian occupation!"

"Ah, yes," Kathleen interposed, not entering into his humor, "no doubt you see great changes, canon. You haven't been here before since united Italy. How much lovelier it must look to you, now it's really and truly Italian!"

The canon gazed at her, full face, in the blankest astonishment. "Quite the contrary," he answered curtly. "I see very great changes, but they're all for the worse. These pigeons, for example, they were always a nuisance, flying about under one's feet and getting in one's way at every twist and turn, but there are ten times as many of them now as there ever used to be."

"Why, I love the pigeons," Kathleen cried, all amazed. "They're so tame and familiar. In Egland the boys would throw stones at them and frighten them, but here under the shadow of St. Mark's they seem to feel as if they belonged to the place and as if man was a friend of theirs. Besides, they're so characteristic, and they're historically interesting, too, don't you know. They're said to be the descendants of the identical birds that brought Doge Dandolo good news from friends on shore, which enabled him to capture Crete and so lay the foundations of the Venetian empire. I just love the pigeons."

"I dare say you do," the canon answered testily, "but that's no reason why they should be allowed to stroll about under people's heels as they walk across the Piazza. In the good old Austrian days, I'm sure, that was never permitted. Intolerable, simply! And then the band! What very inferior music! When the Austrians were here, you remember, Amelia, we had a capital bandmaster, and everybody used to come out to listen to his German tunes in the evening. The square was always gay with bright uniforms then—such beautiful coats—Austrian hussar coats—deep braided on either side and flung carelessly open. The officers looked splendid by the tables at Florio's. Venice was Venice in those days, I can tell you, before all this nonsense cropped up about united Italy."

"But what could be lovelier," Kathleen exclaimed, half shocked at such treason, "than the Italian officers in their picturesque blue cloaks, the Bersaglieri especially? I declare I always fall quite in love with them."

"Very likely," the canon answered. He was never surprised for his part at any aberration of feeling on the part of young girls since this modern education craze. It had unsexed women for him. "But the place is spoiled for all that. You should have seen it at its best, before it was vulgarized. Even St. Mark's is gilded and furbished up now out of all recognition. It's not fit to look at. Amelia, my dear, don't you agree with me, the place was far more picturesque when the Austrians had it?"

"Oh, very much more picturesque!" Mrs. Valentine echoed dutifully. She was a meek looking old lady, in a long, black cloak, absolutely overborne by 50 years of the canon's individuality, and she would have answered the exact opposite in perfect good faith if only she perceived the canon expected it. Irreverent young men in their cathedral town were wont to speak of her familiarly as "the prophet's donkey."

The canon examined critically the facade of St. Mark's—that glorious composite facade of no particular time or style or fashion, which Kathleen admired so fervently, with its fantastic mixture of all elements alike—byzantine, oriental, romanesque, gothic, renaissance. "Very mixed," the canon murmured, holding his head on one side, "very mixed indeed. I can't say I care for it. It's so low and squat. And how the mosaics disfigure it!"

In answer to criticism like that poor Kathleen had nothing to say, so she wisely held her tongue. She knew when to be silent. The canon strolled on, with Mrs. Hesslegrave by his side, past Leopardo's bronze sockets, which still hold aloft the great flagstaffs of the republic in front of the marvelous church; past the corner of St. Mark's, where stand the square pillars from St. Saba at Ptolemais; past the main gate of the palace, with its sculptured design of Doge Francesco Foscari, in cap and robes, kneeling in submission before the lion of St. Mark; past the noble arcades and loggias of the Piazzetta; past the two huge columns in the seaward square and down by slow degrees to the steps of the Molo. Kathleen listened in wonder, half incredulous, to his criticisms as he passed.

She was so little accustomed herself to anything save breathless admiration and delight at the glories of Venice that this strange attitude of cold blame seemed to her well nigh unnatural. To think that any man should stand unmoved before the very faces of St. Mark and St. Theodore!

At the Molo they called a gondola and glided in it slowly down the Grand canal. The canon thought it had fallen off since the days of the Austrians. Half the palaces were worse kept, and the other half were scraped and cleaned and redecorated throughout in the most ridiculous Wardour street fashion. He couldn't bear to see Venice Blundell-Mapled. It was all quite depressing. But what astonished Kathleen the most was the singular fact that after passing the bend in the canal by the Palazzo Contarini, the canon seemed almost entirely to forget in what city they were, though this was his first day for 30 years in the sea born city, and looking no longer at churches or palaces began to gossip about the people he had left behind him in London. His world went with him. They might have been in Bond street or Rotten row for any notice he took of the Rialto or the Ca d'Oro. He glided past the Fondaco without even a single word. He never deigned to give a glance to the School of St. Mark or the tower of San Zanipolo. To Kathleen's artistic soul it was all a strange puzzle. She couldn't understand it. Had the man no eyes in his head that he could pass those glorious arcades, those exquisite balconies, without even looking up at them?

"And you are going to tell us something about this Axminster business," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked after a pause as they reached the front of the arsenal on their circuitous peregrination, which Kathleen had arranged so as to take in at one round all the principal buildings. "Poor dear Lady Axminster! Has anything been done yet about this affair of the peerage?"

"Oh, dear, yes," the canon replied, brightening up at the suggestion. "I was coming to that. I intended to tell you all about it. Haven't you read it in the papers? We're in hopes at last we're really going to get a definite settlement."

"That's well," Mrs. Hesslegrave echoed, with a sympathetic smirk. "What's being done about it now? We haven't seen a paper in this benighted place for weeks and weeks, don't you know, except, of course, Galignani. It's really quite dreadful how one falls behind the times about all the most important and interesting things that are going on in England!"

The canon looked big. This appeal flattered him. He liked to feel he came primed with news about the best people. "Well, we've taken the thing to the house of lords," he said, with as much delight as if he were himself the appellant. "Poor Algy has claimed the peerage on the ground that his cousin Bertie is dead, as I told you. We've reduced success to a practical certainty. The lords will adjudicate on his claim in a week or two, but it's a foregone conclusion. I'm very glad, I must say, for Algy's sake and for his wife's too. She's a nice little thing, Mrs. Algy Redburn!"

"My brother knows her slightly," Kathleen said, with a tolerant smile, "and seems to think a great deal of her."

"Oh, yes, she's a charming woman," Mrs. Hesslegrave interposed. "A most charming woman." Mrs. Hesslegrave thought all peers and peeresses, actual or prospective, particularly charming—even more charming indeed than the rest of the people in the best society.

The canon took no notice, however, of these interjected remarks. He severely ignored them. To say the truth, he regarded the entire Axminster connection as his own private property from a social point of view and rather resented than otherwise the impertinent suggestion that any one else in the world could have anything to do with them. "Yes, we've reduced it to a practical certainty," he went on, leaning back in his place in the gondola and staring hard at the water. "The crux of the case consisted, of course, in the difficulty of proving that the man Douglas Overton, who shipped from the port of London in the Saucy Sally—that was the name of the vessel, if I recollect aright—for Melbourne, was really the same man as Albert Ogilvie Redburn, seventh Lord Axminster. And it was precious hard to prove satisfactorily, I can tell you, but Maria has proved it—proved it up to the hilt. Maria's a very clever woman of the world, and she knows how to work these things like a private detective. Her lawyer said to her in my hearing, 'Nobody but you, Lady Axminster, would ever have succeeded in pulling it through, but thanks to your ability and energy and acumen not even the house of lords can have the shadow of a doubt about it.' And the house of lords, you may take your affidavit, will doubt anything any mortal on earth could doubt to keep a claimant out of a peerage if only they can manage it."

"But you think it's quite safe now?" Mrs. Hesslegrave asked, with interest. Anything that referred to a peer of the realm had for her mind a perfectly enthralling attraction.

"Oh, dear, yes, quite safe. Not a doubt in the world of it. You see, we've established, in the first place, the fact that the man Douglas Overton really was Bertie Redburn, which is always something. And we've established, in the second place, the complementary fact that the Saucy Sally, from London for Melbourne, went ashore on some wretched island nobody ever heard of in the Indian ocean, and that all souls on board perished, including, of course, the man Douglas Overton, who is Bertie Redburn, who is the late Lord Axminster. A child can see it, let alone the privilege committee."

"I'm glad it's going to be settled," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked, with unction. "It's such a dreadful thing for poor Mr. Algernon Redburn to be kept so long, through no fault of his own, out of the money and title."

"Oh, dreadful," the canon assented, "dreadful, dreadful, dreadful! But there! poor Bertie never had any conscience. It was quite painful, the distressing views he used to hold on such subjects for a man in his postion. I always set it down to the gypsy blood in him. I've heard him say more than once he longed to be doing what he called something useful for the mass of the community. Long before he gave way to these abnormal longings and neglected his natural duties and ran away to sea he's told me time and again he felt a sailor's life was a life of undoubted value and usefulness to the country. A sailor was employed in carrying commodities from one place where they were produced to another place where they were wanted or eaten or something—consumed, I think he called it—and nobody could deny that was a good and useful thing for the people that consumed them. 'Very well, Bertie,' said I, half in joke, don't you know. 'Then why shouldn't you go yourself and carry coals to Newcastle or whatever else may be the crying want in that line of the moment?' never dreaming, of course, the poor silly boy would go and follow my advice, as he did to the letter. But there, these things come out all right in the long run. 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,' as Tennyson or somebody says—ah, thank you, was it Shakespeare?—'rough hew them how we may,' and that's been the case, I say, with this Axminster peerage business. For the upshot of it all is that poor Bertie's dead and gone, sooner than one could reasonably have expected, and Algy's come into the property and title before his time, which is a very desirable thing to have happened, for Bertie might have married a woman after his own heart, no doubt—a sailor's Poll, for choice—and if he had, why, one trembles to think what the children might have been like—a perfect disgrace to their ancestry!"

Mrs. Hesslegrave smiled an acquiescent smile. But, as for Kathleen, a flash of light broke suddenly upon her. "A sailor is employed in carrying commodities from the place where they are produced to the place where they are needed, and that nobody can deny to be on the whole a useful and a valuable function for society!" Surely this line of reasoning, were it right or wrong, sounded strangely familiar to her! And then, as she thought it over, it broke upon her like a revelation that she had heard similar words before now—from Arnold Willoughby! From Arnold Willoughby! From the courteous artist sailor. A strange misgiving seized upon her. If Lord Axminster could disguise himself as Douglas Overton, why not also as Arnold Willoughby? She thought at once of her sailor friend's extraordinary knowledge of art and literature for a common sailor, of his chivalrous manners, of his demeanor which so belied his dress and his pretensions. Turning sharply to Canon Valentine, she ventured to put all at once the dubious question:

"Did Lord Axminster paint? Had he any knowledge of art, I mean?"

"Oh, dear, yes," the canon answered without a second's hesitation. "He studied in Paris under a first rate painter—a fellow with one of their long winded, double barreled names—Bastien somebody it was—I never can get the hang of them."

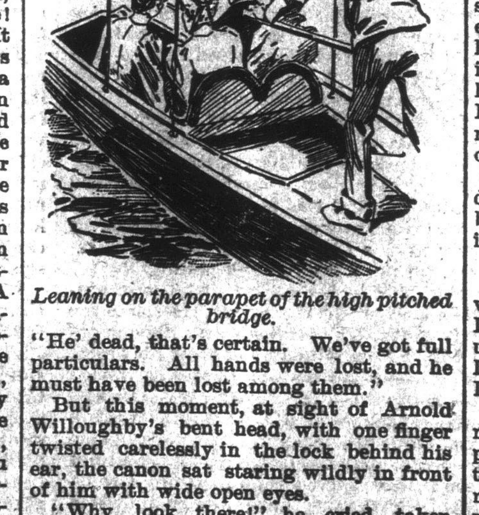
Kathleen asked no more. Her heart was strangely troubled, for her sailor had spoken more than once incidentally of Bastien-Lepage's studio. Loyalty to Arnold Willoughby made her hold her peace and refrain from blurting out the doubt that rose within her. If he was really Lord Axminster, why, it would be wrong of her even to attempt to surprise his secret, still more to betray it. The words from which she suspected she discovered his identity had been spoken in confidence in the most private conversation. Kathleen couldn't help framing to herself offhand a pretty little romance, based on the familiar Lord of Burleigh model, "He was but a landscape painter, and a village maiden she!"—a romance of how this young man had tried to win her love as a common sailor—and, what was more, succeeded in it—and how he meant in the end to astonish the world by telling her he was an earl and carrying her off unawares to his home in Devonshire to share the fancied glories of Membury castle.

> And while now she wonders blindly,
> Nor the meaning can divine,
> Proudly turns he round and kindly,
> "All of this is mine and thine."

'Twas a romantic little day dream. To say the truth, Kathleen regarded it only as such, for as yet she had no positive reason to believe that Arnold Willoughby even loved her. She had but guessed it instinctively with a woman's intuition. And as to his real position in life she knew absolutely nothing. The singular coincidence in thought and phrase between the things he had said to her and the things the canon repeated as Lord Axminister's sayings was indeed close enough, but it might be accidental. No human being is ever really unique. Every thought and feeling we can have somebody else has had in almost the same form, we may be sure, before us. And perhaps they had both taken word and thought alike from some previous thinker, as often happens with all of us. For aught she knew to the contrary, it might be some commonplace of Emerson's or Thoreau's. At any rate, Kathleen attached no serious importance to this flash of identification, at least after the first moment. Still she went on indulging the day dream, as one often will, for many minutes together out of mere fanciful delight in it. It gave her some slight relief from the cling, cling, cling, of the canon's perpetual chatter about the sayings and doings of his great folk in London. While he went droning on to Mrs. Hesslegrave about Lady This and Lady That, their virtues and their delinquencies, Kathleen leaned back in her seat in the broad Italian sunshine and shut her ears to it all mentally, while she enlarged to herself upon this Axminster day dream and saw herself as Arnold Willoughby's bride pacing entranced through the full leaf of June at Membury castle.

At last she shut her eyes for a moment as they were nearing a bridge at one familiar corner, where a romanesque staircase of exquisite workmanship ran spirally up outside a round tower in the background. It helped her day dream somewhat to shut her eyes. She could see the great oaks of an English park, she could see the fallow deer on dappled spots of shade under the spreading chestnuts. A sharp cry from the canon made her open them again suddenly. Glancing up in alarm, she looked in the direction where her visitor's eyes were fixed and saw, leaning on the parapet of the high pitched bridge that spanned their canal close by—who else but Arnold Willoughby!

The canon's last words, unheeded as he spoke them, now rang clear in her ears:



Leaning on the parapet of the high pitched bridge.

"He' dead, that's certain. We've got full particulars. All hands were lost, and he must have been lost among them."

But this moment, at sight of Arnold Willoughby's bent head, with one finger twisted carelessly in the lock behind his ear, the canon sat staring wildly in front of him with wide open eyes.

"Why, look there!" he cried, taken aback, in a voice something very little short of horror. "Look there! Who's that? The man on the bridge just in front of us?"

"What's the matter with him?" Mrs. Hesslegrave exclaimed, following blankly the direction of the canon's eyes. She had always been sure there must be something seriously wrong about that dreadful Willoughby man, and now they were discovering it. Could the canon have recognized him as an escaped convict or told him at a glance as the Banbury murderer?

But Canon Valentine gazed harder and more steadily than any of them. He seized Kathleen's arm with a convulsive start.

"Yes, it's him!" he said excitedly in a tone of blank alarm. "A good deal altered, of course, and quite disguised beyond any other one's recognition, but it's him, sure enough! I should know him in a thousand!"

"It's who?" Mrs. Hesslegrave faltered out, hardly daring to ask.

The canon gasped for breath. He could only just speak.

"Why, Bertie," he answered low, leaning forward to whisper it. "Don't you understand? Bertie Redburn! The man that's dead! The late Lord Axminster!"

CHAPTER XI.

MRS. HESSLEGRAVE MISAPPREHENDS.

The words were scarcely out of the canon's mouth when straightway he repented of them. If this was really Bertie, he ought to have held his peace. The man was skulking in that case, quite evidently skulking. He wanted to disappear. He didn't wish to be recognized. It was no business of the canon's, then, to drag a fellow creature against his will out of voluntary retirement and so spoil Algy's chance of obtaining the peerage. On the other hand, if it wasn't Bertie, the canon should, of course, have been the last man on earth to call attention to a likeness—really, now he came to think of it, a very remote likeness—to the late earl, and so give rise to a rumor which might prove prejudicial in the end to Algy's position. He had cried out in the heat of the moment, in the first flush of surprise. He began to hedge at once as soon as ever he perceived, on cooler reflection, the possible consequences of his instinctive action.

This is a very small planet. Sooner or later we all collide upon its surface.

As for Kathleen, her first thought was one of loyalty to Arnold. If he was Lord Axminster, and of this she had now very little doubt left—the double coincidence settled it—he was trying to hide himself. He didn't wish to be recognized. That was enough for her. He desired that his personality as Arnold Willoughby should not be mixed up with his personality as Bertie Redburn. Therefore it was her clear duty not to betray him in any way. She glanced nervously at her mother. Mrs. Hesslegrave had half risen from her seat, overjoyed to hear that this was really an English earl whose high birth and intrinsic nobility they had discovered for themselves under the guise of a common sailor and was just about to call out, "Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Willoughby!" But Kathleen darted upon her suddenly such a warning glance that she withered up forthwith and held her peace devoutly. She didn't know why she was to keep silent, but she could see from Kathleen's half imperious, half imploring look there was some good reason for it, and Mrs. Hesslegrave was one of those rare stupid people who recognize the fact of their own stupidity and allow themselves to be blindly guided in emergencies by others. So she held her peace, merely remarking as she sat down again:

"So you think that's Lord Axminster dressed up like that? Well, really now, how interesting!"

Arnold Willoughby's face meanwhile was all the time turned half in the opposite direction. He did not see the gondola nor Kathleen nor the canon. He was engaged, in fact, in watching and mentally photographing for artistic purposes the graceful movements of a passing barge as she swung slowly through the bridge over whose balustrade he was hanging. While Mrs. Hesslegrave spoke he turned and went on without ever observing them. Next instant he was lost in the crowd that surged and swayed through the narrow calle. The danger was averted. He had never so much as observed the canon.

As for that astute old gentleman, now he had recovered his breath, he saw his mistake at once and faced it boldly. When Mrs. Hesslegrave said, "So you think that's Lord Axminster?" he answered immediately with perfect self control:

"No, I don't. I was mistaken. It was—a passing fancy. For a second I imagined—merely imagined, don't you know—the man looked something like him. I suppose it was the sailor getup which just at first deceived me. Poor Axminster used to dress like a sailor when he yachted. Amelia, my dear, that was not Bertie, was it? You could see the man distinctly."

"Oh, dear, no, Fred," Mrs. Valentine echoed in a voice of profound conviction. "Not the least bit like him!"

The canon frowned slightly. Amelia had bettered her instructions unbidden. He was the least bit like him, else why should the canon have mistaken him at first sight for his kinsman Bertie? But not very like.

"A mere superficial resemblance," he went on, hedging violently. "Just at the first glance, to be sure, having my head full of the subject and seeing the sailor dress, I mistook him for Bertie. But when I came to look again the fellow was altogether different. Same build perhaps, but features gone, shorter and thicker and flatter. A man may dye his hair and cut his beard, and so forth, but hang it all, Mrs. Hesslegrave, he can't go and get rid of his own born features."

He talked all the rest of the way home of nothing on earth except singular resemblances and mistaken identities. There were Perkin Warbeck and Edmund Wyld and the Tichborne claimant. There was Sidney Carton in the "Tale of Two Cities." And he came back always to the fundamental point that the features of a face at least—the features must always remain. You might dress, and you might paint, but there was no possibility of getting over the features. He overelaborated this issue, in fact. Kathleen could see from every phrase he was sure in his own heart he had seen Bertie Redburn and was trying to argue himself and, still more, his hearers out of that positive conviction. Even Mrs. Hesslegrave saw it indeed and murmured aside to Kathleen as they stood on the steps of the Molo:

"That is Lord Axminster, Kitty, and the dear canon knew it, but for Algernon Redburn's sake he didn't like to acknowledge it."

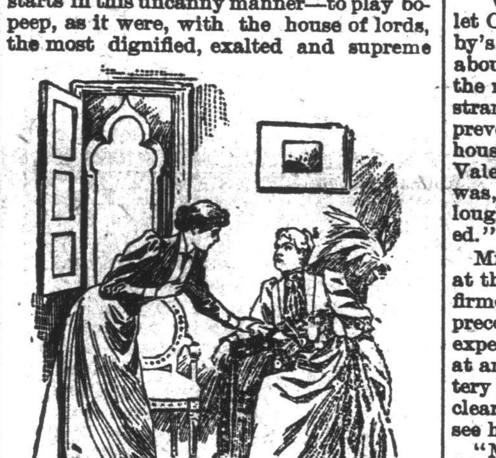
Kathleen gazed at her seriously.

"Mother, mother," she cried in a low voice, "for heaven's sake don't say so. Don't say anything about it. You won't understand yet, but when we get home I'll tell you. Please say nothing more now. If you do, you may upset everything!"

A vague idea crossed Mrs. Hesslegrave's mind at that moment that Kathleen might perhaps have known this all along, and that that might account for her being so much taken up with this dreadful sailorman, who wasn't really a dreadful sailorman at all, as it turned out, but the real Lord Axminster. If so, how delightful! However, she waited for more light on these matters in Kathleen's own good time, only murmuring meanwhile half under her breath to her daughter:

"Well, whoever he is, he's a charming fellow. You must admit yourself I've thought all along he's a charming fellow."

By this time the canon had settled with the gondolier, after a resolute attempt at resistance to the man's extortionate endeavor to exact his proper fare by municipal tariff, and was ready to stroll up to the Hesslegraves' apartments, for it was a principal clause in the canon's private creed that every foreigner is always engaged in a conspiracy to defraud every British subject on whom he can lay his hands, and that the way to make your road easy across the continent is to fight every item of every account all along the line the moment it is presented. The extortionate gondolier had conquered, however, by producing a printed tariff which fixed his hire at the modest rate of a franc an hour, so the canon, paying it without a sou of pourboire, strode on toward the lodgings, disconsolate and distracted. He knew in his heart of hearts that was really Axminster. Much altered, no doubt, by deliberate disguise, distorted beyond belief, but still undeniably Axminster, and he firmly resolved never to mention his conclusion for worlds to any one, not even to Amelia. A man has no right to appear and disappear and then suddenly crop up again by fits and starts in this uncanny manner—to play bopeep, as it were, with the house of lords, the most dignified, exalted and supreme court in the United Kingdom. Once dead, always dead, was a rule that ought to be applied to these Tichbornian revivalists. If you choose to go out like a candle of your own free will, why, the world should sternly decline to recognize you when you want to come to life again at inconvenient moments. There should be a bill brought in to declare Bertie Redburn was really dead, and then dead he should remain by act of parliament.



"Mother, mother," she cried.

But as soon as they were inside the house and Kathleen had gone up with her mother and Mrs. Valentine into her pretty little bedroom to take off her bonnet the canon's own wife gave vent explosively to a fearful and wholly unexpected disclosure.

"You know, my dear," she said confidentially, "that was Lord Axminster. I feel quite sure of it. Only, of course, I wouldn't say so, on dear Fred's account. You know dear Fred can't bear to be contradicted."

Once more Kathleen darted a warning look at her mother, and once more Mrs. Hesslegrave accepted the hint blindly.

"But he was so different, the canon thought," she remarked, just to keep up the conversation, wondering dimly all the while what this mystification could mean—too deep, in fact, for a quiet, respectable old lady's fathoming.

"Oh, you can't deceive me!" Mrs. Valentine answered, with warmth. "I'm sure it was Lord Axminster. And I'll tell you how I know. His features were really changed, exactly as Fred said—he must have had something done to them. They say you can get your face molded like putty, if you choose to bear it, nowadays. But he had always a nervous trick of pulling one back lock of his hair as he stood still and thought—like this, don't you know—a sort of back handed twirl, and the moment I saw him I remembered it instantly. He might walk down Bond street any morning and meet every friend he ever knew in the world, and not one in a thousand would ever suspect it was he, but Fred and I, we would know, because we saw such a lot of him as a child and were accustomed to reprove him for this same awkward trick of his."

And as a matter of fact the moment Mrs. Valentine mentioned it Kathleen recollected perfectly that she had often observed Arnold Willoughby stand in just the way she mimicked, pulling a particular lock at the back of his hair whenever he was observant of a person's face or attentive to any element in a picture or land scape.

The moment she could get alone with her mother up stairs she began to speak to her seriously.

"Mother," she said in her most coaxing tone, "you were so good to take my hints. I didn't want Canon Valentine to know who Mr. Willoughby was—I mean, what name he calls himself—or that you and I knew him, for I'm sure the canon was right. Mr. Willoughby is Lord Axminster."

Mrs. Hesslegrave made no immediate reply except to step forward with the utmost gentleness and press a motherly kiss upon her daughter's forehead.

"Oh, Kitty," she cried, gazing fondly at her, "how awfully clever of you! My darling, I'm so glad! And I've been seeing all along how much attention he was paying you."

Kathleen flushed up to her eyes again. It was a way she had when deeply moved. And she knew her mother was very much pleased with her indeed, for only when very much pleased did Mrs. Hesslegrave ever address her by her pet name of Kitty.

"But that's not all, mother," she went on eagerly. "I want you to promise me, oh, ever so faithfully, you won't tell anybody who he is or anything else about him. He wouldn't like it if you did. Promise me, dearest, promise me!"

Mrs. Hesslegrave drew back for a second, lost in mazes of thought. She could not quite undertsand this queer Axminster mystery. Then, being a romantic old lady, as many old ladies are, she wove for herself on the spot a little private romance of how it had all happened. Lord Axminster, it appeared, distrusting all womankind after his bitter experience with Lady Sark, had come abroad in disguise as a common sailor in order to look out for some girl he could really love, some girl who could really love him as a man wishes to be loved—for himself, not for his estate, his rank or his title. But Kathleen, like a clever girl that she was, had discovered by intuition his real position in life under those humble surroundings and had fallen in love with him and made him fall in love with her. Mrs. Hesslegrave could understand now, what she had never understood before, how a well conducted girl like her Kitty could have permitted herself to form a romantic attachment for a man apparently so far beneath her. It was just like Kitty to have unmasked the real earl. In her joy and pride, to think her own daughter should have captured a peer of the realm under such adverse conditions by sheer dint of insight, Mrs. Hesslegrave once more bent tenderly forward and kissed the wondering Kathleen a second time on her forehead.

"I'll promise whatever you like, dear," she said in a very pleased tone, for this was a great occasion. "Oh, Kitty, I'm so delighted! And indeed, dear, I'm sorry I ever seemed to throw any obstacles in Mr. Willoughby's way—I mean, in Lord Axminster's. But there, you'll forgive me. I didn't understand the circumstances as you did. And though I didn't quite approve of your seeing so much as you did of him under misapprehension, of course, as to his real place in society—you must remember yourself I always allowed that, viewed as a man alone, he was a most charming person."

Kathleen didn't exactly understand what her mother was driving at. These words were too deep for her, but for the moment she didn't think it necessary to inquire as to their hidden meaning. She was so afraid her mother might by some imprudence betray Arnold Willoughby's secret. And no matter why he wished it kept she felt for her own part 'twas a point of honor for them both to insist upon keeping it. So she said very hurriedly:

"Whatever you do, dear mother, don't let Canon Valentine know Mr. Willoughby's a friend of ours. Don't say a word about him, in fact. Let the canon suppose the man he saw on the bridge is a perfect stranger to all of us. I must manage to prevent Mr. Willoughby from visiting the house for the present somehow. If Canon Valentine were to find out who he really was, it would spoil all, and then Mr. Willoughby would be so dreadfully disappointed."

Mrs. Hesslegrave caught instinctively at that one phrase, "spoil all," which confirmed her at once in her most romantic preconceptions. Then it was just as she expected—the earl and Kitty had arrived at an understanding. There was a mystery in the case, of course, but Kitty would clear it all up, and she should live yet to see her only daughter a countess.

"My darling," the proud mother said, looking at her with affection—for it's something to have a daughter who can catch earls in disguise—"tell me all about it! When did Lord Axminster ask you?"

"He has never asked me, mother," Kathleen answered, with a very deep blush. Then she paused for a moment. Her heart rose into her mouth. The avowal seemed so natural at a crisis like that. "But I love him," she went on, clasping her hands, "and I'm sure he loves me. Oh, mother, don't say anything that would lead him to suppose that you've heard a word of all this. If you do, all will be lost. I know he wouldn't care for any of us to know he was really Lord Axminster."

She trembled for her unavowed lover, now the truth was upon her.

"My dear," Mrs. Hesslegrave answered, her admiration for Kathleen's cleverness and power of self restraint growing deeper each minute, "you may set your mind at rest. You may rely upon my prudence. I grasp the situation. I couldn't have believed it, Kitty, but I'm very, very glad of it. What a wonderful girl you are! I declare you really almost take my breath away!"

And indeed Mrs. Hesslegrave felt it was most meritorious in Kathleen to have discovered the young man's rank so early, as of course she must have done, and to have succeeded in keeping her own counsel so well that even her mother never for a moment suspected the real rank of her lover, for that a lover he was Mrs. Hesslegrave took for granted at once, now she knew the dreadful sailorman was really an earl. She would hardly have given her Kathleen credit before for so much gumption.

As for Kathleen, she was so fully bent upon preserving Arnold Willoughby's secret that she never even noticed her mother's misapprehension. Her one desire now was to keep the matter entirely from Canon Valentine and if possible to prevent their accidentally meeting. And that, she foresaw, would be no easy task, for of late, in spite of Mrs. Hesslegrave's marked coldness, Arnold had frequently called round on one errand or another, with sketches or books, at the lodgings by the Piazza.

Just as she was wondering how best to avert the misfortune of an unexpected rencontre, however, Mrs. Hesslegrave observed with her blandest smile:

"We haven't seen much of Mr. Willoughby lately. I really think, Kathleen, I'll write this very day and invite him to come round to tea some afternoon while the canon's with us."

Kathleen stood aghast with horror. She quite understood Arnold Willoughby's motives now; with a flash of intuition the minute she learned who he really was she read at once the reasons for his strange behavior. Something of the sort, indeed, had occurred to her as possible even before when she contrasted the man's talk and wide range of information with his supposed position in life, but now she knew who he was it all burst at once upon her. And she had loved him as the common sailor. That she had never concealed from her own heart for many days since the trip to the Lido. He could never say of her in future it was his rank and his artificial position in the world that had captivated her fancy. She loved him for himself. She knew it—she was certain of it! Had she not written it down in plain black and white in her diary? Yet if he were to find out now that she had discovered his true name—Kathleen trembled to herself as she thought of the possible result, for she was very much in love—he might never ask her. She wished in her heart he was really Arnold Willoughby, the sailor painter, or that she had never discovered the truth as to his artificial position.

But something must be done at once to prevent this catastrophe which Mrs. Hesslegrave so innocently proposed to bring about. Kathleen seized her mother's arm with a nervous clutch.

"Mother," she cried, much agitated, "for worlds you mustn't write! For worlds you mustn't ask him! Oh, promise me you won't ask him! You don't know how much depends on it. For heaven's sake, say you won't—say you'll do as I beg of you!"

Mrs. Hesslegrave, much puzzled as to what all this mystification and agitation could mean, yet drew back at once and answered in perfect good faith:

"Oh, certainly, certainly, I'll do as you wish, dear, though I'm sure I don't know why. Such plot and counterplot is a great deal too deep for a poor, simple old woman."

Kathleen's heart sank at the words. They were only too true. She felt sure she could trust her mother's good intentions implicitly, but she was by no means so certain she could trust her discretion.

"Though I've always said," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked in conclusion, "he was really in his way a most charming person."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

WINNIPEG, June 26.—D. C. Kinsey, a retired Winnipegger, was badly crushed today by the collapse of a moving building.

CONFLICTING POLICIES.

Manifestoes of the Unionist, the Liberal and the Irish Parties.

Justin McCarthy Advocates Alliance Between the Home Rulers and the Liberals.

LONDON, June 26.—The National Liberal Federation manifesto says that Home Rule is the first and foremost of measures to be pushed, and there are also mentioned the employers' liability bill, the Welsh church disestablishment bill, the Irish land bill, the one man and one vote bill, the local veto bill (local option), the factories and workshop bill, and sweeping reforms for dwellers in towns and country are demanded in the interest of the whole nation. Perhaps the most important feature of all in the manifesto is the insistence that the policy formulated in the Leeds programme shall be preserved until it is established beyond all question that when the houses of parliament come into conflict the will of the representative chamber shall prevail.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, the Conservative member of parliament who made a special criticism on the government seal fisheries bill, while riding along Rotten Row to-day, met Lord Rosebery, to whom he remarked that this bill had passed. "Yes," replied Lord Rosebery, laughing, "and there's been a good deal of fishing for the seals of office this week."

Both parties profess to be ready for a general election in July, and the outgoing ministry do not appear greatly disheartened. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt are particularly jaunty and jovial, and make it plain that their release from office at this time was the thing most to be desired.

The Irish people are taking great interest in the present situation. Justin McCarthy has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, stating that the defeat of the government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office "for a brief space before the election." The manifesto says: "Downing street and Dublin castle will be occupied by men pledged to the policy of coercion in Ireland. This defeat was encompassed by the factionists who still divide Ireland, and by the votes of the Chamberlains, the Russells and other false friends of land reform. Advocating the continuance of the alliance with the Liberal party is Ireland's only hope of redress." The manifesto appeals earnestly to Irishmen at home and abroad for funds with which to fight their enemies in the coming election campaign.

In an interview John Redmond said it seemed probable that the election would result in the defeat of the Liberal party. The Parnellites had advised the government to dissolve parliament when the Liberal party was united. Mr. Gladstone gave the same advice, and Redmond was in a position to assert positively that Mr. Gladstone resigned because the cabinet rejected his services. If the government had dissolved parliament then, the Liberals would have carried the country on the Home Rule policy. They now go to the country without a policy, without a leader, discredited and disheartened. He did not anticipate that the Tory government would coerce Ireland. They would have the power to pass the Irish land bill through the House of Lords, and they were more likely to do so quickly and to provide money for the purchase of land than the Liberals. He was not sure that home rule would not be eventually dealt with by the Conservatives. The political prisoners could not be worse off under a Tory government than they were under Mr. Asquith, the retiring home secretary.

Replying to Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons to-day, Hon. Akers-Douglas, the Conservative whip, said his party was anxious for a dissolution of parliament at the earliest possible moment. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the subject on Monday next.

The election addresses of Right Honorable Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain on accepting office, reproach the government for not dissolving parliament instead of resigning. Mr. Chamberlain in his address adds: "The Unionist leaders have absolutely agreed that the wild projects for constitutional change and destructive legislation, which form the staple proposals of the two last administrations shall be laid aside. The Unionists will devote their principal attention to a policy of constructive social form, and at the same time will maintain the full effieciency of the defensive resources of the empire."

The Times says that Lord Salisbury offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Goschen, but he preferred the Admiralty office.

Four Irish sympathizers have guaranteed £20,000 to the anti-Parnellites for an election fund.

The Standard says that Baron Halsbarry has been appointed Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Herschell, and that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's son will probably be a junior Lord of the Treasury.

MANITOBA BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Would you kindly give space in your valuable paper for a slight correction. In the issue of Sunday, 23rd, under "News of the Province," I am represented as having said I was in favor of butter being in sealed tins. I am not in favor of that mode of packing butter, for the reason that there is no demand for it in that kind of package. I am in favor of any package that suits the trade, but I certainly do not recommend anything that is not wanted.'

I may add my trip to the province is purely a business one, solely to learn the requirement of the British Columbia markets for dairy produce from Manitoba. I have found everyone interested alive to business and ready and willing to give me all the information required, and such information as will be very beneficial to the Manitoba dairymen.

I may also say that there have been established in Manitoba, by the aid of the Provincial government, a large number of creameries and cheese factories. These factories are all first-class buildings and thoroughly equipped with all the latest improved machinery, and are in every respect equal to the best constructed factories in the Eastern provinces. In consequence of this British Columbia may rest assured of getting the finest butter and cheese from Manitoba that can be produced in this Dominion.

Manitobans are alive to the fact that this province is naturally adapted for dairying, and they are determined to put forth every effort to develop the dairy industry, as in that a goodly portion of the future wealth of the province lies.

C. C. MACDONALD,
Dairy Superintendent.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

From The Daily Colonist, June 26.

THE CITY.

The 250 feet of hose which the city decided to place on the Jubilee hospital grounds was taken out there yesterday. A test was made with the hose through which water was thrown completely over the hospital buildings, and they may now be considered well protected in case of fire.

The yacht La Paloma, Capt. Norman R. Smith, which arrived over from Port Angeles a day or so ago, reports having sighted the missing yacht Spendthrift before leaving home. She had left Port Angeles before the La Paloma, and had gone in an easterly direction.

The police magistrate read a sharp lesson Monday to bad boys who steal cherries, George Simpson and Richard Fox, ten and eleven years of age, having been brought before him for damaging Mr. Andrew Fairfull's trees while plundering them. The lads were required to pay $10 to Mr. Fairfull, as well as the costs of the court.

The social ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new Methodist church at Spring Ridge were held last evening and took the form of a tea-meeting. Beside the Spring Ridge members there was a large number of people present from the Metropolitan church, and a very pleasant evening was spent. There was a programme of music and several addresses. Refreshments were served at the close.

Loyal Dauntless lodge, No. 177, C. O. O. F., held their regular meeting last evening, when the following officers were elected and installed by D. D. G. M. Bro. J. Walsh: Jas. Walsh, N. G.; F. V. Hobbs, V. G; H. Firth, secretary; James Colvin, financial secretary; S. Shore, treasurer; James Tagg, lecture master; J. S. Pierce, P. N. G.; Bro. Neil, conductor, and Willie Adams, warden.

Yesterday Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, visited the vicinity of Saanich and examined some of the orchards there. The fruit crop and especially apples, looks remarkably well. Grain also is promising, especially in North Saanich where the soil is heavier and has not been as much affected by the dry weather. On Dr. Powell's farm Mr. Palmer says he was shown the finest growth of fall wheat he ever saw anywhere in the province.

Jim, the West Coast Indian who a short time ago while drunk resisted arrest and tried to shoot constable Gilchrist, came up for speedy trial before Mr. Justice Crease yesterday. He pleaded guilty to assault and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. At the same time Tom James, charged with stealing $80 from another Indian, elected for a speedy trial and was remanded as some of his witnesses were absent, the case to come on on 24 hours' notice.

Yesterday was breaking-up day at the St. Ann's Kindergarten, and the parents and friends of the little ones assembled in the Institute Hall, View street, at 2:30 in the afternoon to witness the closing exercises. Recitations, songs, dialogues and pretty musical drills with dumb bells were given by the children in a manner that reflects great credit on their instructors, the good Sisters of St. Ann. Some of the items on the programme were unique as well as exceedingly pretty, particularly the "Nanaimo Train" and "The Chorus of the Living Flowers." At the close of the performance Rev. Father Nicolaye in a few words congratulated the teachers and their little pupils on the result of their efforts.

The first anniversary of Rev. W. Leslie Clay's pastorate at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was fittingly observed at the church last evening. There was a large attendance of the members of the church and their friends, and a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Miss Hayward, Miss Brown, Miss Hutcheson, Mr. Hood, Miss Burnett and Mr. Burnett. There were also short addresses by Rev. Messrs. Campbell, MacRae and Winchester, after which Rev. Mr. Clay in a happy little speech replied to the good wishes that had been expressed. The church affairs are in a very satisfactory condition and excellent work has been done during the past year in all departments. At the close refreshments were served and some time spent in a social manner.

The horticultural board is giving considerable attention to finding out what are the natural enemies of the various fruit pest insects, with a view of propagating and disseminating among the orchards of the province the beneficial insects. Of late a number of colonies of these have been received from California, and yesterday Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, received from Mr. Alex. Craw, of the California State Board of Horticulture, three colonies of lady birds, which prey on various scale diseases and the aphis. Then the Fruit Growers' Association supplement will soon be issued containing cuts of beneficial insects, so that fruit growers will be able to distinguish between these and the injurious species. The "surface fly," a great enemy of the aphis, is particularly plentiful in the vicinity of Victoria and is doing a great deal of good.

The appended letter, as well as another of similar tenor addressed to the Secretary of the Sons of St. George, has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Bloor, the parents of Engineer Bloor who lost his life in the steamer Velos. The money referred to amounted to $77, the proceeds of the concert given by the Sons and Daughters of St. George, Mrs. Halpenny being secretary of the latter: 830 Long Row, Snedshill, near Wellington Salop.—Dear Mrs. Halpenny—In answer to your letter of sympathy and help which we received this morning, also the money orders, we thank you for your kindness to us in this our time of trouble through the loss of our very dear son who was loved by all who knew him and was a most affectionate son. We trust our loss will be his eternal gain, and we are looking forward to the time when we shall meet him again where we need not have to part. Hoping you are well, we need not to say more, yours very sincerely, (Mr. and Mrs.) Thomas Bloor.

Among the passengers going North by the City of Topeka yesterday, were the members of the Lucille Palmer theatrical company, which includes several well known residents ~~of San Francisco~~. The leading lady, and in fact organizer of the company, is Mrs. Louis F. Auzerais, a well known society leader in the Bay City, who has decided to go on the stage as a professional. Dr. G. H. Redding has just relinquished his duties at the Receiving Hospital to go on their trip, while Miss Benson of Alameda, and Miss Allen and Mrs. Price are all specialists in a way and do some exceedingly clever work. Holdbrook Blinn and H. Hoyte are too well known in stage life to need any comment. The company will play on a two weeks engagement at Juneau, one week at Sitka and then return here playing in all the British Columbia cities, and finishing the season at Portland. Mrs. Auzerais will make her debut at the Star theatre, New York, early in the fall in a new play now being written for her.

From The Daily Colonist, June 27.

BEAT THE BOYS.

Governor-General's Medal Goes a Second Time to the Girls' High School.

Promotions and Prizes—Closing Exercises at the School Yesterday Afternoon.

For the second year the Girls' Central school has carried off the Governor-General's medal, Miss Flora Beatrice Rolfe winning the coveted honor, for which the head divisions of all the graded schools yearly compete. Miss Rolfe's average this year was 73 per cent.—a very high one indeed considering the severe examinations. The result is a credit to the pupil and to the thorough teaching of Miss Williams, principal of the school. North Ward school was a good second in the competition.

The reading of the promotion lists yesterday was varied by chorus singing by the children, the junior classes first going through their part and being dismissed to make way for the senior divisions. The juniors sang "Mud Pies," "Sparrows," "Be You to Others Kind and True," "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and a "Laughing Girl," and Isabella Patricola played a zither solo very well indeed.

The seniors' programme of songs was: "We Come with Songs," "Peaceful Slumbering," "Haymaker's Song," "Spring and Vacation," with of course "God Save the Queen" to conclude.

Inspector Burns made a nice little speech to the children, taking for his text the words "Festina Lente," advising the children to be thorough in their work instead of trying to rush ahead too fast. Trustees Marchant, Lovell, Lewis and Mrs. Grant made a few remarks, as did also Rev. Mr. Trotter. The promotion and prize lists are as follows:

DIVISION I.

Miss Williams, Teacher.

Roll of Honor—Proficiency, Flora Beatrice Rolfe; regularity, Florence Creeden; department, Margaret A. Johnson.

Prizes—Head of school, Flora B. Rolfe, 73 per cent (silver Scotch pebble brooch); composition, gold pen (presented by Mr. D. Spencer), May Hiscocks; arithmetic, Clementina King (prize presented by Mr. J. Carne); grammar (Scotch pebble brooch presented by Mr. Pennock), Margaret Johnson; drawing (presented by Mrs. Bridges), Flora B. Rolfe; mental arithmetic (presented by Mrs. Grant), Sara Breidjford; diligence (presented by Braund & Co), Florence Creeden.

Promotions to High School—Flora Beatrice Rolfe, Margaret Alfieda Johnson, Florence Creeden, May Beatrice Hiscocks, Dorothy Louise Berridge, Clara Janes, Sara Breidjford, Maud Alice Atkinson, Margaret Lowe.

DIVISION II.

Miss L. A. F. Barron, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—General proficiency, 74 per cent., Ethel Coles; deportment, Eugenia Matilda Dixon Roberts; regularity and punctuality, Madge Mary Wilson.

Prizes.—Diligence, Ethel Coles; deportment and writing, greatest improvement in the vertical system, Eleanor Constance Loat; spelling, full marks, Gertrude Mary McFarlane; punctuality and diligence (presented by Hibben & Co.), Mary Evelyn Hardie.

Promotion.—Ethel Coles, Eleanor Constance Loat, Gertrude Mary McFarlane, Margaret May Brown, Margaret Alena Robertson, Mary Evelyn Hardie, Cora Maud Clarke, Emily Jane Taylor, Victoria Emma Penketh, Jennie Margaret Creeden.

DIVISION III.

Miss A. Keast, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Proficiency, Beatrice Loat; regularity, Eliza Woodill; deportment, Kate Lavender.

Prizes—Arithmetic, Beatrice Loat; diligence, Cecil Hardie; neatness, May Chalmers; diligence, Amy Wilson.

Promotions—Beatrice Kathleen Loat, Lena Dell Sexsmith; Cecil Hardie, Marjory Alice Wollaston, Gertrude Mabel Heal, Catherine Lovell, Kate Allen Lavender, Clara Fanny Van Horst, Laura Ridsdale Jackson, Jennie Colquhoun, Mona Hazelwood Cleaver, Rosa Brash, Kate Frances McCrimmon, Annie Louise Duncan, Eliza Woodill, Mabel Georgina Lyall, May Chalmers, Lydia Nute.

DIVISION IV.

Mrs. Coldwell, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Proficiency, Sadie Ellen Search; regularity and punctuality, Ruth Cullum; deportment, Agnes Etoile Dier.

Prizes.—Spelling, Edith Maud Turner, presented by Mr. Lyons; definition, Zella Carter, presented by Mr. Dier; neatness, Sadie Leach, presented by Mr. Dier; reading, Lillie Lyons; geography, Agnes Campbell-Wier; arithmetic, Elizabeth Ormond.

Promotions—Sadie Ellen Search, Zella Carter, Elizabeth Henderson Ormond, Isla Edith Tuck, Annie Campbell Wier, Edith Maud Turner, Agnes Etoile Dier, Ethel Normana Reid, Kristina Johnson, Sophia Florence Hiscocks, Ruth Cullum, Mary Elizabeth Renfree, Kate Noble, Elizabeth Bryce, Hanna Elizabeth Wall, Gertrude Furnival, Lillie Elizabeth Lyons.

DIVISION V.

Miss F. E. Arrowsmith, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Proficiency, Effie Van Volkenburg; regularity and punctuality, Grace Meredith; deportment, Nora Turner.

Prizes.—Proficiency, medal given by Mr. Edward Robinson, Effie Van Volkenburg; geography, Louisa McHaffie; grammar, May J. Shotbolt; deportment, L. Elford; industry, Mary Ormond.

Promotions.—Effie Van Volkenburg, Laura Elford, Grace Meredith, May Shotbolt, Florence Nellie Kent, Ethel Edwards, Clara Cripps, Annie Harrison, Ardelle Lavender, Gertrude Shanks, Beatrice Berryman, Eva Eckersley, Gertrude Hickey, Elizabeth Rolfe, Dora Marks, Nora Turner, Emma Hemenover, Elizabeth May Henderson, Lena Chambers, Margaret McKenzie, Lottie Garvin, Lilian Bayley, Mary Ormond.

DIVISION VI.

Miss A. Russell, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor.—Punctuality and regularity, Lizzie Hartnell; deportment, Edith Renfree; proficiency, Gladys Shrapnel.

Prizes.—Geography, Alice Dow; writing, Lizzie Henderson; general improvement, Alice Moss.

Promotions.—Gladys Shrapnel, Elizabeth Henderson, Pearl Clay, Annie McDonald, Edith Renfree, Ida Halpenny, Elsie Wier, Nellie Sherburn, Rose Dennan, Lily Potts, Jessie Leigh, Margaret Baker, Alice Turner, Lizetta Hosking, Minnie Johns, Maud Brooks, Viola Hickey, Lena Marks, Grace Ferguson, Maud Goodacre, Louisa Hood.

DIVISION VII.

Miss I. R. Christie, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Proficiency, Juanita Hastings; regularity and punctuality, Ellen Mason; deportment, May Moss.

Prizes—Juanita Hastings, proficiency; Sophia Whitson, arithmetic.

Promotions—Juanita Hastings, Sophia Whitson, Margaret Proctor, Beatrice Eden, Ellen Mason, Lena Cora Harris and Rachael Nathan and Irene Streicher equal; Edith Burt, Leonore Carmody, Josephine Bryant, Pearl Vigelius, Agnes McCabe, Margaret Dearden, Margaret Harris, Emma Kent, Harriet Harris, Elizabeth Webster, Leonice Ball.

DIVISION VIII.

Miss E. M. Jesse, Teacher.

Rolls of Honor—Proficiency, Janes Williscroft; deportment, Annie Paterson; regularity, Charlotte Ann Pearce.

Prizes—Proficiency, Antonia Droot; good conduct, Katie Munsie.

Promotions—Janet Annie Williscroft, Nancy Elizabeth Harrison, Annie Paterson, Kathleen Adelaide Munsie, Antonia Droot, Charlotte A. Pearce, Lilian Althea Wier, Cora May Sheritt, Elizabeth Eva Mason, Annie Schneider, Ethel Rachael Woodhill, Elsie Elizabeth Whitson, Etta Emma Bryant, Rhina Irene Freeman, Cecile Maud Couves.

Following are the prize and roll of honor lists of Division III of the North Ward school:

Rolls of Honor.—Frederick Smith, proficiency; Florence Williams, deportment; Ellen Shellick, regularity and punctuality.

Prizes.—Frederick Smith, Henrietta Bishop, Edith Bull, Florence Williams, Edgar Johns, Charles Wilson, Roland Davis, Holmes Pinco, general proficiency; Albert Vigor and Leila Keller, regularity.

George Chan secured a special prize, being the best writer in this school.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The market this week is unchanged and fruit continues to come in plentifully from the neighboring islands, and is being sold very cheaply by the Indians. The variety, however, has not been extended, but an improvement in this respect may shortly be expected. The consumption of fresh meat is certain to fall off during the warm weather and with the departure of some of the warships from Esquimalt. Appended are the current retail quotations:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl	$6.50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.50
Victoria	5.25
Lion	5.00
Portland roller	5.00
Salem	5.00
Rainier	5.00
Superb	5.00
Piansifter	5.00
Snow Flake	5.00
Olympic	5.00
X X X	5.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@35.00
Oats, per ton	30.00@32.50
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	25.00@30.00
Bran, per ton	20.00@25.00
Ground Feed, per ton	27.00@30.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	2
Bonapartes, per lb	1
" new, per lb	2
Rhubarb, per lb	3
Cabbage, per lb	3
Cauliflower, per doz	60
Hay, baled, per ton	12.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Green Peppers, cured, per lb	10@15
Celery, per bunch	10@15
Onions, per lb	3
Asparagus, per lb	8@10
Radish, per doz	25
Lettuce, per doz	5@10
Spinach, per lb	5@06
Eggs, Island, per doz	20@25
" imported	10@18
Butter, fresh	20@35
" Creamery, per lb	25@30
Hams, American, per lb	18@20
" Canadian "	15@16
" Boneless "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	18@20
" Rolled "	12@16
" Long clear "	12@15
" Canadian "	16@18
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	15@20
Golden Cottolene, per lb	12½@45
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides "	7@09
Veal "	10@15
Mutton "	7@12½
Spring Lamb, per quarter	1.00@1.50
Pork, fresh, per lb	10@12½
Chickens, per pair	1.00@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	16@20
Geese, "	15@20
Pigeons, per brace	50@75
Fruits—Apples, per lb	6@08
" "	10
Oranges (Navle)	30@50
" (Riverside) per lb	15@20
Lemons, (California) "	20@35
Strawberries, per box	10
Cherries	15@20
Bananas	25@35
Gooseberries, per lb	6@8
Apricots, per lb	10
Peaches, per lb	12½
Fish—Salmon (Smoked) per lb	15@20
" per lb	10@12½
Halibut "	10
Cod "	6@08
" black "	15
Small fish "	5@06
Flounders "	6@08
Smelts "	8@10
Whitings "	8@10
Sturgeon "	8

ARION CLUB.

There was a large audience at Institute Hall last evening to hear the final concert given by the Arion Club this season. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's "Hunting Song," a bright bit of music which was interpreted in an artistic manner. This was followed by a sweet little air, "Spin, Spin," which gave some indication of the command the club have over their voices. The next two numbers, a "Sea Song" and a "Serenade" were rendered in a way which spoke well for the hard work that must have been put on their preparation. A piano solo, "Fantasia upon themes from Il Puritani," was given by Mr. R. Eurick, and while not being perhaps the best possible selection gave evidence of the performer's ability. The next number was possibly the gem of the evening, a selection from "The song of the Little Baltung." The chorus on this was admirable, and Mr. Kent's rendering of the baritone solo won the admiration of the audience. "Lutzow's Wild Chase" was another especially good number. The first part of the programme closed with the "Bugle Song."

Part 2 opened with an "Italian Salad," a pleasing piece, in which the club have already been heard at other concerts, and their rendering of it last night was, if anything, better than on previous occasions. Mr. E. H. Russell took the tenor solo with good effect. "Home," a sweet, plaintive air, touched a sympathetic chord and was heartily applauded by the hearers. Mr. Eurick was again heard in Liszt's "Rigoletto" and displayed a keen spirit of interpretation of the composer's idea. Some "Nonsense Verses" by C. W. Chadwick furnished a bit of humor which was appreciated by the audience. "On the Water" was a pretty selection which had a baritone solo by Mr. W. S. Goodwin, both chorus and soloist doing good work. The last number was the well-known Pilgrim chorus from "Tannhauser."

The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to charity.

HARDIE-HORTON.

At St. James church yesterday morning Mr. Lewis Herbert Hardie of the Hudson's Bay Co. was married to Miss Lucretia Horton, daughter of Mr. R. J. Horton of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. D. Barber and there were present a large number of the many friends of both bride and groom. Miss Marion Hardie, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, while Mr. K. J. Middleton supported the groom. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly dressed in white silk and lace, with bonnet to match, and wore a gold bangle the gift of her mother and a diamond and emerald ring the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid's dress was of dainty white silk crepon. As the party entered the church Mr. E. H. Russell played the bridal march from Lohengrin and after the ceremony Mendelssohn's wedding march. The wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Lawrence street, was attended by a number of the intimate friends of the bride and groom. Soon after 9 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hardie left by the steamer Sehome on their honeymoon trip to the Sound. Among the many presents were an armchair for the groom and a beautiful piano lamp for the bride as a mark of appreciation from the employes of the Hudson's Bay Co., while in memory of old times the school teachers presented Mrs. Hardie with a five o'clock tea kettle. The presents also numbered some from England and from California.

St. Hilaire, June 26.—The Iroquois house, a summer hotel, was burned to the ground last night. The hotel originally cost about $30,000.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

List of Entries and Events for the Cycling Meet at Oak Bay.

James Bay and Star Lacrosse Teams Have Their First Match Saturday.

The entries up to last night for the wheeling meet which will open the Oak Bay track on Saturday, numbered 26, the various parts of the province as well as the Sound country being well represented in the two classes. The Vancouver contingent will arrive to-morrow evening, while the majority of the Sound riders and racing contingent will be here this evening by the Kingston. Appended is the order of races and the entries to date:

ORDER OF RACES.

1. One mile novice.
2. One-half mile open, class B.
3. One-quarter mile open, class A.
4. One mile open, class B.
5. One half mile open, class A.
6. Three miles open, class B.
7. One mile, three minute class, class A.
8. One mile open, class A.
9. Three mile handicap, class A.
10. Five mile team race, class B, conditional.
11. Five mile team race, class A.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

1. C. F. Harrold, Olympia, B.
2. C. E. Dow, Seattle, A.
3. Guy C. Brown, Spokane, B.
4. John Campbell, Spokane, B.
5. Justin Gilbert, Victoria, A.
6. W. P. Penwill, Victoria, A.
7. Nels Moe, Seattle, A.
8 T. W. Kavanaugh, Victoria, A.
9. J. Deeming, Wellington, A.
10. Albert Deeming, Wellington, A.
11. Fred " "
12. Manning F. Hall, Aberdeen, A.
13. J. C. McGregor, Nanaimo, A.
14. W. W. Gray, " A.
15. Eli Winesett, Olympia, A.
16. Eugene W. Davies, jr, Everett, A.
17. E. W. Bradley, Victoria, A.
18 S. P. Moody, " "
19. E. A. Wolff, " "
22. T. G. Moody, " "
21. Geo. Johnson, New Westminster, A.
22. H. J. Franklin, Vancouver, A.
23. Geo. Emanuels, " "
23 Chas. Barker, " "
25. Geo. Caldwell, " "
26. W. L. Stark, " "
27. Fred G. Turner, Westminster, A.

OPENING OF THE WELLINGTON TRACK.

The first annual race meet of the Wellington bicycle club, the Crescents, with which the new four-lap cinder track is to be opened, is fixed for Monday next—Dominion Day. The programme includes six events, all class A; about $200 worth of prizes are provided, and the races include: One mile novice, quarter mile flying start, one mile handicap, two mile handicap, five mile handicap, and team race. Forms for the entries, which close Friday next, are to be had from Secretary Frank E. Alley of the V.W.C.

CRICKET.

BASEBALL V. CRICKET.

The following are the teams and positions in the great match to be decided at Caledonia park on Monday next, between the Amity baseball club and the V.C.C.

Amities.	*Position.*	*V. C. C.*
S. D. Schultz	wicket keeper	J. D. Helmcken
B. Goward	bowler and slip	C. A. Goffin
W. Franklin	bowler and slip	T. Pooley
N. C. Gowen	point	E. A. Pauline
G. Gowen	cover point	K. Macrae
T. Windowson	long stop	B. J. Perry
W. Duck	long on	F. T. Cornwall
Gus Gowen	long off	H. E. Robertson
J. Scott	long leg	A. S. Innes
W. Langley	third man	C. A. Gamble
J. Lenfesty	short slip	A. S. Potts
F. Jackson	short leg	P. S. Lampman

ALBION VS. R. M. A.

The Albion and R.M.A. teams will engage in a cricket match on Saturday afternoon at 2:15 sharp. The Albion team is: Q. D. H. Warden (capt.), C. Schwengers, F. W. Thomas, A. A. Green, H. J. Martin, W. York, L. York, R. H. Swinerton, A. Booth, H. L. Gulline and A. C. Anderson.

The Albion Cricket Club journey to Nanaimo to meet the Coal City team on the 1st July. As the Nanaimo team are practising hard for the purpose of avenging their previous defeat by the Albions, the local eleven will have their work cut out to win.

LACROSSE.

JAMES BAYS V. STARS.

The first match of the season between the James Bays and the Stars will take place on Saturday next at the Caledonia park at 3 p.m. As both teams have been practising hard for some time a good game may be expected. The admission fee will be 25 cents, which includes the grand stand. A meeting of the executive of the James Bay lacrosse club will be held to-night at the club house after practice.

HERE AND THERE.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Arrangements for the Stanley park races on July 3 are well advanced and the prospects are that some of the events will be keenly contested. Horses from Vancouver, Ladners, Duncan and elsewhere will participate in the fifth race, which is five-eighths of a mile dash.

MR. SORBY'S CLAIM.

The letter in regard to Mr. Sorby's claim for the prize for the James Bay causeway plans, which was read at the city council meeting on Monday night and filed, is as follows:

Victoria, June 21, 1895.

His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen.

Dear Sirs: Re James Bay causeway. In this matter we have addressed several communications to you, but as yet have not succeeded in obtaining a definite reply. We have noticed, however, in the newspaper reports of your meetings that you have decided not to do anything with Mr. Sorby's claim.

Before taking any proceedings we wish once more to address you with the hope of obtaining an amicable settlement of the matter and with this object in view we place the following facts before you, viz: By public advertisement in the Victoria newspapers dated the 26th April, 1894, the city clerk, on behalf of the corporation, called for competitive plans and estimates of cost of construction of a permanent roadway across James Bay in the line of Government street to be received at the city clerk's office before the 1st July, 1894. An award of $350 and $150 respectively being offered as first and second prizes.

One of the particulars of the competition was that the amount proposed to be expended on the work was not to exceed $80,000. In response to the above notice twenty-one designs were submitted to the council as competitive plans, and the special committee appointed to consider the relative merits of the designs reported that the plan of Mr. Sorby (Cœur Fidele) ranked first in merit, and that of "Horatius" second, but the committee also reported that they were advised by the City Engineer, a member of the committee, that he estimates the cost of every one of these designs would largely exceed $80,000, and that consequently neither of the designs fulfil the special requirements of the terms in this respect of the competition, and the committee were therefore of opinion that neither of the designs were entitled to be awarded a prize.

In consequence of the above report practically nothing has been done by the council respecting the two plans above referred to, or the nineteen others which were sent in but not referred to in the report.

Now, to place the matter before you in a light from which we trust you will be able to see it, we ask the following question, viz: Is it fair and reasonable to call for such an enormous amount of professional work in competition by offering money prizes for the best plans complying with the particulars of competition, and, on account of two out of twenty-one plans being the best, but, according to the city engineer, not complying with the particulars, to pass over the merits or otherwise of nineteen plans, two of which must be entitled to be awarded the money prizes offered? As the matter now stands the committee have not reported upon the competition as they ought to do and as a court of law would compel the council to do.

In addition to the above we must remind the council that the particulars of the competition did not require the cost of the work not to exceed $80,000 according to the estimate of the city engineer, but simply that the amount proposed to be expended on the work was not to exceed that sum. The city engineer, we have no doubt, is perfectly competent in his profession, but still the best of us are likely to err, and we do not think the city engineer's estimate is worthy of much weight when some of the most reliable contractors in the city of Victoria have offered to do the work according to the "Cœur Fidele" plans for less than the sum of $80,000, viz., between $78,000 and $79,000.

If the council will again consider this matter we have no doubt that you will readily perceive that a decision must be given so that two out of the twenty one plans submitted will be awarded the prizes offered.

We have taken the trouble of placing the matter before you in the above light so that litigation may be prevented, but we must also notify you that unless the prizes offered are awarded in pursuance with the advertisements published, we shall commence proceedings to enforce the council to act. We shall await a reply until the 2nd July next.

(Sd.) Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.

THE CITY.

Mr. C. Pennell and his sons shot a large panther measuring seven feet on their ranch at McPherson's station yesterday.

On Dominion Day (Monday) the E & N. railway will run a double train service the same as on Saturdays and Sundays and at excursion rates; tickets good from Saturday morning till Monday night.

A meeting of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural and Industrial Association was held in the city hall last evening, for the purpose of receiving reports of different committees on the various lines of work in connection with the coming exhibition. Considerable business was transacted and the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday, July 3.

The ladies connected with St. James' church held a very successful sale of work yesterday afternoon. The school room was prettily decorated and there were a number of tables filled with fancy and other work, which was disposed of to the many calling during the afternoon. In the evening there was an entertainment, which was well patronized.

Last evening, at the residence of Mr. C. A. Godfrey, 53 Michigan street, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., assisted by Revs. D. D. Birks and P. C. L. Harris, united in marriage Mr. Isaac W. Mills of Vancouver and Miss Edith A. Donohoe of this city. The bride was assisted by Miss Ella Lindsay, and the little Misses Muriel and Eva Godfrey and Emby Harris acted as maids of honor. Mr. H. Elliott of Vancouver supported the groom. A large number of friends assembled to witness the ceremony and extend congratulations to the happy couple, both of whom are highly esteemed by their large circle of acquaintances. A delectable supper was prepared and served by Mrs. Godfrey, and the residence was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Mills left by the Charmer this morning for Vancouver, where they will reside.

Dr. L. N. Mackechnie occupied the chair at the quarterly membership meeting of the Y.M.C.A. last evening. The report of the board of directors was read and showed most gratifying progress. The old debt of the association has been reduced $136 and with the exception of $6 all current expenses to June 1st have been met. The Women's auxiliary have also paid some $50 on old debts belonging to the former auxiliary. Making a forecast of running expenses for the next three months it will be necessary to raise $25 per month more than the present income. An effort will be made by the members present at the meeting to secure twenty-five new members at once, who will pay $1 per month for the next five months. The directors will in addition try to organize a general committee of fifty who will pledge themselves to subscribe not more than $1 per month to meet any deficit that may occur during the next three months. The reports of committees show the association work to be in a most healthy condition. Over one hundred and seventy new members have joined the association during the last nine months. With these facts before the citizens the board of directors feel sure of their continued support. At present over 100 men visit the reading room daily.

The year of the Independent Order of Foresters which closes at the end of this week, is said to have been in every particular the most prosperous in the history of this flourishing order. The increase in the surplus was $360,000 for eleven months, the grand total being $1,317,000 on the 1st of June, and the membership increased 18,000 in the same period, while June was expected to add 5,000 more names to the roll. On the 30th of May the corner stone of the Foresters' Temple at Toronto was laid by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of an immense concourse of Independent Foresters and their friends. The temple will be eight stories high, and will take rank with the finest fraternal headquarters on this continent. The supreme court of the I O F. will meet at St. Martin's Town Hall, Trafalgar square, London, England, on the 1st of August. The high court of Ontario will meet at London, Ont., on the 8th of October.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Steamer "Danube" Arrives From the North—Salmon Pack of Northern Canneries.

Navigation on Upper Skeena Temporarily Suspended—Probability of a Third Alaska Steamer.

Cannery operations are the principal matters reported on from Northern ports by the C.P.N. steamer Danube, Captain Meyer, which returned to Victoria yesterday morning. The Salvation Army is established at each cannery, and in some instances quite strongly. On the Naas river a pack of some 500 cases of spring salmon, the first secured this year, had been made. On the Skeena the spring run had not yet begun when the Danube left; but sockeyes were plentiful, the quantity canned, so far, being as follows: Balmoral, 1,700 cases; A.B.C., 4,000; British American, 3,000 cases; Inverness, 400. The other canneries average about 500 cases. The A.B.C. pack was all taken down on the steamer to the Fraser river to one of Bell-Irving's canneries for repacking, the shipment being the first yet received this year. The Skeena is now very high and the current so swift that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Caledonia, which has been running very successfully so far this season, has been obliged to temporarily abandon her trips. Several Norwegians who went North on the Danube to see the country stopped over at Bella Coola where the colony recently started has met with good success. Among the passengers who came down on the steamer were Rev. Mr. Collison and family, from the Naas river, who are going to England on a pleasure trip. R. Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the C.P.R., who had visited Quatsino for the purpose of arranging for the settlement there of another party of colonists, also arrived on the steamer. He had reached Quatsino overland from Fort Rupert. Mr. Burnett, who had gone North to do some survey work in connection with the settlement of the colonists, has remained to survey a road from Quatsino to Hardy Bay, near Fort Rupert. The object of the road is to enable the Quatsino settlers to take advantage of a fortnightly steamboat service to Hardy Bay.

THE P. C. S. S. CO.'S BUSINESS.

Adverse winds and nor'wester swells prevented the steamship City of Puebla arriving at her usual time yesterday afternoon. She arrived about eight o'clock, bringing 101 tons of freight and a considerable number of passengers, many of whom were Californians travelling to Alaska, taking the Queen for the North this evening. Capt. Debney, when asked last evening as to the probability of a third steamer being placed on the Alaska route, said that he had not heard of any such proposal in the Bay City before he left, although such might be the intention of the P.C.S.S. Co. for all he knew. The reason assigned for the reported increased service is, it is understood, that the present vessels running to Alaska have already sufficient travel promised to keep them going outside of the regular trade.

Disputes have arisen between the American and Spanish consuls regarding the character of the Spanish ship Bridgetown, which put in at Kingston, Jamaica, in a half wrecked condition. The captain said it was on account of having encountered a severe storm. She followed close upon the arrival of the George W. Childs, which was to have landed a filibustering expedition in Cuba. The British government refused to take any action against the Bridgetown on the ground that no evidence had been brought which shows that she is a filibusterer.

Love is precisely to the moral nature what the sun is to the earth.—Balzac.

BIRTH.

Sherbourne—On the 20th inst., the wife of F. T. Sherbourne, of a son.

Goudie—At the Revere House, Pandora ave. on the 8th inst., the wife of Wm. G. Goudie of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Butler-Le Messurier—At Christ Church, Vancouver, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Tucker, D. J. Butler, of Victoria, to Miss L. Le Messurier, of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Mills-Donohoe—On the 26th inst., at the residence of C. A. Godfrey, Esq., 53 Michigan street, by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., assisted by Revs. D. D. Birks and P. C. L. Harris, Isaac W. Mills, of Vancouver, to Edith A. Donohoe, of this city.

Hardie-Horton—At St. James Church, on June 26th, by Rev. W. D. Barber, Lewis Herbert Hardie, to Lucretia Horton, eldest daughter of Mr. R. J. Horton, all of this city.

Greaves-Mutter—At Somenosdale, Somenos, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. J. A. Leakey, rector of St. Peter's, Cowichan, Henry Bleumhardt Greaves, son of the late Henry Bleumhardt Greaves, (Commander P. and O. Service), to Isabella Harper Anderson, eldest daughter of Major J. M. Mutter, M.P.P. for Cowichan-Alberni.

Senkler-Richards—At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, M.A., Rector, John Harold Senkler, of Vancouver, Barrister-at-Law, second son of His Honor Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines, Ont., to Margaret Hargrave, youngest daughter of the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.

DIED.

Galbraith—In this city, on the 20th instant, after a long illness, Mary Jesse, the second daughter of Angus and Mary Galbraith, a native of Bruce county, Ontario, aged 17 years and 2 months.

Cash for Land—Wanted about ten acres near hard road on V. I., a piece slashed and burned a few years back preferred; good land; low price. Particulars to C.C.R., Colonist office.
je28-1tw

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

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Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

IS MONEY SCARCE?

People are always complaining that money is scarce. The great want of the time, very many are ready to say, is more money. It is scarce with them and they not unnaturally conclude it is scarce with everybody. This complaint is louder to-day in the United States than in any other country. Yet there are few countries so rich as the United States. The people there who are bound to have more money by hook or by crook can be counted by the million. Some of these money-hungry people want the Government to print more greenbacks, and others want it to give them an unlimited supply of coined silver. The question is, if the Government complied with the wishes of all these people, would they be individually any richer? At the very time that they are complaining of the scarcity of money there is more money in the United States than ever there was—more money than can get profitable employment. This is what the New York Times of the 16th, says in reply to the complaint that money is scarce:

> At the close of the week in this city money was loaning on call at 1 per cent., time money at 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent., and on mercantile paper from 2½ to 3 per cent. The London Economist in its latest number, June 8, says: "Owing to the increasing abundance of money and the prospect of greater superfluity at the beginning of next month, the discount market has become weaker, and the quotation for the best three months' bills is down to ⅝ per cent." Then it proceeds: "The loss of 'the expected outlet of our surplus money' is in the Chinese loan, which has been taken in Paris and guaranteed by Russia." Turning again to our own country we find by the bank statement of yesterday that the New York banks have outstanding in loans (in round numbers) $508,000,000 as against $466,000,000 a year ago and $410,000,000 in 1893; that their deposits are $569,000,000 against $407,000,000 two years ago, and their reserve $180,000,000 against $110,000,000 in 1893. Clearly of money that can be borrowed on sound security there is no scarcity anywhere.

On the general question of a dearth of money Mr. Mulhall, who is allowed to be an authority on the subject of finance, said about a year ago in the Contemporary Review:

> There never has been a greater delusion than the "scarcity of money." . . . . The world has always as much money as it requires for the transaction of business, and should a larger supply of coin be needed there is always at hand an immense reserve of uncoined gold (putting silver out of the question) as the estimated stocks of that metal show, viz:
>
> STOCK OF GOLD—TONS.
>
> | Year. | Coined. | Uncoined. | Total. |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | 1800 | 908 | 1,822 | 2,730 |
> | 1848 | 1,125 | 2,450 | 3,575 |
> | 1890 | 5,640 | 3,180 | 8,820 |
>
> The stock of uncoined gold is much larger at present than it was in 1848, and it is quite clear that if there were any scarcity of money the reserve would be called upon. The fact is, however, that the banks of the world are overflowing with gold, either in the form of coin or bar gold, which is admitted not only by Mr. Cernuschi, but by all who take the trouble to study the returns of the great banks. The specie reserve (mostly gold) of the European and United States, according to official returns, is summed up as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1870 | £154,000,000 stg. |
> | 1880 | 251,000,000 |
> | 1890 | 450,000,000 |
>
> In view of such figures is it not absurd to talk of a scarcity of gold?

When money is so very plentiful that it has, so to speak, to go a begging for sound or satisfactory investment, there must be something wrong somewhere. It may be that the owners of capital have been badly bitten by those who do business recklessly, and they are consequently afraid to trust enterprising men with their money. This want of confidence is the natural result of over trading or unwise trading, and after all is it not a wholesome though an unpleasant check on imprudent and improvident ways of doing business? If a free rein were given to reckless speculation, what would be the consequence? Then, again, the owners of money may not have confidence in the currency of a country. They may think they have reason to believe that if they let their money out of their hands now such changes may be made that when the time of payment comes they will be forced by the law to take bad money—either depreciated paper or metal money which is not intrinsically worth its face. It was want of confidence in the currency of the United States, the fear that the government would make silver artificially enhanced in price a legal tender for all debts, that caused the panic in the United States, the consequences of which are still felt in that country. There was not, when the panic was at its worst, when men were forced to pay an enormous interest for temporary accommodation, any scarcity of money in the States. There was just as much money then in the country as there is now, but those who held it grasped it tight and would not allow it to go into circulation because they feared they would never get it or its value again. And this apprehension, this "panicky" feeling, will last as long as there is any danger of the Government foisting upon the country an unsound currency.

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A TIMELY DEATH.

On Saturday last the Rosebery Government resigned. It had been in existence about fifteen months. Its constitution had been from the first feeble and sickly. The party was by no means unanimous in choosing Lord Rosebery as the successor of Mr. Gladstone. The Radicals wanted to make the abolition of the House of Lords the principal plank in the platform of the new administration, but they saw that this could not be done very consistently while the Liberals had a peer for a premier.

During Lord Rosebery's tenure of office disaster has followed disaster. The cares, anxieties and worries of his position were more than the Premier's constitution could bear. His health failed and he has latterly been almost if not altogether an invalid. Except in the department of foreign affairs his administration has been to a very great extent a failure. His foreign policy has been on the whole vigorous and judicious, and in carrying it out he has had the hearty and generous support of his opponents.

With a divided party, growing weaker and weaker every month, it could hardly be expected that Lord Rosebery could do a great deal towards carrying out the Newcastle programme. His barren administration has not therefore disappointed even those Liberals who believed in that programme.

Lord Rosebery must feel that his defeat is a happy release. Had he remained in office a few months longer he could have done very little either at home or abroad that he could look upon with satisfaction. With a mutinous and discontented following, and with the sure prospect of defeat when an appeal should be made to the country, his lot and that of his colleagues in office would not have been a happy one.

It is not quite three years since the last Gladstone administration was formed. Its majority was very small and it did not increase while the Grand Old Man occupied the position of leader. His Home Rule bill was accepted by the Liberals without enthusiasm and they saw it rejected by the House of Lords without regret. Since his retirement the Liberal party has been without a head, and it seems also at the same time to have lost heart. It is but the ghost of what it was in Parliament, and the general election, which must take place soon, will, we believe, show that it has greatly declined in the country.

The nation will hail with joy the advent of Lord Salisbury to power. What the people want more than anything else just now is a foreign policy which will place Great Britain in her proper place among the nations of the earth and keep her there. This it is believed Lord Salisbury is able and willing to do.

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AN AFRICAN RAILWAY.

The Parliament of Great Britain has at last voted money for the construction of a railroad from Mombassa, on the East coast of Africa, to Lake Victoria Nyanza. This railroad is absolutely necessary to enable the British people to utilize the splendid country in the interior which the Government have occupied and over which they have established a protectorate. The country between Lake Nyanza and the sea is almost completely waterless for a great part of the year, and is infested by a fly which is fatal to beasts of burden. Merchandise taken into the interior must be carried on men's backs, consequently the carriage greatly exceeds the first cost of most commodities. To get the produce of the country to the sea by this means of transport would be simply impossible. Uganda, which is northeast of Lake Nyanza, is a fine country habitable by Europeans. Its soil is rich and can be made to yield many valuable tropical products. The natives are intelligent and for Africans enterprising. But without the projected railway the country is useless to Great Britain. With the railway it and the regions adjacent will be valuable possessions.

There was a strong opposition to the construction of this road. The Little England party did what they could to discourage its projectors and to convince members of Parliament that to build it would be a waste of money. They were very nearly successful, and the favorable vote of 249 to 51 must have been a surprise to many. Africa has become a favorite field for British enterprise. The Southern and Eastern part of the continent is easy of access, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes has done wonders in making its resources available. He has, too, projected a telegraph line which is to be carried along the whole length of the continent, from the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt. A very considerable part of this line is already erected and in working order. We would not be at all surprised to learn that it was his energetic representations that overcame the opposition to the construction of the railway line connecting Lake Nyanza with the Eastern coast.

When this line is built and in operation African slavery will receive its death blow. The Arab slave hunters will be met on their hunting grounds and the hunting parties will be intercepted on their journey to the slave markets of the North and West. Their business will be made both dangerous and unprofitable, and it will not be long before they will be forced to give it up. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

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A DELIBERATE MURDER.

The traditional murderer is a villain of forbidding appearance who has "cut-throat" written on his countenance in the largest and the ugliest characters. The actual murderer has often a very different appearance. He may be a smooth, oily, plausible man or he may be an off handed fellow, pleasant in speech and manner, or he may have the appearance of being a simple, honest countryman, who it might be supposed was never in the way of temptation and who never entertained an evil design against anyone. John Hendershott, who was executed the other day in Ontario for deliberately planning the murder of his own nephew that he might get the money for which he had insured the lad's life, was evidently a man of this kind. He was to all appearance an honest farmer who had lived a quiet, harmless life and who never as much as dreamed of committing a crime. He could no doubt have obtained the highest testimonials from men of standing and character in that part of the country and from neighbors who had known him from boyhood. But this man who, from his mode of life and his antecedents, was as unlikely to be a murderer as anyone who could be mentioned, deliberately planned a most horrible murder and set about effecting it in the coolest manner possible. His victim, as we have said, was his own nephew, with whom he had no quarrel and who, as far as is known, never offended him. When his nephew quarreled with his father and left home, John Hendershott apparently befriended him and took him into his service. The lad had not been long an inmate of his house when he induced him to take out a policy of insurance for $11,000. This was done without a suspicious thought on the part of the young man. The uncle paid the premium.

John Hendershott found that he could not accomplish his diabolical design without assistance, so he set about getting William D. Welter, who was courting one of his daughters, to help him. How he prevailed upon this young man to take part in so fearful a crime must be a mystery to every one. Young Hendershott and Welter were great friends. There was no bad blood between the boys. Yet the passion for gain was so great in young Welter's breast that he was prevailed upon by the old man to murder his companion in open day and in cold blood. The horrible crime was committed. It is not known whether the old man took part in the actual killing of his unsuspecting victim. There is an hour of the day unaccounted for in which he might have been in the grove when the crime was committed. At any rate the lad was brutally murdered, and after a fair trial Hendershott and Welter were found guilty and a week ago hanged. No one can say that the punishment was not deserved.

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PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

Senator Macdonald did his duty as a representative of British Columbia when he, from his place in the Senate, insisted upon British Columbia's claim to representation in the Cabinet. The claims of this province to consideration have been overlooked too long. It is all very well for the Premier to say that the advisers of the Governor-General should be chosen for their ability and not because this province or that province insists upon having its share of influence in the Executive Council.

It is well known that no Premier in the choice of colleagues can afford to overlook the claims of provinces to consideration. If, for instance, it was found that among the representatives of Ontario supporting the administration there was not more than one man possessing the qualifications which a minister of the Crown ought to have, dare he, no matter who he might be, form a government having in it only one man from the great province of Ontario? He certainly dare not. He would be obliged to select out of the material at his disposal a number of colleagues proportionate, or nearly proportionate, to the representation of Ontario in the House of Commons. This holds good in a still stronger degree with respect to the Province of Quebec. The representatives and the inhabitants of Quebec would not for a moment permit their province to be, as they consider, slighted by the ablest and most popular Premier that ever led a Government in this Dominion. The same may be said of the Eastern Maritime Provinces. A Government in which their section of the Dominion was not represented, or was insufficiently represented, would not satisfy their inhabitants, let its members be ever so capable or ever so worthy of respect on other grounds.

Choosing members of the Government for their ability without regard to the section or the province of the Dominion they represent sounds very well in theory, but it has never yet been carried out in practice, and we are quite safe in predicting it never will.

Experience has shown that territory ought to be represented in the Cabinet. The provinces which are distant from the seat of Government are certain to be neglected if there are not representatives from them in the Government to remind its members of their existence. Why, for instance, did the Premier find it necessary to have Prince Edward Island and Manitoba represented in the Cabinet. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Daly are, we freely admit, good men, but their ability is not so very great that the Government could not manage the affairs of the country tolerably well without them. They were, we are satisfied, chosen because they represented provinces of the Dominion which ought to have representatives in the Cabinet. And the reason, in our opinion, is a perfectly sound one.

If, then, the principle of provincial representation in the Cabinet is sound for two or three or four provinces of the Dominion, why is it not sound for all the provinces? Why make fish of one province and flesh of another. Why not admit the principle frankly and openly instead of practising it to a certain and by no means an inconsiderable extent, and at the same time declaring it to be vicious?

In this case the practice of the Government is better than its professions. It will have to be admitted that it is only fair to the provinces that each of them be represented in the Government. And it is, after all, not so very hard to find a man fit to advise the Governor-General or to be an efficient head of a department. A gentleman of fair ability who has formed good business habits, who has a fair knowledge of the needs of the different sections of the Dominion, and who is determined to do his duty honestly and assiduously, will make a very respectable cabinet minister. Such men can, we are proud to say, be found among the representatives of every province of the Dominion. It would be the easiest thing in the world to select such a man from the representatives of British Columbia.

We find that the principle for which we contend has been acted upon, designedly or undesignedly, in the present Government. The provinces represented in the present Cabinet are, commencing East:

Prince Edward Island.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Quebec.
Ontario.
Manitoba.

British Columbia, then, is the only province unrepresented in the Cabinet. It must depend on the generosity and the conscientiousness of the representatives of the other provinces for a recognition of its claims and for the constant attention to its different interests which its welfare requires. Have those interests hitherto received that attention? How many are there in British Columbia who are ready to answer in the affirmative? We venture to say, not a single man of any party. And why? Simply because it has not had, except for a very short time, a representative in the Ministry.

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"AN EXAMPLE FOR CANADA."

Our contemporary the Times is sometimes a little too hasty. It has a habit of jumping at conclusions from data altogether insufficient. There is an amusing instance of this before us. On June 13 our impulsive contemporary published a four line telegram from Sydney, N.S.W., informing the world that the customs bill which abolished the duties imposed in 1891 and virtually established free trade was read a second time. This short telegram had a "scare head" occupying at least three times as much space as the telegram itself, the first line of which was "An Example for Canada."

Yesterday's Times contains a very modest, unpretentious telegram, to which there is not the slightest allusion in the heading, announcing the collapse of the fine free trade scheme about which the Times—a few days before—was so delighted, and the dissolution of the assembly of New South Wales.

Connected with the customs bill, which abolished certain duties, was a land tax and income tax bill. These direct taxes were to supply the gap in the revenue made by the abolition of the duties. This bill was rejected by parliament, and the whole free trade scheme was by that system killed as dead as a door nail. Here is an example for Canada, sure enough!

The Australian free traders found it very easy to strike out the customs duties, but when they came to impose direct taxes to put in their places they found they had to face a determined opposition which they were wholly unable to overcome. It may be that some Canadians will benefit by the lesson.

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AN INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED.

The inhabitants of every part of British Columbia will, we venture to say, be pleased to hear that the Government is to give substantial aid to silver smelting in this Province. It is an infant and a struggling industry and it needs encouragement. Thirty thousand dollars a year for five years will give silver smelting a lift that will, it is to be hoped, carry it over the most precarious period of its existence. This mode of assistance has been considered better for all concerned than placing a protective duty on lead. Such a duty, while it would be immediately burdensome to the consumers of lead, would not for some time to come be of any great assistance to the miners of silver and lead.

The assistance given to this young industry will not be pleasing to the Grits, who would leave every industry of the country, no matter how weak it may be and how difficult it is for it to get a fair start, to shift for itself unaided, either to die of inanition at once or to struggle feebly along for a time until it should be strangled by unchecked foreign competition. The help which the Government is giving the silver and lead smelting business will most likely give it the chance it needs to get firmly established. If at the end of five years a duty on lead will be required to keep it in a flourishing condition, we have no doubt that the duty will be imposed. The people of Canada have no intention to sacrifice their solid interests to an unsubstantial theory which has never yet in any country produced the results claimed for it by its zealous advocates. The Government believe in the mineral resources of the Kootenay country, and they have shown the sincerity of their faith by their works.

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A MEASURE OF JUSTICE.

The thousand dollars which has been sent to the City Council of Victoria by the Government of the Dominion will in part reimburse it for the expense which both it and the city of Vancouver have incurred in the establishment of a refuge for Chinese lepers at Darcey Island, but it is not enough. Common justice requires that the Dominion Government take upon itself the whole expense of the maintenance and treatment of the lepers sent to that Island. It has very properly assumed the cost of supporting the leper hospital at Tracadie, New Brunswick, and the difference of longitude between Tracadie and Darcey Island does not lessen, as far as we can see, the obligation of the Dominion Government to provide a refuge for those unfortunates who are afflicted with leprosy in British Columbia. If it is the duty of the Government to support the leper hospital in Tracadie it is also its duty to support the lazaretto on Darcey Island. This is clear enough, and we consequently expect that the next letter which the Department of Agriculture will send the Corporation of Victoria will contain a request for a detailed statement of the expenditure on Darcey Island with a view of refunding the amount to the Corporation, and also an intimation that from a certain date named in the letter it is the intention of the Department to take upon itself the expense of the maintenance and improvement of the lazaretto.

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THE LACHINE CANAL BRIDGES.

It must be admitted that the Lachine Canal Bridge fraud is a very bad business, and that the Department of Railways and Canals is to be blamed for allowing itself to be imposed upon and outrageously cheated. But it will also have to be admitted that the Government, as soon as it was aware that advantage had been taken of the remissness of its officials, has done all that it could do to recover the money out of which it had been cheated, and to punish both its negligent and unfaithful servants and the dishonest contractor. The following article from the Montreal Gazette shows what the Government has done in the matter:

> Mr. Davies in parliament yesterday heated over again and dished out the cold soup of the Lachine canal bridge job. That the work was mismanaged was first brought to the knowledge of the general public by the personal action of the Minister of Railways and Canals, in ordering a departmental investigation into the manner in which it had been carried out. As a result of that step several employés, held responsible for the mistakes, were dismissed. Suits for the recovery of sums due under the contract were successfully resisted, on the ground that value had not been rendered. Other civil suits were entered to get back for the Government money alleged to have been wrongly obtained from it. Criminal proceedings were begun against the labor contractor, and carried to the length of appealing to the grand jury against the magistrate's finding in his favor at the inquiry. There were undoubtedly grave errors committed by the department, and that they were taken advantage of to the Government's loss is undeniable. For such errors of judgment the Government must expect to take the blame and its supporters the responsibility. The Government is also to be given credit for its efforts to redeem the loss—for the successful resistance of one Exchequer court suit for $63,000; for its attempt to recover back a further sum of $143,000 paid the contractor, proceedings in which are now pending; for its refusal to pay claims for supplies held not to have been delivered; for its dismissal of its neglectful or unfaithful employés; and for its attempt to punish the presumed principal wrong-doer. That is not the record of a government whose members had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the treasury. It is a record that has made every presumed conspirator its exasperated enemy, and exposed it to his vengeance. It is not such a record as a Liberal administration made in this Province when jobbery was shown to exist in connection with a public work. Every fact in connection with the canal bridges was known last session, when all that was possible was made of them by the Opposition. To bring the matter up again argues that the Liberal leaders are short of scandals and still shorter of other grounds for assailing the Government.

Cholera Infantum
Has no Terrors where
Lactated Food is Used.

When mothers are unable to properly nurse and nourish their babes from nature's fount, it should be known to all that Lactated Food is the only safe and perfect substitute for mother's milk.

Cholera infantum has no terrors where Lactated Food is used. With this best of all prepared foods the little one gains strength from day to day, rests well and sleeps well at night, and every member of the family is assured that the darling baby will pass with safety all the dangers that come so fast and thickly in the heat of summer.

The baby that is daily fed on Lactated Food has no trouble or sickness when passing through the teething period. Instead of crossness and fretting, baby is hearty and happy all day long. Lactated Food alone does this great work.

AN ARTICLE ON SEALING

Which Forms an Interesting Appendix to the Report of the Marine Department.

Lessons of the Catch of Last Year—The Agreement Respecting Implements.

Sealing affairs receive considerable attention in the annual report of the marine and fisheries department, just issued. An article by Mr. R. N. Venning, an officer of the department, who it will be remembered was sent as a commissioner to the Russian seal islands, forms one of the appendices. The text of the legislation adopted, the instructions to cruisers and the agreement reached between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States appear there, together with some remarks as to their application and effect. The seal catch of the season and other items of interest are also treated, as well as some incidental questions arising out of the seizures by United States authorities, from time to time. Part II of this appendix treats of the agreement between Her Majesty's government and that of Russia providing protective zones along Russian shores and around the Russian seal islands, in the North Pacific ocean and Okhotsk sea. The consequent legislation is reviewed in the light of experience, and the effect upon certain of the sealing vessels and their rights of free passage at sea.

Dealing with the reports of the catch of 1894, Mr. Venning says:

"Considerable interest will attach to the statistics of the year 1894, inasmuch as it is the initiatory year of the industry under the restrictions imposed by the Paris tribunal. In some quarters in the United States considerable stress is being laid upon the success of the pelagic sealers this year, notwithstanding the curtailment of privileges involved in the regulations recommended by the arbitrators at Paris. This success is regarded, or at least has been suggested in the press of that country, as affording an argument upon which to base a recommendation looking to the absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing, if not for all time, at least for a term of years. The objections on their face would indicate that the large take of 95,048 seal skins was secured from the seals frequenting the Pribylov Islands, or as they have been commonly termed by United States' authorities 'the Alaskan seal herd.' An examination of the figures, however, will quickly dispel any such apparent misapprehension, and show that out of the 95,000 skins taken but 26,400 were secured in the Behring sea, the only waters which the United States government originally sought to protect."

"Reference to the tabulated statement will show that in the waters of Behring Sea, the catch this year comprised 11,723 males and 14,702 females. It has not yet been satisfactorily shown that females while nursing, whatever they may do after they have ceased suckling their young, seek the open sea to any great distance from shore, and indeed the preponderance of the evidence is in the negative, but the above figures must be regarded as very significant in successfully combating the statements hitherto advanced. Nor should it be forgotten that further significance is lent to these figures when it is considered that the Behring Sea catch was taken only during August and September when the bulk of the mothers had ceased nursing their young, and after a long sojourn on the islands might naturally be expected to seek the open sea. There is every reason to believe that still fewer females, if indeed any appreciable number, would have been taken had the operations of the sealers covered the month of July, when the mass of the pups are depending upon the fostering care of the mothers."

The legislation passed to give effect to the international sealing agreement, Mr. Venning thus comments upon:

"As in legislation to carry out the Behring sea award, that provided under this agreement appears in effect to extend the prohibitions stipulated therein. It has been shown that although condemnation resulted in only one instance in respect of the vessels seized under the agreement in 1893, yet each of these vessels had its season broken up and was put to the expense of litigation and proof of innocent intent, without any recourse whatever."

"Subsection 6 of section 1 of the act may be quoted as follows:

"(6.) If during the period and within the seas specified by the order, a British ship is found having on board thereof fishing or shooting implements or seal skins or bodies of seals, it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of this act." The far reaching effect of these two latter provisions may not appear at first sight. It must be obvious that in the very nature of things any ship equipped for a sealing voyage may be said not only to be preparing, but to be at all times and under all circumstances, prepared to take seals."

"The legislation imposes upon the master of the vessel the burden of establishing his innocence should the necessary implements of his voyage, seal skins or bodies of seals be found on board, but this can only be done before the court and after the seizure has been effected and his voyage broken up, even if then. At all times and in every locality of her voyage, from America to Asia and return, every sealing vessel must necessarily and properly have all or most of these things on board, as an absolute condition of the industry in which she is engaged. Hence it would appear to be somewhat exacting that such proof should devolve upon the master, in the light of the fact that the possession of these articles, even at the time or within the limit, is not an offence against the agreement with Russia."

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The Realm, Lady Colin Campbell's paper, says that Lady Randolph Churchill (formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York), widow of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, is now seen in Paris in the smartest cycling version of mourning. She wears a black alpaca suit, edged with black leather, and knickerbockers, concealed by a short skirt, and wears a black straw hat.

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Constable H. B. Greaves was united in marriage to Miss Mutter, daughter of Major J. M. Mutter, M.P.P., by Rev. A. J. Leakey, rector of Cowichan, at the residence of Major Mutter, Somenos, on Saturday last. There was a considerable gathering of guests, and the bridal presents were handsome and numerous. The happy couple will pass the honeymoon on the American side.

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Not many business houses in the United States can boast of fifty years' standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half-centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.