

## VERAGUA IS RUINED

### Columbus' Descendant Finds Himself Without a Penny.

### HE TRUSTED A PARISIAN FINANCIER

### Commissioner Palmer Comforts the Afflicted Spaniard.

### His Estates Seized by Creditors—Veragua Leaves for Spain—Believed the People of America and West India Will Help Him—A Subscription Already Mooted.

Chicago, July 8.—The financial crisis through which the Duke of Veragua is now passing seems to have been caused in a great measure by speculation in Paris, the Duke having trusted his money to another. The story of the Duke's troubles comes from himself. Just before his departure from Chicago he called upon Thomas W. Palmer, president of the national commission, and told President Palmer he had been speculating with the major portion of his fortune in Paris, and had just been informed by cablegram that he had lost every dollar. President Palmer sympathized with the Duke and promised to do everything in his power to assist him out of his trouble. The hopeful view of the World's Fair official took of the situation put the Duke in a more cheerful mood, and only few of those who stood close to him knew of his misfortune.

Things did not become critical until he reached New York. There he received word that his beautiful home had been seized by his creditors and that his beautiful home had also been attached by the law. Then the Duke hastened to leave this country, and on Saturday started for Spain. Before he left he communicated with President Palmer and told him of his latest calamity.

It was not until after the Duke had departed that a greater portion of his estate, in the hands of a Parisian, who was instructed to invest it in such a manner as would produce the largest returns. This was several years ago, and loss followed loss in quick succession, and the Duke's \$350,000 had been reduced to \$150,000. He was apprehensive of the entire loss of his estates even then. All through his entertainment in this country his mind was burdened. He often said to his friends that he was going to leave his son and daughter.

Although a guest of the country, the fact that he was being so royally treated brought with it its penalties, for he was compelled to spend a large sum, and this he could not readily do. It was decided that not only will the United States be asked to assist the Duke, but all the other American republics and the West Indian Islands will be asked for assistance. When a large sum has been realized it will be invested in first-class American securities, the income of which will be paid Don Cristoval Colon, the son, and Donna Maria del Pilar, the daughter of the Duke of Veragua. That is as far as the scheme has progressed. It has not yet been decided in what manner the subscription will be pushed.

### Mexican Happenings.

City of Mexico, July 8.—Adam Contreras, 18, a member of one of the wealthy and most distinguished families in Mexico, committed suicide last night in a hotel by shooting himself. He left a letter saying unrequited love was the cause.

The experiment of prohibiting bull fighting and cocking means has been fully tried by the state of Michacan, and the results have been satisfactory to the people that the legislature of that state has just passed a bill allowing those sports to be given. It is probable that similar laws passed by other states will soon be repealed.

### South American Affairs.

Rio de Janeiro, July 8.—Rumors have reached the Brazilian capital of the discovery of revolutionary movements in Bahia.

Buenos Ayres, July 8.—Officials in La Plata are troubled there owing to the course pursued by the Argentine minister, President Pena, replying to a delegation of commercial men, said: "The ministers and myself have embarked in the same boat. We will either be saved or wrecked together."

A warship has been ordered to intercept a vessel bringing arms from Montevideo to the revolutionists.

General Saravia has arrived at Villa Hobar with 7,000 troops. The Castilian forces are retreating.

### China Resents Interference.

Paris, July 8.—Dispatches from Peking say the Chinese government resents French interference in Siam and will oppose annexation or a protectorate.

Evening is quiet in the city this morning. It is believed the strong measures of the government are having their proper effect in the restoring of order. Two hundred rioters were arrested last night.

### Died on Her Birthday.

Mrs. Susanah R. Milne, of Riverbridge, Sooke, aged 75, died on Friday. The date of her death was the anniversary of her birth. Deceased leaves behind her a family of two sons and four daughters. She was a native of Greenock, Scotland.

### General Dispatches.

Berlin, July 7.—Prince Bittel Frederick, second son of the emperor, is ten years old to-day, and the younger prince celebrated his birthday by making his first appearance with his regiment of the

Foot Guards, of which he was recently appointed second lieutenant by his father.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate M. Pohlodonsoff, a member of the Council of the Empire and Supreme Tribunal. An ex-seminarist named Ghiazinoff tried to stab the minister with a dagger at the latter's residence at Zarspolo but was overpowered and placed under arrest.

## A ROW IN MONTREAL.

### Some Remarks at the Christian Endeavor Convention Causes Trouble.

Montreal, July 7.—The Christian Endeavorers hold half a dozen prayer meetings this morning. The principal exercises were held in drill hall in the presence of 7,000 delegates. A number of anti-Roman utterances were made, which witnessed a parade of the fire brigade at noon. The committee on conferences held meetings in the churches this afternoon.

The Four Essentials of the Christian Endeavor Society" was the basis of the meeting at the morning session in drill hall.

Rev. Sumantrae Vishnu Karmathe, of Bombay, was the principal speaker in the drill hall this morning. He made the first anti-Roman utterance yet heard at any of the meetings. He said: "In India we have not only to contend with the hydra-headed monster of idolatry, but also the octopus of Romanism." La Presse came out this evening with an article which declared that Karmathe's speech was a deliberate insult to the French people and they regarded it as such. Several thousand delegates under the canvas to-night listened to addresses from Rev. Bishop E. W. Amcotts, of Victoria, Miss. colored, and Rev. D. J. Burrell, of New York City. At the opening of the evening session in drill hall, Secretary Baer read a telegram addressed to T. W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Exposition, congratulating him on the stand he has taken regarding Sunday opening and expressing the hope that his views might prevail. A deafening roar filled the hall when the import of the telegram was understood and the unanimous uprising of the audience to signify assent was followed by more cheering, which lasted fully five minutes. An address was given by Rev. J. Q. A. Honry, of San Francisco, on "The Bible on Omnipotence" and Rev. N. Boynton, of Boston, spoke, closing the exercises of the day.

A number of delegates held an overflowing open air meeting this evening, and a crowd of toughs threw stones at the speakers and several Englishmen were struck by missiles, but the police made short work of the rowdies. The hostile demonstration is attributed to Karmathe's attack on the Catholics. Rev. E. E. Dille, of New York, was elected to the board of trustees of the mission society.

Montreal, July 8.—Saturday was an eventful day for the Christian Endeavor convention because of the incident last night which resulted in the English delegates being assailed with missiles as the result of remarks attributed to a Colorado delegate "that the mother of Christ was an abandoned woman." The seed sown by the Hinduo delegate in making an attack upon Catholicism and the stone throwing incident of last night, to-day brought around a number of Catholic tract distributors.

The morning session was consumed largely with various reports and closed with an address by George M. Ward, of Lowell, Mass. During the session President Clark arose and said:

"Some statements were made and some sentiments uttered at the outside meeting last night for which this convention is not responsible. I speak for you all who say that there has been no intention or desire on the part of this convention to insult anyone, hurt any religious feelings or deny any creeds. Is not that your sentiment? If so, show it by rising."

The whole audience rose and cheered. At the evening session of the tent meeting there was an address on "Raw Material of Great Life" by Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga. The winners of the lotto committee prizes for 1893 were first announced. Philadelphia won a handsome trophy, Massachusetts second and California third.

Rev. George A. Wells, of Minneapolis, then delivered an address on "International Fellowship." He considered that the holding of the present convention in French and Roman Catholic Quebec was a great peaceful triumph. At this juncture the events outside the hall were not bearing with the speaker's remarks within. Three hundred French students and quarrymen marched up to the door of the hall, bearing a couple of French flags. The police captured the flags and thumped the bearers' heads together, whereupon the French gathered again and many calls were heard for the taking down of the flags. Finally a row was precipitated by some hot-heads. The police once more were called upon and had a hard time dispersing the riotous crowd. They charged a number of times and had to use their batons freely, with disastrous results to many rioters. In the melee a colored delegate to the convention from one of the Southern States, whose name is unknown, was seriously hurt. A number of arrests were made and all was quiet at 1 a. m.

The principal topic discussed by the people to-day was a repudiation of obnoxious utterances of last night in the assembly hall this morning, and it had good effect, for all the papers this evening declared that the utterance of Dr. Clark had removed all suspicion that had been intended by the visitors. But as a precautionary measure police were stationed about the drill hall during the evening meeting.

—Frank Norris shot an eagle yesterday at Langford Plains. It measured 5 ft. 9 inches. He has given it to the government museum.

## FOSTER'S FAILINGS

### The American Ex-Secretary of Finance Criticised.

### CHARGED WITH SOME GRAVE OFFENCES

### A Friend Makes the Exposure With Merciless Zeal.

### Foster Ruined Many More People Than Those for Fostoria—Ignorant of Finance—Issued Misleading Reports—Accident to the Bawnmore—Reached at Mendocino Badly Damaged.

Washington, July 10.—Congressman John Davis, of the fifth Kansas district, who was swept into the House on the crest of the People's Party wave two years ago, and was re-elected last November, is likely to find himself in bad odor among his colleagues of both parties when he returns here for the extra session next month, and all because of an open letter that he has written extolling to condole with him on account of his recent business reverses, but in reality bearing him for his alleged "official" "rascality," and advising him to resign for trying to mitigate the distress of the men whom his official mendacity has misled and ruined.

Davis' letter, which was first given currency through the official journal of the Knights of Labor, has now been put into pamphlet form, and it is said every member of the Senate and House of Representatives has or will be in receipt of a copy through the mail. There are 6,000 words of it, Davis charging that the people swamped by the failure in Fostoria are scarcely a tithe of the men, women and children whom Foster has destroyed or damaged; that the latter, for example as a business man and his official reports and teachings had misled thousands, that his ignorance in matters of finance was most culpable, that he refused to open his eyes to the facts, swore monthly to official reports that there was more money afloat for capital than ever before, that he refused to open his eyes when the facts were pointed out to him, and that he slept at his post of duty.

The letter concluded in this ironical vein: "Let me close, my brother, by urging that this affliction of yours is merely a discipline for your good and the good of others. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth. Let me pray you now that you harden not your heart unto destruction. It is best to yield early that the discipline may cease. With your knowledge of the wily ways of Shylock you may yet do as well as I have done. Mitigating the wrongs which your misleading official reports have caused. Do not make it necessary for history to imitate the owner of the lamented little canines before you yield to the chastening rod of humanity. Our country is now on the road which leads to the grave of liberty. From that tomb can only arise the sceptre of despotism or the red cloud of murderous anarchy and a dark chaos of uncertainty. In the days of your prosperity you led us along this road to certain death. In your adversity will you not see your error and join that band of patriots who desire to call a halt—who wish to induce a "right about face?"

## GERMAN REICHTAG.

### Chancellor Caprivi Introduces the Army Bill as Amended.

Berlin, July 7.—When the new reichstag met to-day, for the first time, for the consideration of regular business, nearly all the 377 members were in their places, for it was known that the amended would at once introduce the amended army bill, and general interest was felt as to the concessions, if any, that the government has made on the original bill. Immediately the formal opening of the house was concluded, Chancellor Caprivi ascended the tribune and in a long speech introduced the amended measure. He stated that the present form of the bill represented the minimum that the government would accept in men or money. The government demands were the lowest possible consistent with the safety of the empire. The previous bill had been before parliament and the country for nine months, and everybody understood what the government wanted. It was, therefore, needless to repeat the argument that had been advanced in favor of the measure.

Herr Liebknecht, the well known Socialist Democratic leader, said that the government did not want an increased army because it feared France or Russia, but because it desired to fortify itself against the German people. His assertion was greeted with cries of "shame, shame."

### The Printers' Home.

Chicago, July 7.—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent convention in this city of the International Typographical Union, and the appropriation of \$5,000 made at the same time, the work of strengthening the Home for Aged and Infirm Printers at Colorado Springs will shortly be commenced. The foundation is to be strengthened and the north tower entirely rebuilt. A new roof will be put on and the walls generally braced. The work will be done under strict supervision, and it is thought that the expenditure will put it in good condition for several years.

### Berlin Briefs.

Berlin, July 10.—The Emperor and Empress have started on a trip to Norway, which they had delayed several days to be present at the entry of their 10-year-old son into military life, as

lieutenant of the first regiment of guards, on Saturday.

Herr Krupp, the noted gun maker, with a large party of distinguished German manufacturers, has started for the United States. He has accepted an invitation and will leave this week.

## RED HOT ROMANS.

### Lively Interchange of Compliments in the Italian Assembly.

Rome, July 8.—The final debate on the bank bill in the chamber of deputies to-day was tumultuous, and Senor Bevit, who has been energetic in pressing forward the investigation of frauds, made the speech of the day. "The time has come," he said, "for all implicated in the bank bribery to explain their actions. Deputies, senators, ministers, who had soiled their hands with the corruption funds scattered by the banks of issue, ought now to confess and defend themselves, if they could. The country ought to learn who are its dishonest servants. If the senate will appoint a new committee of enquiry I will refrain from naming the guilty men. I demand, however, that the guilty men abstain from voting on the measure before the house, if they do not I will name them."

A regular riot broke loose in the chamber, as Signor Bevit made this threat, and some of the deputies shouted, "Name them." Others turned on Bevit with clenched fists and called him a boaster, a liar and a hypocrite. Insults were exchanged on every side and a dozen or more fights were prevented only by the interference of a few cool men, who held back their more pugnacious colleagues. After endeavoring in vain for five minutes to restore order, the president of the chamber suspended the sitting.

When the proceedings resumed Signor Bevit yielded to the importunities of his friends and declined to continue his speech.

## WRECK OF THE BAWNMORE.

### Strikes Garda Rocks in a Fog and is Seriously Damaged.

San Francisco, July 10.—The British tramp steamer Bawnmore, which sailed from Hong Kong for San Francisco in ballast last Friday, ran on Garda Rocks at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at once began to fill. There was a dense fog at the time. The steam pumps were started, and a great quantity of water was worked off the rocks and headed back for San Francisco. The pumps were kept going at full speed, but the water gained rapidly, and it was soon seen that the injuries received were far more serious than was at first supposed. The Bawnmore is not a fast steamer, and her crew realized that unless assistance could be had the chances of reaching San Francisco were very slim. Captain Woodside hoisted signals of distress, which were seen by the steam schooner Delport, which took the disabled ship in tow and started for Golden Gate. There was a strong sea running, and as both vessels were high out of the water, progress was slow. The Delport held on to the Bawnmore for six hours and then the hawser parted. Believing the steamer was doomed the crew hastily packed up their clothes and got ready to leave her. The steam schooner Weest and Emily reached the disabled steamer about 9:30 on Saturday evening. The steamer Pomeroy was also alongside. The Bawnmore was then so deep in the water the crew were afraid she would sink under their feet, so they decided to abandon the vessel, leaving the boats, the Pomeroy and Weest were taken on board. Capt. Woodside refused to leave his vessel, however, and said he would sink or swim with her. Finding that nothing could be done to save the vessel, the crew was taken on to San Francisco, leaving the Weest and Emily lying near the Bawnmore and preparing to take her in tow. A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange last night from Mendocino stated that the steamer Emily was by another steamer was towing the Bawnmore stern first into harbor; her bow was very low in water. They beached her there.

### The Cyclone's Victims.

Pomeroy, Iowa, July 8.—The dead here now number 48. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed, and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some of the sights at the city hall, consistent with the worst of the 108 injured are. Governor Boies is still on the ground, doing all in his power for the comfort of the sufferers. The total number of deaths, so far as heard from, is 63. Two hundred and eight houses were swept completely from the face of the earth and not a board left. Hardly a residence remains untouched and the business portion is so badly wrecked it can be said with truth that Pomeroy is no more.

The total damage done in the state by the cyclone is estimated at \$800,000.

### Loss of the Alfons.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—Fuller particulars of the burning of the steamer Alfons near Romonoff, on the Volga river, on July 4, has been received here. The steamer was loaded with bales of wadding, which had been badly packed. The fire, it is supposed, was started by a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker and the steamer was soon completely enveloped in flames. Through an error on the part of the man at the wheel the vessel ran aground some distance below the landing stage. The passengers became panic-stricken and dozens jumped overboard. Many were drawn under by the current and the still revolving propellers. Nearly 50 persons, it is believed, were drowned. The large loss of life was partly due to the inhuman conduct of the peasants on the river bank, who refused to go to the rescue unless they were paid for the work. Their demands varied from 100 to 400 rubles for each person. Everything except the iron work of the vessel was destroyed.

## HORRIBLE DEATHS.

### Thirty Gallant Firemen Roasted to Death in Chicago.

### TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE GROUND

### Thirty Thousand People Gaze Upward Horror Stricken.

### Beyond the Reach of Human Help—Crowded on a Flaming Cupola They Meet an Awful Death—Some Take the Fearful Leap to Instant Destruction—Fall Into a Chasm.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 10.—No less than thirty firemen lost their lives at the World's Fair this afternoon just before 2 o'clock. At that time the cold storage warehouse just south of the 64th street gate caught fire in the top cupola, which rests fully 200 feet from the ground. Through this cupola a chimney passes. The cupola is of wood, overlaid with columns and pillars near the top stand. The fire broke out about thirty feet above this. As soon as the firemen arrived about thirty-five or forty of them climbed ladders to this landing and prepared to throw streams of water on the burning portion, when the fire, which had eaten its way inside the building to a point below where the firemen stood, broke out with great violence on all sides. Exclamations of horror broke out from the lips of the 20,000 people assembled about the building to see the fire. Some firemen saved themselves by sliding down ropes, but before the others could follow the flames had burned away the ropes, and the unfortunate fellows, who remained huddled together on the north side of the cupola, were doomed. It was beyond the reach of any of the ladders, and the crowd stood horror-stricken and powerless to rescue or to help them.

The flames ran higher and higher until the men were almost concealed from view. At this moment one of the firemen sprang out into the air and was dashed to pieces on the roof below. Another and another followed his example, crazed by the awful heat and doubtless preferring to be killed by the fall than burned to death. When five had thus jumped, the wind swept directly into the cupola and the remaining firemen were swallowed up in the seething mass of burning timbers.

Meaning all the fire engines on the grounds had been called, and aid summoned from Hyde Park, but the main portion of the fire was far above the reach of the streams of water. It is probable that the entire building will be totally destroyed.

It cost \$20,000 and is stored with meats, fruits and wine, and the building will probably reach half a million. The structure was built and occupied by the Hercules Iron Works Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery.

The wind is blowing strongly from the north and sweeping from one building to the other. If the wind does not change to the south or west the fire will probably be confined to the cold storage building. If it should veer around it would sweep directly into the Administration building, after destroying the Pennsylvania railroad building. The flames in this writing are eating their way in directly to the lower building.

At 2:40 p. m. the entire cold storage warehouse was in flames, and it was reported that three women and several clerks employed in the office on the third floor were crushed by the falling of the cupola. The cupolas of the north side fell into the building, carrying the third floor down to the second. Thirty or forty streams are playing on the building from all sides, but with no effect whatever.

## Corrigan's Contumacy.

Rondont, N.Y., July 8.—A correspondent called upon Dr. Richard L. Burtwell this morning and saw him in relation to the published statement that Archbishop Corrigan had failed to reinstate him to the church of the Epiphany as directed by Mr. Stoll. Dr. Burtwell said: "The day after the petition was presented to Mr. Stoll by the deputation of the Paris epiphany, I received from the official news authorized by Mr. Stoll on the presentation of the petition by Mr. Stoll. Dr. Burtwell said: "I would take all the necessary steps for my reinstatement to the church of the Epiphany, and that out of courtesy he would request the archbishop of New York to do it. On June 12 I received official information authorized by Mr. Stoll that he proffered the request to Archbishop Corrigan, but that the archbishop thought fit to decline to accede to the request, and that now the way was open for the propaganda and the Pope to act."

### Frightened Depositors.

Chicago, July 10.—The deposits in the local banks, especially those making a specialty of savings, have largely increased during the present week. This is believed to be due to the fact that numbers of people who during the recent flurry withdrew their deposits from savings institutions and placed them in safety deposit vaults, are now returning them as regular deposits in the banks, in the assurance that the flurry will not be repeated. Two weeks ago it was a most important to obtain a single box at any one of the safety deposit institutions, but enquiry to-day developed the fact that the demand had ceased, and that scores of boxes are daily being stripped of their contents for return to the banks.

### Fell Into a Chasm.

City of Mexico, July 10.—Mariano Leyva, a wealthy farmer of the Valley of Mexico, was crossing a range of mountains recently when he lost his footing and was precipitated into a deep

chasm. He could not climb out and remained on a small shelf of rock overhanging a precipice seven days without food or water. He was found yesterday by a searching party, and was almost lifeless. He was brought to the surface by means of ropes. The unfortunate man is in a critical condition and will probably die.

## FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

### Desperate Conflict Between Parisian Gardarmie and Populace.

Paris, July 7.—This evening opened with the police apprehensive of riots in many parts of the Latin quarter. Traffic was stopped on the principal streets; every open space had been occupied by mounted police, and all the side streets were patrolled. Street speakers were compelled to move on whenever they tried to call a crowd. Most of the agitators, therefore, retired to the cafes, where they denounced the police and exhorted their hearers to clear the streets of the military. Round the Place de la Republique the signs of trouble were especially noticeable. At the corner of the Boulevard Voltaire and the Boulevard du Temple the rioters were especially numerous. At the Boulevard du Temple the rioters were especially numerous. At the Boulevard du Temple the rioters were especially numerous.

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PROVINCIAL PORTFOLIOS.

Once upon a time it was deemed necessary that this province should have six ministers to manage its affairs, of whom five should have portfolios. So pressing was the necessity for a fifth department that it was established under cover of the supplementary estimates. Yet since the death of the Hon. John Robson the Davie government has managed to rub along with only five members, four of whom are bearers of portfolios. What a difference there must be in the provincial business of to-day and the business of a little more than a year ago, when four ministers now do the work for which five were then accounted necessary. But this is not all. During the greater portion of the last three months there has been only one departmental minister here; Mr. Vernon seems to have taken over all the work, with such assistance as Mr. Pooley could give him. Col. Baker has been in England, Mr. Turner was in the east for some time, and the premier has been away in various places. At the present time Messrs. Davie and Baker are absent, leaving all the work to their two colleagues. There must have been some serious miscalculation when the appointment of the extra minister was considered necessary; or else the business of the province is suffering from the absence of two members out of the reduced number. It may well be that ordinary people to know why the extra department should be continued when it is not needed. How long is it to be kept without a head, if its continued existence is actually necessary? What becomes of the salary voted for the fifth minister? Is it allowed to lapse, or is it divided up among those who perform the work of the vacant department?

THE TWO POLICIES.

In his speech at the Waterloo, Que., Liberal picnic Mr. Laurier said: "Mr. Mackenzie in 1878 raised his revenue by a tariff of 17 1/2 per cent. on imports. The Conservatives have increased this to 30, 40, 50, and in some cases even to 60 per cent. In those days the Conservatives called the customs duties taxes, and so they were. Now they call them protection, but they are taxes just the same. There is taken out of the people of Canada over \$20,000,000 every year in customs taxes. If every cent collected through the operations of the protective policy went into the treasury it could be borne, but for every dollar that goes into the public coffers two or three dollars go into the pockets of the protected manufacturer. I object to this. (Cheers.) I say that not a cent should be collected beyond what is required to meet the country's necessities. We will tax for revenue, but not one cent for protection. Taxation is an evil thing that nothing but the requirements of the government can justify. When we are in power—and I don't want to sell the skin of the bear until the bear is shot, yet I think that the Tory bear is about to be skinned—we will relieve the people of protection, which is a fraud, a delusion and a robbery. For it is robbery to take money from one man and give it to another. It is not right that farmers should be taxed to give workmen employment in the cities. It is not just to tax workmen in order to appreciate the price of farm products. The Liberals believe in justice to all; and no taxation beyond what is due to the country." In view of such a plain declaration as this the Conservative leaders and organs will be obliged to abandon all talk about the lack of a definite policy for the Liberals. There is a very material difference between the policies of the opposition and the government; one is taxation for the general benefit of the country, the other is taxation for the benefit of a few "protected" individuals.

In anticipation of a visit from Ministers Foster, Bowell and Daly to the Northwest, the Regina Leader urges that these gentlemen should be met at the very threshold of the Territory and the demands of the people be presented. These demands, says the Leader, are:

1. We want a land policy redeeming speculative desert into homesteads.
2. We want the duties removed or greatly lowered on agricultural machinery, on binder twine, barb wire, coal oil, the cheaper cottons.
3. The Leader then further urges the people in this way: "Let the people for once act in a business manner and say what is absolutely needed. Let the whole country speak with one voice, and let the farmers and who want something for themselves or their cousins or to feather their tired greed or dirtier ambition and for once let the Northwest, and not to-dayism, speak. Much good the wining and dining of the Hon. Smellungus or the Hon. Bilgewater of other days did anybody, except the sucker here and there who was getting honest folk to play his game." The inhabitants of the Northwest will surely be dead to their own interests if they fail to respond to such admonition as this.

The exporters of live stock from eastern Canada have lost a good deal of money on some of their shipments this year, and there is no prospect of any profit for them while the Canadian cattle are scheduled. A Montreal dispatch reports the shippers there as feeling highly indignant over what they term the alleged discovery of pleuro-pneumonia

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Masters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

**THE OAR.**  
**CORNELL AND THE QUAKERS.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—The trains on all roads to Lake Minnetonka were crowded from an early hour, and an immense crowd witnessed the race between the crews of Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. It was to be rowed on Saturday evening when the wind had gone down and the course became smooth. Both crews reached racing form a week ago, and since then they have only had easy work that they might keep in form. The general sentiment seemed to favor Cornell. Their practice work has been extremely satisfactory, and there has been no difference in the stroke that has won them so many victories in the three main events. Whether the additional mile will tell remains to be seen. Both the men, and Courtney, their coach, believed that they would lead the Quakers over the entire distance. The Pennsylvania crew is without doubt the best and strongest that the university has ever turned out, and Coach Woodruff has been making his men do his best. He declares himself to be doubtful as to the winning qualities of his men, but he believes that it is simply talking for effect. Experts say that the stroke of the Pennsylvania crew is one that seems more likely to last over four miles than that of Cornell.

**THE WHEEL.**  
**SANGERS BEATEN.**  
Toledo, Ohio, July 7.—Three thousand people witnessed the first day's racing of the regatta on the Maumee river. The one-third mile track at the Exposition grounds this afternoon. The weather was just what was needed for the fair. The principal event was the mile open race, which John Sangers, of Toledo, and Bliss won. The principal riders, Sangers went off with a big lead, and at the end of the race he was followed by the two Johnsons, winning by a yard and a half, in this afternoon the Wanders had a run to the home of Mr. Ellison, who gave a garden party in honor of the cyclists.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

**The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.**  
Mr. Wm. Dunlop, one of the pioneers of Tinty, is dead, aged 77.  
James Anderson, of Middlemiss, is dead, aged 104. He retained the use of his faculties but slightly impaired up to his last days.  
Stephen Dunsmore, a farmer of Elderslie, was instantly killed by lightning. A steer was found dead near him, having been killed by the same flash.  
The boating and bath houses owned by M. O'Gorman at Sarnia, together with a large number of boats, were burned lately. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$12,000.

**At Beeton, Ont., the building occupied by Andrews, dry goods, Mrs. Patterson, millinery, the upper floors of which were devoted to the publication of the Beeton World, Canadian Bee Journal and Poultry Journal, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.**  
The widow of the late Col. de Belleval, of Montreal, and John G. H. R. Finchamp, an American, were married at Whitey the other day. They never saw each other until they met for the wedding. They became acquainted through correspondence and carried on their love making in the same way.  
A by-law to grant \$40,000 and a site to cost \$35,000 more to a company which proposes establishing smelting works in Hamilton was carried by the ratepayers by a large majority. A. A. By-law to grant a bonus of \$51,000 for an electric railway from Hamilton to Beamsville was also carried by a big majority.

**THE ANNUAL REGATTA.**  
The annual regatta of the James Bay Athletic Association will be held on Saturday afternoon, August 19th, commencing at 2 o'clock. The crews for the various club races are to be selected at once, and rowing members of the club who wish to be in the club house this evening can learn all about it. All who intend to compete are expected to send in their names at once. The regatta held on August 20th, last year, was a great success, and the policy is to make the one still more so. The regular meeting of the managing committee will be held to-morrow evening.

**CRICKET.**  
The Victoria Cricket Club defeated the cricketers of the flagship Royal Arthur on Saturday. Score, 98 to 85, with 10 wickets for Victoria.

**THE RIFLE.**  
The third match in the Canadian Military League, between the Victoria and the Royal Artillery, was held on Saturday. The Victoria Rifles were victorious, winning by a score of 21.

**WINNERS OF PRIZES.**  
At the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Sports Saturday Afternoon.

Team	Score	Wickets
Victoria	98	10
Royal Arthur	85	10

**THE RIFLE CLUB.**

Player	Score	Wickets
J. S. Bridgford	29	31
P. B. Gregory	23	28
F. Martin	29	33
Senior McInnes	29	27
H. Fletcher	23	22
F. Mallandaine	27	22
W. Prevost	24	16
C. Dunkin	25	26

**WALLES AS COMMODORE.**  
London, July 8.—The Prince of Wales acted as commodore to-day at the annual regatta of the Royal Canada Club, at Teddington Beach, and as a result the "mobbie" strains of aquatic sports turned out in force. There were many foreign contingents, and at its conclusion the prince, from his canoe directed the evolutions of the fleet.

**VERY LITTLE WIND.**  
Glasgow, June 7.—The regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held on the Firth of Clyde to-day, was uninteresting. There was no wind, and the crack yachts entered the race lazily drifted round the course. The race lasted a good effort, winning the race in 5:11:04; the Britannia was second in 5:14:05.

**THE OAR.**  
**HENLEY REGATTA.**  
London, July 5.—The Henley rowing regatta began to-day, and many foreign contingents. Only the first two rounds were rowed to-day, the second rounds to-morrow and the final on Friday. For the grand

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

**Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.**  
Chicago, July 10.—The musical congress, which has been in progress for the past week, closed on Saturday. This week will witness the world's literary congress, in contradistinction to the world's press congress held some weeks ago.

Boston, Mass., July 10.—At the opening session of the national congress of Socialists in Chicago, one of the eastern speakers charged that Hon. Patrick Collins, consul general to London, was also a general attorney for the English syndicate that controls several of the largest breweries in the United States. Inquiries of the ex-legal associates of the consul general develop the fact, however, that he resigned his position as consul to the beer trust prior to his appointment.

San Francisco, July 10.—H. H. De Young, vice-president of the World's Fair national commission, arrived here Saturday to "boom" the California mid-winter fair. The mayor of the city has appointed a committee of 50 to take charge of the proposed exposition, and a sub-committee of management will early next week choose a director-general. De Young is being urged for this position on the ground that his connection with the World's Fair has made him one of the best versed men in exposition affairs.

Chicago, July 10.—While prominent local members of the "American Protective Association," which by some elements has been regarded as a "know-nothing" organization, profess to know nothing of the report that the national convention of the order is to be called with the view of bringing into existence a new political party, yet the presence in this city recently of a number of members of the order from other points gives color to the belief that some such move is on the carpet. The association has now some 80 secret societies affiliated with it, with over a million and a half of names on the roll.

World's Fair, Chicago, July 10.—Eatries for the great contest of homing pigeons to take place two weeks hence, closed to-day in the office of Chief Buchanan of the department of live stock. Several hundred entries have been received. It has been decided that Capt. R. S. Thompson of the United States Signal Corps, now on duty at Jackson Park, shall have charge of the flight.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 10.—A large number of delegates have arrived for the annual convention of the Green Glass Blowers' Union of the United States, which will be in session for a week. The annual report will show a membership of about 5000. Many important matters besides the question of prices are to be considered.

Kankakee, Ill., July 10.—Nearly 200 pastors of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago to-day commenced a retreat to St. Viator's College, near this city. It will last for two weeks, and the discipline will be extremely rigorous.

**Expulsion of the Moors.**  
When Ferdinand and Isabella conquered the Moors of Granada, says Senor Manuel Serrano-Gans in *La Contemporanea* of Madrid, they guaranteed to the vanquished race perfect freedom of religion. The treaty was, however, soon violated by the Christians, although the Moors lived in comparative security for nearly a century longer. In an evil hour the bigoted Philip II. prohibited the Moors from speaking their language, wearing their ancient dress or worshiping in their accustomed manner. A general rebellion was the result, which was quelled with much bloodshed. The Moors became Christians in name, and remained the only race in Spain which lived by its industry, while the rest of the nation felt the bad effects of the excessive riches imported from the colonies, which became the curse of the country. But, because those valuable people remained Moslems at heart, Philip III. in 1609 expelled them to Africa. Over 200,000 people were thus deprived of their homes and well-earned property. That this was quite unnecessary for the peace of the country is proved by the fact that these Moors remained Spaniards at heart for centuries after and strangers among their own race in Africa.

**Twelve Thousand Idle Men.**  
St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—There is widespread suffering in the several established iron ranges of the Lake Superior districts. It is the worst time since the black days of 1872. There is scarcely a mine on the ranges that is not either closed or greatly curtailed in operation. Miners have not been at work for three weeks and the idle men are at least 8000 more than a month ago. This non-employed force decreases in like ratio the business of the railways in that section and also the stores and dependent industries. It is probably that 12,000 men are to-day out of work by the closing of these mines. Most of the miners who have suspended operations are still shipping ore and a few are continuing mining operations, with day shifts. In some, however, the pumps have been taken out and the mines will be allowed to fill with water.

**Sweden and Norway.**  
London, July 8.—The conflict of the Norwegian Radicals against the government is approaching a climax. After announcing the exclusion of the Swedish colors from the national flag, a majority of the Storting now refuses to vote supplies for the consular service unless their demands for consular representatives for Norway be recorded. The Stockholm Alledhans, an official paper, says that the refusal will provoke a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends immediate attention to the position by an extraordinary session of the Swedish diet.

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| No. 11. | THE DUCHESS.                                  | By The Duchess.                                  |
| No. 12. | NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE.                        | By Florence Warden.                              |
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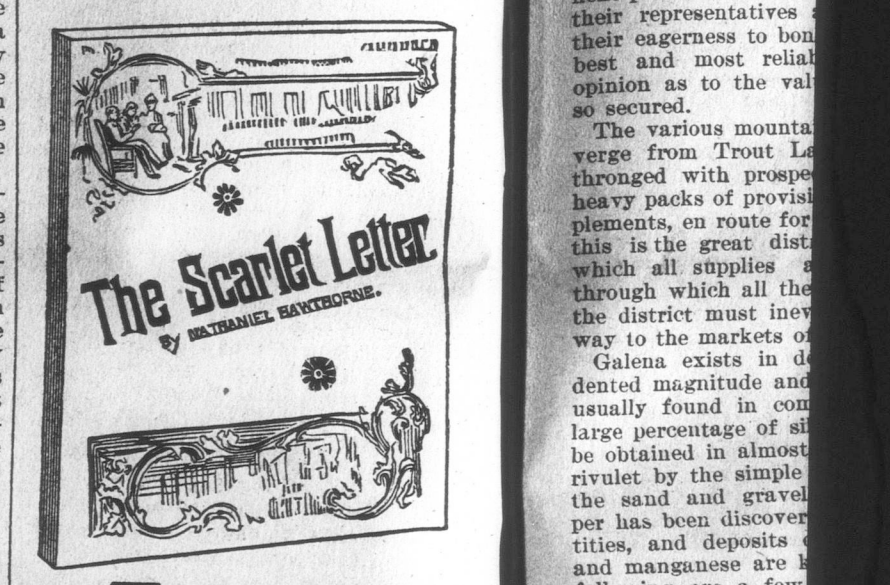
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Mr. Thomas P. himself as a candidate for the office of Registrar, and would have given that office to himself, but he was defeated by Mr. H. H. De Young.

Mr. H. H. De Young, vice-president of the World's Fair national commission, arrived here Saturday to "boom" the California mid-winter fair. The mayor of the city has appointed a committee of 50 to take charge of the proposed exposition, and a sub-committee of management will early next week choose a director-general. De Young is being urged for this position on the ground that his connection with the World's Fair has made him one of the best versed men in exposition affairs.

TROUT LAKE CITY.

One of the Latest Additions to B. G. Cities - A Grizzly's Fate. (From our own Correspondent.) Trout Lake City, July 1.—There is probably no more beautiful spot in British Columbia than the new mining town of Trout Lake City. Situated at the head of Trout Lake, in the West Kootenay district, at an altitude of 2,300 feet and but one day's journey from Revelstoke, it possesses the double advantage of being easily accessible to the outer world and convenient to the great mineral ranges whose extraordinary richness has recently created such a glow among the miners and prospectors of the west.

The town itself, although but a few months old, presents to the visitor a scene of bustle and excitement seldom witnessed in old established mining camps. Stores and hotels are doing a rushing business; while several enterprising citizens are driving a brisk trade in tents and other temporary shelters pending the completion of their permanent places of business. Capitalists and their representatives arrive daily and their eagerness to bond the claims is the best and most reliable expression of opinion as to the value of the property so secured.

The various mountain trails which diverge from Trout Lake City are daily thronged with prospectors loaded with heavy packs of provisions and mining implements, en route for the mountains; for this is the great distributing point from which all supplies are procured, and through which all the mineral wealth of the district must inevitably pass on its way to the markets of the world.

Galena exists in deposits of unprecedented magnitude and richness, and is usually found in combination with a large percentage of silver. Gold is also to be obtained in almost every creek, and is usually found in combination with a large percentage of silver. Gold is also to be obtained in almost every creek, and is usually found in combination with a large percentage of silver.

Constable Redgrave returned from the upper country on Sunday with Jim McKay, arrested for perjury in the case of Regina vs. Larzoum. McKay was liberated on \$2,000 bail, to appear in court at Golden on July 17th. Johnson, who threatened to shoot McKay, was arrested this week and bound over to keep the peace.

Jack Stauber, the well-known trapper and prospector, met with a strange accident a few days ago. Jack had camped some days above the Forks, and a varied assortment of goods, among which were several pounds of dynamite, coils of fuse and percussion caps, lay promiscuously upon the ground.

Mr. Thomas P. Reed has announced himself as a candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. Nason of Cariboo. In his address to the electors he thus defined his position: "I have long been a supporter of the present administration, and would have still remained so had general satisfaction in the past. Deviating however from that course and receiving no check from your representatives, I deem it essential that one at least with independence of spirit sufficient to say no when no is required, should represent you in the future."

Mr. Reed strongly condemns the erection of new government buildings. In another paragraph of his address reads as follows: "The principal measure to be introduced to the house next session will be the redistribution. From what I learn the district will be divided in two, consequently one member will be elected with the reason assignable, smallness of population. Who is to blame for this paucity of population—this stagnation of all business and enterprise, but the government? Why has not our government, they can easily determine at what height above the present river to start."

The Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., on Four-Mile creek, have virtually bonded their claim to Mr. Hobson of Horey for \$3,000. This is one of the easiest opened claims in the country. A ditch about two miles long would connect it with a lake four miles long and two miles wide, thus ensuring a plentiful supply of water.

John F. Smith brought in two samples of ore from the Lewis creek district. One specimen upon assay gives 3485 ounces of silver and three dwts. of gold to the ton, while the other gives 131 ounces of silver and 15 dwts. of gold to the ton. These are stated to be fair samples of the ores lately opened up in the Lewis creek country.

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

Cariboo Booming Again—Section Man Killed—Mining Prospects. Mission City News. It is rumored that the C. P. R. will erect a magnificent dining hall at the Mission Junction.

On the 6th inst. the wedding of the Duke of York was fittingly celebrated by loyal patriots at the Matsqui hotel. The C. P. R. has extended the freight house siding the first of the week, giving considerably more track room in their yards here.

Saturday the 15th inst., the Episcopalians of this vicinity will have a special meeting to discuss the advisability of proceeding at an early date with the erection of a church edifice. (Golden Era.)

Settlers are coming in from Washington and Idaho looking for land. R. Dove has discovered rich ore on Wild Horse creek, and will likely ship during the coming summer.

Claims continue to be taken up in the vicinity of the North Star and the Sullivan claim, the Hope. Word has been received that the trail up the north fork of the Spallumcheen will be ready for traffic on the 20th of July.

David Smith, who has just returned from the North Star, reports a wonderful showing, and says the property is cheap at \$150,000. Robert Jennings, formerly of Winipeg and Regina, and who has been foreman and manager at the North Star, has applied for one mile and a half of mining ground on Wild Horse creek.

The late discovery on the Moyea by Hogg and Houghton has caused quite an excitement. Four or five claims have already been taken up, and prospectors are going daily in that direction. The discovery is on the proposed line of the Crows' Nest railway. L. Hill has gone to examine and report upon the discovery.

On the North Star mine was taken over by L. Hill, acting for Dan Mann and associates, on the 1st of July. The \$30,000 was paid promptly. It has caused a flutter of excitement among prospectors and will lead to more important discoveries.

Things are booming in Cariboo, and it is a good deal like old times come back again. The Spanish creek boys are doing well, but cannot be said to have their claim, thoroughly opened up.

On Harvey creek it is principally drifting diggings, and this part of the season is not the best for them, as there is considerable water to contend with. The Kwong Lee Co., on south fork, have taken out more pay this season already than in all of last.

The Kangaroo Creek Co. have not yet struck bed rock in their tunnel, but hope to this season. The claim should yield a handsome return, as the surface diggings were very rich in early days, and this is the first drifting claim on it.

On the north fork the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. have finished cutting nearly 100,000 feet of lumber to be used on their claim. They are running a tunnel in their ground, and are now in nearly 200 feet.

John R. Smith, one of Cariboo's most successful miners, has just returned to the Forks, after a trip to his Snow Shoe creek claim. Things are rushing on that and surrounding creeks. Nearly a foot of snow fell there last week.

The prospects on Keathy creek are very encouraging, and Messrs. Vietch & Borland attach their faith in the future of that creek by bringing in some fifty tons of general merchandise, about one-third of which is for their branch store at the mouth of Keathy.

Frank Russo, an Italian laborer, aged 37, fell off a rock train while passing over a trestle at Tranquille on Thursday last, while passing a sharp curve. He dropped 25 feet among rocks and debris. He was brought to the hospital here and died the same evening.

John F. Smith brought in two samples of ore from the Lewis creek district. One specimen upon assay gives 3485 ounces of silver and three dwts. of gold to the ton, while the other gives 131 ounces of silver and 15 dwts. of gold to the ton. These are stated to be fair samples of the ores lately opened up in the Lewis creek country.

Ellis, Pearson and Nuttall are seeking incorporation of the company under the name of the Quenelle Forks Canal and Hydraulic Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000 in \$5 shares. This is the company that had the diver at work on the south fork, and the above is the result of the prospect obtained from the bed of that stream.

Distress in Australia. San Francisco, July 6.—News brought by the Mariposa from Australia to-day is the most doleful nature. The closed banks are trying to patch themselves up and business is at a standstill; there are imminent and tens of thousands of people are out of work.

Nearly all those who came up were men and women and children, and they do, but who had lost nearly everything but the general cash. There were five natives of Samoa among the Mariposa's passengers, who are bound for the great Fair at Chicago. Things are said to be quiet in the Samoa group, but hostilities are expected soon.

Baron von Pilsach, German commissioner, appointed under the Berlin treaty, which has expired, has left for home. Turkish Censorship. How the Bible Must be Edited for Constantinople Readers.

Current reports of the espionage of the mails, which is exercised by the Turkish Government need excite little surprise, in view of the fact which have for some time marked the censorship of the press. Indeed the Sultan's Porte does not lag behind the Kaiser's in this respect.

According to a correspondent of the London Daily News, the first cause of complaint related to the translation of the Bible in the way of the circulation of the Bible generally. Though liberty of religious teaching is guaranteed under several articles and firmans, and though the Bible has been sanctioned as a book which may be circulated, it continually happens that a provincial officer seizes the stock of any person who is found to be in possession of it.

The proposed changes and suppressions in the Bible mark a new departure. Probably they are a total of one or two small functionaries in the capital who have been notorious during the past few years for their hostility to the Bible. If Sir Clare Ford's action in the matter should lead to the removal of these men to posts where they would be of no use, other objections to the Bible would be removed.

One evil traceable to bicycling is the confirmed "stoop" which has already declared itself in many "wheelmen"—a result, indeed, so common in the less strongly-built bicyclists of the continent as to have found its way into classification as the "kyphosis bicyclistarum."

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NAVAL DISASTERS.

A Long List in Which Sailors and Ships Were Lost. The record of war vessels lost by wrecking in times of peace, is doubtless longer and more disastrous than that of the battleships which have been sunk in action.

Going back less than two hundred years, one meets with almost the worst wreck, or rather wrecks, of all in the loss of four of the Scilly Cloudesty Show's squadron when 300 men were lost in the storm.

More than 800 men went down with "Grave Kempoel" in the Royal George man-of-war, off Spithead on Aug. 29, 1782. While the vessel was being towed to a safe anchorage, a sudden gust of wind washed the vessel overboard, and she sank.

The Birkenhead, although a troop ship, and not a man-of-war, deserves mention here on this memorable scene that was witnessed when she was lost off Simon's Bay, South Africa, Jan. 7, 1852. The troops with whom she was carrying were drawn up on deck while the women and children were hurried to the boats.

The first of the modern English ironclads came to grief through wreck was the Captain, which was sunk in the English Channel, shortly after midnight on Sept. 18, 1870. She was one of the 400 persons on board were the captain, Hugh Burgoyne, and the crew.

The H.M.S. Vanguard, a double-crew ironclad of 377 tons, was struck by the ram of the Iron Duke in a fog and sank on the coast of Wicklow on September 1, 1875. The crew of 400 persons were saved.

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Over Ninety Per Cent. Of the World's Fair Dairy Exhibit Prizes were captured by Canada. It is interesting to note that all first-class Canadian Dairies are equipped with Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware.

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware. Pails, Tubs, Milk Pans, &c., &c. The Strongest and Cleanest ever made for Dairy, Home or Farm use. Sold everywhere. The E. B. EDDY Co. MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

I. X. L. COMPOUND. To Fruit Growers and Gardeners. Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using I. X. L. COMPOUND.

I. X. L. COMPOUND. The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C. We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Spanish Protectionism. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Most of the European powers who had until recently special commercial treaties with Spain are at the present time busily engaged in a diplomatic struggle to break down the high wall of protection with which she surrounded herself and hoped to live independent of the rest of the world."

The Former Queen of Burmah. The queen would not allow the king to take any other wives. It is true that there was the lesser queen, but Mebyz did not mind her, for she was of no account; but the queen was afraid of her coming between her and the king.

Avenged His Sister's Wrong. Stockton, Cal., July 7.—Louis Henry Schult, an ex-sailor, who for several years has been working as a farm hand, has surrendered and confessed he murdered Geo. Arbansan, of the Three Mile House, on Copperopolis road, on the night of July 4th.

Russian Official Tyranny. In his descriptions of his travels in the Caucasian provinces Dr. Belck complains bitterly of the restrictions and supervision of the Russian officials. They appeared utterly unable to comprehend that he was there merely for the purpose of making historical researches.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will make free to aid the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I now feel vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone, but being anxious to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any who will send me a card of their address. Address with stamps: MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher), P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

Things in rock crystal have the merit of durability; but the material limits rather than develops the artist's skill. The constant deposit of millionaires in demand tends, of course, to increase the demand for all things that cannot be reproduced; but one wonders how great general misfortune fell on Europe—a great war, for instance, or a great upheaval from below. We claimed durability by the way, for the translucent substances, but it was a hasty claim. Nine-tenths of the work in them, which must have irretrievably perished; and indeed, the learned have never ascertained the fate of the Roman emeralds and rubies.—The Spectator.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—The lynching of Charles Miller, the negro, at Bardwell, Ky., may become an interesting affair. He was captured in Missouri and taken back to the scene of his alleged crime without the formality of a requisition. It is said that the authorities of Missouri will take the matter up.

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REDUCED 50 doz. REGATTA & PRINT SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

Tug-of-War. There is talk of a tug-of-war contest between the Victoria city firemen and the Nanaimo team.

Special Notice. Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for \$1.50 per hundred.

Architect H. Mackay Frigg, of Vancouver, appointed arbitrator in the matter of the ward school plans.

Champion toes North. H. M. S. Champion left on Saturday for Behring Sea, where she will take her place on the British patrol.

Prices should be Good. After all, the scaling catch of the Victoria schooners will not be so very large, and at present it seems that high prices will prevail.

Telephone Company's Troubles. The manager of the telephone company has heard nothing about the "rumors" that the company intend to close their exchange.

The Chinese Starving. The Chinese confined on the Haytien Republic, which was seized by the United States government, have not received any meals for more than thirty hours.

To Examine the Works. The mayor and aldermen, accompanied by the directors of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, will on Saturday pay a visit to the company's reservoirs at Thetis Lake and Goldstream.

ARRIVAL OF THE WARRIMOO.

Second Steamer of the New Line Arrives on Saturday.

The Warrimoo, the second of the Canadian-Australian line of steamers, arrived at the outer wharf at 11 on Saturday night.

Increasing the Yield of Butter. The United States Department of Agriculture has devoted a pamphlet (Farmers' Bulletin, No. 12) to the exposure of nostrums for increasing the yield of butter.

PREMIER DAVIE'S TRIP EAST

Arrangements Made Relative to the Nakusp-Slocan Road.

THE CENSUS QUESTION DISCUSSED

Railway Belt Dispute to be Settled During Hon. Mr. Davie's visit to the Coast-Immigration Matters Also to be Settled by Them.

Hon. Theo. Davie, Premier, returned home last evening after an absence of six weeks. In explanation of what has been termed his "mysterious" visit to the east, Mr. Davie said:—"As you know, the Victoria, with the object of attending the Kootenay Exposition, upon my arrival there, the opportunity of visiting the World's Fair with Mr. Van Horne and party was offered me, and accepted."

The officers of the steamer are—Lieut. J. C. Arthur, R.N.R., in command; R. E. Arndel, chief officer; W. Lawrence, second; J. D. S. Phillips, third; W. Anderson, fourth; David Wilson, chief engineer; H. Douglas, second engineer; F. W. Blakey, third; W. R. McArthur, fourth; and D. Roberts, fifth. Dr. W. A. Gordon, J. O'Callaghan, D. Mitchell, R. Herring, R. Walker, H. Bettis, J. Greaves, T. Murdoch, F. Wilson, J. Tulloch, J. Silver, J. Reekie, W. Scott, S. Friday, J. Oswald, C. Andrews, E. Flaherty, F. Nordrup, G. Ward, G. Andrews, T. MacMillan, J. Love, F. Westbrook, A. Bray, C. F. Day and W. J. Wells.

ADDRESS TO ORANGEMEN.

By Rev. Dr. Campbell on Roman Catholicism, the Jesuits and Others. Orangemen and Sons of England to the number of 200 attended divine service at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

He paid a high tribute to the Church of Rome for her zeal in advancing the Christian religion as she understands it. The story of the sufferings of her missionaries reads more like a wild romance than a sober record of facts.

The Full Court sat at 11 a.m., only to adjourn until Wednesday. In the matter of the Land Registry Act and the H. B. Company vs. Kearns and Rowling, Mr. Justice Walkem dismissed the appeal.

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The case of D. Carmody vs. Drum, Allen, Paulson, Dorthey and the Sayward Mill and Timber Co., Ltd., was tried to-day before Mr. Justice Drake without a jury.

Nanaimo, July 8.—The Kennedy affair is being keenly watched by the citizens here, and application has been made to the north are eagerly approached in hopes of news. There were many humorous parts of the story kept back in yesterday's dispatches.

Decorations Day.

The members of the local lodges, I.O. O.F., and the Daughters of Rebekah yesterday decorated the graves of deceased brothers and sisters. The members of the lodges met at the hall, and putting on their regalia and taking a bouquet in their hand, marched to the cemetery. The ladies drove out. At the cemetery a hollow square was formed and the members were addressed by Bro. McMillan on the object and meaning of decorations day.

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NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, July 13.—The second session of the British Columbia Legislature, which opened on Monday, has been a success.

New Westminster, July 8.—The Stevenson whiskey selling cases were up again this morning. McKay got two and E. Woodward six months.

The municipal council elected the following officers for the year: Mayor, Mayor Cright; Vice-Presidents, Cameron of Vernon, Keith of Vancouver and Sword of Matsqui; Secretary, A. Phillip; Treasurer, W. J. Walker, Westminster.

New Westminster, July 10.—J. M. Cubbins, who attempted to murder Thos. Kotter at Langley, was for sentence this morning. Judge Bala in his presence said he had arrived at the conclusion from medical testimony that Cubbins was insane at the time he committed the offence, and ordered him to be confined in jail at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

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NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, July 13.—The sudden death of Dr. J. P. Rice on Wednesday caused regret here. Both the doctor and his wife are highly respected.

Nanaimo, July 8.—The Kennedy affair is being keenly watched by the citizens here, and application has been made to the north are eagerly approached in hopes of news. There were many humorous parts of the story kept back in yesterday's dispatches.

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"Land Registry Act."

WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Wilson Brown, dated the third day of April, 1876, has been lost or destroyed, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, NOTICE is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

WARRIMOO.

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NOT FORGOTTEN.

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FOR SALE—Several head of first class

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MEDICAL

Three Score Years & Ten. Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men. Cures Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharges, etc.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Kennedy according to directions, or money will be refunded.

STAMINAL. Supplies the feeding qualities of Beef and Wheat. And the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites. Combined in the form of a PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

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JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKE BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets. VICTORIA, B.C.

KENNEDY'S

Now in Custody of the Court. A STORY COMES FROM THE... Reported That He Had... Pariser Mally... Night... Shot... Chicago Fire...

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BRITISH F.

Irish Wrath... of an... London, July 11... sitting in... this evening the... of the Home Ru... cerns the question... at Westminster.

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## KENNEDY'S CAPTURE

Now in Custody of the Officers at Comox.

## A STORY COMES VIA VANCOUVER

That he Stole the Naptha Launch From the Police.

Reported That He Has Murdered His Partner Malley—Feared His Friend Might Betray Him—Indians Say He Shot His Mate Late—The Great Chicago Fire.

Comox, July 12.—Murderer Kennedy was captured by the officers, and is now in custody here.

Vancouver, July 12.—Word arrived this morning, but not yet verified, that Kennedy on Tuesday stole the provincial policeman's launch and escaped. All the men were ashore guarding Kennedy, when he slipped to the launch, which was held up before the officers were without means of communicating with either Comox or Nanaimo. The Indians brought down the launch, which was held up, Kennedy shot his partner Tom Malley, well known here, presumably because Kennedy feared Malley would betray him.

A private letter says the schooner Beatrice on June 4th on the Japanese coast had 1200 skins. She had not been reported since March 4th.

## MORE BODIES FOUND.

Ghastly Discovery Made at the Cold Storage Warehouse.

Chicago, July 12.—Early this morning it was learned that ten more bodies had been found in the ruins of the cold storage warehouse. The men who made this discovery were trying to keep the knowledge from reaching the public, but it leaked out. The report was afterwards verified. Nine of these bodies are of men and one that of a woman. The corpses were found in a room which had been used for the storage of meat. When the searching party discovered the remains a large crowd of morbid spectators surrounded the fire engines. The unexpected finding of the bodies staggered the firemen. After a consultation it was decided not to take the bodies out in the presence of the watching thousands. As the work of extricating the bodies would be very difficult, it was deemed impossible to attempt their removal during the darkness, but the Captain Goetze, who commanded the firemen, ordered that provision be made for taking the corpses from the ruins at daylight this morning.

Nobody will ever know whether they fell or jumped down the awful leap down the elevator shaft when they found their escape by the burning stairway cut off. They may have all been coming down in the elevator when the ropes were burnt away, and the entire car was precipitated to the bottom. In this case, most of the ten men have been killed by the fall. Those who survived the shock were probably burned by the falling timber and when the floors fell in, were slowly roasted by the burning mass above and around them. That this was the fate that overtook these poor victims is shown by the fact several citizens have advised that they had seen the bodies of the men reported missing to Captain Smith of the Columbia Guard. The woman who is said to be among the dead is probably the missing flower girl.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Irish Wrath Aroused by the Utterances of an English Tory.

London, July 11.—The house of commons, sitting in committee, continued this evening the discussion of clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill. This clause concerns the question of Irish representation at Westminster.

Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, St. Helen's, moved that the Irish members of the Imperial parliament be elected by the constituencies which would elect the Irish in the house of commons. They would then number forty-eight instead of eighty, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. Han. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replied that the proposal was based on no principle of government but was the result merely of a desire to curtail Irish representation in the house, and could not be accepted by the government.

Sir Richard Temple, Conservative, Kingston division of Surrey, said that even 48 Irish members would be too many.

William Broderick, Conservative, Guildford division of Surrey, agreed with Sir Richard Temple. The Irish were both impetuous and garrulous, and therein lay two reasons for reducing their representation in the house to a minimum.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, North Kerry, interrupted Mr. Broderick to say that such language was grossly impertinent, and ought not to be permitted in the house.

The Unionists shouted "withdraw" and the Irish cheered.

Lord Randolph Churchill suggested that Mr. Sexton withdraw his words, as Mr. Broderick's were not intended for him personally.

The chairman told Mr. Sexton that he was out of order and must withdraw his expressions concerning Mr. Broderick's speech.

Mr. Sexton expressed his willingness to obey the chairman in case Mr. Broderick would first express regret for his language.

Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite, North Lond., said he regarded Mr. Sexton's attitude as quite justifiable. To call the Irish race impetuous and garrulous

was to insult every Irish member who stood by his countrymen.

The Irish cheered, the Unionists shouted their protests, and for two or three minutes the house was in an uproar.

Chairman Mellor appealed to the members to support him and close the incident.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone spoke a few words in favor of the chairman's decision, but added that the person striking the first blow ought to make the first overtures for a reconciliation.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that acting under his advice his hon. friend, Mr. Broderick, refused to apologize.

The chairman turned appealingly to Mr. Sexton, who had been conferring with several of his colleagues on the Irish benches.

Mr. Sexton did not respond as was requested to the appeal. "I am," he said, "willing to do anything consistent with my duty to please the Prime Minister; but, considering the gravity of the insult offered to my countrymen, I have decided not to make an apology. I subscribe myself to the judgment of the committee."

Loud Irish cheers greeted the statement.

The chairman hesitated, and finally ordered Mr. Sexton to withdraw.

Mr. Sexton shouted back, "Such a course is unprecedented. Why am I not named and my conduct submitted to the House?"

Irish cheers, Unionists shouts and cries of "divide" followed his challenge. The chairman, with considerable spirit, repeated his order that Mr. Sexton withdraw. Mr. Sexton stuck doggedly to his seat.

The chairman then explained the standing order concerning the suspension of members disregarding the authority of the chair.

His last words were almost taken from his mouth by Timothy Healy, who exclaimed, "This is a shame! It has never been done before. It is due to Millman."

This reference to Archibald Millman, clerk assistant in the house, and the immediate inference that he had been coaching Mr. Mellor as to his duties caused general disturbance. The Unionists shouted derisively, "Who is chairman?" The Irish replied in chorus, "Millman is boss."

Several Liberals called out, "Let the chairman alone!"

Chairman Mellor sat quietly through the tumult. After the disorder he was again rebated by Mr. Sexton, who shouted, "Am I to be the victim of a malicious intrusion of the clerk?"

The inquiry was answered only by a renewal of the uproar, above which could be distinguished cries of "Put him out!"

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to obey the chairman.

Mr. Sexton replied with evident reluctance that he would leave his defence to the prime minister. Cheers and counter cheers were given when he made this statement. When he retired the Irish members jumped on the benches, waved their hats and cheered furiously.

After Mr. Broderick had withdrawn his statement that the Irish were garrulous and impetuous and order was restored Mr. Seton-Karr's amendment, which had been lost to view in the hubbub, was rejected by a vote of 271 to 232.

Subsequently Timothy Healy appealed to Speaker Peel against Chairman Mellor's treatment of Mr. Sexton.

The speaker, however, supported Mr. Mellor's decision.

In the house of commons last night Edward Hennessy, Unionist for Great Grimsby, moved an amendment to the effect that the Irish be excluded entirely from the house of commons.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone replied that the amendment of the Irish members would prove the means of reassuring the members as to the experiment of Home Rule.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, said in favor of the amendment that the retention of the Irish members would render it possible that at any time they might support a vote of want of confidence, and thus cause the fall of the existing government.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the bill as a complete fraud.

New York, July 13.—Maj. Gen. Sickles is determined to put a stop to the operations of vandals upon the Gettysburg battlefield in the matter of the defacing of monuments, and the destruction of the topography, even if he has to denounce all the rest of the years that remain to him to the task. He is particularly indignant because a trolley road has been permitted to thread the battle field, ruining many of the landmarks and practically destroying the historic sites. The battle field is controlled jointly by the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, created by the Pennsylvania legislature, and by the United States government, and Gen. Sickles says that the attack on the landmarks must be made jointly by these two bodies. He says that he consented to be re-elected to Congress solely to secure the passage of a bill turning the Gettysburg battle-field into a national park, but that the franchise of the trolley road must be cancelled and the road removed before he can conscientiously take a step in that direction.

Peary at Newfoundland.—St. Johns, Nfld., July 13.—The Falcon, with Lieut. Peary's expedition, arrived here this morning from Portland, Maine, all well, pleasant weather experienced and a good passage made, lasting only five days. The steamer will take 1800 tons of coal and other supplies here, and will sail to-morrow for Greenland.

Jeffries' Villany.—Sacramento, Cal., July 13.—The Jeffries bigamy case is becoming quite interesting. The first witness this morning was George T. Jones, the proprietor of the Arcade lodging house. He said Jeffries came there and engaged a room, saying that his wife would call to see him occasionally. The woman who called and whom Jeffries introduced as his wife, was Miss Ayers, the Brighton stardess. He also said Miss Ayers told Jeffries enough to pay the room when it was in arrears. Mrs. J. P. Fonte, of Berkeley, the divorced wife of Jeffries, was put on the stand to testify to his handwriting, and recognized his

## SPED TO SLAUGHTER

Rush of New York Express to Death and Destruction.

## DASHED INTO A WIDE OPEN SWITCH

Plunged Through a Train of Waiting Freight Cars.

Passengers Killed on the Spot—Many Seriously Injured—Negro Miller's Lynching Will Yet Cause Trouble—Palmer's Plea for Veragua—Engineer Jeffries' Sensational Trial.

Newburg, N. Y., July 13.—The West Shore express No. 1, due here at 12:04 p. m., was wrecked in the West Shore yard in the southern part of the city, and six or seven persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured. Two of the dead had their arms torn out. Car No. 7, in which nearly all the casualties occurred, had every seat filled. The train was a few minutes late at Cornwall, and made the distance from that place to the southern limit of Newburg at a very rapid rate. It crossed Cash creek, a mile south of the station, and ran a few rods further under the Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s bridge, then ran into an open yard, then into the West Shore yard, in that yard a train was standing ready to start on the main track. The day express engine struck the freight engine with terrific force. The engineer jumped, but the train did not stop. The freight engine and several passenger cars were smashed. Day coach 71, following the sleeper, had its side torn out and the trucks wrenched out. The scene in this car was terrible. Several passengers were instantly killed, and nearly all the rest were more or less injured. Those who were able to walk started out on foot for the station.

Negro Miller's Lynching.—Springfield, Ill., July 13.—It is reported here that the National Citizens' Rights Association, of which Judge Albion W. Tourgee is president, has interested itself in the case of the negro Miller, who was lynched at Bartwell, Ga., backed by this organization. Mrs. Bertie Miller, widow of the negro, will bring an action for damages in the federal court against the city marshal and his bondsmen, the sheriff of Bartwell county, Ga., his bondsmen and members of his posse who aided in the capture of Miller, all the citizens of Bartwell, and the corporation of Bartwell, in which the hanging took place. The case will be brought in the United States court for the southern district of Illinois.

Wiggins at It Again.—Ottawa, July 13.—Professor Wiggins says that in two or three weeks a very brilliant comet will be seen in the northern sky. He has been watching for some weeks for a comet which he says is the large variable star seen by Cornelius Gemma in 1570 in the constellation of Cassiopeia. The comet is expected to be due about the year 1884. He announced that Gemma's star, usually called the star of Bethlehem, was only a large comet at its perihelion, when its halo surrounding it gave the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. He says that history has been proven now, for on the night of the 8th instant, he saw for a few minutes, between clouds and near the pole of the heavens, a star of the sixth magnitude, moving rapidly sunwards, which he pronounced a comet and which is seeking a closer perihelion than in 1570. On its return from the sun it will be very brilliant.

Desecration of Gettysburg.—New York, July 13.—Maj. Gen. Sickles is determined to put a stop to the operations of vandals upon the Gettysburg battlefield in the matter of the defacing of monuments, and the destruction of the topography, even if he has to denounce all the rest of the years that remain to him to the task. He is particularly indignant because a trolley road has been permitted to thread the battle field, ruining many of the landmarks and practically destroying the historic sites. The battle field is controlled jointly by the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, created by the Pennsylvania legislature, and by the United States government, and Gen. Sickles says that the attack on the landmarks must be made jointly by these two bodies. He says that he consented to be re-elected to Congress solely to secure the passage of a bill turning the Gettysburg battle-field into a national park, but that the franchise of the trolley road must be cancelled and the road removed before he can conscientiously take a step in that direction.

Peary at Newfoundland.—St. Johns, Nfld., July 13.—The Falcon, with Lieut. Peary's expedition, arrived here this morning from Portland, Maine, all well, pleasant weather experienced and a good passage made, lasting only five days. The steamer will take 1800 tons of coal and other supplies here, and will sail to-morrow for Greenland.

Jeffries' Villany.—Sacramento, Cal., July 13.—The Jeffries bigamy case is becoming quite interesting. The first witness this morning was George T. Jones, the proprietor of the Arcade lodging house. He said Jeffries came there and engaged a room, saying that his wife would call to see him occasionally. The woman who called and whom Jeffries introduced as his wife, was Miss Ayers, the Brighton stardess. He also said Miss Ayers told Jeffries enough to pay the room when it was in arrears. Mrs. J. P. Fonte, of Berkeley, the divorced wife of Jeffries, was put on the stand to testify to his handwriting, and recognized his

## GAUNTLET TO GAUL

Siam Dares France to Pass Across the Menam River Bar.

## IT WILL MEAN WAR IF SHE DOES

French Gunboats That Intrude Will Be Promptly Sunk.

And France Held Responsible for Commencing Hostilities—Malletta and Matana Held at War—No Grounds for Siam to Hold Neutral—The King's Forces Stronger Numerically.

Bankok, July 13.—The Siamese Government has refused to permit two more French gunboats to enter the Menam river, twenty miles from the mouth of which Bankok is situated, and threatens that if the gunboats attempt to cross the bar at the mouth of the river they will be sunk, and France will be held officially responsible for beginning war on Siam.

Revolt in Brazil.—Paris, July 12.—Senator Guanabara, Brazilian delegate to Europe, has made public an official telegram from Rio Grande do Sul saying that no conflict has taken place there since the defeated insurgents took refuge in Uruguay. The dispatch also says that the passengers on the steamer Jupiter were revolutionaries. On the arrival of that vessel at Rio Grande do Sul the captain of the warship Rio Grande threatened to open fire, whereupon the Jupiter withdrew and recrossed the bar. The government is supposed to be in a state of alarm, and the admirals of the fleet held a meeting yesterday and declared unanimously in favor of the government. The authorities are taking energetic measures to suppress the outbreak.

Baronet Knill.—London, July 12.—The Gazette, this evening, contains a notification that Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, granting the dignity of Baronet into the Right Hon. Stuart K. Knill, Lord Mayor of London. It is customary to confer knight-hoods upon the Lord Mayors of London when they retire from office, but to be made a baronet is not so common an honor. It is believed that the elevation of Lord Mayor Knill is due in part, if not entirely, to the prominent part taken by the City of London in the celebration of the occasion of the recent royal wedding. The Lord Mayor's term of office does not expire until Michaelmas (St. Michael's day, Sept. 29). The new baronet, who, according to the quaint style of description, is a "citizen and goldsmith," came to London from Hertfordshire to make his fortune. He was apprenticed to a fruit broker, to whose business he ultimately succeeded. He took up his freedom and living in the Goldsmiths' Company, and subsequently became a freholder of the Quay at Fresh Wharf, where he became the head of a firm of wharfingers. In 1855 he was elected an alderman to represent the Bridge Within ward, and on last Michaelmas day was elected Lord Mayor of London. He is a Roman Catholic.

The Silver Question.—London, July 12.—The Times, discussing the silver crisis, says—"The action of India and President Cleveland merely precipitated the trouble caused by the American silver policy, her reckless pension scheme and the McKinley tariff law. Threats came from Denver of armed violence if the balance of gold and silver was not maintained. Both the material and moral forces are on the side of the classes in America who are resolved to support no longer the silver burden. If India had allowed the question to drift the sudden change of a sudden and disastrous shaken India's credit by closing the mints. It is believed that a measure of stability has been secured which will defy the shock of any charge from America or elsewhere. In the meantime India's alarm at the sale of council bills under sixteen pence, is not justified. The measure is experimental. The rate of exchange between any two countries cannot be fixed absolutely for ever."

Written by Columbus.—San Francisco, July 12.—Dr. Gustavo E. Guzman, special commissioner from Guatemala to the Columbian Exposition, who arrived in the city yesterday, has brought with him two letters written by Christopher Columbus. These letters were found in the old city of Antigua, and were purchased by the government of Guatemala. The letters were sent to Guatemala, and have been given to the Columbus exhibit in San Francisco, but the Columbus letters were deemed too valuable to send in advance, so they were placed in the hands of Dr. Guzman, as special commissioner.

Irish Home Rule.—London, July 12.—When the House of Commons went into committee of the whole on the Irish Government Act, more commonly known as the Home Rule Bill, Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the "in and out" sub-section, clause 9, which provides that the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament should not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill or motion, the operation of which is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof; or on any motion or resolution relating solely to some tax not raised to be raised in Ireland; on any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the schedule of the act governing the Imperial liabilities, expenditures and miscellaneous

## VERAGUA'S FORTUNE.

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Chicago, July 13.—The proposition of President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission, Senor de Lome (the Spanish commissioner), and a few others, that a public subscription be started for the benefit of the Duke of Veragua, in his anxiety to secure a great fortune, has allowed a Paris stockbroker to gamble away half a million dollars, all that he had in the world, as well as to imperil his estate, does not seem to meet with any great degree of favor in this city, and the prospects are not favorable to any great improvement in the fortunes of the Duke of Veragua, so far as Chicago money is concerned.

Outside of the fact that the present financial stringency has tightened the purse strings of a good many men, who, as a rule, are liberal givers, the opinion is generally expressed that if there are individuals who have money to devote just now for immediate philanthropic purposes they can find good fields for its use in those sections of Kansas where hundreds of farmers have lost their all through the failure of crops, or in the mining regions of Colorado, where thousands of miners, a majority of them having families, have been thrown out of work for an indefinite period by the silver panic.

In Chicago, it is said, there are hundreds of families existing from hand to mouth, who are much more deserving of consideration of wealthy people, charitably disposed, than a Spanish nobleman whose alleged impoverishment is due to wild and reckless speculation in the stock market.

The list of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the Duke, should it be published, will be scrutinized with considerable interest, especially in view of the fact that since his visit here John Jacob Astor has received scores upon scores of begging letters, and has had to dodge interviews with numbers of importunate individuals anxious to beg from him.

Chicago, July 13.—President Palmer has addressed the following letter to George W. Childs, Jr., backed by this organization: Mrs. Bertie Miller, widow of the negro, will bring an action for damages in the federal court against the city marshal and his bondsmen, the sheriff of Bartwell county, Ga., his bondsmen and members of his posse who aided in the capture of Miller, all the citizens of Bartwell, and the corporation of Bartwell, in which the hanging took place. The case will be brought in the United States court for the southern district of Illinois.

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MR. LAURIER'S TOUR.—Many Speeches to Make—Mr. Macdon on the Paris Arbitration.—Ottawa, July 13.—Mr. Laurier is expected to complete his series of political meetings now going on in Quebec this month, and he will afterwards speak at various places in Western Ontario. He will then visit Manitoba and the Northwest, speaking at different points, and if at all possible he will go as far as the coast. If he carries out his full programme he will address a number of official circles to-day. Sir John Thompson would come straight from Paris to Canada, as important political and public business is waiting for him.

War Declared.—Sydney, N.S.W., July 13.—Late Siam and French hostilities have broken out between the natives who support King Maitaafa and the adherents of Maitaafa. The opposing factions have each formed a camp about two miles from Apla, the capital, and skirmishes occur occasionally. The king's forces are numerically stronger than the supporters of Chief Maitaafa, but the latter have better arms. Both leaders refuse to hold any district neutral.

## Seen After Dark.

San Francisco, July 12.—Director Holden telegraphs the United Press as follows from the Lick Observatory: The comet discovered at Salt Lake City, July 8, is easily visible to the naked eye in the northwest, soon after dark. It is moving with extreme rapidity to the east and south. It was observed at the Lick Observatory last night, for the determination of its position was photographed, and its spectrum determined. It was almost disappeared. The usual comet spectrum is rather brighter than is common in the blue region. Until the comet is computed it cannot be said how much brighter this interesting comet will become.

Feting the Russian.—New York, July 13.—The fete champagne given by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-United States Minister to the Hague, to his royal highness the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, which is in progress today at the Roosevelt country seat at Sayville, Long Island, is one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. The list of invited guests runs into the thousands, and includes distinguished folk of half a dozen states. The grounds have been dotted over with colored marquee tents and strings of flags, among which the Imperial standard of Russia is conspicuous in all directions.

FOR SWINDLING PURPOSES.—Expense of a Mutual Benefit Society Which is Now Bankrupt.—New York, July 11.—A concern calling itself the Brotherhood Mutual Benefit Association, doing business in the Bennett building on Nassau street in this city, is in the hands of the law. Its offices have been closed up, and its belongings were attached by city marshals in several actions begun by persons who claim that they have been swindled. General Manager A. J. Soers, and Charles J. Lord, who figured as the secretary, are in the Tombs awaiting examination on a criminal charge.

The brotherhood appears to be bankrupt. Its victims are all people of the poorer classes. According to the circulars of the concern, any persons between the ages of 15 and 40 years, who paid \$1 initiation fee and 25 cents a week dues, could after thirteen weeks' membership, draw \$10 from the company's treasury for every week he or she may have been too ill to work. By the payment of \$5 down and \$1.25 per week a customer was given \$50 insurance per week in case of sickness. The price for persons over forty was a little higher. It is claimed that the concern did business without any regard to the insurance laws, having been incorporated under a statute providing for "Social and Recreative Societies."

The alleged object of the corporation was "for social purposes, for the distribution of benevolence in case of need, for the mutual benefit of its members and to encourage temperance." The exact description of the object of the corporation was brought about by the granting of judgments in Justice Stecker's court against the company in the interest of Jacob Beyer, of 137 Rivington street, and Charles Berman, of 49 Forsyth street, for sums aggregating over \$100 due them in sick claims. The criminal action against the officers was brought by William Hupp, who was employed as a canvasser, and who claimed that a deposit of \$100 which he was compelled to pay was withheld, and that he was unable to recover it.

Elliott's Sealing Report.—Paris, July 7.—Before the Behring Sea tribunal to-day Hon. E. J. Phelps continued his closing address. He reviewed the report made to the American government by Mr. Elliott, who had been appointed to investigate the acts in connection with seal herds, and while so doing, he was asked by Chief Justice Russell, counsel for Great Britain, why this report had not been printed at Washington. Why this report had not been printed, he did not know. The animus of the report had been explained to the seal herders, and he had been supporting during the contest between the old and new companies for a new lease. In fairness to Elliott, Phelps said he ought to state that the driving of seals that Mr. Elliott saw on the Pribilof Islands in 1890 was objectionable to him and the treasury agent stopped it.

American Dispatches.—Lahpeming, Mich., July 13.—The Winthrop mine closed a week ago, throwing 400 men out of employment. Fred Brasford, half owner of the property, has now secured the consent of his partners and opened the mine again on his own responsibility. He will meet all expenses of the mine for the next 90 days. He has not only employed the 400 old hands discharged, but has given work to many more, with dependent families, discharged from other city mines.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 13.—Miss Emma Vaders, the actress, who for several years was Booth's leading woman, and afterwards served in the same capacity for Joseph Jefferson, while a guest at the Fidelity House in this city, has become mildly insane. She was to have gone out with Thomas A. Keen, beginning her duties on August 31st, and was studying hard the roles she was to assume. Her weakened condition, induced by the excessive amount of brain work, caused her physician to warn her against indulging in ocean bathing, but on Sunday she took a dip and immediately afterwards attended service at the Roman Catholic church. During the ceremonies she suddenly fainted and was assisted over to her hotel.

Washington, July 13.—The treasury department has had notice of acceptance of counter offers for silver to the amount of 30,000 ounces at \$71.50 per ounce fine. Purchases thus far for July aggregate 708,000 ounces.

J. Israel Tarte has had no difficulty in making good his statement that previous to the general election of 1891 the Dominion government, or certain members of it, promised relief to the Manitoba Catholics in the matter of the Manitoba school law, and that thereupon a pastoral letter which might have done the government much harm was withheld. In his speech he reviewed the circumstances, showing that the time for disallowance expired in February, and that the general elections were in March. The government was between two fires. If it disallowed the Manitoba Schools act Ontario would be lost. If the pastoral letter were read it would lose the Catholic vote. They were in a quandary. Mr. Chapleau went to Montreal and had interviews with Archbishop Tache, who now says no one interviewed him in the name of the government. In whose name, then, did Mr. Chapleau interview him? Mr. Chapleau had many interviews with the Archbishop, and returned persistently to the attack. After many pompous remarks, which would have injured the government's chances in the general elections, and which was all ready to read, was recalled. In support of his assertions Mr. Tarte produced a copy of the following letter, written by Archbishop Tache to his nephew, Louis Tache, who was Mr. Chapleau's private secretary at the time. The remarks at the commencement of this letter refer to Mr. Tache's publication of a sketch of Dalton McCarthy as one of a series of sketches of eminent Canadians:

St. Boniface, Aug. 20, 1892.  
My Dear Nephew:  
Even in admitting the value of your reasons in a general way, it is impossible for me to understand why you have chosen the present occasion to publish the biography of a man that you do not love any more than I do, and who, it seems to me, should not have been put before the public at a moment when it is more compromising for you and more disagreeable for me. You ask my views on the remedy to be applied to our evils. I have none to suggest to you, for the very simple reason that I have the painful conviction that my opinion will have no weight in the political balance in which our destinies are placed. I may nevertheless tell you that I have heard of the idea of an explanatory law that would establish in a clear and positive manner that the intention of the legislature in passing the Manitoba act was to grant us our separate schools. I have not the shadow of a doubt of that intention. It is why even after the decision of the Privy Council I saw that the constitution had been shamefully violated, and that if a remedy is not applied to the evil the federal power will have one more iniquity, one more shame, to its credit.

Others have spoken to us of granting a share of the lands belonging to the Manitoba schools, and which are under the control of the federal power. When these lands were put aside for the schools we had our separate schools, and evidently the intention of the legislature could not be to deprive the Catholics of their legitimate share in that public domain. If the two millions of Catholics that are in Canada do not amount to anything, well and good. But as we still amount to something, I presume that the idea of giving us the benefit of the lands administered at Ottawa has come to the minds of some persons. As to the directions to be given to newspapers, I would state that in two more energy and perseverance. This does not mean exaggeration, disintegration of the Dominion of Canada, annexation to the United States, rising in arms or anything like that, but it would mean, in my estimation, that we should take every constitutional means at our disposal to resist a tyranny that would go on increasing if it succeeded.

Sir John, Thompson has officially and publicly pledged himself. Others have done the same privately but solemnly. Let all of them do their duty, and let the press and the people give them their support. They will make themselves great.

I do not wish these lines to be made public, but if you show them to some intimate friends, let them read the whole of this letter.

Your affectionate uncle,  
ALEX. Arch. of St. Boniface.

This letter, the genuineness of which has not been questioned, makes it plain that Archbishop Tache received from members of the government solemn pledges that the Manitoba legislation would be counteracted in some way, and that in consequence of these pledges the threatened action of the church was suspended. So far the pledges have not been redeemed, and they are not likely to be redeemed, because their redemption would mean great danger to the government. As to the controversy between the Archbishop and the politicians in regard to the former's personal attitude nothing need be said; that is a matter for them to settle. But the public will naturally pronounce its opinion on the course of deception and chicanery which the government chose to follow.

VICTORIA EXHIBITION  
The date of the annual show of the B. C. Agricultural Society is from August 7 to August 12, and not September 7 to 12, as stated in the first advertisement published. In deciding to hold the show nearly two months earlier in the season than in former years, and much earlier than is customary in other places, the directors were influenced by the fact that the weather in August is invariably fine, whereas it sometimes happens, even in highly favored Victoria, that the reverse is the case in September. While the show will be too early for the season's grains and roots, it is expected that

there will be large gains in other departments, and that on the whole the experiment of an August show will be successful. Mr. Lambertson, superintendent of the exhibition, has interviewed most of the manufacturers of the city, and has met with encouragement everywhere. All the exhibitors of last year in the industrial line, will endeavor to excel last year's efforts, and the success of the show in this department is already assured. There ought to be a fair display of flowers and fruits, and it is to be hoped the live stock exhibit will indicate the improvement that has taken place during the past few years, especially in the horses and cattle of the province. The active co-operation of our citizens is all that is needed to insure complete success, and this, no doubt, will be heartily given.

THE SEARCH FOR A SCAPEGOAT.

As Admiral Tryon is dead and beyond the reach of censure there has been much difficulty in finding a scapegoat experienced by the many who have discussed the Victoria disaster. The nearest approach to a sin-bearer is found in Rear-Admiral Markham, with whom two sorts of fault are found. For a time there was a great inclination among the scapegoat-hunters to condemn him because he did not promptly obey the commander's signal and turn his vessel as ordered without waiting to question it. Now, however, he is censured because he obeyed the order at all. It is pointed out for his edification that in similar circumstances some time ago Rear-Admiral Tracy refused to obey a similar order given by Admiral Tryon, and thereby avoided a disaster like that which befell the Victoria. If this story is true Admiral Tracy must have been in great luck to escape a court-martial and a severe sentence, for disobedience of orders is one of the direst offences known to the rulers of the navy. There are ten chances to one that if Admiral Markham had disregarded his superior officer's signal he would have suffered severely for it. And those who now condemn him on the high moral ground that he should have braved punishment rather than endanger the lives of others would then have been foremost in assailing him for his breach of discipline. There is one thing obvious to the impartial on-looker, namely, that Admiral Markham acted in the most natural manner. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred would first have questioned the strange order and then striven to obey it when it was repeated, just as he did. At all events it is not just that he should be condemned on two contradictory grounds, and it would seem more decent to let alone Admiral Markham and all the others concerned until a strict enquiry has been held.

Montreal Herald:—The old story of stimulating a donkey to a gallop by dangling a bunch of carrots about a foot in advance of his nose seems repeated in the delusive hopes by which the hearts of some exporters are kept up under the McKinley bill. First of all it was the egg trade that was going to boom up with Great Britain to an extent that would make every exporting agent happy. Two years' experimenting, however, proved the impossibility of making any great trade in that line under present conditions of transit, and, as the Herald all the time predicted, the business was soon dropped by the merchants, some of whom scorched their fingers over it. At present it is the hay export that is to bring prosperity to everybody, but it is ordinary to say that that business will in ordinary times prove as little profitable as the egg trade. The margin between the prices paid in Britain for the "best" hay and the cost of Canadian, seems to leave a tempting opportunity for profit, but the difference in quality is the rock on which the calculations split.

Messrs. Earle and Prior can hardly find any cause for satisfaction in the results of their application at Ottawa for the removal of the regulation providing that salmon offal shall not be thrown into the Fraser. They advanced as a reason the fact that the regulation is not enforced on the Skeena and other rivers, whereupon the fisheries department immediately discovered that it had no power to suspend the regulation as regards any river. This discovery, it seems, is likely to be followed by the cancellation of the order-in-council which suspended the regulation in the northern streams. No better illustration could be needed of the curious and wonderful manner in which the fisheries department is managed. We are left to suppose that if it had not been asked to place the Fraser canners on the same footing as those of the north the department would never have found that it was acting quite illegally. The ways of Wilnot are not as the ways of any ordinary individual.

From Sir Charles Tupper's report to the department of agriculture, and from the circumstances generally, there is good reason to suspect that the animal from which the diseased lung was taken at Deptford was not Canadian. There is no pleuro-pneumonia in the Manitoba district from which the ox was supposed to have been shipped. Surely, if some diseased animal from the States was thus palmed off on the authorities as Canadian, there ought to be some means of exposing the fraud and punishing the perpetrator.

—The sale of the Drifbar privileges was stopped by an injunction issued by the Supreme Court on application of H. Campbell the lessee.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief from Various Parts of the World.

London, July 11.—Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, was taken suddenly ill to-day at the Newcastle assizes. The court was adjourned.

Alexandria, July 11.—An Egyptian medical delegate from Mecca says the deaths from cholera there are double the number officially reported. In the valley of the Mount it is impossible to bury the dead, and the road between there and Mecca is strewn with corpses. In Mecca corpses lie decomposing for days owing to the impossibility of getting grave diggers.

Paris, July 11.—M. Lepine, prefect of the Seine et Oise, has been appointed to succeed M. Loze in the prefecture of police here.

Washington, July 11.—He was received cordially by the emperor, who was accompanied by two of the princes and several high officials and military officers. The emperor and czaritch proceeded alone to the new palace. The czaritch will resume his journey to-morrow morning.

London, July 11.—In response to inquiries on the subject made in the house of commons to-day, G. E. Russell, parliamentary secretary of the Indian office,

chael left his brother and nothing further was seen or heard of him until the finding of his body in the river.

Aspen, Col., July 10.—President Andrews of Brown University has been making an investigation into the conditions that have brought about the closing of the silver mine. In company with President Hagerman and some half dozen other capitalists, they went through a dozen leading mines here on Friday last, from the managers of these he gathered statistics relating to different uses of the silver question. He left early yesterday morning for Leadville, where he will remain one day. On his return east he will visit Mr. Cleveland.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 10.—The large drug houses of Pittsburg to-day received circulars from a large importing druggist firm of New York to the effect that for all imported drugs must be paid in gold for the present. The financial stringency is given as the cause. They say the European houses will not accept silver, and not caring to run the risk themselves they insist that payments be made in gold.

Washington, July 11.—A cablegram was received at the navy department to-day announcing the arrival of the cruiser Philadelphia at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She will remain at Rio long enough to coal, then proceed to Valparaiso, where she will remain for further instructions. Her instructions, it is said,

THE MODERN BABYLON.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Great Metropolis of England.

London's area is larger than New York, Paris and Berlin put together, an area which may be represented by a circle of 30 miles in diameter. Think of its 30,000 streets which if put end to end would reach from St. Petersburg to London, yet some thirty miles of new streets are laid out yearly. Imagine its thousands of miles of sewers of glazed white brick, all as carefully mapped out as the streets themselves. Consider its 70,000 gas jets—to efficiently replace which by electricity would cost twelve millions sterling. If anyone were to undertake to walk one way through all the streets of London, he would be obliged to go as far as it is across from New York to San Francisco. Walking at the rate of 20 miles a day, it would take one some years. A stranger is not so much struck by London's splendid and imposing appearance as by its immensity. In every direction there seems to be no end to the town. Its population is greater than that of many a kingdom. It has been said that there are more Scotsmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin and more Jews than in Palestine, with foreigners from all parts of the world.

Yet there are so many Englishmen in the capital that one is not likely to notice the people of other nations. Its thoroughfares are the most crowded of any city in Europe. Ten thousand new houses are annually added to the 700,000 dwellings which shelter its population of five millions—that is as many houses as there are people in any other town or city in the kingdom. Sixty miles of shops open every Sunday, and there are 1400 places of worship to counteract the evil effects of some 12,000 public houses. The population of the mighty Babylon increases at the rate of 200 souls a day. In some districts the number of people has increased by nearly 100 per cent. within the last ten years. Who can realize the multitudinous life of London? Every seventh person in England and Wales is a Londoner. A birth takes place in London every three minutes, and a death every five minutes; recently the births registered twice the number of deaths. In one year there have been nearly 37,000 marriages in London. Its foreign population has been roughly estimated at 500,000, yet there are over 14,000 police and 400 permanent police detectives to control this multitude. It is calculated that there are fully 70,000 Germans living in London at the present time, and that over 50 per cent. of the foreigners in England take up their abode in the metropolis. Each day some 10,000 strangers enter London which is infested by 129,000 paupers. One third of the foreign immigrants are poor people. Late statistics show that out of the 1,000,000 inhabitants more than 300,000 families earn less than three shillings a day. From all quarters of the world pour into the modern Babylon an increasing stream of the unfortunate and persecuted of all countries and the dregs of the European society as well. Nearly 1000 children are born yearly in London workhouses. Two years ago there were more than 12,000 able-bodied paupers in those charitable institutions. It has been calculated that London has paupers enough to fill all the houses in Brighton. One in every eleven inhabitants seeks poor relief in the course of the year, yet we are assured that pauperism is steadily on the decrease.

The workers alone in the London hospitals amount to 6,000 persons, of whom some 1,300 are honorary medical officers, who devote their time to the treatment of disease without fee of any kind. The hospital Saturday fund has been the means of collecting over half a million of money. It is a gloomy fact that there are nearly 1,000 common lodging-houses, which have nearly 90,000 inhabitants. These warrens contain nearly 10,000 women and girls, half of them being under the age of 22. There are 250,000 more women than men in London. Over 500,000 homeless wanderers alight every week to some extent on the streets of the world; and every night, in this pitiless place, 6,000 persons sleep in the open air. It is estimated that the amount of poverty is so great and living so precarious that one person in five will ultimately die in workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum. London's river has over 700 acres of docks. Those at Tilbury are large enough to accommodate the whole shipping of London. Over 410,000,000 sterling is yearly received from customs duties alone. The floating population of the Thames numbers some 300,000 souls, and 22,000 persons sleep nightly on that part of the river which constitutes the port of London. There are nearly 12,000 pleasure boats on the upper reaches of the river.

The monetary value of this mighty Babylon is worth two and one-half times as much as Paris. There are 30 people in London with incomes over £100,000 a year each. Londoners are estimated to spend £1,200,000 daily, and in proportion to the population give away twice as much in charity as any other city in England. The other year there were over 100,000 charitable bequests exceeding £20,000 each. The wages bill of the corporation alone exceeds £100,000 a year. We may here mention as a curiosity that the suits of the lord mayor's livery servants cost nearly \$100 each. There are nearly 100 different banking companies in London. The Bank of England turns out about £24,000,000 worth of notes a week. Two years ago there was cleared in the city alone no less a sum than 7,500,000,000 and some odd thousands of pounds. It has been calculated that the annual income of the London Jews is nearly £5,000,000, which means that the Jews are two and a half times richer than the Gentiles.

The London morning papers contain about 10,000 advertisements every week. Over 400 newspapers of all descriptions are published in London, two of which are printed in the Spanish language. It is calculated that every weekday morning 1,000 miles of London newspapers are given to the world by means of the rotary press. The combined circulation of these papers is over 30,000,000 copies weekly; the expenditure for news in London alone would amount to at least £12,000 a day. Ten million letters are delivered weekly in London by over 4,000 postmen, who walk together a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe. Last year 10,000,000 postal articles passed through the general post office a day. Christmas time, a total which has never before been reached in England or any other country. There are 12 postal deliveries a day in the E.C. district. Londoners write more than 57,000 letters a day, requiring 30 gallons of ink, and each inhabitant receives on an average

two letters a week. There are said to be twice as many letters delivered yearly in the metropolis as in Ireland, Scotland and Wales together in the same time. The number of telegraph messages received in London last year was 6,000,000—a third of the telegrams daily dispatched in England being sent from London offices; 10,000 miles of overhead telegraph wires almost shut out the smoky canopy over some of the London streets, while 34,000 miles of similar wires were worn their way underground, in company with 3200 miles of gas pipes and 4500 miles of water mains. There are well on to 14,000 street hydrants in London. Twelve per cent. of the water supply is drawn from artesian wells, and is used for domestic purposes. About 6,000,000 gallons of water are required to produce the gas consumed in London every year. Four and a half million pounds are paid yearly for gas, the gas companies making a profit of £1,500,000. The profits of the water companies last year were £1,000,000. We are told that about 150,000,000 gallons of water are used every day by Londoners, and that 45 per cent. of the water supplied to be used for domestic purposes is wasted. It took 21,000,000 gallons of water to extinguish the 2200 fires in London last year; this gave an average of 44 fires a week, the greatest number of which occur on Saturdays, the days on which the most crimes are perpetrated. Fifteen more lives are annually, yet London loses more inhabitants by fire every year than both Paris and Berlin together. Of late years there has been a considerable development of the coal traffic of London, nor can this be wondered at when we recollect that there are about 70,000 houses which, on cold days, consume 40,000 tons of coal, emitting 480 tons of sulphur. A few years ago 470 worth of gold was collected from the soot of the chimney in the London area, and 1200 a year is extracted from the soot of the large refinery in Limehouse. The soot recovered from the London chimneys every year yields an annual revenue of £45,000. It is not a pleasant reflection for people with delicate constitutions that 250 tons of hydro-carbon and carbonic acid gases for each day of the year, and its value at £2,000,000 sterling per annum.

RESTRAINING AN UNRULY WIFE.

An employee of the Western France Railway Company has hit upon a highly original plan for preventing his wife from gadding about in a way of which he disapproves. Before going to his daily duty M. Lehuby, for such is his name, has been in the habit of locking his wife up in a large trunk. By an ingenious contrivance the lid was made so that it could be raised a few inches for the admission of air. The most remarkable thing perhaps in a remarkable case is that the husband had the strongest grounds for being dissatisfied with her conduct, seems to have been a consenting party to her enforced seclusion. Nevertheless, the facts became known, proceedings were instituted by the police authorities, and the correctional tribunal of Louviers has condemned M. Lehuby to pay a fine of 50 francs.

TO HOW TWO THOUSAND MILES.

Arthur Forest, trainer for the Atlantic boat club, of New York, and Owen Waldt, a son-in-law of the late John Jacob Astor, recently started on a long trip in a row boat, which will take seven weeks to complete. They left Toronto in a 20-foot sliding seat skiff, and taking the Bay of Quinte route, entered the St. Lawrence. They stopped over Sunday in Ogdensburg. Leaving the St. Lawrence they ran down to New York coast along the Atlantic as far south as Richmond, Va., row across the country to the Mississippi, up the latter river to the Missouri, leaving their boat at Cairo. This is the longest continuous rowing trip ever attempted in a row boat, the distance being 2000 miles.

A FENCE NINETY MILES LONG.

A dispatch from Chamberlain, S. D., to the Minneapolis Journal, says: During former years considerable trouble has been caused by cattle belonging to wild stockmen straying across the line to the Indian reservations. Particularly has this been the case in the extreme western portion of the ceded Sioux lands. There are tens of thousands of head of stock in that section, and notwithstanding the efforts of stockmen to prevent them straying on the Indian land, large numbers of cattle are each year taken up as strays on the reservation by the Indians, and they always insist upon receiving good pay for their trouble before turning the cattle over to their white owners. This frequently causes much trouble and bitterness between the Indians and stockmen, and if not remedied would in time result in serious trouble. To prevent the possibility of trouble, Agent Brown, of Pine Ridge called a meeting of all stockmen with herds in that section and made a proposition to the stockmen that the government would furnish wires and posts for enclosing the western and northern sides of the reservation if the stockmen and ranchmen residing on the border would construct a durable four-wire fence. The proposition was considered a fair one, and a fence will undoubtedly be built. This miniature Chinese wall will be about 90 miles in length.

THE CRAVING FOR FICTION.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., in the Nineteenth Century, gives an intelligent view of the reasons which prompt to the almost universal indulgence in fiction to the neglect of more serious books, and finds a measurable consolation in the fact that the general tendency of English fiction is moral. But, while admitting that the novel affords the easiest means of intellectual recreation, he objects very pertinently that the gratification is not lasting, and strongly recommends the general tendency to "read Christmas time, a total which has never before been reached in England or any other country. There are 12 postal deliveries a day in the E.C. district. Londoners write more than 57,000 letters a day, requiring 30 gallons of ink, and each inhabitant receives on an average

—The fire losses for the six months ending July 30th were \$14,500. There were 31 fires.

THEIR POLITICAL JOSS.



THE GOVERNMENT is joined to its idols—and the people will leave it alone.

stated that the object of the recent silver legislation of the government of India was not to fix the value of the rupee at a certain point, but to prevent a future fall in the price of the rupee. He added that there was not yet a fixed rate of value between the rupee and the sovereign.

Berlin, July 11.—Chancellor Von Caprivi has assured the Kaiser that he contended the royal wedding, to St. Petersburg, arrived at the Wild Parks station, London, July 11.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency company, limited, has failed in consequence of the crashes that have lately occurred in the Australian financial world. The concern was one of the most important engaged in colonial financial affairs. The capital of the company was £4,500,000, £400,000 of which was paid up. It is feared that the company has been carrying on wide speculations in Australia.

London, July 11.—Hon. C. H. Tupper is paying a flying visit to London. He says that the arbitrators in the Behring Sea case are now considering the judgment, and that the British case looks well. The decision will probably be reached by the end of July. Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper expect to return to Canada by the first week in August.

Cincinnati, July 10.—At 5:10 p.m. yesterday a Chesapeake and Ohio excursion train with over 600 people aboard ran into an open switch at Newport, Ky., and came into collision with a freight train loaded with stone and coal. Albert Lang of Covington, Ky., was killed and seven others seriously injured. It is thought that some wretch opened the switch. The Chesapeake and Ohio Company are making a thorough investigation.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—Word was received here to-day that the body of M. J. Kelly, the missing agent of the Big Four railroad, had been found in the river at Cairo, Ill. The body was identified by the watch, and this with the other circumstances connected with his disappearance indicates that he committed suicide. Kelly's brother Maurice was dissipated and constantly contracting debts which Michael would have to settle. Two months ago Maurice got into the clutches of some money sharks, and these Michael settled with on the day of his disappearance, but it crippled him financially. Shortly after this Mi-

are to proceed to Samoa, unless the state of affairs in Peru and Chile require his presence there. She has been 18 days coming from New York to Rio.

Chicago, July 11.—One of the most attractive social functions that have yet taken place at the World's Fair is set for this afternoon, when the Illinois state board will tender a grand reception to the national, state and foreign commissioners and the local officials. The day managers from the different states have also been invited.

Lake Minnetonka, Minn., July 11.—The hardware interests of Kansas City, Dubuque, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis are all represented by the delegates to the convention of the Northwestern Hardware Association, which met here this morning. The object of the association and its annual meetings is to secure uniformity of prices throughout the section represented, and to discuss the proposed exchange of views on questions relating to the trade at large.

Ionia, Mich., July 10.—A whole section of prisoners attempted to escape at the house of correction this morning. Three were killed.

San Francisco, July 10.—The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Pacific Bank was held to-day and lasted several hours. When it was over, R. H. McDonald, jr., acting president, said: "The future looks brighter; we are taking some steps to re-organize the bank, and I think we shall succeed. One gentleman, who is very prominent in this city, has agreed to put up \$500,000, and I think we shall soon get all the rest of the money we want. We shall hold a meeting of stockholders on July 24th, at which the whole matter is likely to be settled."

Corvallis, Or., July 11.—Millie E. Little arrived this afternoon direct from Kansas, and within an hour afterwards became the bride of Irwin Smith, a prosperous farmer of this county. After consulting with some of his friends Smith concluded to advertise for a better half, with results as above indicated. Previous to her departure from the east a code of signals had been agreed upon whereby recognition might be effected upon her arrival. After a little systematic flirtation on his part, with the bundana, recognition was effected.

Buzzard Bay, Mass., July 11.—President Cleveland took his first sail down the coast this forenoon, leaving at 11:30 in the Ruth. Dr. Bryant believes the trip, with change of environs, will do the president a great deal of good. As Mr. Cleveland walked from Gray Gables to the boat landing he appeared somewhat lame and moved slowly. The weather is perfect.

GERMAN

Annual Festival  
American

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—The fire losses for the six months ending July 30th were \$14,500. There were 31 fires.

GERMAN SONGSTERS

Annual Festival of the Great American Saengerbund.

SOME SWEET-VOICED PARTICIPANTS

How the Organization has Flourished in the States.

Cleveland the Place of Meeting - Immense Crowds View the Ruins of the Cold Storage Warehouse - Fifteen Bodies Found - Hercules Iron Company Assigns.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—American lovers of song, and especially the lovers of German song, have been attracted here in tens of thousands by the annual saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund. It is one of the noteworthy events of this notable year, exceeding in magnitude any former event of the kind. The North American Saengerbund has been in existence since 1849, when the first festival was held in Cincinnati, five societies and 113 singers being present. It has now grown to 100 societies and upwards of 4000 singers. The last festival was held in New Orleans three years ago. A temporary auditorium, covering one acre, and having a seating capacity of 8000, exclusive of the big stage, has been erected in the public square in the very center of the city. The festival will informally open to-day, but the production of the principal compositions will commence to-morrow.

Prof. Emil Ring, formerly of Germany, but for the past four years conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of this city, is director-general of the saengerfest this evening. The prima donna is Rita Elandi (Amelia Louise Groll), a Cleveland girl, who for five years has been captivating audiences all over Europe with her exquisite voice. She sang in the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" before Queen Victoria, it being the first time that the Queen had heard Italian opera since the death of the Prince Consort. Mrs. S. C. Ford, also of Cleveland, and Miss Blauvelt of New York will be the soprano soloists in addition to Miss Groll. The altos are Miss Lena Little of Boston, and Miss Olive Fremstad of New York. W. H. Kleger of New York is the tenor soloist, and Emil Fischer of New York, Conrad Behrends of Germany and Gustav Berke of Cleveland are the basses.

A special feature of the festival will be the singing of the prize composition of the evening following the reception concert on Wednesday. About a year ago a cash prize of \$1000 was offered by the saengerfest officials for the best musical theme arranged for soloists and a large chorus, and the work of Heinrich Zellner of New York was selected. The composition is entitled "The New World," and is descriptive of the discovery of America. It will be sung under the direction of the author, who will be assisted by the New York Liederkreis, of which he is conductor.

Two Fatal Accidents.

Petaluma, Cal., July 11.—Two young Swiss residents of this place were the victims of two accidents yesterday. Elvize Franzoni, 24, was employed on his cousin's ranch and was considered a good swimmer. Yesterday, accompanied by another young man, he went for a swim. The young man jumped into the bank while young Franzoni went into the water twice and returned to the bank. He entered the water a third time and swam out a short distance, when his companion saw him throw up his hands and sink. The crowd was so dense that the other victim of accidental death was Silvia Corda, aged 13. He was shot by Massimo Ghidossi, who secreted himself on the place, but afterwards fled. The victim was at a party at the house of the Bollas, four miles from town, last evening, and the guests were dispersing in the early morning. Ghidossi, who was employed on the ranch, went to his room, secured a shot gun and fired a second charge in the air. He then discharged the second barrel in another direction. Young Corda, who was lying on a table under some trees, only 17 feet from the shot, was struck in the chest, a charge in the heart. The shooting was accidental and the flight of the shooter was induced by fright.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, July 11.—Sir Charles Tupper intends sailing for Canada sometime this month. The department of marine and fisheries is still in negotiation with the Imperial government in regard to sending Robert Venning of the department to the Russian seal islands in Behring Sea, but definite instructions for his departure have not yet been received.

Murder and Bigamy.

Sacramento, Cal., July 11.—In the Superior Court yesterday George B. Jeffries was placed on trial for the murder of Olga Ayers the Brighton telegraph operator, and for bigamy. On the murder charge being first called District Attorney Ryan said it would be impossible to proceed at this time on account of the absence from the state of George C. McMillan, an important witness for the prosecution. Ryan said McMillan had been subpoenaed previous to his departure for the case and had promised to be present. He had written to him repeatedly, but he was not here. He was, however, ready to proceed with the bigamy case. The defense raised no objection and the trial of the bigamy case was commenced.

Eastern Excursion Rates.

New York, July 11.—The opinions expressed by the participants in the meeting of the executive committee of the trunk lines which was called to order this morning, give ground for the belief that at least eastern rates to the World's Fair will be reduced. The plan which meets with most favor is the running of special excursion trains at a round trip New York-Chicago rate of \$18. It is said a majority of the members of the committee have already announced their decision to this plan, and have agreed upon the 13th of August as the beginning of the excursion. Many people throughout the east and New England have been postponing their visits to the

FACTS FROM 'FRISCO.

Daily Budget of Events at the Golden Gate—The Fair, &c.

San Francisco, July 11.—Second mate Richard Croker of the American ship Tam o'Shanter, charged with brutal treatment of his men, has been ordered into custody of the United States marshal to await the action of the grand jury. Mrs. Chris. Evans, wife of the Visalia bandit, arrived in the city last evening. The object of her visit is to engage attorneys to defend her husband in the event of his recovery. Peter Carroll, a laborer, stabbed his wife five times last night and dangerously wounded her upon her refusal of his demand for money.

The inquest on the body of David McCarthy, the young tinmith who died from knife wounds last week, has resulted in Thomas Morris being charged with murder.

C. A. Russell, employed in this city as a porter, had his skull crushed by an elevator yesterday. He was taken to his home in Alameda and blew out his brains with a revolver last night.

The steamer Colon arrived this morning from Panama and way ports. Among her passengers were Robert Sacasa, ex-president of Nicaragua, and Romulo Pasche, ex-United States minister to Guatemala. Sacasa was accompanied by his wife and sons, and after a short stay in San Francisco will make an extensive tour in the United States. He still considers himself a resident of Nicaragua, and says he resigned office of Senator Machado only during his absence from the country.

Frank O. Willey, son of O. F. Willey, the carriage manufacturer, has absconded with it is stated, about five thousand dollars belonging to his father. Young Willey, who is about 23 years old, acted in a similar manner two or three years ago, but returned and was forgiven.

At a meeting of the executive of the midwinter exposition which was held this morning a plan for collecting subscriptions was adopted. The city was districted and collecting will begin this week. Mr. Stanford sent in a check for \$10,000 to the committee this morning.

AMONG THE RUINS.

Victims of Yesterday's Terrible Fire Being Slowly Recovered.

Chicago, July 11.—The Hercules Iron Works Co., owner of the cold storage warehouse at the Fair grounds, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors in the county court this morning. The Chicago Title Trust Co. is named assignee.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 11.—The most interesting exhibit at the World's Fair grounds to-day, and one not scheduled in the official guide book, is the ruin of the cold storage structure, yesterday destroyed by fire, and 10,000 people this morning crowded around the debris eagerly watching the search for bodies. Early this morning three more bodies were recovered from the ruins, but so badly charred and disfigured as to make recognition utterly impossible. One thing seems to be quite evident, however, and that is that the bodies recovered are not the remains of firemen. The locality in which they were discovered seems to preclude this possibility, as all the firemen who lost their lives were huddled in one place, in the dead-end air trap at the top of the shaft, and as they fell victims one by one to flames their bodies naturally fell somewhere within the small circle surrounding the smokestack. The bodies to-day discovered were evidently not the remains of any who jumped or fell from the shaft, because they were found at a distance from this point and under a mass of steam pipe and machinery that must have fallen from above.

On one of the bodies was found a leather belt to which was attached a pair of steel pincers, thus proving the remains to be those of a lineman. This discovery gave fresh color to the fearful apprehension that firemen were by the means the only ones who fell victims to the flames, and the public at once became disposed to doubt the declarations made yesterday by the supervising foreman that all employees and visitors were out of the building before the fire had reached a dangerous stage. The total of dead recovered has reached 15, though the search in the ruins has thus far been very slight owing to the heat and confusion. There seems no doubt that the death list is still incomplete.

The Columbian guards who were yesterday on duty at the scene of the disaster have constantly maintained that several World's Fair visitors, electric men and other workmen were caught in the flames, and the unexpected discovery of bodies under the ruins this morning, and the fact that one is undoubtedly that of a lineman, gives probability to their declarations. There were many visitors and workmen in the building at the time the fire broke out, and the statements of the Columbian guards that many of them were caught in the flames were so seriously this morning that it was decided to make a minute examination, foot by foot, of the ruins before the day is out.

Samoa Chiefs Will Fight.

Sydney N. S. W., July 11.—A steamer which arrived here to-day from the Samoan Islands brings dispatches indicating that a war is imminent among the factions supporting King Malietoa and the adherents of Chief Matafua. A British warship has been ordered to proceed to Apia, the capital of the islands, where she will join the German and American ships to preserve order and protect foreigners.

Officers in Irons.

San Francisco, July 11.—When the Pacific Mail Steamship Colon arrived this morning two of her officers were under arrest, and in irons. The two men were Robert Donique, the freight clerk, and third officer A. J. Moors. The two men had been arrested for an assault upon first officer Dorris. Both prisoners were turned over to the United States marshal, when it appeared that Moore had a misunderstanding with the first officer, and struck him over the head with a revolver. Donique the freight clerk, took a hand in the proceedings too, and the third officer and he were there placed under arrest. The revolver was not loaded, and it does not appear whose property it is. Both the men were held on a charge of committing an assault with a deadly weapon.

STAGNANT STOCKS

Universal Torpor Experienced in London Money Market.

BUSINESS SEEMS AT A STANDSTILL

Collapse of an Old and Well Known Firm of Brokers.

Prospects of an Early Change Not Good

Various Railway Securities Embarrassed Canadian Cattle Now on an Equal Footing with Foreign—The Last Unfriendly Stroke.

London, July 11.—An unsettled tone prevails in the stock market, and little business is being done except in settlements, which began to-day. English railway securities have declined; American securities are weak, and two failures are reported at Chicago. The most important of the two failures to-day is that of John F. H. Read, long established. He had a large account on railroad and Peruvian securities. Stocks were stagnant this afternoon. Further trouble is feared, the difference in accounts being heavy, especially in railroad securities.

ALL PRIVILEGES WITHDRAWN.

Canadian Cattle Now on the Same Footing as Foreign Animals.

London, July 11.—The board of agriculture has issued an order, which takes effect forthwith, cancelling the orders of April and June securing segregation and slaughter for Canadian cattle under special supervision. This withdrawal of special privileges from Canadian stock placed them on the same footing as the United States and other foreign cattle. Swan & Sons, Edinburgh, in their weekly report, say that as the restrictions are to be maintained an endeavor will be made to have Canadian cattle sent to Yorkhill instead of Shields-hill, the former being much nearer the city. As showing the effect of the restrictions, the prices realized by Canadian animals are in many cases 18 shillings per hundred weight less than home cattle of the same quality. In all circles connected with the trade there is little hope at present that there is any chance of an early change in the position that affairs have assumed. This week's markets were firm; 958 Canadian animals were offered, and the best made 3s 1d to 3s 10d and 3s 6d to 3s 8d per eight pounds.

MORE HOME RULE.

Continuation of the Discussion on the Bill in Committee.

London, July 10.—The discussion of the tenth clause of the Irish Government act, which relates to the representation in the Imperial Parliament of the Irish counties and boroughs, began to-day in committee of the whole of the House of Commons. Right Hon. John W. Mellor was in the chair. The bill provides for the retention of eight Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, a reduction of 23 in the present representation of Ireland.

Medicines in Queen Mary's Time.

Blackwood's Magazine:—Not many remedies of Queen Mary's time retain a place in the modern pharmacopoeia. Cardano recommended bark of Indian wood, cinnamon, carophyllum, colocyth, camphor, cyclamen, viola, turpentine, hops, anise, senega, poppy, mustard, myrrh, wormwood, agrimony, lichen, priet, rue, raisins, hyson, crocus, marjoram, scabiosa, figs, honey and many more; and he earnestly urges the use of a remedy which he had tried himself for breathlessness, accompanied by a bad cough:—Take the lungs of a fox and forthwith wash them with wine and dry it in a furnace to a cinder; powder and mix well with the yolk of an egg.

International Marine Signals.

London, July 11.—A dispatch from Boulogne to the Times says: France has submitted to Great Britain and America proposals to improve and simplify the code of signals of merchant shipping. If the proposals are approved an international conference on the subject will be held. France suggests the addition of 44,858 extra signals. A reform is necessary on account of the increase of the speed of vessels, which curtails the period of interval.

Newfoundland Shore Dispute.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 11.—The colony is threatened with more serious complications arising out of the French shore question. The French flagship Naiade, Admiral Le Mornax, arrived here on Sunday to participate in the anniversary of the French republic on Friday next, and also to arrange the recent difficulty over the French shore. Five weeks ago the French lobster packers imported large quantities of trade implements in the steamer Harlow to Boone Bay. They refused to pay duty thereon, claiming that the Frenchman's goods were exempted. The government seized the goods for non-payment of duty, and sold them at auction. The French admiral yesterday had a conference with the government and executive council. He demanded the return of the goods. The government refused and he gave them until 5 o'clock in the afternoon for a final answer. None arriving at the proper time he hoisted anchor and left the port, refusing to attend a dinner arranged in his honor that evening and he left on Wednesday evening. The British cruiser Cleopatra, Commodore Curzon-Howe, also came here to receive the Naiade. The Cleopatra's officers are indignant at the action of the French admiral who threatened all sorts of trouble unless Admiral Le Mornax has gone to St. Pierre to report to the government, thence he will sail for the French shore. The Cleopatra awaits instructions from England and will then leave the Naiade. It is believed that the matter will result in considerable friction, possibly an outbreak when the two warships meet.

Discovery of a Crime.

Spokane, July 10.—Residents of the Peaceful Valley—a small portion of the city lying along the river west of the Falls—are greatly excited to-day over the unearthing of what appears to be a murder. Gardeners, while digging a ditch on the hillside to carry water from a spring, exposed to view the skeleton of a man which, from appearances, had evidently lain there for several years. The remains were unearthed on a plot of ground used as a garden, worked and owned by John Haines. Haines objected vigorously and used force in trying to prevent the ditch being dug, and when the skeleton was found he became terribly agitated, and left the scene. Coroner Newman began investigation, and from the testimony of neighbors it is evident that the skeleton found is that of James Murphy, who formerly owned

the ground that Haines claims. He disappeared over two years ago, and at the time, said that Murphy had sold him that place and left for his old home in Canada. Since that time his relatives in Canada wrote several times for information as to Murphy's whereabouts. The coroner sent officers out in search of Haines, but he cannot be found. The belief is strong that Haines killed Murphy in order to secure the farm.

Bank Failures.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—The Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Missouri, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities and assets not yet known. Shelbyville, Ill., July 11.—Thornton's banking house, Thomas M. Thornton proprietor, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The crash was wholly unexpected, as the house was long looked upon as one of the strongest private banks in Central Illinois. It was the depository of county, city and township funds, the county treasurer alone being involved to the amount of more than \$50,000. Thornton has large land estates and other good securities, and it is hoped he will be able to pay dollar for dollar to depositors.

Folsom Found Favor.

Sheffield, Eng., July 11.—Ben Folsom, whose relationship to Mrs. Cleveland has caused his official head as American consul to this city to fall a sacrifice to the President's antipathy to anything favoring of nepotism, was tendered a grand banquet by the Mayor of Sheffield, the Master Cutler and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, representing a citizens' committee, to-day. No American official in Europe has ever made more or warmer friends than Mr. Folsom, and it is universally regarded in business circles here that a visit and popular a consul must fall a victim to the American President's inflexible rule against family favoritism.

Forty Cholera Deaths.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 12.—Eighty-five cases of cholera are in the hospital here. Forty deaths have occurred.

General Dispatches.

Berlin, July 12.—Chancellor von Caprivi is expected to arrive in Berlin in a few days. He hopes to appear in the reichstag to-morrow. London, July 12.—Stocks are firm and there is considerable excitement. American railroad securities declined 1-2 to 3 per cent. The market in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, W. B. Moore, stock broker, has failed, also Frank Boyer, stock broker.

Ladies, What About Jam?

Are you going to put up any jam this year, and if so will you want any jam bottles? If you do, remember that Russell & McDonald keep them in all sizes.

Would Not be Evicted.

Panama, July 12.—The attempt of M. Mangers, who represents the liquidator of the Panama Canal company, to dispossess the squatters on lands between Panama and Colon, claimed to be included in the concession to the company, has caused great excitement, and is the subject of some interesting correspondence with the government of Colombia. In the village of Gorgona the canal agent notified the entire population, including the local judge and mayor, to move out. These officials appealed to the government of Panama. The governor declares that M. Mangers has no right to evict the squatters on the land in Gorgona, on the ground that the property has never been formally demanded by the company for the purpose of the concession.

Prof. Smith Asks Indiana Ministers Some Pointed Questions.

Columbus, Ind., July 12.—The following General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has gone boldly beyond its rights in pronouncing upon the acts of our trustees. It has presumed to condemn their acts and has directed its board of education to withhold aid from any student in institutions not approved by the church. This plain usurpation of power raises some questions which your advice is most earnestly solicited to settle: 1st. In your opinion would it be wise to yield to the demands of the Assembly, either directly, by revising the action of the trustees, or indirectly by closing the seminary? 2nd. Will a firm stand for liberty, taken by the trustees, command your endorsement and sympathy? 3rd. In case our students suffer from the refusal of aid, may we ask your church to assist them? Your name will not be used in connection with your reply without your express consent. Very cordially yours, (Signed) H. P. SMITH.

Deasy Found Guilty.

London, July 12.—John Deasy, anti-Parnellite member of the house of commons from West Mayo, was found guilty yesterday of common assault and fined £22 and ordered to pay costs. Deasy was placed on trial on a charge of having assaulted Ellen Lewis, a sixteen-year-old servant girl employed in the house in which Deasy lodged. He has applied for the stewardship of the Children's Hospital.

The Chicago Fire.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 11, 8:30 a.m.—The remains of five of the victims of yesterday's fire have just been removed to the morgue. They were burned beyond recognition. Immigrants From Bremen. New York, July 12.—The tramp steamship Red Sea, which sailed from Bremen on June 26th, with 800 immigrants, is now four days overdue. The report circulated yesterday to the effect that the vessel, after evading the restrictions at this port, would put in at Philadelphia is characterized by shipping men as false. The Red Sea had clearance papers for some time and would not be allowed to land a

RIO BOMBARDED

Rebel Forces by Land and Sea Attack Rio Grande do Sul.

AD' WANDEKOLK AND GEN. SARAIWA

Effect a Junction and Proceed to Active Hostilities.

Wars and Rumors of Wars Throughout South America - Attempt to Evict Panama Settlers - Columbian Government Declines to Allow It - Instant Disarmament Ordered in La Plata.

Montevideo, July 12.—News from Rio Grande do Sul says that an assault has been made upon that town from the land and sea by the revolutionary forces. This assault was foreshadowed as Admiral Wandekolk had formally declared in favor of the revolutionists, and appeared in front of the town of Rio Grande do Sul in the steamer Jupiter, with 500 armed soldiers aboard. When the news of the admiral's arrival spread in the town, the citizens were terror-stricken, fearing an immediate attack. Many of them abandoned their homes and sought refuge in the country behind the town. Admiral Wandekolk postponed the bombardment of the town from the sea until the arrival of insurgent land forces under General Saraiwa. The preconcerted plan was to begin an assault by land and sea at the same time. Meantime the rebel admiral's forces were increased by the crew and officers of the gunboat Camocino, who declared in favor of the revolutionists and put their vessel under his command.

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Subject to Catalepsy.

San Antonio, Tex., July 12.—Miss Ida Banerist 19, who came to this country months ago from Neuwald, Saxony, is lying at her home here apparently dead. It is a case of suspended animation, in which condition she has been for three days. She has had five such attacks. In one of them, about three years ago, she was in a cataleptic condition for five days. During that time her friends and relatives were so fully persuaded that she was dead, that she was dressed in her shroud and placed in a coffin and would have been buried but for the protest of her mother. Physicians had pronounced that life was extinct, and one of them, to demonstrate to her family that she was dead, applied a red hot iron to her feet. The girl wined perceptibly and sighed; this startled everybody. A short time after the girl regained consciousness and was ravenously hungry. She ate everything put before her. Ever since then after each spell when she regains consciousness, she eats heartily and is stout and healthy for from one to three months, when she is seized with another attack.

THE KING.

Roby, Ind., July 11.—John Griffin, the "Brainiac Lad," and Solly Smith, the champion of the world, met last night in the arena of the Columbian Athletic club, for a purse of \$6000 and the featherweight championship of the world. The event brought together one of the largest audiences ever seen in the arena. Six special trains were run to accommodate the ticket holders, and after they had been dispatched from Chicago two additional trains of ten cars were found necessary to accommodate the spectators patronizing the "Big Show" those present were James J. Corbett, champion heavyweight of the world, Ed Smith champion heavyweight of America, and many others. Time was called on 10:35. Both men exchanged body blows, Smith having the advantage. In the third Griffin seemed to have the best of it, though both men punched each other for a moment with vigor. Griffin still groggy when the bell rang for the fourth round, but he came up bravely. Griffin landed on his face with his right and left, following up with a heavy right to the breast which nearly sent him around the ring. Smith staggered when he reached the center of the arena, and a heavy thrust in the chest nearly sent him to earth, however, he turned on his opponent and delivered a right lunging Griffin fell in the face, below the eye, Griffin fell and was twice counted out before the referee announced that Smith had won. There was a rush to the arena and the supporters of the victor cheered themselves hoarse.

THE SEALERS' SUCCESS.

Excellent Catches by Victoria Schooners Reported From Sand Point. San Francisco, July 12.—The sealing fleet in Alaskan waters is doing remarkably well this season, according to a letter just received from Sand Point. The catch reported up to May 19th is as follows: Dora Stewart, 1438; Sapphiro, 1290; Triumph, 1838; Mary Taylor, 740; Mascot, 836; Borealis, 1300; E. B. Marvin, 1014; Minnie, 1490; Annie E. Paint, 738; Ocean Belle, 1300; Oscar and Hatie, 1500; all of Victoria. Willard Ainsworth, 680; Henry Dennis, 1501; George R. White, 215; Volunteer, 12, all of Seattle. Japanese schooner, 1400.

TRACE AND TRYON.

A Fact Proving Tryon Was Not a "Brilliant Naval Strategist." London, July 11.—The Globe says it is authorized to state the published statement, to the effect that all the captains of the vessels that took part in the recent manoeuvres of the British Mediterranean squadron off Tripoli, were to be tried by court martial. According to the signals that accompanied the real attack, the charge to be made against the captains, it was that they had not obeyed Admiral Tryon's signals for the fleet formation, in attempting to carry out the signals of the Commander-in-Chief, and sink the Victoria, the flagship of the squadron. The Globe says the manoeuvre was just beginning when the Camperdown struck the Victoria. The other ships did not have time to turn before the accident happened. The Globe further says that three years ago, Admiral Tryon, who was commanding the fleet manoeuvres, signalled an order for the identical evolution that resulted in the loss of his ship and his own life. Rear Admiral Richard E. Trace, who is now in command at the Malta dockyard, was in command of the vessel at the head of the port column. He saw the danger that would be involved in carrying out the order and refused to answer the signal. Admiral Tryon waited for 15 minutes, and receiving no answering signal, annulled his order and the signal for the evolution was hauled down. Admiral Tryon raised no question about Rear Admiral Trace's refusal to obey the order.

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VICTORIA WEST GRIEVANCES

Committee Explains to the Council What the Residents Want.

WHAT THE COUNCIL IS ABLE TO GIVE

City Engineer Will Supply the Proper Street Lines Before the End of the Year—No Funds to Carry Out Other Needed Improvements.

A committee appointed by the citizens of Victoria West, at a meeting held some time ago, waited on the mayor and aldermen last evening to present the resolutions passed at that meeting.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs presented the resolutions and opened the discussion. In regard to the separation of the North Ward, all had agreed at a meeting held some time ago.

Mr. Fairall commenced to explain how the city was divided into wards and how the system of dividing cities into wards was wrong.

Mr. Fairall contended that the true principle was to have no wards. He contended that the city should be divided into blocks and that the streets should be laid out in a regular manner.

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TEXADA'S NATURAL WEALTH

Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Marble in Abundance

AND ALL LYING SIDE BY SIDE

Water Falls for Power, Coke for Smelting and Deep Sea Harbors for Shipping Within a Few Miles of This Remarkable Region.

(From our own Correspondent.) Texada Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, B. C., lies in longitude 125 degrees 30 minutes west and about 49 degrees 40 minutes north latitude.

The island has a surface of 150 square miles, and contains approximately 150 square miles of high mountains at the southern extremity and has an altitude of about 3,500 feet, while the mountains of the northern end are about 1,500 feet high.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The Arrival of Alexander Mackenzie on the Pacific Ocean.

A CENTENARY TO BE CELEBRATED

The Great Explorer's Trip—The First White Man Who Traversed the Northern Portion of North America—Fate of Alexander Mackenzie, at Clayoquot V. I.

The Times of 14th April last contains a very interesting account by Captain Walbran, of the steamer Quadra, of an expedition north to Kitkatlah, Bella Bella and Kimsquit to investigate certain reports concerning an Indian massacre.

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AMERICAN STOCKS.

Considerable Excitement Prevails in the Various Exchanges

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INGALLS' CRITICISM.

An Interviewer Cross Examines White.

White's Law Revisited

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SAIL FRANCISCO, JULY 12.

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THE SAIL FATE OF MACKAY.

From a record to which I had access when in London recently I found that Alexander Mackay shipped from New York in the Tonquin, Captain Jonathan Thorn, for Astoria, on the 11th Sept., 1810, and arrived at Astoria in March, 1811, having remained a short time at the Sandwich Islands.

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ANDERSON GETS THE JOB

Inspector of Surface Drains at a Salary of \$125 a Month.

THE POLICE COURT CLERKSHIP

There is an Opinion That a Good Salary should be Paid and a Competent Man Obtained—Chief Deputy's Report Received to the Finance Committee.

Mayor Beaven asked the aldermen last night to appoint a day to visit the Esquimaux waterworks. Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock was decided upon.

A letter from J. E. Blackman, complaining of the lack of pound service on the Garibaldi road, was referred to the pound committee.

Mayor Beaven asked the aldermen last night to appoint a day to visit the Esquimaux waterworks. Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock was decided upon.

Superintendent Johnson submitted the monthly report of the market fees for the month of June, the total as \$233.40, including market rents.

Applications for appointment as inspector of surface drainage received from Wm. Murray, Albert Wills, John Anderson, J. E. Thomas and Wm. Humphrey.

Ald. Bragg asked whom the matter of the improvement might have remained confined to pleasure launches until the slow process of commercial demand had gradually absorbed it.

Ald. Baker moved that the council proceed to ballot. If the council did not object a proper person the engineer could object.

Mayor Beaven said that he did not feel himself responsible to choose between the applicants. The engineer had the right to have the power of appointment.

Ald. Miller asked how long was the appointment for and what was the salary? Mayor Beaven said that he did not know.

Ald. Baker said that at the present low rate of letting contracts it would take a long time. He told the council of the letting of contracts were continued the cost of civic work would almost be doubled.

Mayor Beaven said Engineer Wilcox and Mr. Parr were often in their offices evenings. Ald. Bolyea said that the reason the work was not getting along in the engineer's office was that the office was too public.

Ald. Styles moved that the salary be \$5 a day. Ald. Styles moved in amendment that the salary be \$125 per month.

The board then proceeded to a ballot. John Anderson received the appointment on the first ballot. He had five votes, Mr. Humphrey, J. E. Thomas and Wm. Murray each received a vote.

There were eight applications for the position of clerk of the police court. Mayor Beaven asked should the council ballot.

Ald. Bragg wanted a proper salary given. They wanted a competent man and must pay a good salary. He favored the dismissal of one of the junior clerks in the city clerk's office and the appropriation of his salary to the new office.

Ald. Munn thought that the appointment should be left to a proper person. Ald. Bragg moved that the position be advertised for and the qualifications stated. Carried.

Ald. Bragg asked had Mayor Beaven been served with a writ in the Mohun affair. Mayor Beaven said that he was out of the court when he was supposed to have been served with the writ.

The Engineering Magazine says: The improvements which have marked the development of the steam engine have been the result of more mechanical genius, higher skill, more careful and scientific research, more brain power generally, than probably ever would have been given to any other directly useful purpose.

BEHRING SEA MATTERS

The Russian Commissioner's Report—Arbitration Proceedings.

A parliamentary paper was recently issued in London containing a despatch from Sir R. Morier, enclosing the reply of the Russian government in regard to the seizure of British sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific Ocean.

My Lord, I have received from M. Chichikine a reply to my notes of the 17th (29th) November, 4th (16th) and 9th (21st) December, respecting the capture of Canadian sealers in the Behring Sea.

The first has reference to the complaints and accusations brought by the crews of some of the sealers for hardships declared to have been offered at the hands of officers by whom they were captured.

It is also worth remarking that the law regarding all sealers is not only especially that of the master of the Vancouver Belle, stand in the strongest contrast with that of the above-named masters.

The second memorandum is of far greater importance than the first, and the schooner was captured. It is as follows:

That the canoes and their crews are forced to work under the most arduous and fatiguing conditions, and in the present cases they were furnished with the special appliances—namely, clubs, for the destruction of seals on shore.

Speed rose from an average of 8 1/2 knots in the earlier vessels to the 12 knots in the later ones. In 1889 the pressure in the boilers of the fastest ship was 30 pounds, which rose to 110 pounds in the Oregon and Etirania in 1888 and 1885, and has reached 150 and 180 pounds in the City of Paris and Teutonic.

Boats like the Spanish Ariete class, with a displacement of 100 tons and a length of 135 feet, have run 26 1/2 knots on the measured mile, and can maintain a sea speed in moderate weather of 24 knots per hour.

The Decoy and Darling, now being built for the English navy, though larger vessels than the torpedo boats, are to give a speed of 27 knots; and to judge by the experiences of the past, it is almost certain that the improvements which skill and knowledge have produced in the smaller vessels will be imitated in the larger craft, to give the power of crossing the Atlantic in something under 30 hours at an hour.

That will reduce the time from the present average of six days to an average of four days' steaming, unless the increase in cost be so great that passengers cannot be induced, even by a saving of one-third in the time spent at sea, to pay the increased fare which must be demanded.

"Merchant" writes to the Sydney Morning Herald as follows: "A few days ago a telegram appeared from New Zealand stating that 30,000 sacks of oats were being shipped from Canada by the new mail service steamer to Wellington, New Zealand.

Now, the facts are that New Zealand sells to New South Wales nearly the whole of her oat supply, and to doubt if this parcel should come to Wellington much of it will be re-exported to Sydney. Surely it is the same to New South Wales whether she imports her oats from one British colony or another.

Whether from Canada or New Zealand, 5 days distant. One thing appears clearly, and that is, if oats can be bought cheaper or better in Canada than in New Zealand, the Sydney merchant should certainly import the oats direct, and not allow the New Zealand merchant to make a profit. The climates of Canada and New South Wales are so entirely different that there is hardly likely to be any pouring in from either side of produce which would compete against locally grown stuff, and our merchants will soon find that there are many articles which can be exchanged between the two colonies to very great advantage." The statement about 30,000 sacks of oats is apparently a little "off."

Grace Greenwood, who is 70 years old and lives in Washington, was the first woman newspaper correspondent in the world. She began her journalistic labors there as long ago as 1850, and although she has published many columns of poems, travels and stories, her literary reputation rests chiefly on her journalistic work.

Her descriptions of Pacific coast scenery when it was comparatively unknown were so vivid as to attract notice everywhere, and her correspondence from Europe during her residence abroad added greatly to her fame. "Grace Greenwood" is a pen name, and the real name of the authoress, Sara J. Lippincott, is almost as well known as that which has been assigned to her literary productions for so many years.

But there is a story about her pseudonym that is not generally known. Mrs. Lippincott's family name was Clarke, and at her birth her mother named her Grace Ingersoll, after a very dear friend, and she was called Grace until she was three years old. (The name did not please her father, however, and he one day took the child to church and had her baptized Sara Jane Stewart, in honor of two maiden ladies of prominent and lovable characteristics.—Mail and Express.

TRON'S BRILLIANT TACTICS

Daring His Opponents in the Manoeuvres in 1888.

The late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon's reputation for being perhaps the ablest tactician in the British navy was gained by him as the result of the British naval manoeuvres of 1888, says the New York Times.

Tryon during these manoeuvres was a rear-admiral in rank. He had associated with him as second in command Rear-Admiral Robert (Brien Fitzroy, C. B. Tryon was assigned by order of the British Admiralty, the work of attacking the coast of Great Britain.

For a period of nearly thirty days he was regarded as England's foe, and the manner in which the doughty Tryon swooped down first on one and then another British port made it apparent that in actual warfare he would have been little less successful.

Admiral Tryon was opposed in the 1888 manoeuvres by a big British defence fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral John K. E. Baird, whose second in command was Rear-Admiral Charles J. Rowley.

In Baird's fleet the Admiralty umpires were Rear-Admiral Alexander Butler, and Rear-Admiral Nathaniel Bowdler-Smith. The umpires in Tryon's fleet were Rear-Admiral Sir Robert H. M. Moynex, K. C. B., and Rear-Admiral Philip Colomb.

Before the 1888 manoeuvres ended Tryon had captured and levied on nearly every principal port in Scotland and the east coast of England. Even Liverpool was entered by his vessels, and Baird was vainly searching for him somewhere off Land's End.

It was only the shortness of the manoeuvres that kept Tryon out of the Thames. Among many British officers the opinion was held after the manoeuvres that had Tryon been granted an additional 10-day period he would have been heard discharging his main battery broadsides behind London Bridge.

As it was, the frantic efforts of Admiral Baird to overtake Tryon in the latter's work of destruction around the United Kingdom earned for him, inside of a fortnight after the manoeuvres opened up, the sobriquet of "Poor Baird."

The British naval manoeuvres of 1888 were, perhaps, the most important series of operations taken by British naval forces since the advent of modern battleships. The British Admiralty endeavored to determine by them the extent of the weakness of the British naval defense system when the enemy engaged was represented by a fleet of powerful warships.

This was the real object, and back of it all the Admiralty wished to learn just how safe was London.

To carry out the scheme of the manoeuvres Tryon was sent with a fleet to the west coast of Ireland. He took possession of the port of Bearhaven, in Bantry Bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland, Swilly on the north coast, all Irish territory was considered hostile to the British fleet and friendly to the enemy; while all of England, Wales and Scotland were considered friendly to the British fleet and hostile to the enemy.

Under Admiralty directions, it was arranged that war should break out at noon on July 24, 1888, and last until noon on August 3. As hostilities began Baird (as Tryon's commander was known, had been deemed imminent) for some time previously, the British authorities contrived, at noon on July 24, to blockade both Bearhaven and Lough Swilly.

At the outset the efforts of Admirals Baird and Rowley were concentrated on keeping Tryon and Fitzroy shut up in port. They failed signally. Both Tryon and Baird were in the neighborhood of the coast of Ireland, made a descent at once on British commerce and British ports.

The British fleet arrayed against Tryon comprised 26 warships and 12 torpedo boats. It comprised the Northumberland, Benbow, Collingwood, Monarch, Conqueror, Hotspur, Northampton, Mersey, Arctura, Rover, Active, Racoon, Rattlesnake, Agincourt, Indefatigable, Invincible, Severn, Rodney, Devastation, Iron Duke, Belleisle, Shannon, Thames, Inconstant, Mercury, Mohawk, Tartar and Grasshopper.

The fleet under Tryon and Fitzroy comprised the Hercules, Ajax, Hero, Rupert, Warspite, Severn, Volage, Iris, Cossack, Sandfly, Rodney, Devastation, Invincible, Black Prince, Amphion, Calypso, Serpent, Curlew, and Spider.

The two squadrons included 7 battleships of the first class, 3 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 3 armored cruisers, 11 cruisers of the second class and 9 of the third class; 5 torpedo vessels and 24 first-class torpedo boats. These two fleets carried 432 heavy guns, 218 rapid fire guns and 300 machine guns.

From July 24 to August 3, Tryon's two squadrons were kept in port under secret admiralty orders. The object of this was to test the efficiency of Baird's blockade, and at the same time gave officers and men experience in the blockade.

On the night of August 3, however, with Baird's squadron encircling Bantry Bay Tryon ran out two small squadrons. The Warspite, Iris and Severn passed out of the harbor, and during the excitement of the attack the escaping ships slipped away under cover of the high land. Tryon and Fitzroy succeeded in taking to sea all the vessels they had use for.

The operations of the British fleet, once it broke the blockade, can be seen from the following: The warships Rodney, Warspite, Iris and Severn captured Aberdeen in 30 minutes. A ransom of £400,000 was levied. It was deemed necessary that all shipping could have been destroyed. The same ships entered the Firth of Forth and levied £1,000,000 on Edinburgh. Forth Bridge was ostensibly destroyed, 3,000 tons of coal for the squadron were obtained and live stock and vegetables were requisitioned. The shipping in Leith roads were also (figuratively) destroyed.

The Rodney entered the Tyne, and opened fire by compass bearings with her main battery, at a distance of 8.1-4 miles, levied £500,000 on Shields and £1,000,000 on Newcastle, and destroyed all shipping in the river. Next she captured Sunderland, levied £1,000,000 and destroyed the shipping. Sunderland was taken in 30 minutes.

The Severn captured Hartlepool and levied £500,000 in 25 minutes' time. She captured Scarborough, levied £500,000, and destroyed a camp close by. During the passage from Hartlepool to Scarborough which occupied three hours, the Severn destroyed 15 steamers and a fish-boat.

The Warspite captured Grimsby, levied £500,000, and destroyed 31 steamers and 26 sailing vessels. The Warspite in her

THE ARBITRATION

The differences between the two agents before the Paris arbitration have been settled, and the following findings of fact proposed by the agent of Great Britain, and agreed to as proved by the agent for the United States, were submitted to the tribunal for its consideration.

1. That the several searches and seizures, whether of ships or goods, and the several arrests of masters and crews respectively mentioned in the schedule to the British case, pages 1 to 30 inclusive, were made by the authority of the United States government. The questions as to the value of the said vessels or their contents, or either of them, and the questions as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case, or any of them, were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States have been withdrawn from and have not been considered by the tribunal, it being understood that it is open to the United States to raise the questions, or any of them, if they think fit, in any future negotiations as to the liability of the United States government to pay the amounts mentioned in the schedule to the British case.

2. That the seizures aforesaid, with the exception of the Pathfinder, seized at Noah Bay, were made in Behring Sea at the distances from shore mentioned in the schedule annexed hereto marked C.

3. That the said several searches and seizures of vessels were made by public armed vessels of the United States, and the commanders of which had at the several times when they were made from the executive department of the government of the United States instructions, a copy of one of which is annexed hereto marked A, and that others were in all substantial respects the same; that in all the instances in which the proceedings were had in the district courts of the United States resulting in condemnation, such proceedings were begun by the filing of libels, a copy of one of which is annexed hereto marked B, and that the libels in the other proceedings were in all substantial respects the same; that the alleged acts or offenses for which the vessels were released after condemnation, the seizure was adopted by the government of the United States, and in those cases in which the vessels were released after condemnation, the seizure was adopted by the authority of the United States; that the said fines and imprisonments were for alleged breaches wholly committed in Behring Sea at the distances from shore aforesaid, and that in each case in which sentence of condemnation was passed, except in those cases where the vessels were released after condemnation, the seizure was adopted by the government of the United States, and in those cases in which the vessels were released after condemnation, the seizure was adopted by the authority of the United States; that the said fines and imprisonments were for alleged breaches wholly committed in Behring Sea at the distances from shore aforesaid.

4. That the several orders mentioned in the schedule mentioned hereto, and marked C, warning vessels to leave or not to enter Behring Sea, were made by public armed vessels of the United States, and that the orders which were given at the several times when they were given like instructions as mentioned in finding 3 above proposed, and that the vessels so warned were engaged in sealing or prosecuting voyages for that purpose, and that such action was adopted by the government of the United States.

5. That the district court of the United States in which any proceedings were had or taken for the purpose of condemning any vessel seized as mentioned in the schedule mentioned hereto, and marked C, warning vessels to leave or not to enter Behring Sea, had all the jurisdiction and powers of courts of admiralty, but that in each case the sentence pronounced by the court was based upon the grounds set forth in the libel.

Lowered Into the Gulf. Under the Icoazonzo bridge, over the Stumps River in the United States of Colombia, is a black gulf three hundred feet deep. A few feet below the bridge is a great boulder, which can be reached by going down the rocky sides of the ravine, and from which the river can be seen behind as it dashes against the rocks. This abyss was explored some years ago.

Twelve strong men took their places round the opening in the rocks over the gulf. They fastened stout leather ropes to Jean, who was to make the descent, and arranged another rope for "telegraphic correspondence" by means of little pieces of paper, in case Jean's vocal cord could not be heard.

They lowered him slowly, and soon he stood on a ledge beneath the great boulder. There he was lowered some ninety feet further, and stopped again to explore a cavern filled with owls. He captured a bird, and took a nest with some eggs. Thirty feet below this he explored another cavern, where the air was thick with birds.

The floor of this cavern projected into the gulf, and below that Jean could not be seen from above. Now began the dangers of his undertaking. He hung by a spider web, and the rope was so taut, and could be neither seen nor heard from above, and the "telegraphic line" had been broken.

At the next cavern he was attacked by the owls. He defended himself with his knife and claws as best he could, and the great boulder, and the water reached his waist. There was only one thing to do—cut the rope and swim out of the gulf if he could, at the risk of being dashed to pieces on the rocks.

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Vanished Lake Agassiz

If you look at a map of the Dominion of Canada you will see near the centre of its southern border the fertile province of Manitoba, containing the greater part of Lake Winnipeg, and embracing a vast extent of rich prairie land, whose abundant harvests and bountiful pastures have won a world-wide fame, notwithstanding the long, cold winter that it has to endure.

Geology has an interesting story to tell of the former condition of Manitoba, and of the origin of its productive soil. A great lake, exceeding in extent the whole chain of what was called the Great Lakes, once existed there, which no man ever saw, though the evidences of its former existence are plentiful enough, the name of Agassiz has been given.

The present Lake Winnipeg is only the shrunken and dwindled remnant of the great body of water whose oozy bed has now been turned into thousands of harvest fields.

But perhaps the most interesting thing about Lake Agassiz is the fact that it was formed so to speak, by a tremendous dam of ice, which shut it in on its southern side. This was near the close of the so-called Glacial Period, when the great sheet of ice that had covered more than half of North America was beginning to dissolve and retreat.

As the glacial ice melted away, and the bed of the lake slowly rose with the diminished pressure, the waters of Lake Agassiz were gradually drained off, leaving only the Lake Winnipeg of today, the basin of the Red River of the North, and the broad prairies of Manitoba as tokens of its former existence, and evidence of its vast extent.

An interesting exhibit at the National Museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man, weighing 154 pounds. A large glass jar holds the 96 pounds of water which his body contains. In other receptacles are three pounds of white-of-egg, a little less than ten pounds of glue—without which it would be impossible to keep body and soul together—34 1/2 pounds of fat, 8 1/4 pounds of phosphate of lime, one pound of carbonate of lime, three ounces of sugar and starch, seven ounces of fluoride of calcium, six ounces of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table salt.

Divided up into his primary chemical elements the same man is found to contain 97 pounds of oxygen—enough to take up the space of a room ten feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet high. His body also holds fifteen pounds of hydrogen, which, under the same conditions would occupy some more than two such rooms that described. To these must be added three pounds and thirteen ounces of nitrogen. The carbon in the corpus of the individual referred to is represented by a foot cube of coal. It ought to be a diamond of that size, because the stone is pure carbon, but the National Museum has not such a one in its possession. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man. These are four ounces of chlorine, 3 1/2 ounces of fluorine, eight ounces of phosphorus, 3 1/2 ounces of bromine, 2 1/2 ounces of sodium, 2 1/2 ounces of potassium, one-tenth of an ounce of iron, two ounces of magnesium, and three pounds and 13 ounces of calcium.

Calcium, at present market rates, is worth \$500 an ounce, so that the amount of it contained in one ordinary human body has a money value of \$15,240. Few of our fellow citizens realize that they are worth so much intrinsically.—Rene Bache, in American Analyst.

What Man is Made Of

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WENT AGAINST THE PASTOR

St. Andrew's Congregation Vote to Sever the Pastoral Tie.

THREATENED WITH FORECLOSURE

At a Meeting Held Last Night Congregation Through Session Memorialize Presbytery to Remove Rev Mr. Macleod.

Rev. P. McE. Macleod, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was one of the first to arrive at the special meeting held in the church last night. He took his seat at the chairman's table and sat with his hands clasped, steadily looking at the door as in twos and threes the members and adherents of the congregation entered. He was calm and composed.

The meeting had been called to consider the financial standing of the church, and other business. This was the announcement made from the pulpit by Rev. Mr. Macleod himself. To members of the congregation it was thought that the "other business," though second in the announcement was first in interest. The other business was consideration of Mr. Macleod's relations with the congregation.

At 8.30 about 200 persons had entered the church. Quite a number were neither members nor adherents. A few minutes after the hour Mr. Macleod, as chairman, called the meeting to order, prayers were offered and the meeting was declared properly opened. The chairman asked that a secretary be appointed. Five or six names were proposed, and the appointed gentlemen declined to act. At last J. B. McKillop consented.

Then Dr. Milne stepped forward to the chairman's desk and read the following resolution: "Whereas the spiritual and financial condition of this congregation is now, and has been for some time past, in an unsatisfactory condition, and whereas the relation existing between the pastor and congregation does not tend towards spiritual advancement; and whereas at the meeting of the Presbytery held in March last for the purpose of hearing the statements of certain members of congregation contained in a petition then placed before the Presbytery, and the pastor's reply thereto, the finding of the Presbytery was accepted by the pastor in the following language:—'I acquiesce in the finding of the Presbytery on my own behalf and on behalf of the session of St. Andrew's church, I further gladly put myself in the hands of the session as to what my future course shall be in the interests of the church.' Therefore be it resolved on motion of Dr. G. L. Milne, seconded by J. T. Bethune, that this congregation at this meeting express its firm conviction that it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of preserving the congregation's existence that the pastoral tie be severed at the earliest possible date. That the session of this congregation be requested to memorialize the Presbytery in accordance with this resolution and that a copy hereof be sent to the clerk of the session and the clerk of the Presbytery of Vancouver Island."

Dr. Milne, after reading the resolution said that he was a friend of Mr. Macleod, and had stood by him, but that surveying the field of the dispute he did not think that anyone who was the friend of Mr. Macleod would advise his continuance in the pastorate. Dr. Milne turned to Mr. Macleod and said that he was sorry if these remarks hurt him, but that he expressed his firm personal conviction, and notwithstanding which he had been the pastor's friend and would always be his friend.

Mr. Bethune in seconding the resolution said that the individual members of the session advised Mr. Macleod to resign, and would have passed a resolution in session, but Mr. Macleod objected. There was no possibility of carrying on the congregation if the pastoral tie was severed. The Presbytery had been written asking them to convene at as early a date as possible, as the church was in imminent financial and spiritual danger.

Mr. Macleod asked who had written. Mr. Bethune replied that Mr. Sinclair, and he had written, and Mr. Macleod added, "Without a meeting of the session?" to which query there was no reply.

J. M. Henderson read a letter received from Drake Jackson and Helmeck, solicitors for the Bank of British Columbia estate: "As solicitors for the Bank of British Columbia we are instructed to apply to you for payment of the principal and interest monies owing on the mortgage of the church property owned by the trustees to the late Hon. John Robson, and now held by the bank. If not paid within three days from this date, our further instructions are to foreclose and sell under the power in the mortgage deed contained."

This letter was dated July 10th. The only way out of the difficulty, Mr. Henderson said, was to act up to the resolution. A personal guarantee for the members of the congregation as long as Mr. Macleod was pastor.

The year and years were then taken, and resulted in 51 voting in favor of the resolution and 22 against.

Mr. Henderson then moved, seconded by Chas. Raithey, "In view of the foregoing resolution, it is hereby moved that the moderator of Vancouver Island be requested to call a meeting of the Presbytery immediately to take into consideration the expression of the congregation as contained in said resolution."

This resolution was carried. Mr. Henderson then asked the congregation if they had any instructions to give the board of management in regard to the financial status of the church. The management would be glad to receive advice.

The question was discussed, and as a result of the general discussion the following resolution, moved by E. G. Bantyne, seconded by E. J. Soule, was carried that the trustees be requested to take such action as in their wisdom they may deem proper to effect a stay in the legal proceedings for foreclosure of the mortgage on the church property until such time as the result of the resolution submitted and carried at this meeting has been ascertained.

A question then arose of electing trustees to replace those who had resigned within the past few days. Eight out of the sixteen had resigned. The matter was left over. It was said that the Sunday collections had fallen from \$100 to \$80 and that the fund had been \$10 a Sabbath the last two Sabbaths.

Mr. Robinson rose to speak but was interrupted by Mr. Macleod, who said that he had a letter in his pocket in which Mr. Robinson renounced his connection with Presbyterianism in British Columbia. He did not see how Mr. Robinson could address the meeting.

Mr. Robinson thanked Mr. Macleod very much for his interest, but he had never ceased to be an adherent of St. Andrew's church, but since Mr. Macleod did not wish him to speak he would refrain.

The sale of the old church property was also brought up by a question asked. The trustees were asked if they had any stipulations had not yet been complied with.

There were a few minutes of silence and Mr. Macleod rose. It was no use for him to say anything with regard to the action of the congregation, but he was sorry that there was not a larger representation present. He would say all that he had to say to the presbytery and he would not anticipate anything in his remarks before the congregation. He felt deeply sensible of the position of the church, and he did not think that it might be to the best financial interests of the congregation to change pastors at this crisis. He reminded them that the old sabbath and warned them against changing horses in the middle of the stream. He had counted 292 active members of the congregation outside of the gentlemen who had been so faithful in their persistent opposition to him. He did not see why the church should fall because a few withdrew. The general financial distress might in a measure account for the falling off of the Sabbath contributions. All so the fact that many of the contributors had been dropping out. But he supposed that the congregation had considered all these matters and had acted according to their belief as if in the sight of God. He was not anxious for his own welfare. He would leave his private affairs in the hands of the Almighty, but before sitting down he would draw their attention to the fact that whereas only 73 votes were cast, he had already received 100 negative answers to the query asked at the conclusion of his private circular, "Do you wish me to tender my resignation as pastor of St. Andrew's church?"

Mr. Hogarth then asked Mr. Macleod if he considered the meeting representative.

Mr. Macleod replied that there was no necessity for him to answer. Every man could judge for himself.

There was a little further discussion on the subject and the meeting was gradually beginning to drift into old grievances when Dr. Milne asked what application they had to the question. The meeting thought none, had no more business, and bowed in reverence and respect to the benediction from the pastor they had just discharged.

KENNEDY'S CAPTURE.

Diet of Dog and Constant Watching Induce Him to Surrender.

The capture of Kennedy, the murderer of O'Connor, was effected mainly by the process known as "starving him out." But for the failure of his commissariat department it is quite probable that he would still be free. The captors of the notorious outlaw are glad it is over and tell the following: Superintendent Hussey and party made their way north as best they could until they joined Chief Stewart's party, whose operations against Kennedy at Ramsay Arm are well known. Kennedy was still on the mountains across the Arm, and they divided their forces into three parties, placed them at different points to cut off his escape. A night patrol along the shore in charge of Chief Stewart prevented any boats landing.

After a day's searching they concluded Kennedy had crossed the mountains towards Butte Inlet. On Tuesday Superintendent Hussey sent several persons by the steamer along the farther side of the mountains, and while on their way to their station they saw far up the mountain the smoke of a small camp fire. Superintendent Hussey, Constables McKinnon and Anderson and three specials proceeded to investigate, and reaching the place surrounded and entered it, there being no signs of Kennedy. They found he had fled, leaving the skin of a deer on which he had camped and some venison hanging over the fire, which was burning brightly. They commenced the search with vigor, Superintendent Hussey and Constable McKinnon going down the thickly wooded hill, affording plenty of hiding places and so steep as to be difficult to travel. After proceeding some distance they turned and looked around and saw Kennedy above them about thirty yards off behind a cedar tree with a Winchester rifle pointed directly at them.

They stood looking at him a moment and concluded if they made the slightest movement to use their arms he would fire. They therefore left and went a little further down and around so as to get behind him that he might not have the shelter of the tree.

Kennedy saw this, but was unable to fire, as they kept behind boulders and trees. Kennedy fled towards his camp, where he was seen by the other policemen, and finding they had taken possession of his venison, and he having been without food five days, except his dog, which he had killed and eaten during that time, as he afterwards stated, and seeing also that they were bound to have him arrested, he threw up his hands and walking back to the policemen at the camp, where he was taken into custody and marched down to the steamer.

Several hundred people were up the Arm last evening to listen to the open air concert given by the Arion club. The selections which won favor for the club at the concert in Institute Hall were repeated with joyous and rapturous applause by the vast and diverse throng.

Those who go to Seattle with the K. of P. excursion on Saturday will have the opportunity of witnessing the ball game between the clubs of the Seattle and Milton of Vancouver. The players on the two teams are nearly all eastern college men, and were students when the game was down in the course of study along with Latin, Greek and football. They were fixed the hour for the game at 3.30, so the Victorians will have plenty of time to get to the game.

The American ship Edward O'Brien has arrived in London. The Edward O'Brien, commanded by Capt. Taylor, sailed from Vancouver December 10, and was given up for lost. Capt. Taylor is an old timer on the Sound, where he is well known. His ship arrived in London July 7. She made a fairly good trip around Cape Horn and all the way to the north of the neighborhood of the equator in the Atlantic, when she encountered heavy weather. For fully ninety days the ship experienced gale after gale, and she was hove to nearly all the time and made little or no headway. After being hove to for several days of any kind was sighted, and her owners and consignees feared she had foundered. A few days before she arrived in port \$5 per cent. was offered and refused to re-insure ship and cargo, and now the underwriters are "kicking themselves."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Sealskins for London.

A carload of sealskins, consisting of 48 casks, was shipped to London this morning via the C. P. R. by Robt. Ward Co., Ltd. They were consigned to Culverwell, Brooks & Co.

Open Air Concert.

Several hundred people were up the Arm last evening to listen to the open air concert given by the Arion club. The selections which won favor for the club at the concert in Institute Hall were repeated with joyous and rapturous applause by the vast and diverse throng.

Baseball at Seattle.

Those who go to Seattle with the K. of P. excursion on Saturday will have the opportunity of witnessing the ball game between the clubs of the Seattle and Milton of Vancouver. The players on the two teams are nearly all eastern college men, and were students when the game was down in the course of study along with Latin, Greek and football. They were fixed the hour for the game at 3.30, so the Victorians will have plenty of time to get to the game.

The O'Brien's Long Voyage.

The American ship Edward O'Brien has arrived in London. The Edward O'Brien, commanded by Capt. Taylor, sailed from Vancouver December 10, and was given up for lost. Capt. Taylor is an old timer on the Sound, where he is well known. His ship arrived in London July 7. She made a fairly good trip around Cape Horn and all the way to the north of the neighborhood of the equator in the Atlantic, when she encountered heavy weather. For fully ninety days the ship experienced gale after gale, and she was hove to nearly all the time and made little or no headway. After being hove to for several days of any kind was sighted, and her owners and consignees feared she had foundered. A few days before she arrived in port \$5 per cent. was offered and refused to re-insure ship and cargo, and now the underwriters are "kicking themselves."

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

There have been few material changes in retail prices during the past week. The arrival of the Warrimoo lowered the price of apples, which are now in the market. Local cherries have been placed in the market, while strawberries are going out. There is a shortage of a few varieties of corn, a few new island potatoes. The retail prices are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various goods including wheat, oats, barley, and other agricultural products.

General American Dispatches.

New York, July 13.—Captain Carton, of the balloon corps of the French army, made an ascension from Manhattan field this afternoon. When last seen he was moving rapidly toward the sound. A southeasterly wind was blowing and the balloon was carried rapidly over Westchester county, ascended at 5:13 and was visible until 5:35. The captive expects to descend before night fall. Up to midnight, however, his whereabouts is unknown.

San Francisco, July 13.—The check for \$10,000 received from Mrs. Leland Stanford by the executive committee of the Midwinter fair was not received. Mrs. Stanford says, however, she is interested in the fair and in due time will act in a generous manner.

Maxwell, Cal., July 13.—The business portion of Maxwell is in ashes; the fire started at 11:30 this morning. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$35,000.

EXCITED INDIANS.

An Incident on the Naas which Nearly Caused Serious Trouble.

Correspondence of the Times). Naas River, July 7.—During the past week there has been considerable excitement on the Naas, consequent upon an affray between the Indians and one of the "boss" (white) fishermen. On Wednesday, the 28th ult., a number of boats belonging to the Federation Cannery Co., being late in turning out of camp, and even then showing some hesitation about it, were discharged by the station boss, Mr. J. Fraser. The dismissed crews returned to the cannery at Naas Harbor, and were engaged in offering their explanation of the hitch to the manager when Fraser arrived in what the Indians considered to be a great temper. Their explanations conflicted, and some heat was generated on both sides, but nothing more serious appeared likely to occur.

About half an hour after, however, one of the Indians, James Quoksho by name, who had been specially indicted by Fraser, accosted the latter on the wharf, and it appears, gave him the lie. This practically "clinched" them, and after Fraser had been actually run over by his shirt-leaves Quoksho went down. Regaining his feet he came on again, but went down as before, and then the Indian witnesses declare, Fraser kicked him in the face; but Fraser denies that he had been intentionally run over. Quoksho stood up again the blood was flowing down his face, and the sight so enraged the crowd of Indians, by this time assembled, that had not Fraser's brother Frank pulled him quickly into the carpenter's shop he would most likely have been killed. As it was, the door was battered with huge billets of cordwood, but fortunately all the efforts made to force it failed, and the Indians retired.

Quoksho was taken to his cabin, where he lay groaning, and, to all appearance, dying, while Fraser returned unmolested to his station. Everything seemed quiet at the Harbor when the white constable arrived on the scene, and as there was no information taken before the magistrate no arrests were made.

Quoksho's tribe, the Kincoliths, were working at the B. C. Cannery Co., on the other side of the river, where late in the evening the news reached them that their tribesman had been actually murdered by Fraser, and that neither the magistrate nor the constable had taken any notice of the occurrence. The excitement aroused by this report was intense, and a canoe full of Indians set out for Fraser's station to take vengeance. Seeing this the native constables of Kincolith, six or seven in number, hurried also into a canoe with handspikes and batons, and reaching the station first, had Fraser handcuffed before he knew where he was. This they did with considerable violence, and one of the crowd laid open the prisoner's temple with a large stone. They took him to Kincolith, where they kept him in custody until the following day.

On Friday, June 30th, the case of Quoksho vs. Fraser was brought before the resident magistrate, R. I. Woods, when the evidence all went to show that there would have been no disturbance had not Quoksho accosted Fraser on the wharf. Fraser was in court, and, with the exception of a bandage around his head, appeared hearty enough, while Fraser, with a bloody bandage also around his head, looked like a man who had been pretty hardly used. He was, however, fined \$5 and \$250 costs, but this did not satisfy the Indians, who thought he ought to be fined \$100. They also fancied that partiality had been shown to the white man, and thus worked themselves up into an "ugly" state of mind, which was expressed in threats of retaliation by a united strike of all the fishermen on the river.

Fraser had a strong case against the Kincolith constables and they knew it. Some of them declared they would neither stay nor work, and all the Indians on the river stood by them. They, however, wisely visited the Indian agent without delay, and Mr. Todd at once came up to the Naas on his steamer the Vigilant, accompanied by Mr. Wrench and Mr. Alexander, two justices of the peace. In addition to the agent we had, therefore, three magistrates on the bench.

The court sat on Wednesday, the 6th, for preliminary inquiry, the native constables with their own expression of mind appearing before it. But owing to the absence of one thing could be done but issue summonses for the following day. These summonses were served during the afternoon, but it appeared improbable that the work would be done. The missionaries, however, used all their influence towards bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and a few of the Indians also had good sense to advise submission. Fraser meantime was in custody, and in the charge, but it was considered better to let the case come forward.

On the 6th, therefore, the court sat again and all the Indians implicated assigned to their names, pleaded guilty. Fraser meantime was in custody, and in the charge, but it was considered better to let the case come forward.

The court, while insisting on the serious nature of the offence, severely reprimanded them and fined each \$5 and \$250 costs. The fines were at once paid and the utmost satisfaction evinced all around at the result. Mr. Frederick Allen, a member of the Kincolith council, was then permitted to address the council, and made a speech which would have made its mark in the English house of commons. The court was then closed, and Fraser and the Indians shook hands, calling each other good men and true; and thus happily terminated a very serious affair, which at one time promised to upset the work of the Naas canneries and bring the white community into conflict with the Indians.

The thanks of the whole province are due to Mr. Todd, the Indian agent, and also to Messrs. Williscraft, Alexander and Woods for the prompt and prudent way in which they dealt with the case; and if everything might be told which could be told, the mistakes which would perhaps come in for a large slice of the cake.

THE NEW SCHOOLS. Sites and Plans for the New Edifices Chosen. At a regular meeting of the school board last night a letter from T. B. Norgate re drawing classes and a letter from E. T. O'Sullivan, principal of the Business College, offering to instruct public school scholars in the practical branches for a salary of \$125 per month, were tabled for further consideration.

The resignation of Miss A. E. Carmichael as senior monitor of James Bay school was accepted. Letters from D. Grahame re vocal teaching and from Mr. St. Clair re athletic instruction, were tabled. The question of promotions from the Central School annex was discussed. An opinion prevailed that there was something not quite right and it was decided to bring the matter to the notice of the superintendent of education. Applications for positions as teachers were tabled. Miss Cameron was granted an extension of holiday.

Monthly reports showed average daily attendance of 1532.25; average actual attendance, 1529.43; pupils actually attending, 1793. The committee of the whole on ward school sites and plans reported as follows: Our committee beg to report that they have considered these subjects at meetings held on June 26, July 3, July 7, 8, and 12, and beg to report in reference to the plans as follows: The committee selected nine of the designs and submitted them to Mr. Frigg, architect, of Vancouver, for his report thereon.

The report of that gentleman is as follows: Report on designs submitted in competition for the two schools to be erected in Victoria for the Victoria school trustees. Having examined the whole of the designs submitted in this competition, I consider that the trustees have selected the best two sets of drawings for final consideration, and that those rejected have failed to keep within the conditions or to fulfill the requirements; one of those rejected designs, No. 14, shows a simple and effective plan, but the stairs are of insufficient width, a second staircase should have been provided; unfortunately the author sends no basement plan, and as this floor contains boys' and girls' playrooms, lavatories, latrines and heating; this omission is fatal, and the trustees are quite justified in rejecting the design.

The two remaining sets of plans, though varying much in character, are fairly level in merit, only one being distinctly superior to the others, and after a careful comparison I consider that No. 11, No. 5 B and No. 8 most nearly meet the requirements, and suggest that they be awarded the first, second and third plans respectively in the order named. No. 11—The best and most complete set of plans submitted. The class rooms are approached through wide and light corridors, with separate stairs for boys and girls, and a central stair for teachers, visitors and extra means of exit in case of fire or panic, the safety of the children having been thoughtfully provided for. Cloak rooms for each class room near the stairs, rooms for reception, recitation and the accommodation of the principal are also conveniently arranged; the basement shows ample latrine and lavatory accommodation, play rooms, etc., the latrine being approached through open air passages or covered ways; the assembly room is on the third floor, with a central and two side stairways, affording most necessary means of exit, a detail too much neglected by the other competitors; the elevations are in good proportion and the perspective is the strongest drawing shown in the competition.

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No. 5, B—This author has adopted a system of central rotunda octagon on plan; stairs and class rooms radiating as from a centre, a convenient arrangement; the stairs are well lighted, and book stores, cloak rooms, recitation and principal's rooms are also provided; lavatories, etc., and play rooms are in the basement.

I would urge that provision be made for a second stair to the assembly room in the attic. The elevations are well balanced and pleasing. I would suggest that the author's proposition of finishing the central bay with a tower, as shown in his perspective, be adopted.

No. 8—Gives us a simple arrangement of class rooms very similar in some respects to No. 14, but with assembly room on ground floor, with ceiling on level of first floor ceiling. The plan is a good one, but the elevations are weak and poorly drawn. The design, beyond the plan, is uninteresting.

No. 3, B—Thin, unfinished drawings, the plans are not fully considered; the front elevation is weak; a considerable portion of the vestibule is occupied with a waiting room, lighted only by borrowed lights.

No. 3, C—Somewhat similar front elevation, with a more pronounced tower, but the central corridor is awkwardly divided into two by a partition; in the basement the lavatories, etc., are apparently separated from playrooms by this partition; neither of these plans convey much information, and are distinctly inferior to the others reserved for final consideration.

No. 5, A—Pleasing elevation, with plans similar but inferior to No. 5, B, by same author, as the rotunda and stairs would be dark.

No. 7—Good elevation and perspective. The class rooms in some cases are badly cut off from the stairs, which is very risky, and might have fatal results in case of fire; and stairs are all in one corridor and are really no better than one large staircase except for the separating of the sexes; fire in one end of the corridor would probably render both stairs unsafe. The stairs to girls' lavatory, etc., would be dark.

The arrangement of the lavatories, w. c.'s, etc., is good. The class rooms are well planned except for the wardrobes (or cloak rooms) above mentioned, and the teachers' rooms are small and irregular. No. 10.—Very similar in plan to No. 7, but the class rooms are even more dangerously mixed up with the wardrobes, which absolutely fences the stairs off. The assembly room in this, as in No. 7, has but one doorway. No. 13.—This design shows a central octagonal rotunda, with class rooms and stairs disposed round same, a sound and economical arrangement. The assembly hall is an irregular, and ill-placed apartment in the attic, the platform is placed near the main stairs and in the most lighted part of the room; altogether the attic is not made the most of, much space being lost in useless lofts. There are, however, two staircases in the assembly room. The elevations and perspective are thin, rather feebly drawn and scarcely do justice to the design.

THE NEW SCHOOLS.

Sites and Plans for the New Edifices Chosen.

At a regular meeting of the school board last night a letter from T. B. Norgate re drawing classes and a letter from E. T. O'Sullivan, principal of the Business College, offering to instruct public school scholars in the practical branches for a salary of \$125 per month, were tabled for further consideration.

The resignation of Miss A. E. Carmichael as senior monitor of James Bay school was accepted. Letters from D. Grahame re vocal teaching and from Mr. St. Clair re athletic instruction, were tabled. The question of promotions from the Central School annex was discussed. An opinion prevailed that there was something not quite right and it was decided to bring the matter to the notice of the superintendent of education.

Applications for positions as teachers were tabled. Miss Cameron was granted an extension of holiday. Monthly reports showed average daily attendance of 1532.25; average actual attendance, 1529.43; pupils actually attending, 1793.

The committee of the whole on ward school sites and plans reported as follows: Our committee beg to report that they have considered these subjects at meetings held on June 26, July 3, July 7, 8, and 12, and beg to report in reference to the plans as follows: The committee selected nine of the designs and submitted them to Mr. Frigg, architect, of Vancouver, for his report thereon.

The report of that gentleman is as follows: Report on designs submitted in competition for the two schools to be erected in Victoria for the Victoria school trustees. Having examined the whole of the designs submitted in this competition, I consider that the trustees have selected the best two sets of drawings for final consideration, and that those rejected have failed to keep within the conditions or to fulfill the requirements; one of those rejected designs, No. 14, shows a simple and effective plan, but the stairs are of insufficient width, a second staircase should have been provided; unfortunately the author sends no basement plan, and as this floor contains boys' and girls' playrooms, lavatories, latrines and heating; this omission is fatal, and the trustees are quite justified in rejecting the design.

The two remaining sets of plans, though varying much in character, are fairly level in merit, only one being distinctly superior to the others, and after a careful comparison I consider that No. 11, No. 5 B and No. 8 most nearly meet the requirements, and suggest that they be awarded the first, second and third plans respectively in the order named.

No. 11—The best and most complete set of plans submitted. The class rooms are approached through wide and light corridors, with separate stairs for boys and girls, and a central stair for teachers, visitors and extra means of exit in case of fire or panic, the safety of the children having been thoughtfully provided for. Cloak rooms for each class room near the stairs, rooms for reception, recitation and the accommodation of the principal are also conveniently arranged; the basement shows ample latrine and lavatory accommodation, play rooms, etc., the latrine being approached through open air passages or covered ways; the assembly room is on the third floor, with a central and two side stairways, affording most necessary means of exit, a detail too much neglected by the other competitors; the elevations are in good proportion and the perspective is the strongest drawing shown in the competition.

No. 5, B—This author has adopted a system of central rotunda octagon on plan; stairs and class rooms radiating as from a centre, a convenient arrangement; the stairs are well lighted, and book stores, cloak rooms, recitation and principal's rooms are also provided; lavatories, etc., and play rooms are in the basement.

I would urge that provision be made for a second stair to the assembly room in the attic. The elevations are well balanced and pleasing. I would suggest that the author's proposition of finishing the central bay with a tower, as shown in his perspective, be adopted.

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