he Wonder of the Age from every direction strenuous opposition, and undaunted by the failures of these who had preceded the his pegan defended the method of the experiment and the purchase of an another the experiment and motion type with the special point and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the establishment of the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purchase of a type write; impressed covered by the experiment and the purcha The Wonder

MARVEL OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

Its: Mechanism Bewildering, Its Capacity Immense.

The Daily Times Has Four of Them .-- A Complete Revolution in the Composing Room---No More "Pi"---Swift, Clean, Safe and Certain --- The True Modern Outfit.

The Victoria Daily and Weekly Times is now and the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in that the more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of the garment of to-day is seen gain no more; not a single letter in the garment of the garment of

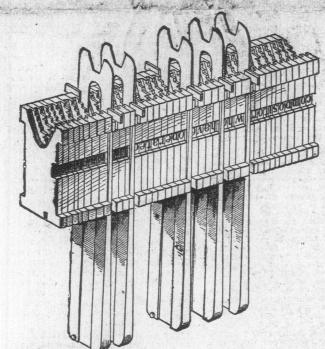


FIG. 2-LINE OF MATRICES AND SPACE-BANDS.

hand would soon have to to the department of an-The huge metropolitan dailies tharder and harder to keep terrific strain with the old Gutprocess of "sticking" type. Latime saving machines, exquisite eption and capacity, were proon and capacity, were pro-astounding rapidity in all industry-why not in print-The thought was by no means a Clever brains for nearly a had been pondering the possi-producing a machine that away with "setting" and distributions of the possi-producing a machine that away with "setting" and distributions of the possibility of the p It was reserved for the nine-century to make printing the col-

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The macrokangaroos
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arts of the

still numer-erable dam-serious has hat the Co-lders nay a

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mas Mill

inventions, the most wonderful tation and triumph of human patience and skill. the memorable day when the hought flashed across the mind the Gutenberg of Mainz, over ago, and he made the first types wherewith to overcome difficulties in the way of dis-the treasures of thought esent hour, printing has provereasing blessing to mankind. idle to attempt in this time to even so much as catalogue tize the triumphs of the art tive, or recount ever so briefly asurable good it has done to the these things are known and her controlled the second s by every man, woman and can read a printed page. ocan read a printed page.

erg, for, after all, he seems to best claim as inventor, by his types and press ended forever ener's laborious art and the task of the monks with their day missels and their commendations. And where, formerly, one ppy was worth a baron's ran-humblest hind could now read rn and inwardly digest. Printust in time to rescue from the hat threatened them, the ines-riches of Greek and Latin Indeed, it came too late to ajor portion of that priceless what the world possesses it may thank printing. trention of the fifteenth century st in time for the splendid triff the sixteenth. But for printwell within the limits of possi-

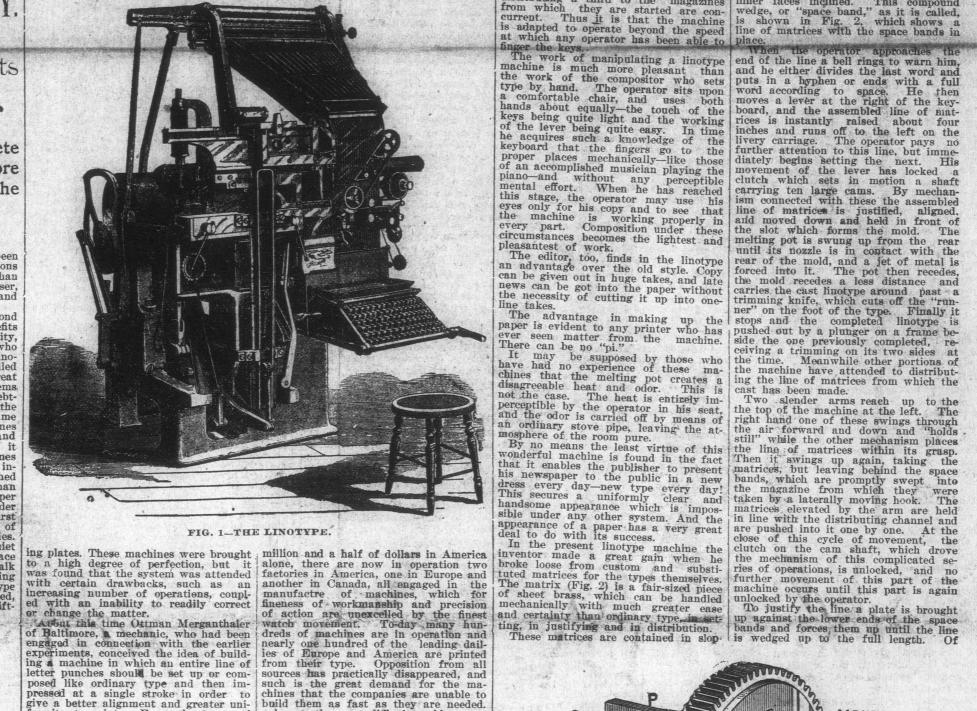
swept over the world like ly, faultlessly and cleanly than the best became apparent that "set-| compositor that ever handled types, it needs only a very ordinary exertion of the imagination to picture the amaze-ment of the father of printing.

ment of the father of printing.

The art of printing has been completely revolutionized by Mergenthaler's marvellous machine. Usages of the composing room, venerable, hoary with the sanction of four hundred years' habitude, have been at one fell swoop "pied" forever more. The legends, the traditions, the truisms of the composing room have been made ancient history—curiosities to be sought henceforth in books—all in one brief decade. The stick now adorns one brief decade. The stick now adorns the walls of the Times office as a relic of an age that has passed on. The "cases" and the "types" remain, 'tis true; but, like Othello, "their occupation's gone." A new order of things has become the fact and characteristic tion's gone." A new order of things has become the fact, and characteristic crepitation of the type has given place to the whirr of the operator's keys and the tinkle of his little warning bell. The the tinkle of his little warning bell. The expert operator sits at his key-board like Paderewski playing one of Tschai-kowsky's demon Hungarische tanzen with improvised variations. The fingers of the tawny-maned Pole fly no faster over his echoing keys than do those of the expert linotyper over his more limited key-board. The nimble, nervous fingers, the dexterous, sentient arm of the compositor snatching the types with incredible celerity and ranging them in the stick are seen no more in the composing room. The machine does all this in another, faster, better in the composing room. The machine does all this in another, faster, better does all this in another, faster, better way. It is the maximum of work with the minimum of trouble; a whole printing, shop compressed into what can be handled by a boy. But any description, however graphic or minute, can never adequately picture this extraordinary machine or give a proper idea of its wontrous precision, speed and capacity for work. One has to see to believe understandingly the Merganthaler linotype machine's posibilities.

These machines have been built experimentally in great variety of forms. Fortunes have been sunk by different inventors and companies in building the machines, which, although experimentally successful, were found in practice to be either worthless or of so little advantage that their use was not continued.

vantage that their use was not con-About 1876 various gentlemen, then residing in the city of Washington, rec-



the difficulty in producing matter in such form that it could be conveniently and economically handled in the hurry and

rush of newspaper offices. days of Gutenberg. This departure, which is rapidly revolutionizing the printing art throughout the world, consisted in abolishing ordinary single-letter printing art throughout the world, consisted in abolishing ordinary single-letter type and substituting therefor type-metal bars or slugs, each having on its edge all the characters necessary to print an entire line, hence the name "Linotype." By the use of the linotypes the unit of composition is raised from a letter to a line. The linotypes being assembled side by side present the same appear-

ance, and in use give the same effect, as forms of ordinary type. blage of these linotypes by

ing a machine in which an entire line of letter punches should be set up or composed like ordinary type and then impressed at a single stroke in order to give a better alignment and greater uniformity to print. From the type of these machines much print of an excellent character was produced. One great difficulty, however, that remained, was that of the many necessary corrections and alterations in the text, and the difficulty in producing matter in such is the great demand for the machines that the companies are unable to build them as fast as they are needed. Among the most difficult problems encountered was that of the manufacture of metal matrices into which the linotypes were cast. These matrices, which give form to the letters, are produced in the factory by the aid of steel letter punches. It was necessary that several thousand of these punches in hard steel should be produced. At the time the should be produced. At the time the first machine was produced the world Experiments were continued in various directions and a vast amount of money expended. Finally, in the course of these experiments, there was developed the first radical departure from ordinary type and methods since the days of Cutonborg. This departure to suit the requirements, served to cut these purchase at a high served and with

a width.

An ordinary sheet of paper is threethousandths of an inch thick. When it is remembered that this hair line is to be one-fourth of the thickness of a sheet of paper in width, the difficulty of constructing a machine to cut punches will be apparent. The machine, however, did produce, and to-day punches are cheaply and rapidly manufactured there-After producing various machines, all on. Such is the marvelous precision adapted for the production and assemthat a punch smoked in a candle can be the mere returned to the machine, and the film

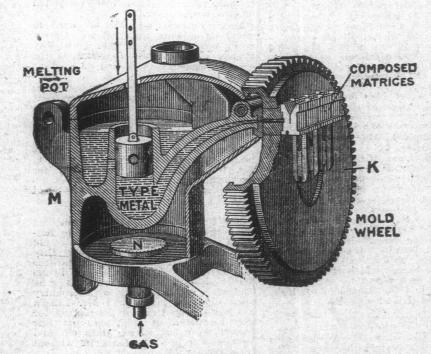


FIG. 3-HOT METAL POT.

manipulation of finger keys, there was finally produced in 1884 that form of machine now known as the Linotype. Great efforts were required before capital was secured and the manufacture of machines commenced. Like all other pioneer inventions, the machine and its product immediately encountered the most violent opposition from compositors, who saw in this invention the death of hand composition.

The cost of composition has been greatly reduced, and as a consequence new fields have been opened in the printing art, and

who saw in this invention the death of hand composition.

Publishers, entrenched in the traditions and prejudices of centuries, also opposed its use. The latter, instead of investigating the machines, insisted that the results claimed were impossible, and refused to consider the subject. Organ-

At the present time there are upward of 700 men employed in the American shops and in the manufacture of machines. Operators are given constant employment far in excess of what was paid for hand composition. The cost of composition has been greatly reduced, and as a consequence new fields have been opened in the printing art, and much printing is done which would never have been possible under the old system.

The machine is operated from a key-

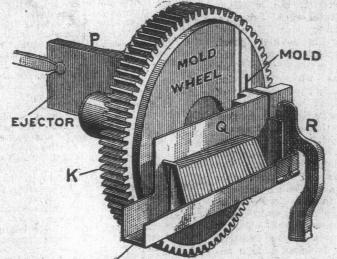


FIG. 4-MOLDING WHEEL,

e, the letter most used, has two magazines assigned to it, and there is an automatic attachment to their mouths which causes seven matrices to be drawn from one and then seven from the other al-

ternately.

and their mouths are along the line ter, and he experiences a gain not merewhere this plane meets the vertical. The

ing magazines or channels in the upper part of the machine. Each magazine has room for 22 matrices. Lower case e, the letter most used, has two magatines to be a space bands are pushed up a short or long distance.

The distribution of the matrices back

to their magazines is perhaps the most ingenious, and certainly the most interesting, feature of this triple produc-In most type-setting machines there is a direct mechanical connection between the key and the pusher which ejects a type from a magazine. This is true also of the linotype; but the machine has also additional features which go a long way toward insuring a positive and corrections of one mind. After the line is cast, a long iron arm comes automatically from the back of the machine to the matrices, picks them up with the facility of a human hand and lifts them to an encless screw at the top of also additional features which go a long way toward insuring a positive and correct action. With an operator giving the light touch which is a necessity in very rapid work, there is danger that the key may not be depressed far enough or held long enough to permit the matrix to start out of the magazine. To obviate this the vertical rod connecting the end of the key lever to the matrix discharging mechanism has a projection on it against which a spring roller works. Its action is to resist the upward motion of the rod at the start and afterward to Its action is to resist the upward motion of the rod at the start and afterward to accelerate it. Then if the operator only partially depresses a key the automatic action completes it. The effect of this automatic action, however, woull be to leave the key depressed, so a e.m. is brought against a rapidly revolving rubber roller. This revolves the cam and pushes the key and the rod back to their normal position.

Referring to the perspective view of the machine, the magazines are in the inclined plain at the top of the machine and their mouths are along the line. and their mouths are along the line where this plane meets the vertical. The matrices fall from the mouths of the magazines down the vertical channels seen in the perspective view. The left hand channels end close to the point where the matrices are assembled. All the other channels deliver the matrices upon a rapidly running inclined belt. It was an absolute necessity in the design of the machine that the time of transit between the mouths of the magazines and the setting point should be the same for every matrix. An expert operator will often have four or five matrices on their way from the magazine to the assembling point at one time. Evidently these must be brought to the assembling point in the same order in which the keys were struck, or there will be transpositions of letters.

Now the speed and inclination of the carrier belt are adjusted to effect this synchronous delivery, and so accurately is this done that a matrix from the farVictoria, Friday, May 26, 1893.

COTTON PROFITS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, held in Montreal the other day, the annual statement showed that after paying a dividend of six per cent and defraying all expenses the sum of \$125,000 was carried forward. This is nearly as good a showing as that made by the Dominion Company, which controls all the grey cotton mills, at its recent meeting. The two companies which thus control all the mills in Canada are made up largely of the same individuals. Who can wonder that these men are anxious to see the "national policy" perpetuated, since they find such profitable combination possible under its protecting shelter? A dividend of 6 per cent. and an addition to the "rest" of \$125,000 naturally tend to make the manufacturer careless about the burdens of the We may depend on it that, as Dalton McCarthy says, these beneficiaries of the tariff will do their best to keep it intact, so active and persistent agitation will be necessary to effect The Government has quite plainly declared that it feels bound to consult the interests of the manufacturers first, for that is practically what is meant by the talk of upholding the "principle of protection." The fact is notoriously blain that the Government leans on the Red Parlor for support at a list of manufactured articles. As 10 election times; if it had not been lavish- discrimination against Great Britain. ly supplied with campaign funds by the manufacturers it would most certainly have been defeated at the last general election. It needs no great power of which would be included. perception to let any person see how profitable an investment a contribution to the election fund is to the cotton manufacturer. Then the sugar refiners and the iron-workers and others are equally interested in "putting up" for the benefit of their political champions. It will certainly require a determined movement on the part of the tariff reformers to overcome such a combination of mutual interests. That the present agitation, if it goes on unchecked, will be sufficient is more than probable; therefore the present business of the combination is to devise a check if possible. This is the end and aim of the ministerial investigation, or to put it in another way, the ministers are endeavoring to find out how great a pretence of tariff reform they can make without danger of cutting off the financial support of the manufacturers. What has the country to expect in the way of tariff reform from an investigation conceived and carried out in

UNPROFITABLE BOORISHNESS.

this spirit?

The Tory crowd who hooted and hissed Mr. Gladstone at the Imperial Institute must have been very anxious to make a demonstration against the aged statesman when they did not feel themselves restrained even by the circumstance that he was at the time the guest of the Prince of Wales. If there is anything your Tory prides himself upon specially it is his "loyalty" and respect for royal personages. It might have been supposed, therefore, that the crowd at the Imperial Institute would have refrained from insulting the Prince of Wales by insulting his invited guest. But it is always unsafe to expect good conduct and common politeness from gentlemen hoodlums when they find themselves with plenty of company of their own sweet kind. With numbers to give them the necessary courage, they are apt to be worse than the hoodlums of the street. Their spirit is in fact meaner, and their lack of true intelligence and dignity more strikingly apparent. 'The gentlemen hoodlums add to their other bad qualities an overweening self-conceit, and they are in consequence as irreclaimable as rotten fish. Quite likely the high class rowdies who so offended against good manners at the Imperial Institute are ready to insult human nature by attributing their outbreak to their unrestrainable patriotism; that would be an entirely characteristic pretence. They would never think for a moment of admitting that their feeling was merely a mingling of party spite and a galling sense of defeat at the hands of the man whom they undertook to affront. The world has seen many instances of unworthy feelings and motives being falsely covered up with the name of patriotism. We should think the Tory hoodlums in this case will find that their tactics are far from profitable. Many decent men of their own party and decent men who are not rigidly attached to either party will inevitably be driven to Mr. Gladstone's side by such repulsive exhibitions on the part of his enemies.

RECIPROCITY.

The new "blue book" issued at Ottawa, dealing with the commercial relations of Canada, gives one more repetition of Minister Foster's report on ton. It also presents the statement that the McKinley tariff has been the means of severely restricting Canadian exports tion as that in question. Exemptions of certain chattels from execution were alto the United States, and we believe this is the first formal acknowledgment of that fact by the Ottawa government. There are very few who will not admit that this decrease of our exports to the States has been an injury to the country, and that we should be benefitted by the restoration of this trade to its old proportions. No person need tell the farmers of Ontario and Quebec that they have not suffered loss on account of the restriction. The commodities adversely affected by the McKinley tariff are such as can find a market nowhere else, namely, horses, barley, eggs, poultry and sheep. These have been largely thrown back on the farmers' hands. and this reverse, together with the feeling that they are being unduly taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers, may well account for the earnest cry for reciprocity and tariff reform now uttered by the agriculturists of the east.

Reciprocity is admitted by all to be desirable, but there is no hope of its being

secured while the present government is question in power. Minister Foster's report on the Washington negotiations in the new blue book states in the way of summary: "That it was found impossible to frame a treaty upon the basis of a mutual agreement for the interchange of the natural products of both countries alone; that manufactured goods must be included, and that any agreement for an interchange of natural and manufactured goods must be based upon preferential treatment in favor of the United States, and upon a uniform tariff for that country and Canada as against the rest of the world. As this involved discrimination againt Britain and the practical control of our tariff by the United States, the commissioners declined.

It is interesting to compare with this the statements made by John Charlton, M.P., in a speech at a recent meeting in Galt. Mr. Charlton, says the report, declared that a treaty could be arranged with the States, making this statement on information he had received in conversation with prominent politicians and leaders of the Democratic party, who said to him: "You sent a miserable, contemptible and pettifogging commission to Washington, who made the American government a catspaw to oull their chestnuts out of the fire. They could not negotiate a treaty, but when the Canadians send down a proper commission we will treat with them." Mr. Charlton said a treaty could be effected. but it would have to be a give-and-take arrangement. It would have to include that was not necessarily involved. There were a great many articles which Canada does not import from Great Brita'n

Mr. Foster is undoubtedly correct in his statement that a treaty confined to natural products will not be sareed to by the United States, but he will hardly convince the country that a treaty of wider range cannot be advantageously concluded. Mr. Charlton evidently speaks with full knowledge of the state of feeling among the Democrats, and there is no reason for rejecting his description of the situation. We need not ask British Columbians which sort of reciprocity they would prefer. A treaty limited to natural products woul be less beneficial to this province than one of

wider range. The doors of trade cannot be thrown too widely open to suit our circumstances, and there are not many people here who will object to the conclusion of such a reciprocity arrangement as Mr. Charlton says is quite possible.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY LEG-ISLATION.

As there is a good deal of interest taken here in the question whether the provincial legislatures have power to regulate insolvency matters, we give the report appearing in the Toronto papers of the judgment rendered lately by the Ontario Court of Appeals:

Re stated case as to R.S.O., ch. 124, sec. 9.-Judgment upon case stated for the opinion of the court as to the constitutionality of the enactment mentioned, which is that giving priority to an assignment by an insolvent in accordance with its provisions over judgments and executions against the insolvent. Counsel for the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada contended that, as the section dealt specifically with insolvency, and in effect provided a scheme for the distribution of estates in insolvency, it was ultra vires, as invading the right of the Dominion Parliament to egislate in respect of bankruptcy and insolvency, even if it were conceded that R.S.O., ch. 124, was not as a whole invalid on the ground stated. The special powers given to assignees under the ac ere given in virtue of the insolvency of the assignor. The act presupposed insolvency, and assumed to legislate specifically with reference to it, in this respect differing very materially from the Creditors' Relief Act, which affected the estates of insolvents only incidentally. It was no answer to say that the provinces had power to legislate as to property and civil rights, inasmuch as bankruptcy and insolvency were specially excepted. For the province it was contended that what under the British North America Act was specially committed to the Dominion was not the procedure to be followed in case of bankruptcy, but legislation to define bankruptcy and determine its elements. The Dominion might so define bankruptcy and insolvency, leaving procedure to be legislated upon by the provinces. No part of the Provincial Act could be

successfully attacked unless it could be clearly shown that it necessarily must form part of bankruptcy legislation. To invalidate a provincial enactment it must be made to appear that it dealt, not with the individual case of inability or failure to pay debts, but with bankruptcy "as a system." There was nothing in the act attacked to limit its intermediate. ing in the act attacked to limit its operation to insolvents. There was nothing in the British North America Act to prevent the provinces from enacting, in pursuance of their powers respecting property and civil rights, that such a provision as that in question should apply to any person, solvent or insolvent, who should make a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. There being no Dominion legislation respecting bankruptcy and insolvency, the Domin-

ion government could not contend that it was being deprived of jurisdiction if the provinces should construe their powthe reciprocity negotiations at Washing ers respecting property and civil rights as wide enough to cover such legislaready created by provincial enactment; why should not certain persons be also exempted, even if such persons were those unable to pay their debts in full? Until the Dominion should legislate respecting bankruptcy, it was impossible to say at what point provincial legislation crossed the limit. The act attacked did not assume the respective persons of the same terror to the ed did not assume to protect property acquired after the assignment and did not provide for a discharge of the debtor, it being thus distinguishable from bank-

ruptcy legislation. Further, the act provided for a voluntary assignment only, there being no power to compel a debtor to place himself under its operation. The question asked was whether the enactment in question was within the powers of the Ontario Legislature. the powers of the Ontario Degistration This guestion Hagarty, C.J.O., answers This guestion Hagarty, casons given by This guestion Hagarty, Course given by in the negative, for the reasons given by him in Clarkson vs. Ontario Bank, 15 A.R. 166. Burton, J.A., was personally in favor of answering the question in the affirmative, and for the reasons given by him in Edgar vs. Central Bank, 15 A.R. 193, but he conceived himself bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. in Quirt vs. The Queen, 19 C.R. 510, to hold that the enactment was ultra vires, and the

negative. Osler, J.A., declined to answer the question at all, for reasons given by him in previous stated cases, but had no objection to stating that his opinion was still the same as that given opinion was still the same as that given in Clarkson vs. Ontario Bank. Maclennan, J.A., dissented, holding that the question should be answered in the ffirmative, among others, for the reasons given by Burton and Patterson, JJ.A., in Edgar vs. Central Bank, and by the late Mr. Dalton, master in chambers, in Union Bank vs. Neville, 21 O. R. 152. The effect is that the enactment is to be regarded as ultra vires, and this probably should be extended inferentially to the whole act.

A bill giving official recognition the drink cure has passed one house of the Michigan legislature, says an exchange. It provides that a fine or jail sentence for drunkenness may be remitted upon the culprit's giving bonds to take a course of treatment at a drink-cure establishment, and if he is unable to pay for the treatment the court is empowered to order it paid from the county treasury. The bill is based upon the idea that it is cheaper for the county to pay the expense of making him a sober man than the expense of maintaining him in jail periodically for a series of years, and that a sober citizen out of jail is enough more desirable than a sober one in jail to warrant an effort to effect the substitution. As to these two points there can be no dispute. The practical question to decide is whether the object sought can be attained, and this must be demonstrated by actual trial, accompanied by carefully kept records. A certain degree of success has attended the drink cures in the cases of voluntary and eager patients. That the same success can be had in the treatment of indifferent or compulsory cases is yet to be shown. In other words, it has yet to be demonstrated that there is anything in the treatment beyond mental suggestion and the toning up of the physical system.

No report in regard to the Sherbrooke meetings of mining operators and machinery manufacturers has yet reached us, but an Ottawa dispatch gives the conclusion arrived at by the committee of the Quebec Mining Association at a meeting of later date. 'The committee, it says, resolved to recommend that the Association memorialize the Government to amend the present law to read: "That all mining, quarrying, concentrating, smelting and refining machinery and appliances of class or kind not manufactured in Canada be admitted free of duty." The present law is restricted to the admission of such machinery as is used for the extraction of minerals only. The extension recommended would assuredly be of some service to mining men, provided it were not largely nullified, as the law is in its present shape, by interpretations made at Ottawa to suit the manufacturers. Some arrangement such as was spoken of in connection with the other Sherbrooke meeting would tend to make the concessions really useful. If an intelligent and authoritative list of the articles that can be imported free were drawn up the mine operators would know just what they

A Toronto dispatch says: "It is stated here that Foster told a deputation of ewellers who waited on him last week that the Government did not want to reduce the tariff, but on the contrary, they desired an increased revenue." We can hardly credit this statement, for the reason that the Minister of Finance would be too politic to speak so boldly, even if the Government wer e of such mind. If he did speak in this way he must be very far from appreciating the present temper of the people.

Statistics prepared by the geological survey department at Ottawa gives the value of Canadian mineral products in 1892 as \$19,500,000, or \$1,000,000 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the falling off in coal, the proluction of which fell from \$8,144,247 to \$7,181,610.

Left Nothing to His Wife.

City of Mexico, Mex., May 20.—The will of the late General Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of Mexico, gives none of his vast estates to the wife from whom he was separated for several years. She attempted to secure a re-conciliation with her husband before he years. died, but all her entreaties were unheeded by him, and he would not even permit her to visit him during his last illness. She has employed able attorneys to contest the will in her behalf.

City of Mexico, May 20.—The banquet which was to have been tendered to Y. P. Gray, United States Minister, last week by the American colony, but which was postponed on account of the death of General Gonzales, took place yester-day. It was given in the Tivoli del Elisa. There was a brilliant assemblage, cluding all the prominent Americans of this city and from other parts of Mexico. Mr. Gray had been slightly indisico. Mr. Gray had been slightly indisposed for several days due to the high altitude and change of climate.

Foundering of a Steamer. Whitehead, N.S., May 20.—The steel steamship Craigside, of London, 3000 tons burden, from Matanzas for Montreal with sugar, struck some submerged object about nine miles southwest of here at midnight, and immediately filled and foundered in deep water. The

crew landed in boats. Chester, N.S., May 20.—Wrecking came ashore here this morning and it is feared some vessel has gone down with all on board. No name could be seen on the bedding. On Tuesday night a fog horn, which it is thought might have been blown by some vessel, was heard, and the fisherman think she struck Fleet Island and got on

The Floor Gave Way. Chicago, Ill., May 20.—A disastrous ecident to-day marred the close of the Congress of Women. A section of the flooring, 20x20 in extent, in the art institute, suddenly gave way and fell to the ground, a distance of 12 feet. Seventy-five panic-stricken women fell in a mass of struggling humanity, and the cries of thousands of women increased the uproar, and great excitement followed. Cries of pain and terror rose from the collapsed section of the building and there were exaggerated reports of many persons having been killed or injured. After scores of people had rushed to the rescue, and nearly 60 had been extricated, it was found that about eight persons were seriously injured. ons were seriously injured, but fatally. The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Ada Jack, 42nd and Michigan aveinjured are: nue, Chicago, left leg dislocated; Mrs. O. C. Briggs, Argyle Park, Ills., sprained ankle; Mrs. Greely, Mich. Ave., Chicago.

Hills Full of Prospectors-The Weather, Business and Other Things. (From our own Correspondent.)

Nelson, May 16.—It is estimated that fully 1,500 prospectors are at present wandering in the hills of the Kootenay country. Every likely spot within easy reach of the principal towns has been pretty thoroughly gone over, and the prospectors are now directing their attention to the ledges farther in the mountains, or, as the miners call them, in "the hills."

Of these fifteen hundred probably one-third are out on a "grubstake. A grub-

third are out on a "grubstake. A grubstake is the term applied to the outfit of a miner who has been supplied by an outsider with money enough to purchase his blankets and provisions for the sea son's prospecting. The terms under which a contract of this kind is made are that the capitalist shall share with the prospector in any claim which the latter may stake out.

A prospector is not generally possessed of an inactive digestion. Their outfit usually consists of two sides of bacon, from fifteen to twenty pounds of tack and a few pounds of coffee; calibre revolver, a belt full of cartridges and a couple of pounds of tobacco—the whole weighing from 50 to 75 pounds. whole weighing from 50 to 75 pounds. This constitutes the entire "pack" of an

experienced prospector.
"But don't you take any sugar or condensed milk?" asked a stranger of a condensed milk?" asked a stranger of a prospector in Nelson the other day. Naw, I have an appetite that doesn't need any luxuries to coax it when I'm on the mountains," was the reply, a muttered reference to "only a tender-

Claims to the number of fifteen hun Claims to the number of fifteen hundred have been recorded in the Kootenay country, and while a few of them have lapsed, there are still many likely mines awaiting the capital to develop them. Nelson, Kaslo and the other towns are thronged with prospectors who have promising claims "up country" which they will sell and to which they are arrivers to direct the attention of are anxious to direct the attention of

capitalists.
While strong companies have been orwith strong companies have been organized to work some of these mines, still it is not likely that any extensive development will be done until the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Nelson. This road will certainly be rushed through this summer. Sayward is now the headquarters of the workmen who are making the waggon road along the line of construction, and several hundred men are strung along the line to the Nelson end of the road.

Certainly there is every prospect of a busy season in the Kootenay country this year despite the severe winter and year, despite the severe winter and

he late spring.
The Nelson Miner this week publishes an account of an interview with J. A. Mara, M. P. His remarks will further emphasize the feeling that is growing in the district that Mr. Mara is a very knot on the tail of the govern-

ment kite. Miner and Mr. Mara were discussing Nelson's desire to secure the location of a port of entry at that point. cussing Nelson of entry at that point.
Mr. Mara stated that he, as the representative of the Kootenay country, had recommended Nelson as the best point at which to establish a port of entry.

He arbibits a letter from the customs He exhibits a letter from the customs department which shows that Mr. Mara is regarded in the same light as that so graphically described by the Ottawa Opposition journal last October when it described the feelings of the British Columbia members and their feeble kick over the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.

Mara was politely informed that the Provincial government and not the elected representatives would be consulted as to the location of the port of entry. And when the Kootenay residents think of the muddling mining laws that the Provincial government are continually tinkering and amending it does not give them any confidence to know that the Federal government have sized in reference to the customs grievances, ish Columbia, and in future will consult with the Provincial authorities they are about to expend money in the

West Kootenay, at any rate, has decided to change both the Local and Federal representatives at the next opportunity

The Silver King mine on Toad Mountain, near Nelson, is the hope and back-bone of the latter city. The owners of the mine, together with their agents, have been in England during the past few months trying to organize a company to either buy or develop the mine.

The Silver King is reported to be the richest mine in the Kootenay country.

Kaslo has the call just now on new arrivals in the Kootenay country. Nelson will be in the van again as oon as the construction work on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad is well

under way. VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Latest News From the Great Okanagan Country. (Vernon News.)

The old school building was purchased from the Government by Mr. Price Ellison who had it removed from the school grounds to a lot of his own ad-The contract for building the wharf at Penticton has been let to Mr. Mark Hyatt, who went down on Monday to make a commencement. It is to be completed

two weeks more. Mayor Cameron and Mr. Girouard ere going on a bear hunt up to Cherry creek next week. In all probability readers of the News can count on the chapters of a first-class bear serial in a few weeks.

Enderby has not yet recovered from he effects of last year's Government The unsightly mud puddles and work. ponds of stagnant water that pollute the atmosphere, breeding mosquitoes if not disease, are a disgrace to any place. A new lodge of the A. O. U. W. is being started at the Mission this week. W. R. Robertson, who is organizer for the society, went down this week, ac companied by Dr. Reinhard, who some 18 candidates to examine medi

Mr. Price Ellison, Mrs. Ellison and children, and Mr. O. J. Vail left by Saturday's train for Mrs. Ellison's old home in Peoria, Ill., which point they will make their base of operations for visiting the World's Fair. This is the first time that Mrs. Ellison has gone back since she first came to this country some nine years ago, and Mr. Ellison has not ventured out of the district for over 15 years. A great many of their friends were out to see them off, and Vernon will be quite lonesome without them for a while.

Captain Shorts came in last week from Harris creek where he has just completed the trail. This was an enterprise for which the Harris creek people deserve more than credit; they deserve considera-tion at the hands of the Government, for not only will this trail in the meantime afford means of ingress and egress for the mines, but will furnish also an outlet for a good many settlers. In building this trail two streams, Harris creek and Mill creek had to be bridged and substantial structures were built over each. The trail was well located and the work pushed through with every energy and all dispatch.

Mr. J. T. Smith, mining engineer, who

has spent some time in Camp Fairview in the interests of a mining company, went out by Friday's train for Seattle, where he will compile a report for the

KODAKS OF KOOTENAY. company which he represents. Mr. Smith is very much pleased with the appearance of the mining properties in Fair-view and considers the bodies of ore view and considers the bodies of ore fully equal in extent to those in the Black Hills. The camp as a whole is as yet more a camp of prospects than of mines. They have been merely scratch-ing the hog's back, but the best part of the animal will not be reached until his "inwards" have been explored. The Stratheyre Company will test fully the ore of the various properties during the coming season, and should they be satisfied with the results they will go into it on a far more extensive and permanent scale.

scale.

The Cuban Revolution. New York, May 20.—Capt. Jose Gorudo, of the Reina Maria Christina, which brought the Infanta Eulalie to this country, says the story that Cap-tain-General Arias is to be recalled from Cuba is a fabrication. "There were 28 men in Cuba," he said, "who threatened a revolution. When General Arias learned of their existence he issued a proclamation to the effect that if they appeared in person before him within 24 hours and agreed to be peaceable, he would pardon their offences. volutionists to a man accordingly appeared. The general is not to be re-called from Cuba. The Infanta and the Spanish fleet are well satisfied with his administration and the Infanta herself requested me to notify the general of fact on my return to Cuba. story that the two brothers Sartorius. were planters, and started the trouble is also untrue. Francisco Coma, manager of the Campanie Transatlantic, confirmed the statement made by Capt. Gorudo

Second Assault on the Premier. London, May 19.—While Mr. Glad-stone was travelling from London to thrown at him through the compartment window as the train approached The missile struck the window of the next compartment, which was occupied by the Dean of Chester. It smashed the glass and struck the cushion a few inches from the Dean's head. No ar rests have been made.

London, May 19.—The Prince of
Wales has communicated to Mr. Gladstone by letter his regret that he was subjected to the unmannerly demonstrations at the reception in the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

What Has Been Accomplished in the Yakima Country. The irrigation problem is naturally a rather uninteresting one for the inhabitants of the Willamette valley, and the reasons for its being so are very obvious, but to one who has lived in the higher and drier country east of the Cascade mountains, it appears in a different light. There one may find plateaus of considerable extent upon which scarcely a drop of rain falls during the long, hot summer months, and where agriculture is seemingly as impracticable as it is upon the bad lands of Dakota. Recently some long-headed business men of Washington have been quietly securing large tracts of this desert land. Engineers have examined it and found an abundant supply of water near at hand. abundant supply of water near at hand. Eastern capital has been interested until at the present time, through the workings of a dozen different irrigation companies, thousands of acres in the Yakima country are being reclaimed, and what was formerly a vest plain of segebyrsh is being reclaimed. are being reclaimed, and what was formerly a vast plain of sagebrush is being transformed into a garden spot. An Eastern gentleman who has recently been examining the big ditches now under construction in the Yakima country, was in the city yesterday, and expressed himself as very much surprised and pleased with what he had seen. "Irrigation and its results are not entirely new to me," he said, "for I have seen its practical workings, and I am bound to confess that the transformation it brings about is almost miraculous. I passed brings about is almost through Fresno, Cal., in the fall of 1877. It was then a most uninviting-looking village of about 600 inhabitants, 400 of whom were Chinamen. At that time land two miles from the centre of the village could miles from the centre of the village could be bought for \$2 per acre. To-day Fresno is a beautiful city of 20,000 inhabitants. The same lands cannot be purchased for less than \$200 per acre, and the city is one of the most prosperous in the state. All this change is the direct result of irrigation. The same change is apparent in the central portion of this state, where lands have been reclaimed

this change is the direct result of irrigation. The same change is apparent in the central portion of this state, where lands have been reclaimed.

"The Yakima country is making rapid strides in development, and it is an actual fact that within the last two years land has quadrupled its value, all directly attributable to trigation. As it appeared to me, North Yakima is to-day the most prosperous town in the state in proportion to its inhabitants. Of course this is partly due to the fact that a number of big irrigation companies are giving plenty of employment to the people of that country, but aside from that fact, the assurance of good crops inspires the people with that confidence in each other which is essential to prosperity. Houghly estimated, there is now in the Yakima country some '300 miles of main canal, either completed or under construction, and hundreds of miles of laterals and branches. These canals will irrigate about 283,000 acres of fine land, and are controlled by companies capitalized for more than \$3,000,000. The amount of capital already expended exceeds \$1,250,000. The water supply is obtained from the Yakima, Natchez and Palouse rivers, and, according to the best authorities, will never fail. The largest company now successfully operating is the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. It was formed four years ago with a capital of \$1,000,000, and Paul Schultz is its president. The first 30 miles of the main canal have been completed, and supplied the adjoining country with water during the last season. Ten miles more are now under construction, and the remaining 20 miles will be completed during the present year. The total cost of the main canal, laterals, storage dams, etc., is estimated at \$750,000. The total land to be irrigated is about 660,000 acres. I heard of a new canal to be built shortly by an English syndicate. It will head on the Yakima river, have a length of 40 miles, with 15 miles of branches and 85 miles of laterals, and irrigate 60,000 acres of land. The

San Francisco, May 20.—There was a serious collision late last night off Port Reyes between the steamers State of California and the Whitesboro, fortunately unattended by any loss of life. The State of California was bound in from Portland with 110 passengers on board, and the Whitesboro had just left for Cleone, Mendocino county. Capt. Aclerio of the States says that he saw the green lights of the Whitesboro and gave two whistles, ordering the latter to the left, but notwithstanding this he Whitesboro ran clean into the Portland steamer, cutting her from steerage deck to two points above the main deck. The shock of the collision brought the passengers of the State Immediately on deck, and there was a panic, which was soon quelled by the steamer's officers. Capt. Aclerio got the lifeboats ready. Capt. Liebigo of the Whitesboro signalled him that his steamer was in distress and leaking badly. The State of California Collision off the Coast. ready. Capt. Liebigo of the Whitesboro sig-nalled him that his steamer was in distress and leaking badly. The State of California remained by the Whitesboro for about an hour, when Capt. Liebigo notified Capt. Aclerio that he would be able to take care of himself. The damage to the State of California is between \$4000 and \$5000, and she will go into drydock.

The Puebla's Passengers. San Francisco, May 20.—Passengers by the steamer City of Puebla, which left for Victoria to-day, are: Miss H. Dickinson, Mrs. Young and daughter, Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Henry Exley and wife, A. Battson, Miss Harriet, Mrs. Gova, H. C. Bach, Mrs. A. B. Winchester, A. M. Ramsay, John Wilson and wife, Thomas Catling, A. H. Hance, Mrs. Gorlan, Mrs. West, W. H. Gamidge. CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short. Paragraphs. The Earl and Countess of Craven are n Ottawa. John H. Beck, a prominent dry goods

merchant of Brampton, is dead. The withdrawal exceed the deposits in covernment savings bank during April 9y \$47,000. Several Ottawa lumber mills had a

close call on Friday, owing to the pre-vailing high water and the Gatineau Rev. Dr. Clarke, father of the Chris tian Endea or Association, has promised to be present at the convention to be held in Montreal in July.

The Dominion Coal Company, Limited. Nova Scotia, have mortgaged their mines and equipment, railway tracks and wharves to the New England Trust Company for \$3,000,000. C. F. Cox, of the fisheries department

says the Canadian fisheries

the best in the Chicago exhibition. I is almost entirely installed and makes a most creditable representation. The name of ex-Speaker Miller the senate, is mentioned in connection with the title K.C.M.G. It is also stated that Edward Blake will shortly be called to the imperial privy council. The highest tide at Quebec in years was reached Wednesday morning, when the Champlain and Finlay markets were

flooded. Considerable damage was done to ground floors along the river front. For two hundred miles the valley of the Ottawa is literally drowned out, and fears are entertained that some of the Ottawa lumber mills will be washed away, owing to the tremendous torrent. Alexander Cameron, a well-known law-yer of Toronto and Windsor, died in Toronto on Monday. Mr. Cameron was one of the largest landowners in On-His estate is estimated at a mil-

lion and a half dollars. The government has decided not to recognize the claims of the half-breeds of the Northewst for additional script to their children born between 15th July, 1870 and 1885, on the ground that the settlement of 1885 was final.

The department of militia, for the convenience of officers who will attend the annual drill camps, are having all orders relating to the annual drill consolid ated into a small pamphlet, which will be distributed to those applying

A deputation representing the Pioneer and Historical Association of Toronto waited upon the government and asked that a monument be erected to Gover nor Simcoe near the legislative buildings. It was promised that the subject would be considered. In the Ontario legislature a bill pro

riding that "registered embalmers" might organize a chool of embalming. hold examinations, collect fees, grant certificates and hold property, feated on its second reading, it being regarded as forming a combine. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent re-

ferring to the mystery which existed as to the date of Lord Stanley's retirement, says that the government was anxious he should remain as long as possible in the hope that something might occur to prevent the appointment of Lord Aber Nw regulations governing the payment

of drawbacks on materials used in the construction of ships will shortly be issued at Ottawa. In future drawbacks will only be paid on new vessels. claims for drawbacks must be tiled within six months of the date of the registration of vessels. The Controller of Customs is now

methods of branding American cheese which passes through Canada en route for Europe, in order that the inferior grade manufactured in the States may not be confounded with the Canadian product. Orders-in-Council have

authorizing the admission free of duty, of steel for the manufacture of hammers, augurs and augur bits when im ported by manufacturers for use in their own factory; also for the free admission of olive oil for use in the canning of fish ommonly called sardines. Official reports show that the heights

of Quebec are crumbling. The rampart wall facing the parliament buildings has fallen and reveals cracks and fissures in the solid rock, such as indicate that large sections of the enormous elevations are becoming detached bodily, and may at any time give way in a mass of

Esther Harvie, of Hantsport, N. while knitting, thoughtlessly began prod-ding her ear with one of the needles. A young girl accidentally ran against Miss Harvie's elbow, driving the needle deep into the interior of her ear. Intense agony and vomiting succeeded with the drawing out of the needle, causing death

in a few hours. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada at London, has advised the Minister of Agriculture that the greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the mixing of Canadian and American cattle which are now arriving at English ports. The former are to be slaughtered in separate houses, and will be separated from the time they are killed, and their lungs examined by veterinary officers.

Mr. Schreiber has returned to Ottawa from an inspection of the Sault canal He says that all the masonry will be finished by the end of September. ontractors have a splendid organization, and everything is going like clock work He says the test of electricity as a mo-tive power for the lock gates will be made in the Beauharnois canal next month. If successful, it will be adopted at the Sault.

When asked if the Canadian pavilion containing the Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair would be closed on Sundays, as asserted in an article printed in the Toronto Empire, Mr. John Lowe deputy minister of agriculture, said:"The Empire is incorrect about closing the Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair on Sunday. Professor Saunders made a report to that effect to the privy council months ago. But it has never been adopted. There will be nothing done in the matter without official notification from the Government at Ottawa."

The Canadian Pacific train from Winnipeg, due in Toronto at 4:40 Wednes-day morning, did not arrive until late at night. The passengers report a terrible journey. For the entire distance between Port Arthur and North Bay, washouts and flooded tracks were frequent. At White river an engine and four box cars ran into the river, resulting in the death of the engineer. many instances the tracks were floating and extra rails were laid to down, and the train ran through water up to the tops of the wheels. The controller of customs has deemed t necessary to call the attention of col-

lectors to the requirement of the law in the matter of the payment of duty on repairs executed on Canadian vessels in foreign countries. Hereafter captains foreign countries. Hereafter captains of vessels must lodge a sworn statement at the port of entry of the repairs done on any vessel in a foreign port in order that a proper entry may be made and the duty paid on such repairs. Duty is not charged on the repairs to a vessel necessitated by damage caused by stress of weather or to enable her to make her voyage homeward. But, even in that case, the captain must report the nature of the repairs done. OUR FOREIG

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What the Ministers Ac Washington Recip _Preferential Trac States and Uniform Rest of the World.

Ottawa, May 19.— Relations of Canada, new blue book of th ment, which will be row. The volume co adian trade with B countries. In future be issued by the de and commerce. Mini and commerce. Ministroductory report to eral says that it is fit issue this report up cember last, showing done with the approment for extending now that this work departments. In regs the United States, he Kinley bill has cause in exports from Car try. Referring to the of the Canadian com ington in February, conference resulted t found impossible to on the basis of a m the interchange of the of both countries al tured goods must be any agreement for natural and manufa be based upon prefer favor of the United uniform tariff for tha ada as against the
As this involved dis
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tariff by the United from Sir Charles T tween Great Britain en in the blue book. The banquet to M Foster last evening a was attended by 130 ister's remarks on were non-committal ring to Dalton McC a tool in the Libera ent the government the condition of ma to the cry for the tion. It would take to complete the investment intended ma in the tariff, but wo principles of the nation Messrs. Foster and their tariff enquirie provinces.

LOST HIS

Captain General Ari too Quickly to Havana, May 19 .recent insurrection called immediately. that the presence of and her husband has call, the government move the king's the presence on the due to the exaggerat he gave to the instance story of which is k

On April 29th two planters, and membraista party, started of friends to attend party at Holquin. and, like all Cubar tricts, carried their knives with which through the brush roads. Near Hole by two guardes civ men), who halted them to surrender machetes. The m the guardes civiles derision, "we are tains." The guar Holquin and reports the Autonomista pa mountains. Havin at their word the Sa their friends had no ally retire to the they stayed until Coed them amnesty. twenty saddles and and returned to their Capt.-Gen. Arias' aggerating the repo which, as has been jest. The officers of ments stationed in larger pay than thos had been issued sen several of the regin

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The Trap-Northfield, Minn. ton was unearthed vating for a new bault, and investiga light seven more. three feet undergro lay a butcher knife der the right ear, w the blow of a han that on the spot, freinn was kept by Ja two girls came to these girls was on had \$1400 with he Vira Lawson. On Crow inn was sudd room in the rear tain was found close to which stoo the left of the tab under which was a by only five feet squ that those who had ever this trapdoor, trot. Twenty-one believed they me

Accident San Francisco, Gref, aged 30, a G shot and probably Franz Bender, and o'clock this morning were alone in the state of the were alone in a roo both say that the dental. Bender was to the city prison, ried to the receivin tol belonged to Gre examining it when discharged, Gref be

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

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Its Paralyzing Influence on Canada's Trade With the States.

What the Ministers Accomplished at the Washington Reciprocity Conference--Preferential Trade With the United States and Uniform Tariffs Against the Rest of the World.

Ottawa, May 19.—"The Commercial Relations of Canada," is the title of a new blue book of the finance departnew blue book of the finance department, which will be distributed to-morrow. The volume comprises 129 pages of reports upon the extension of Canadian trade with Britain and other countries. In future this blue book will be issued by the department of trade and commerce. Minister Foster in his introductory report to the governor senintroductory report to the governor-general says that it is fitting that he should eral says that it is fitting that he should issue this report up to the end of December last, showing what had been done with the appropriations of parliament for extending Canada's trade, now that this work is going to other departments. In regard to trade with the United States, he says that the Mc-Wisley bill has caused a great decrease the United States, he says that the Mc-Kinley bill has caused a great decrease in exports from Canada to that country. Referring to the result of the visit of the Canadian commissioners to Washington in February, he says the whole conference resulted thus: "That it was found impossible to frame a treaty upon the basis of a mutual agreement for the interchange of the natural products of both countries alone; that manufactured goods must be included, and that any agreement for an interchange of natural and manufactured goods must natural and manufactured goods nust be based upon preferential treatment in favor of the United States, and upon a uniform tariff for that country and Canada as against the rest of the world. As this involved discrimination against Britain and the practical control of cur tariff by the United States, the commissioners declined." A long report from Sir Charles Tupper on trade between Great Britain and Canada is givtween Great Britain and Canada is given in the blue book.

The banquet to Minister of Finance Foster last evening at St. John, N. B., was attended by 130 people. The minister's remarks on the tariff question were non-committal. Mr. Foster, referring to Dalton McCarthy, said he was a tool in the Liberals' hands. At present the government was enquiring into the condition of manufacturers, owing

LOST HIS HEAD.

in the tariff, but would adhere to the principles of the national policy. To-day Messrs. Foster and Bowell resumed their tariff enquiries in the maritime

the condition of manufacturers, owing to the cry for the abolition of protection. It would take six or eight months to complete the investigation. The government intended making some changes

Captain General Arias, of Cuba, Jumps

too Quickly to Conclusions. Havana, May 19 .- As a result of the recent insurrection it is said on excellent authority that Capt. Arias will be recalled immediately. In fact, it is said that the presence of the Infanta Eulalie and her husband has delayed his recall, the government not wishing to remove the king's representative during the presence on the island of members of the royal family. Arias' recall is due to the exaggerated importance which he gave to the insurrection, the true story of which is known to be as fol-

On April 29th two brothers, Sartorius, planters, and members of the Autonoista party, started with about a score of friends to attend a meeting of their party at Holquin. They were mounted, and, like all Cubans in the country districts, carried their rachetes or cane knives with which to clear a passage through the brush that chokes up the roads. Near Holquin they were met by two guardes civiles (country policemen), who halted them and ordered them to surrender their "weapons," the machetes. The men refused, rode past the guardes civiles, calling back in derision, "we are taking to the mountains." The guardes rode back to Holquin and reported that members of the Autonomista party had started an insurrection and were taking to the mountains. Having thus been token mountains. Having thus been taken at their word the Sartorius brothers and their friends had no resort but to acturetire to the mountains. they stayed until Cap.-Gen. Arias offered them amnesty. They then surrendered; thirty men laid down a dozen rifles, twenty saddles and a few other articles and returned to their homes. Capt.-Gen. Arias' mistake lay in ex-

aggerating the report of the affair, which, as has been shown, began in jest. The officers of the Spanish regiments stationed in Cuba draw much larger pay than those at home. Orders had been issued sending back to Spain several of the regiments on the island, but the first several of the regiments on the island, but the officers took advantage of the nsurrection to persuade Arias to counermand these orders and even apply to the government for more troops, a piece of folly showing that his excellency had completely "lost his head." So he will soon go home the soon go.

The Trap-Door Trick. Northfield, Minn., May 18.—A skele-ton was unearthed recently, while excavating for a new opera house at Fari-bault, and investigation has brought to light seven more. The first found was three feet underground. At the side lay a butcher knife. On the skull, under the wight der the right ear, was a break, denoting the blow of a hammer. It is known that on the spot, from 1852 to 1857, an inn was kept by Jacob Crow. In 1857 two girls came to this inn. One of those girls came to a specific and the specific these girls was on her way east and had \$1400 with her. Her name was Vira Lawson. On June 9th, 1859, the Crow inn was suddenly deserted. In a room in the rear of the house, a curtain was found hung as a partition. tain was found hung as a partition, close to which stood a big table. At the left of the table was a trapdoor, der which was a cellar ten feet deep only five feet square. It is supposed those who had money were placed this trapdoor, which hung on a t. Twenty-one persons are known have disappeared near here, and it believed they met their fate in the

Accidentally Shot. San Francisco, May 19.—Theodore hot and probably fatally wounded by ranz Bender, another baker, at 7 clock this morning. The two men alone in a room at the time, and say that the shooting was accial. Bender was arrested and taken to the city prison, while Gref was carried to the receiving hospital. The pistol belonged to Gref, and Bender was

body. The men, who have been the best of friends, have been out of work for several months and were packing up their effects to go east when the shooting occurred.

Short in His Accounts. Foreign Countries.

Hermosillo, Mexico, May 19.—Prudencio Longorio, collector of internal revenue, is still missing, although detectives have been working on the case for several days. An expert accountant announces the official short fully \$75,000 in his accounts and it is now believed. nounces the official short fully \$15,000 in his accounts, and it is now believed he is outside of Mexico. No effort or expense will be spared to bring him back if he can be found. Longorio had, up to the time of his defalcation, been trusted implicitly by the government. He is highly connected.

Immigrants to America. Washington, May 19.—The chief of the bureau of statistics, reports that during the ten months ended April 30th, 453,958 immigrants arrived at the ports 453,958 immigrants arrived at the porter of the United States. Of this number 96,676 came from Germany; 69.519 from Russia (except Poland); 42,523 from Italy; 38,031 from Sweden and Norway; 40,092 from England and Wales, and 34,055 from Ireland. The number that arrived during the corresponding period of the previous Acar. sponding period of the previous pear was 334,825.

WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

Unveiling of a Statue to the Great and

Good Emperor. Berlin, May 18.—The German emperor, accompanied by Prince Albrecht, regent of Brunswick, Prince Frederick Leopold, Count von Caprivi, Dr. Moob, Dr. Bosse and many other notables proceeded to Goerlitz, in Silesia, to-day, where he personally unveiled the monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I. The event has long been looked forward to with great interest, particularly as it was assumed that the emperor would have something to say about the recent defeat of the army bill and the present electoral campaign. As a consequence there were great crowds a consequence there were great crowds of people present and the utmost enthua consequence there were great crowds of people present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. After the exercises at the monument had been concluded an elaborate dinner was discussed. The emperor did not disappoint his distinguished audience, for in his speech he said, speaking with great solemnity, "This festivity is in the midst of a serious time. Eleven years ago my grandfather addressed you the most important words. Now we must maintain what William I. created and secure the safety of our fatherland. Our army requires increasing and remodelling. I have summoned the nation to provide the necessary means: all other questions are inferior to this, the most serious question upon which depends the very existence of the fatherland, and we need absolute unity in order to solve the question. Whatever separates us as Germans, whatever causes our views to diverge, must now be put aside, because it imperils the future of the fatherland." This speech made a profound impression and has been hailed with enthusiasm.

At the cabinet council yesterday the

with enthusiasm.

At the cabinet council yesterday the attitude of the government toward the reichstag in the matter of the army bill was discussed. The decision is understood to be that the government shall present a bill drawn on the lines of the house compromise. The money rethe house compromise. The money required by the increase in the peace army for an effective government is to be obtained by raising the taxes on beer and spirituous liquors.

Prague, May 18.—The Bohemian Diet was the scene yesterday of a display of violence and disorder unparalleled in the protracted and bitter struggle between the Czech and German elements. The bill before the Diet was intended to strengthen the position of the Germans as against the Czechs, and the young as against the Czechs, and the young Czechs were filibustering to prevent its passage. The president rebuked the filibusters, and insisted that the committee's report be heard. Herr Funk, the chairman of the committee, entered the tribune and attempted to speak, and some of the utterances by Funk were construed by a Czech deputy named Brzorad as alluding to him: The offended deputy thereupon climbed upon the tribune and seized Funk. A lively wrestling encounter ensued, and Brzoard finally succeeded in ejecting Funk from finally succeeded in ejecting Funk from the tribune to the intense delight of the Czechs. Everybody in the house was shouting and shaking his fist, and angry challenges to fight could be heard here

and there. Funk was shouting defiance at his case Funk was shouting defiance at his che mies, when a Czech deputy named Vasaty interrupted him with a large pot of ink. Encouraged by the discomfiture which the ink caused among their foes, the Czechs next attacked the stenographers and maltreated several of them, and Prince Lobkowitze, the president, was himself menaced with personal violence and he declared the session closed. lence and he declared the session closed. The prince has since been occupied in preliminary arrangements for duels with several of his antagonists.

The scene in the Diet caused intense excitement throughout the city, and the students in the university broke out in riotous demonstrations and wrecked the windows in club houses and mansions of people obnoxious to them. The police are guarding the streets in the vicinity of the Diet. The Diet will probably be dissolved. It is stated that the bill opposed by the young Czechs proposed virtually to separate the northern districts of Bohemia in order to give the Germans

To Patrol Behring Sea. Seattle, Wash. May 18.—The United States steamer Michigan has arrived at Port Townsend. The arrival of the Mohican completes the American fleet to do duty during the coming season in Behring Sea. The other vessels on this assignment now in these waters are the assignment now in these waters are the Ranger and the cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin. Capt. Nicholas Ludlow, commander of the Mohican, being the senior officef of the fleet, will act as admiral of the squadron. The fleet is expected to leave for the north on Saturday. The Mohican is a wood cruiser of 1,900 tons displacement, her net tonnage being 910. Her length is 216 feet and breadth 37 feet. She is bark rigged, with engines feet. She is bark rigged, with engines of 613 horse power and can steam ten and a half knots an hour. She carries eight guns and has on board 196 men all told.

Boston, May 19.—The United Reserve Fund association, supposed to be one of the strongest endowment leagues in this state, with a membership of about 3,000, and the treasury of which a few weeks ago contained \$85,000, is bankrupt. Two weeks ago John Makell of Loyall was appointed receiver and since rupt. Two weeks ago John Makell of Lowell was appointed receiver, and since then notification has been given to a few of the members who have been clamoring with frantic persistency for their dues.

Where Is Henry Marden? Postmaster Shakespeare has received a letter from M. E. David, of 1015 Market street, San Francisco, asking for information relative to one Henry ried to the receiving hospital. The pistol belonged to Gref, and Bender was examining it when it was accidentally discharged, Gref being shot through the

President Cleveland Has Decided to Put It in Operation.

LEGAL OBSTACLES WHICH MAY ARISE

Repealed.

Alleged Chinese Opium Smugglers From Victoria Arrested in San Francisco-Pullman Keeps the Reading Railroad Running-Canadian Horses Seized for Under-Valuation.

Washington, May 19.—President Cleveland and his cabinet have arrivcleveland and his cabinet have arrived at a definite conclusion as to the action to be taken with reference to the Chinese exclusion act. The President and members of his cabinet who have charge of this matter, have decided to put the law into operation, providing the attorneys for the Chinese Six Companies of the control of the control of the control of the chinese six Companies of the control of the contro panies do not prevent it by bringing forward additional legal obstacles. Attorney Riordan proposes, if possible, to earry back from the supreme court to the circuit court, from which the appeal came, the mandate of the court to earry the law into effect. This point may not be successful but its may not be successful, but is a very important one. The attorneys assume that it will sufficiently delay action un-til congress meets again, and then it is hoped by the attorneys of the Chinese, and probably by the government officials that the provision of the Geary act providing for deportation of the Chinese will be repealed. In the event of no further stay being secured by the attorneys of the Chinese, there is no longer any question that the administration will attempt to carry out the pro-visions of the Geary act as far as possible with the money on hand to pay the necessary expenses. This action was determined on between President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham and Attorney-General Olney vesterday.

Chinese Passengers Arrested. San Francisco, May 19.—Yesterday, on complaint of Collector Phelps, the United States district attorney placed under arrest seven Chinamen who arrived on the steamer Puebla from Tacoma last Tuesday. The first intimation of their coming was sent from Tacoma by special agent Mulkey, who telegraphed that two of them were smuggling in the other five, and that he had witnesses to prove that they came from Victoria. Upon this evidence they were examined when the steamer arrived, and after being questional desired and after being questional actions. tioned were placed under arrest. Witnesses will be brought here from the north to identify them.

Canadian Horses Seized. New York, May 19.—Col. Montgomery, the chief of the special agents department of the customs house, seized yesterday three horses which had been imported from Canada by Alfred Mayne, who mayned Attalia Chaire the actuses who married Attalie Claire, the actress, who was with Lillian Russell's company TURBULENT SCENES.

for a time. The horses were imported about a week ago and came across the border by way of Rouse's point. There a valuation of \$145 was put on each of the Park and Dist. of them. Some one complained to the custom house authorities, and men were sent to see the horses and appraise their value. One of the appraisers put their total value at \$1,600 and the other at \$1,040. Mr. Kayne was at the custom house yesterday and he told the collector that all he paid for the animals was \$145 apiece. Horses which are was \$145 apiece. Horses which are worth less than \$100 have to pay \$30 each, while on the horses worth over that duty 20 per cent. ad valorem is collected. Suit has been begun by the United States authorities to recover the palance due the government.

Pullman Saves the Reading. Pullman saves the Reading.

Philadelphia, May 19.—George M.

Pullman visited the offices of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. this afternoon to give his decision upon the proposition made him by the reorganizing committee of the road. His claim against the road for equipment furnished aggregates nearly \$5,000,000, and the proposition was that this sum would be paid provided he would subturnished aggregates nearly \$5,000,000, and the proposition was that this sum would be paid provided he would subscribe to reorganization. He was received by President Harris and John Lowther Welch, and was in consultation with them over an hour. The result of their conference was stated by Mr. Welch, who said: "Mr. Pullman approves our plan of reorganization, and will come forward to our aid with \$17.000,000. Before the new plan olaced in operation. placed in operation another million of dollars of bonds will have to be underwritten to provide for the amount the Pullman company was to take up.

Risley Called to account. New York, May 18 .- John E. Risley, recently appointed minister to Denmark, was made defendant yesterday in a suit for an accounting of his fees as joint counsel with the late Senator Joseph counsel with the late Senator Joseph F. McDonald. As the petition asks for the creation of trustees for Risley's property, a writ of lis pendens was filed filed later with the Kings county clerk at Brooklyn. A bill in equity has been filed with the United States court asking for the appointment of a receiver for Risley's property, pending an examination of the accounts of McDonald & Risley, as attorneys in the Alabama claims for tying up several millions of claims for tying up several millions of dollars. The lis pendens is to prevent Risley from disposing of his property before these accounts are examined. The petition also asks the court for a writ ne exerat regno, restraining Risley from departing out of its jurisdiction. A permanent injunction against the sale of his property in Winchester and Kings counties was also asked for. The posi-tion of Risley as an official of the United States under commission to sail to a foreign country makes the petition for a writ of ne exerat regno of special interest. It is said that there is no case where such a writ has been granted against a United States minister, and so the lawyers are unable to say whether it would hold in this case.

A single mile of submarine cable offers as much obstruction to the transmission of telephonic conversation as 20 miles of pole line. This is due to the greatly enhanced effects of induction. Paper insulation is largely free from this objection, and this has led to its extensive employment on submarine lines.

French Officers Killed. Paris, May 18.—The Siamese legation has received a dispatch concerning a fight at Khony. The dispatch says that most of the French officers and many Anamese soldiers were killed. Only one of the hostile natives was killed. The force hostile to the French is composed entirely of Loatins. The Siamese government fears serious consequences and

it has informed the French government that the Loatins are a semi-savage 1-0ple, long accustomed to guerrilla warfare and beyond the authority of the central power.

President Piexotto's Remedy. Rio de Janeiro, May 19.—The government has decided to remove Gov-ernor Castilho of the State of Rio Grande do Sul with a view of thus ending the revolution in that state. In case the National Guard of Rio Grande Secret Hope That the Act May be do Sul should resist the removal of Gov. Castilho, President Peixotto intends to use all the force at his command to execute his orders. Baronas Casale has temporarily assumed the governorship of the province.

> Columbia River Fish Traps Destroyed. Astoria, May 16.—The lower river cannerymen sustained a serious loss at an early this morning through the very high freshet now running down the Columbia. Between Chinook and Sand Island, across Baker's bay for a distance of three miles, are over 300 fishtraps, each of them costing a minimum sum of \$1000. The most valuable of these were built of heavy piles along the edge of the main channel of the the edge of the main channel of the river. Fifteen of the latter were completely washed away inside of an hour by the strength of the current, which also did a great deal of damage to traps nearer the Washington shore. Nine of those totally destroyed belonged to McGowan, four to Elmore, one to Booth and one to Kinney. They were valued at \$1500 each, making a total loss of \$22,500. In addition to this, the damage done among other traps is fully \$60,000. B. A. Seaborg, of Ilwaco, is one of the heaviest losers. The whole of the piling of the demolished traps, including all gear and braces, was washor the pling of the demonshed traps, including all gear and braces, was washed out to sea, and at daylight not a vestige remained of any of the salmon snares which last night bordered the river channel, held by deep-driven lumber and thousands of solid stakes. To work this destruction in so short a street the freehet must have had any time. work this destruction in so short a time, the freshet must have had enormous power, for every pile that held the traps was driven solid through the heavy beds of clay and sand ir Baker's bay. It will be impossible to replace any of them this season, and as the structures nearest the channel caught the great majority of the tish, the loss in addition to their value will be very great indeed. It is feared that if the currents continue with their present force a large majority of the traps will be rendered useless, if not totally destroyed and broken up. About 210 of the Baker's bay traps are owned in the Baker's bay traps are owned in this city, and should much more havoc be worked among them, the reduction in the pack of the season will be very marked.

America and the Chinese. Washington, May 18.—An authentic statement has been obtained as to the interview between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at the state department on Wednesday last. The interview was entirely devoid of tone and feature in any way suggestive of interview was entirely devoid of tone and feature in any way suggestive of sensationalism. Nothing whatever was said by the minister concerning any possibility that the Chinese legation in Washington would be withdrawn as a result of the enforcement of the law, and it can be stated on the authority of Secretary Gresham that he has not received any intimation from any source that any such proceeding is contemplate. measures, and that there would be nothing done by his government that would disturb the present friendly relations of the United States and China. The minister was of the opinion that no trouble would result from the law. The interview was pleasant throughout, and last-ed about 20 minutes.

Live Stock at the Fair. Chicago, May 18.—The live stock de-partment of the Exposition has made partment of the Exposition has made the following important changes in the rules governing entries and ownership of animals: For the kennel exhibit, which begins June 22 and holds for six days, the entries will close June 1, instead of May 29. For the exhibit of cattle and horses, beginning Aug. 20 and hold-ing for 20 days, the entries will close July 15 instead of June 15. For the exhibit of sheep and swine beginning

Olympia, May 18.—Charles W. Stone, of Warren, Pa., A J. Hazeltine, of the same place, and L. R. Freeman, of Philsame place, and L. R. Freeman, of Philadelphia, known on the Sound as the "Pennsylvania syndicate," owning valuable timber lands in Skagit, Snohomish, Mason and Chehalis counties, have sold some of their holdings to W. B. Dunham and William Lindsay, of Warren, Pa. The deeds were received yesterday by George F. Stone, who is representing the syndicate, and forwarded by him to the several county auditors for record. The tracts sold were section 32 of township 15, range 3 west, in Lewis county, for \$9240; 11 quarter sections in township 21, range 7 west, and a section in township 21, range 6 west, for \$31,853; 12 other quarter sections in Skagit county, township 35, range 5 east, for \$46,126. The total acreage is 7840, and the total consideration \$122,643 in cash. The lands are all heavily timbered. Those consideration \$122,643 in cash. The lands are all heavily timbered. Those in Skagit county carry considerable timber and are located immediately on the Seattle and Northern railroad. There is easily 300,000,000 feet of merchantable timber on the land, if the cruisers' accounts are correct. It is even claimed accounts are correct. It is even claimed that 600,000,000 feet would not be an overestimate. The sellers still have a large tract left, including one section that will cut 100,000,000 feet. This tract is principally in Mason county.

Paris, May 18.—The police found yesterday several bombs, several pounds of dynamite and a chest of burglars' tools buried in a lot surrounding a shed in the suburbs of Levallois. The bombs were more powerful than those before seen in Paris. Each consisted of an old can, formerly used for preserving peas, still bearing the label, a glass tube peas, still bearing the label, a glass tube filled with acid and a packing around the tube of giant powder and small pieces of iron. Any one of the bombs is powerful enough to blow up a house or wound a score of persons if they were ryloded in the street. The police did not feel certain whether or not the bombs and dynamite were buried by anarchists or by the burylars who own archists or by the burglars who own the chest of tools. They have arrested Bondin, owner of the property on which the tools and explosives were found; Vinchow, a mechanic living near the shed, and Spannagai, March and Lovele, three anarchists.

Ashcroft, May 20.—The Praser river at Quesnelle rose 18 inches the night before last, and rose 6 inchse last night.

The Sensational Story of a San Fran cisco Paper.

An Inundation of Chinese Threatened-But a Very Improbable Yarn-World's Fair Notes-Cleveland's Administration Discredited -The Mowatt Will

San Francisco, May 20.—The gigantic scheme of the Six Companies to defeat or evade the Geary act, says a morning paper, is no longer a secret. In brief it is that if the law is to be enforced the is that if the law is to be enforced the Chinese are going to deport themselves, not to China, but to Mexico, South America and British Columbia, and there wait until some plan be proposed by the Six Companies for their return to this country. This organization is withdrawing as rapidly as possible all the laborers from the vineyards, farms, mills, kitchens and mines in the interior of the state and sending them to ports near the Mexican line or to the border of British Columbia. It has been learned that the steamship Queen, which with two or three sister ships has been lying at anchor in the bay near Sausilito for months, is being fitted out as rapidfor months, is being fitted out as rapidly as possible with a crew, being provisioned and put in readiness to go to sea, and it is understood that the other ships mentioned are also to be put in readiness for a voyage at once. If further time for registering is requested, then the Chinese who are near the southern or northern borders can quick-ly cross into Mexico or British Columbia, and those in San Francisco will be loaded on steamers chartered and will go up and down the coast picking up Chinese who will have congregated at out of the way ports in California, Oregon and Washington.

them for a time at least.

As a further evidence of the intention of the Six Companies to take action soon, it may be said that on Thursday last various banks in which the companies have their cash deposited were notified that the entire amounts of the deposits would probably be withdrawn within the next ten or twenty days up-

Secretary Gresham that he has not received any intimation from any source that any such proceeding is contemplated. During the interview, the Chinese Minister assured Secretary Gresham that he believed the Chinese government would not resort to any retaliatory Since the United States can only deport Chinese, the Six Companies, even if they should eventually get a modification of the law, would find all their able-bodied men too far away to bring back, but with these in Mexico and British Columbia the expense would be trifling to have them returned.

> A Senator's Opinion. New York, May 20.—Senator Squires, of Washington, being asked if he ap-

prehended any danger to the mission-aries and other Americans residents in China, as a result of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, said: "No, I do not; of course it is impossible to predict what may happen. There have been riots in China before, but I do not believe that riots or disturbances dan-gerous to the lives of Americans will grow out of the exclusion act. Nobody expects the United States government to deport all the Chinese in this country back to China. That the government did not expect to do this is shown by the fact that congress appropriated only \$100,000 for the expenses of the entire movement. One of the California senators proposed \$400,000, but it was thought that \$100,000 would be suffi-If the government will show that it means just what it said when it passed the Geary law, and if it will promptly arrest and deport some of the Chinese, say only a few, a dozen for instance, the remaining Chinese will be as good as if all were arrested and will flock by thousands to register. Of course they cannot now legally register, but congress will next winter so amen the law as to extend its provisions and lengthen time limit so that all the Chinese can regis-ter. This, to my mind, is the solution of the whole problem."

Canadian Trade Outlook. New York, May 20.—Bradstreets' says: Wholesale trade at Toronto, Ont., is disappointing. The weather is unsettled, and orders are for requirements only. Heavy shipments of cattle to Montreal for export are offset; cable advises but the wheat two works. lower prices, but the wheat crop prospects are good. In the province of Quebec wet weather again checks the distribution of staple goods, and even the export trade goods are light. Canadian banking institutions are acting cautiously and commercial paper is being carefully scrutinized. Heavy mains have retarded business and collections throughout Nova Scotia. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$19,368,000, a trifling defence of the total lags work but crease from the total last week, but about 4 per cent. more than in the week a year ago. There were only 19 failures reported from the Dominion this week, against 25 last week.

The Infanta's at the Fair.

Chicago, May 20.—No arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the Infanta Eulalie here. During her stay she will occupy apartments at the Palmer house instead of at the Auditorium. This has been decided upon by Commander Davis, who has charge of the Infanta's party. Rooms on the parlor floor of the hotel will be arranged for the royal visitors. The entire State street front will be used for the purpose. for the royal visitors. The entire State street front will be used for the purpose. That part of the house will be rendered as private as possible, and everything done for the comfort of the Princess, her husband and suite. A private drawing room and private dining room will be set aside for the guests, and when the Princess wishes to enter or leave the hotel, the ladies' entrance will be cleared and the elevator placed at her disposal.

The Mowatt Will Case. Newburg, N. Y., May 20.—The famous Mowatt case, involving \$1,000,000 in the United States and Mexico, was recalled in Judge Brown's court yesterday, when the case of J. Harvey Cook

THE SIX COMPANIES

In 1888 James C. Mowatt died, leaving an immense estate wholly to his sister Mary. Others of the family secured from her an agreement transferring property valued at \$400,000. She had paid in addition \$100,000 in cash before she put the case in the hands of an attorney, who caused the brothers and sisters to relinquish everything. Cook acted as her attorney previous to her beginning suit against the brothers, but she says she did not employ him. He wants \$100,000 for the part he took in the business, Judge Brown reserved his decision.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great

Cincinnati, May 19.—James E. Murdoch, the famous actor, died at 5:30 this morning, aged 83. For two years he has been ill from various diseases, and was tenderly cared for to the last by his daughters, Fannie and Ida.

New York, May 19.—Santos Manani died in Bellevue hospital to-day. Santos was the big chief of the Bolivian Indians, now on exhibition at the Press club fair. He was seven feet four inches tall, weighed 352 pounds and was 32 years old. On Sunday he was taken ill with a cold, which developed into pneumonia. Republic. ed into pneumonia.

Sandy Hook, N. Y., May 19.—The Spanish vessels, Maria Christina and Infanta Isabel, and the United States steamer Dolphin, made a pretty sight steamer Dolphin, made a pretty sight as they rode at anchor off the Hook this morning, decorated with the flags of all nations, flying in the strong breeze prevailing. At 10:30 the Spanish vessels weighed anchor and passing in, were preceded by the Dolphin, which had been awaiting them off the government dock inside the Hook. The Dolphin steamed ahead of the Spaniar's leading the way up through the iards, leading the way up through the ship channel and saluting with her two bow-chasers.

two bow-chasers.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—A murder traceable to sensational literature was committed here yesterday. Seven boys were playing ball at the corner of Cook avenue and Perry street when a quarrel arose and Emmet Williams shot Thomas Ahearn through the heart. The boys had been great friends and were given to novel reading. Williams is 13 and the boy killed was 15. The murderer is in jail.

Sen Antonio Toy, May 19.—A Control of the control of

When the ships are loaded the Chinese will be landed in Mexico principally, where it is said they can easily find work. But whether work or not, the Six Companies will take care of them for a time at least.

San Antonio, Tex., May 19.—A. Gonzales, the father-in-law of Catarino Garza, is again in custody. He failed to appear for trial on Tuesday and his bond for \$2,000 was forfeited. Officials were sent after him and he was arested. sent after him and he was arested yes-terday afternoon near his home in Nue-ces county. He was brought here to-day and gave bond to appear for trial

Northwest Guaranty Co.'s Failure. Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—The matter of appointing a receiver for the within the next ten or twenty days upon a few hours' notice. As it is claimed that there is upwards of \$625,000 deposited in the banks here by the Chinese, the importance of such notification to the banks can be readily understood. The object of the Six Companies in making the move outlined is evidently to cripple every individual and companyemploying Chinese labor, to cause as much stringency in the money market as possible, and by this means create a demand from white people for the return of the Chinese.

The reason for their undertaking the set aside on the ground of fraud. Yes-Northwestern Guarantee Association comes up to-morrow in the District Court the return of the Chinese.

Commence suit to have this conveyance set aside on the ground of fraud. Yes banks are carrying the debentures of the company, and that some of them may have to close their doors in conse-quence. A bank at Dumbrot has al-ready failed from this cause.

Chinese in Mexico. Piedras Negras, Mexico, May 20.—A party of Chinese, numbering 250, arrived here last night for the interior of Mexico, and this morning divided in squads

and left for points up and down the river. It is believed that their intention is to smuggle themselves into the United States and that they were brought here by an attendant for that purpose. The United States authorities will keep a close guard on the river. Nearly all of those who arrived here last night came from Cuba. Cleveland's Policy Denounced.

Cleveland's Policy Denounced.

Portland, May 19.—Governor l'ennoyer, speaking in relation to the President's attitude toward the Geary law, said:—"There can be no doubt whatever, that a complete registration of Chinese would have been had if Mr. Cleveland had informed the Chinese minister that he would nave to obey his oath of office by a strict enforcement of the law. Instead of doing so he entered into collusion with him to disregard the law. The result is that the time for registration is past and, under the law, the great bulk of the Chinese are subject to deportation. For this state of affairs, Mr. Cleveland is alone responsible. Perhaps a claim may be made before Congress that this wholesale deportation would be in a measure unjust; that the laws had to be changed, giving them another chance to register. But there will be a still more important question involving the very stability of our government. A President of the United States, for the first time in our country's history, has dared to violate his sacred oath of office by refusing to enforce a law of Congress. If this high crime is permitted to pass unrebuked, the end of constitutional liberty is close at hand. The great question, therefore, is whether we are to remain a republic or become an imperial government. This will be decided by the next Congress. If no rebuke is given to the President, his action will become a precedent for others, and liberty will become lost. If, however, Congress will do as it ought to do, impeach and remove him from office for his grave offense, the wholesome lesson will stand for ages yet to come a notable warning against the repetition of so grave a crime."

Arrival of the Infanta Eulalie.

New York, May 20.—The steamer Reina Maria Christina of the Spanish Transatlantic Co., having on board the Infanta Eulalie, who is coming to the United States as the representative of the throne of Spain, is expected hourly at Sandy Hook. The Princess will not land at New York. She will be taken to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, where the entire party will take special train to Washington, and there the Infanta will remain until Monday morning, when she will come to New York to attend the ball to be given in her honor. The Princess is accompanied by the Duke of Montpensier, the Marquis Archaherino, the Duc de Tamanes, five secretaries and twenty attendants. The reception committee is in waiting to go down the river on a steamboat as soon as the vessel is reported. Capt. Davis of the United States navy has been detailed to receive the Infanta, and act as her escort during her stay in the United States, the state department regarding her visit as an especial honor. Capt. Davis speaks Spanish fluently and is familiar with the customs of the Spanish people. Arrival of the Infanta Eulalie.

Chicago. May 19.—At this morning's session of the National Editorial Association addresses were delivered in memory of Col. John M. Bundy, and other members of the organization who have died since the last meeting in San Francisco, after which there was a debate, lead by E. Herbert, of the World, Hiawatha, Kan., upon the topic, "What is the chief end of a newspaper?" This afternoon the visiting editors took a second excursion on the lake, visited Lincoln Park, and wound up by paying their respects to a lunch tendered by the type and press manufacturers, paper dealers, publishers and allied interests of the city. Prominent newspaper men from all over the country are arriving to take part in the international press congress that opens on Monday. National Editors Meeting.

THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL

Pen Pictures of Pathetic Scenes in the Land of the Shamrock.

PLANS FOR "RISING THE HEART"

Conveying Travellers to the Place of Embarkation - Humorous, Pathetic and Romantic Stories of an Irish

(Correspondence of the Times.)
London, May 8, 1893.—It may well be imagined that when from 100 to 200 souls leave Ireland for foreign shores every work-day in the year, there are heart and hand wringings innumerable, and dolorous mists from the region of tears. Few families are fortunate enough to get away all together. If help has come from America or the colonies; if the pasage money has been saved in secret through years of deprivation by a single person; if an Irish family has after every manner of sacrifice provided for one who is to go to blessed foreign lands that the remainder may, one by one, eventually follow; however the going of all these people may have come about; in every instance there is a struggle in tearing away from the things to which the heart is rooted which we of better fortunes and conditions literally better fortunes and conditions literally

how nothing.

So many of these scenes have I' witnessed that I have perhaps some little conception of the real bravery of this act of illiterate, untrained men and women pushing boldly across oceans to untried, unknown walks and ways, with a love, hope and determination for one's own at the bottom of it all that have more real heroism in them than the average American is ever called upon to erage American is ever called upon to exercise throughout his entire life.

However lowly, poor and desperately good-for-naught the prospective emigrant may have all his life been regarded among his fellows, the great and generous heart in those around him melts into surpassing interest and tenderness when he comes to leave his paighbor. when he comes to leave his neighbor-hood and those whom he has been hood and those whom he has been never so little a part of through the bitter days that have encompassed all. For every departure reawakes the heartaching memories of other departures; and in every Irish home I ever shared there is an ampty chair where former there is an empty chair whose former occupant is somewhere beyond the sea.

If it be a family which is to go, or some elderly man or woman, for days previous to the departure the whole countryside swarms to the cabin; and every man, woman or child of the townland at some time or other has come to and at some time or other has come to mourn at the leaving and bid God-speed at the going. If it be a youth or lass, or young man or woman, as is oftener the case, for few but the very old or the very young are left, then on the evening previous to the departure every companion, friend or acquaintance is certain to appear; and the whole night is passed in what is called "rising the heart" of the departing one.

The custom springs from the same kindly quality of extending cheer to those who mourn, that originally established the custom of the Irish "wake," which many good people choose to persistently misunderstand and condemn. At this gathering for "rising the heart" of the emigrant the Irish peasant's character is in a most tenderly interesting state for study. Every one arrives hushed, embarrassed mood; and every one brings some little token of affection one brings some little token of anection and regard. The poverty of these folk alone prevents outlandish generosity.

One stealthily appears with yards of seed cake; many with thimblesful of tea; some with gew-gaws and trifles of jewelry; the coat-tail pockets of another will bulge out with heartsome potatoes; others with schowders, or oaten-cakes, crisp and toothsome, still others with schrahags of shilk, a hearty mixture of potatoes, beans and butter, and some with apronsful of peat; for the slender resources of the family must never under these circumstances be drained. And the lads and lasses who come with pressed Irish flowers and ferns, sprigs of hawthorn and bunches of the dear shamrock; with gifts of ribbon and bits of the or that prized possessions; are not to be counted at all.

So, too, come those with looks of

triumph and secreted bottles of poteen, that "never got a touch," that is, are guiltless of the exciseman's desecrating seal; for "grief is ever droothy," surely. Then the night is passed in eating, feasting and drinking. Loads of humeating, ble fare are there; oceans of tea; and timely drops of the "rale mountain dew." Tales are told; songs are sung; sometimes they dance to the music of an old tramp fiddler who has been pressed into service. But the chords of mirth are minor enough the night long; and smiles, laughter and brave prophe-cies are all touched and chastened by honest Irish tears.

When morning comes, and those whose imperative duties call them to their homes have said good-bye with almost the same dread, reverence and pathetic forlorness as when lowering the dead into the grave, the rustic ceremony of "convoying" is begun. The subject of all this attention becomes for the once, if for only this once in a life time, the hero or heroine of the hour. The chests, or plethoric bags, or whatever consti-tutes the luggage of the emigrant, is sent on ahead in some neighbor's proffered cart, friendly riots for the honor of the mournful privilege often occurring, or are slung over the backs of shaggy donkeys, a score more than necessary always being in readiness for this friendly

If a whole family are to go, the fare-wells to the wretched old hut which has housed them is something pitiable be-yond description. If it be but a single member of the household, the good-byes to the old, old folk too feeble for the journey of "convoy" are more pitiable still. These separations are often too great a load for such, and many a withered branch of the impoverished family tree breeks and folks interest. family tree breaks and falls into the earth from the keen, sharp sorrow. But if girsha or bouchal, the pride of the loved home, are departing, the maelstrom of emotion as the "convoy accompanying procession, sets forth, is

beyond the power of man to reveal. On many occasions during my wanderings afoot in Ireland, I have come upon these excited crowds, as they were starting from the home; as they straggled down mountain boreen; as they lagged and wailed along the great stone way; or as they neared some railway station whence the emigrant must depart to the seaport city; and making myself one of the motley "convoyers." "convoyers," have thus tramped with them miles upon their sorrowful way.

Sometimes these grewsome processions will come from a point a score of miles away in the mountains, or remote valley districts; and though no one has ever seemed to think these touching and characteristic scenes worth a place in characteristic scenes worth a place in Irish literature, they are common enough from all points and on all ways from which either Moville, on Lough Foyle, in the north of Ireland, or Cork and Queenstown may be reached, and, heaven knows, pathetic enough to appeal to the whole world through artist's pencil, or the most talented word paint-

Away up in the Donegal Highlands, where that pathetic and true tale threads and thrills through Irish heads and hearts to-day with the same wondrous power as when it was new, these hours of parting are seasons of storms and tears. I have frequently been at cabins where neighbors, in scores and cabins where hind, among the nimble-footed, least partisan, and one might say commisser-stingly blended followers. I speedily cabins where neighbors, in scores and hundreds have kept up the parting dole-ful cheer for an entire week, and where the intensity of regret and grief took on such wild emphasis at the end, that those who were to have gone missed their salling day and steamer at Moville. When all the sad business was necessarily repeated.

These Donegal folk, however humble and poverty-cursed they may be, stand straight and tall, both in their individuality and upon their strong, long legs. Indeed this often reaches grotesqueness in both respects. While the Irish peasantry, particularly of the South, are

antry, particularly of the South, are frequently diminutive in form and sometimes ferrety in character, these folk seem to possess an inner consciousness of self-importance cut in glowing characters and large lines; while in no few instances they are so straight that fine instances they are so straight that fine arcs sweep from their heels to the backs of their necks, often giving them the appearance of carrying, and with some disdain, invisible but mighty commissions on the tops of their heads. It is a weird sight to see scores of such as these appearing around the curve of some mighty mountain road, accompanying the emigrant to Strangelar waiting ing the emigrant to Stranorlar, wailing and almost keening as for the dead; halting and embracing, often struggling for priority in walking beside the hero of the hour; and often so overcome with the violence of their grief as to make despairing rushes with the loved one back towards the old mountain home.

I have many times fallen in with these

cavalcades winding down from the Derryveagh and Glendowan mountains, or from the Boultypatrick, Gatigan or Aghla hills, and have walked and halted, and parleyed and soothed in common with the honest souls for miles on their way towards the railway, at Stranorlar. On one occasion the "convoying" party was from the far west, from away over by the howling cliffs of Maghery Bay, where life is very dull and drear, at best. It was a crowd whose faces and strange attire bespoke great poverty. Two children, a lad of 17 and a girl of perhaps 14 were going away. The moth was to remain behind until these wai, s company it was the event of their lives. this few miles' mountain journey; and the care for the brave young emigrants, the consideration for the wailing mother, and the latter's grief were touching to

Half the time the lad's companions had their arms about his neck. The girls would carry the sisters on their shoulders, and in seats made by interlacing their fingers; while the mother and the children's luggage has been piled in an old squeaking mountain-but, or cart, which was tend-erly drawn by hand. The women crowded about the cart with all manner of endearing and reassuring words of comfort; but the poor woman could not be comforted. As she lay prostrate up-on the bundles, there only came from her white lips the endless moan,
"Crosh orrin!—crosh orrin! My past-

chee boght!-my pastchee boght!" the cross encompass me! My poor children!) Once when wandering in county Gal-

way, down by old Cloghmore I saw a stranger "convoying" party than could be found in any other portion of Ireland. I had been sauntering among the Connamara "knitters," "fullers," potentially possessing the control of the control o teen-makers and antiquities of the ancient Celts with which this region abounds, and my mind was full of the pagan and early barbaric life whose rude stone monuments were on every hand. Suddenly looking down upon the sea, I beheld a scene in keeping with the times of which I dreamed. A fleet ragged smacks and curraghs, or skin-keeled craft precisely the same as used in these islands 2000 years ago, was approaching the shore. The occupants were skinny and white They were dressed in rags and with lit-tle of these. The men wore skin shoes from which the hair had not been removed, which the natives call pootas." The women were had The women were barefooted and barelegged to their knees, and their bonnetless heads were covered with great shocks of coarse black hair. It was a Dantean picture of hunger and want, framed in a setting of ancient, barbaric times. They were a party of nearly 100 God-forsaken Arran Islanders, accompanying a family of emi-grants to Clogmore, whence the latter would walk to the train at Galway. They nearly all stood upright as they neared the mainland and were chanting the wildest, most dolorous Celtic

strain human ears ever heard. What a host of shuddering reflection this sea-pageant of poverty-stricken peasantry crowds upon you! Your eye follows the dark shore-line. Behind are the mountains. These are the peasantry and the ruins. Two thousand years ago, there stood the watch-towers, the raths, the places for Pagan pyrolatry In the valleys were the herds and the helots. The signals flashed from crag to crag. Some savage chief with thousands of serfs has come to battle perhaps to old Beola The bellowing herds are huddling in th The shrieking women are herding with the raths. On come the fierce invaders by land. Here, skulking along the bays and bights, come the invaders by sea. Their shields are of rawhide Their war raiment is of rawhide. Their navy is afloat upon rawhide. Then, slaughter by land and by sea, while the day lasts. Fire and sword, rapine and rillege while least the right. pillage, while lasts the night. The grass grows richer in the valleys for the blood left there that day!

They set the departing ones upon shore in silence and tenderly. No word could depict the agony of that separation. These went forth to unknown dangers in untried lands; those went back to hopeless starvation upon the barren Arran Isles. But not at once. Past old Cloghmore, past Ballynen, yes, past far Caher, the curraghs and the dories and their motley crews followed those that went, wailing farewells, fiercely shricking grahs, and straining their eyes until the last fluttering rays disappeared beyond Conmamara hills over against, ancient Galway. Not until then did they, still waiting, turn towards the hovels among the howling Arran rocks.

I can never forget a "convoying" in cident and its strange outcome which I witnessed, and indeed in which I participated. I had been visiting the battlefield of Aughrim, where, on that awful Sunday of 1691 was a battle such as we who have been in battles know; where Ginkel's hosts, in that mad charge upon leaderless heroes, ruined the fortunes of the Stuart dynasty; and where the whirlwind of death which swept over Aughrim's morass and bog set the final seal of servitude, but never of servility, upon the people of Ireland; and, turning into the old Duol'n and Galway road, towards Ballinasloe, was at once one of a singular "convoying" party from the rural districts The strangest feature of this, so invariably a friendly, proceswas its double character, and its

remarkably contentious nature.
Some tremendous excitement seemed o wildly influence both lines of march. On one side of the way, was a bright Irish maiden surrounded and protected as it were, by parents, relatives and at least two-score aggressively defensive followers. On the other, was a smart-looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy, surrounded and restrained looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy, surrounded and restrained looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy, surrounded and restrained looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy, surrounded and restrained looking Irish youth in a state approaching frenzy in a state approaching

partisan, and one might say commisser-atingly-blended followers, I speedily learned the cause of the otherwise in-explicable spectacle. Nora, the daugh-ter of a Kilreekill peasant, had been wooed by and betrothed to Dennis son of a peasant of Ballynoe. The Kil-reekill father disliked the match, and, bent on irrevocably breaking it off, had got Nora started thus far towards America.

America.

Dennis, wild with grief, had scoured Longford barony for friends, for a rescue; and all the way from Kilreekill the factions had attacked each other, retreated, parleyed, blarneyed, scorned, truced; and so it went on again to Garbally halmet, when a cheer of hope arose in the ranks of Dennis' followers; for down the hill from behind, a sight to do Cupid's sorry eyes good, came a host of "the byes" from about Oghill and Keltomer. These rushing down and reinforcing our side—and I say "our side," for in some way I found "our side," for in some way I found myself giving an elbow to the cause of Dennis—we made as fine a rally and sally as any one would joy to see; cap-tured the blushing and willing Nora, bore her triumphantly into Ballinasioe; and had her safely and securely married to Dennis by an obliging priest within a glorious half hour thereafeer. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SEVERAL INDUSTRIES.

Factories That Have Been Established by

One Enterprising Citizen. There are numerous factories in this there are numerous factories in this city of which very little has been heard. Among these are those that Mr. Fred Norris was instrumental in establishing, and of which he is now sole proprietor. They are the tannery at Rock Bay, the trunk factory at the same place, and the Government street harness factory. In the tannery, of which Mr. P. A. McLean is foreman, every kind of leather is manufactured. The harness leather is used by Mr. The harness leather is used by Mr. Norris at his harness factory, the splits are used for covering trunks, and the

The Driard Hotel in This City Thorhotel for comfort, efficient management and capacity for accommodating guests. and capacity for accommodating guests. It is, indeed, the leading hotel of the province. The energetic proprietors, Messrs. Redon and Hartnagle, finding that the limits of the old Driard were becoming too narrow for their ever-increasing business, decided upon the erection of the imposing structure at the corner of View and Broad streets and known as the New Driard. In this mammoth modern hostelry nothing that can conduce to the comfort of guests has been forgotten. Visitors from Europe and the great centers of population in the east find in this palatizl establishment exactly the same conditions tion in the east find in this palatical establishment exactly the same conditions as they meet with in the great hotels of London, New York and Paris. Every room in the Driard hotel is finished and furnished in a style that unites comfort with elegance; convenience with artistic taste. The public rooms are splendid in dimensions and finish, flooded with light, well ventilated and replete with everything that goes to make much what is required and demanded by loved. up what is required and demanded by the travelling public of the first class.

In the upper regions of the lofty building the visitor begins to find the view extending grandly, and if he pursue his expedition as far as the promoted. expedition as far as the promenade roof, which he is pretty sure to do, he will find his trouble well rewarded. From that great altitude the spectator From that great altitude the spectator enjoys a panorama, a bird's-eye view of Victoria and its lovely environs. The Driard towers over every other building in the city, so that there is nothing to intercept the view, which is unsurpassed in Victoria. In summer the roof will prove a capital spot to enjoy a quiet cigar or a chat. Although there are broad stairways leading to the top, no one need feel alarmed about climbing, as the house is well provided with elevators of the latest and most improved description.

The hotel staff is composed of per-

The Driard Hotel in This City Thoroughly Merits That Description.

There is no hotel in British Columbia that takes precedence of the Driard hotel for comfort, efficient management and capacity for accommodating guests. It is, indeed, the leading hotel of the province. The energetic proprietors, Messrs. Redon and Hartnagle, finding that the limits of the old Driard were becoming too narrow for their ever-increasing business, decided upon the erection of the imposing structure at the corner of View and Broad streets and known as the New Driard. In this many morth modern hoseleys nathing that the culinary art a success. The make the culinary art a success. make the culinary art a success. The cooks and their assistants are among the best on the Pacific slope, and have gained their knowledge of the art through years of practice under the best masters of the cuisine All hands take a laudable pride in their work, and in producing restrengment triumphs.

> Those among the guests who love Those among the guests who love a glass of good wine with dinner, and they are very much in the majority among the travelling public, need be under no apprehension in the hands of M. Escalet, for, himself a connoisseur of the choice vintages of the old world, he takes delight in meeting the tastes of the guests with wines they empirically the constraints.

description.

The hotel staff is composed of persons whose experience and training peculiarly fit them for the duties to be done in a first-class modern hotel, and

IS OBSERVATIONS

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that easily, being weather winter-bound, her comfortably across the New Denver till the and the road is, at les

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THE TIMES.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR AVENUE.

watch the processes through which the leather passes in a modern tannery such as the one in Rock Bay. First the hides are thrown into vats of lime which loosens the hair for the man whose duty it is to scrape them. Then they go into clean water to have the they go into clean water to have the lime taken out of them, after which they are placed in the numerous tanks full of tan bark liquor. The American process is used to grease the harness leather. The sides of leather are thrown into a large revolving vat and boiling hot tallow is thrown over them. The vats have to be kept moving or the sides would burn. The American system is far ahead of the old style of oiling hides. The oil would leave the leather, while the tallow will not. All the leather is finished with modern machinery by practical men, and as good an article as the imported is turned out. The employees in the trunk factory

The employees in the trunk factory The employees in the trunk factory are always kept busy, for as soon as the place was established the importation of trunks was stopped. And well it might have been, as both unequalled, cheap and expensive trunks are made by Mr. Norris. Spruce lumber is used entirely and this is covered with first-class leather or tip, as the case may class leather or tin, as the case may be. Already the trunks have established a reputation for themselves by driving the imported articles out of the market. Mr. W. Ainsley is foreman of the factory and he is ably assisted by a staff of workmen, among whom is Mr. Norris' eldest son.

It is just a few weeks ago that the manufacture of horse collars was commenced in a building adjoining the tannery, and already they are taking their place in the local market. They can be made just as cheerlest. place in the local market. They can be made just as cheaply here as they can in the east and the freight is saved. At the harness shop a big staff of men are at work making all kinds of harness and stable necessities. Carriage trimmings is also done at the factory. Mr. E. A. Wade is foreman.

sole and shoe leather is used by the they have been selected with care by Ames-Holden Co. It is interesting to the proprietors. A more efficient, courthe proprietors. A more efficient, courteous and obliging corps of assistants could not be found anywhere, and the guest soon feels that his wants only require to be made known to have them quickly satisfied. From the head clerk down to the "boots" the same uniform politeness and desire to oblige characterizes the Dical beautiful oblige characterizes th terizes the Driard hotel staff. Business men, whose time is generally limited, appreciate to its full value this quick,

ready service.

Recreation for guests is amply provided in the spacious billiard room, where several tables of the finest make and all the latest and best appurtenances of the game await the pleasure of the visitor. The reading room is bountifully supplied with all the leading periodicals of the day—Canadian, American, English and Oriental, and so soon as

Taken all in all the globe-trotter, in conning over his experiences and thinking of the places he has seen on his travels, will be pretty certain to smile when the good time he spent at the Driard in Victoria rises before his vision, even when he reads Driard in Victoria rises before his vision, even when he ranks it among the good times enjoyed in the great hotels of the world in which he has sojourned and enjoyed life's gilded side to the full. The encomiums of its guests wherever they go, up and down the world, prove the best advertisement for any hotel, and most assuredly the Driard's hospitality receives many a warm word of praise wheresoever travellers do congregate on the four continents.

But while everything that ingenuity and skill can do has been done for the comfortable housing of the guest at this great hotel, some meed of praise is due comfortable housing of the guest at this great hotel, some meed of praise is due upon the excellence of the arrangements for the comfort of the inner man. The restaurant or cafe attached to the Driard is one of the finest on the Pacific coast, and is under the management of that consummate master of beaux arts, Monsieur Escalet. Having made a

food where gloom is permitted to come So it is almost enough to woo appetit is almost enough to woo appetite t in the Driard restaurant and ad-the artistic furniture and the mire chaste decorations. Pleasure reaches its highest limit when one partakes of the delicious food in such delightful surroundings.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

A Place Where Blacksmithing is Done Satisfactorily. Ex-Alderman John Robertson is one

of the best known citizens of Victoria. and h is blacksmith and boiler making shop is equally as well known among those who have work done in that line. The shops are on Store street and extend from Telegraph to Discovery streets. Under this big roof is all the modern machinery for blacksmithing and boiler making, so that Mr. Robert English and Oriental, and so soon as the new Australian line begins work the big dailies of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane will find a place on the Driard reading tables, so that visitors from the antipodes can enjoy the luxury of their own papers 10,000 miles from home. built up a reputation for his work all over the province. Many of the steamers that ply to and from Victoria were fitted out with bollers at this shop, and ed out with bollers at this shop, and every one is a credit to the shop and those who made them. The same is the fact regarding the blacksmith work done by Mr. Robertson. He is one of those who believe that it pays to do work as well as it is possible to do it at the very lowest figure, and it is by work as well as it is possible to do it at the very lowest figure, and it is by following this rule that he is constantly kept busy. A big staff of workmen are employed, all of whom, like the proprietor, are thoroughly precise. men are employed, all of whom, like the proprietor, are thoroughly practical men. Mr. Robertson served his ap-prenticeship in Scotland and has fol-lowed the trade ever since. Associated with him is his son, Mr. Fred Robert-son, who has by his close attention to the business, assisted by his father's experience become well accurated with experience, become well acquainted with

> Those needing the work of boiler makers or blacksmiths could not do better than make their arrangements with this The work is sure to be satis-

A TRAVELLER IN KOOTENAY

Among the Mines and Miners of Kaslo---Slocan District.

HIS OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS

Backward Spring-Faith of Capitalists Shown by the Construction of Railways Into Kootenay-The Towns and Their Prospects.

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ia, B. C.

10-Mile House, Kaslo-Slocan Road, May 10, 1893.

Kaslo-Slocan Road,
May 10, 1893.

My instructions were to make a circuit, Revelstoke, Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Nakusp, and back to Revelstoke, and give you an account of the tound trip in one letter, but I cannot do that easily, being weather-bound, or rather winter-bound, here. I cannot get comfortably across the Slocan divide to New Denver till the season advances and the road is, at least, partally fixed, so I write you a half letter, giving the general, not particular, impressions of a perfectly disinterested first-time visitor to this much talked of country. This place is ten miles back of Kaslo, up the Kaslo valley towards the Slocan mines, a valley or pass between Kootenay and Slocan lakes, about thirty miles long, with a height at the divide (Bear Lake City) of about 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the lakes. The divide is, say 20 miles from Kaslo, on Kootenay lake, and ten miles from New Denver, on Slocan lake. The folks in this hostelry do their best for me. I write at a plain table, from which my breakfast of sound eggs and bacon has just been removed. When I left Kaslo two days ago there was a temporary shortage of fresh meat, but plenty of canned and other edibles. Having stayed a day or two in each of the first above-named places and talked and listened, early and late, to all sorts and conditions of men, I will give you the result of it, without having seen a single mine, which indeed is hardly possible at this season (a very backward one) and, indeed, to be honest, if I saw a mine my information would not be much more valuable.

a mine my information would not be much more valuable. a mine my information would not be much more valuable.

The general reader cares little for what one man or another says about a mining district. The speaker may be sanguine, or shortsighted, or may be sanguine, or shortsighted, or may be laying pipe" for a purpose. But the acts of men are trustworthy, as to their sincerity, anyhow. Now here is a country, lately little known, with only scenic and mineral attractions, and not a developed mine yet at work. Nevertheless, in what light is it already regarded by those proverbially, and properly, cautious men, who possess or control large capital? Two years ago the C. P. R. risked \$750,000 on a railway from Sproat to Nelson. They will risk nearly \$2,000,000 more on Kootenay railway construction this season. Mr. Corbin is now risking a million and a half on a railway to Nelson. Add to this well nigh another million of capital sunk in steamboats, in town buildings, in prospecting work on claims, on roads and bridges and in smelting enterprises, and pecting work on claims, on roads and bridges and in smelting enterprises, and you have a total of five millions and a quarter dollars, every cent of which will be a total loss if the mines in the southern region of West Kootenay fail to be remunerative! (The railway from Kaslo to the mines, which is projected, would add a still further million to this stake.) The capitalists who have risked these great sums, you may be sure, studied the situation, the ores, their quality and probable value. In the light of such facts as these, it is superfluous to give The general opinion of hundreds of experienced quartz mining men from the south who have seen the claims, and many of whom have invested money in them, is very favorable to West Koote nay as a promising mineral region. The nay as a promising mineral region. The country contains both silver and gold quartz, chiefly silver quartz, and there are some indications of gold placer mines. I speak of southern West Kootenay and of a region about as large as Scotland. Over this extensive area you cannot go, even now, in the infancy of prospecting, 40 miles in any direction without reaching some proved "camp" or mining centre, with a considerable mineral radius around it. The ores, of course, vary in character and grade in each camp, the most important fact being the high average grade of many of ing the high average grade of many of the galena ores, particularly in the Slo-can district. The country, though in parts excessively rough and of high alti-tude, is permeated by long river and lake water courses and by valleys suita-ble for railway construction. It so lies between accessible transcontinental rail-ways, to north and south, that it cannot be the slave of any one. The climate is

which the expectation rests that in his region the province has abundant ineral resources.
In derogation of that hope, sad prophets say that it is not yet proved that the ore bodies have the necessary depth and that development work has not been undertaken on any claim in the district; also that many mining camps which have been "cracked up" as high as those of West Kootenay have been quietly abandoned or largely forsaken; further, that, in Slocan particularly, some geological experts (whom the miners dub "formation cranks") adversely was their ormation cranks") adversely wag their

ways, to north and south, that it cannot be the slave of any one. The climate is good, and generally sufficient wood and water exist for mining purposes, though by and by wood may be scarce at the high places, where, it seems, the richest mines exist. These are the broad facts

ook-stuffed heads—"veins won't go lown," and so forth. These vaticinations, as in all camps, will undoubtedly prove to be partially correct—only a small percentage of the 2,000 or 3,000 claims recorded will make chaims, but it is reasonable to believe that this percentage will exist here, and we know that hundreds of claims, whether they "go down" or not, will yield fair returns to moderate investments for a time, at any rate, when marketing facilities are provided. The above, succinctly, is the mining situation in this region, so far as I can judge from my limited information. Turn we now to the main social features obvious to a visitor. The helpfulness, geniality and enterprise of the people strike one pleasingly. The different nationalities jostle without discord. At the same recent in the aggregation of the population round little centres, in separate camps, necossarily begets village rivalries, and provents, at present, useful general cooperation. The opinion of West Kootenay as a district is, and for some time must be, on any subject, an unknown factor. A large part of the population, with heavy interests in the mines and towns, is composed of foreigners without votes. Very properly, they take a land in whatever may be going on, and their interests and opinions deserve full consideration, for West Kootenay is a district of but one industry, that of mining. Coming from larger centres, one is pleased to notice here the interest taken in churches, schools and hospitals by the settled population. The general respect for the law is also, I am told, hoteworthy among all classes, though the J. P.'s are not specially well informed in their judicial business or distributed as well as they might be.

As to the towns in this district, it is not invidious to state that Nelson appears to be regarded generally as the solidest place. I like Revelstoke much, and am disposed to agree with those who think well of its future. There will probably be a considerable town some where west of the Slocan divide, but ermanent mines, but it is reasonable to elieve that this percentage will exist

Inot yet having "crossed the divide."
Kaslo has a most energetic population, full of hope. The Queen's Birthday is to be celebrated in as good a style as if the whole population were Britons. The interesting question at Kaslo is whether the railway thence to the Slocan mines is to be made. People seem to be only half assured as to this, though surveys, etc., are taking place. It is a circumstance on which much of the future of the town depends. Were I to speak candidly of all the "towns" that are projected in this region I might offend many worthy "boomers" and might not be right in my prophecies after all. Personally I should be inclined to "gamble" on the towns up in the midst of the mines, such as Bear Lake City, Seaton, and others, which have sold well, though never heard of in Victoria.

HUNTING THE SEA OTTER.

How the Alaska Natives Capture the Valuable Animal.

(From the Alaska Journal.)

The people of Kolink, like those in many other parts of Alaski, depend for the lunting of valuable fur-bearing animals. The principal firs for which they hunt are those of the fox, bear, see otter and seal.

There are no deer, wolves nor lynk upon this island, but a great many foxes, red, cross and valuable silvergray. These are hunted only diaring the winter, and even then the fur is inferior to that obtained from 'he main-land, as the climate on the island is so



where I cannot say in the present letter, Folk foresee that towns so placed will be sure of the local business when the mines are worked, but I have not yet reached the Slocan heights, and must re-serve further observations on this and other subjects until my next.

TRAVELLER.

GOOD LIVING.

A Spot Where One May Select Materials for an Epicurean Repast.

"Show me your grocery store and I'll tell you how long you'll live," are the words of an American physician and man of science, who fully understood the bearing which pure and wholesome groceries have upon the physical, mental and moral condition of the people. If a Victorian had taken the scientist down to 39 and 41 Johnson street and invited him to step inside and make a thorough inspection of the vast and varied stock, there is not a shadow of

thorough inspection of the vast and varied stock, there is not a shadow of doubt that the learned physician would have warmly grasped the hand of his guide and summed up volumes of praise in the two short words, "happy man."

The store of Mr. Henry Saunders is a credit to Victoria and has no superior in the province and very few on the coast. There are, of course, larger stores and bigger stocks, but the quality of the goods and the completeness of the range are not surpassed anywhere. It is the boast of the Palmer House proprietors in Chicago that there is nothing in their bill of fare (which is as long as one's arm) that they cannot as long as one's arm) that they cannot place before the guest at once, or just as long as it takes to bring it from the kitchens. The genial proprietor of the "Housekeepers' Headquarters" might easily appropriate this boast, for it is not saying too much to assert that there is nothing the bon vivant or the eyent cook delights in that can or the expert cook delights in that can-not be promptly supplied by Mr. Saun-

much milder. Most of these foxes ar trapped, either in the modern steel spring traps or by means of the "Kleptsi," a trap of ingenious native manufacture, which kills the fox by striking him in the head with a heavy billet of wood. These "Kleptsi" often prove dangerous to hunters as well as to the foxes and many a man has had a leg broken by stumbling upon a concealed trap of this kind. These furs are sold at the company's store on the island, and the hunters receive for red-fox skins from \$1 to \$2, cross-fox from \$5 to \$7, and for one kind of a cross-fox which closely resembles the silver gray as high as \$20 is sometimes paid; sil-ver-gray fox skins bring anywhere from \$25 to \$50, according to size and qual

The bears on Kodiak are brown in color, but it is claimed by some that they are grizzlies. They are hunted in spring and fall, and are often of great size, some weighing from 1300 to 1400 bounds. These skins bring from \$15 to

There are no fur-seals which visit this island, but every summer several vessels go out to follow up the seal herd in its annual migration along the coast. Sometimes these seal-hunting expedi tions are quite successful, for instance one schooner two years ago brought in 400 skins, which were disposed of to a San Francisco house at \$18 each.

But the chief ocupation of these people is hunting sea-otter. This beautiful

fur is always in demand and brings good price, an exceptionally fine ski cometimes bringing as much as \$400.

The method of hunting sea-otter de pends upon the season, though nearly all of them are killed during the summer and the hunt is conducted in the follow ing manner One of the company's ves sels will start out from Kodiak having on board a number of hunters and pad-dlers with their "bidarkas," or skin boats. The number may be augmented at. Afognak or some neighboring island until there are perhaps 30 hunters on board. The course then lies towards the sea-otter grounds, which are sometimes from 30 to 50 miles from land. In the early morning when the weather is good the vessel heaves to and the bi darkas are lowered into the water.
These native boats are well made, a
light frame-work of wood bound together with sinew or sometimes other string is carefully covered with "love-tack," which is the scraped skin of the hair-seal or sea-lion (the hair-seal is preferable as it is lighter) carefully and very neatly sewn together with whale sinew. This whale sinew may be of Alaskan manufacture or it may be some which came from San Francisco. and which is sold to the natives for 60 or 70 cents a pound. The Alaskan sinew is the better, as in drying it seems to have retained more strength than the other. These bidarkas are covered all over with love-tack save their openings or hatches, just large enough to admit the body of a man. Most of the bidarkas have two hatches, Most of the bidarkas have two hatches, the forward one for the hunter and the other for the paddler. They differ but little from those in use further westward, save that the paddles are always single rather than double bladed. The men kneel with a pillow or cushion between the knees and do not sit down. As soon as they are in their bidarka they tie their "camlika" or blouse, made from the intestines of the bear, tightly around the frame-work of the hatch, and if the weather be rough they put and if the weather be rough they put on an over-garment called a "obtashka" and draw the hood of the camlika over their heads. They are then ready for Grand Opening

LPHI SALOON

(Corner Yates and Government Streets).

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1893.

THE NEW ADELPHI is one of the most handsomely furnished Saloons on the Pacific Coast. Finished in Antique Oak and beautiful and costly plate and bevelled mirrors.

A large and well selected stock of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Polite and courteous attention given to all patrons.

Wm. CROFT, Proprietor.

a start, but are first divided up into parties of five or six bidarkas each, and sent off in different directions. As soon as a sea-otter is sighted the bidarka sighting it is paddled towards it and when over the spot where it dived the blade of the paddle is held aloft as a signal to the other hunters of the party. These bidarkas rapidly form a circle around the signal boat and lessen its circumference as quickly as possible. The otter can not remain under water a great length of time, but is soon obliged to come to the surface for air; on its appearance it is shot at, the soon obliged to come to the surface for air; on its appearance it is shot at, the object being not so much to kill it as to make it stay under water. If it can be drawn down before it has had breathing space and this continued for a few times it must drown. The natives say the otter will drown if thus driven down fire times

tives say the otter will drown if thus driven down five times.

The hunters are mostly provided with guns, though a good many prefer the bow and arrow. These arrows are quite small and barbed with a piece of bone; often there is a bladder attached to them by a short string, the object being to tire the otter out by making him drag a bladder or some similar object under the water. Bows which have killed several of these animals become valuable, and the value placed upon them increases with each otter killed. As soon as the otter has been secured it is pur down the hatch of one of the bidark s, while the hunter nicely balances himself on top. These natives are wonderfully expert in the management of these boats, which are so light that a man can easily carry so light that a man can easily carry a 24-foot bidarka a long distance and so frail that a sharp blow will break a hole in one.

ployed during the most stormy weather when the otters are driven in to the shore by the gale. The nets are stretched in the water not far from shore and remembered that this telephonic "news-

There is much difference in the value of the skins, any of them being worn upon the breast where the otter strikes its food, and others are thin upon the back; but the poorest of them find a

ready market at a fair figure.

Almost all this fur is sent to the London market, and it is said that most of it eventually finds its way to Russia, where a great deal of it is used in trimming military officers' uniforms.

For more than a hundred years that there form Alegke waters has been For more than a hundred years that taken from Alaska waters has been highly prized, and it is perhaps owing to this more than anything else that Alaska could boast of prosperous towns and villages years before many of the states of the Union had ever echoed the ring of the first settler's axe.

The Telephonic News.

The so-called Telephonic News, of Pesth, Hungary, is not likely to be a success. Several libel suits have already been filed against the company operating it. For example, one day the subscribers were told by telephone that the proprietor of a well known coffee-house had failed, a report which was entirely false. Another time a report of a society scandal was promulgated. This time the main fact was and soon the reports of drownings will hole in one.

Sea-otters are hunted during the winter by netting or clubbing. Both these methods of hunting can only be emerged. This time the main fact was correct; but the names were mixed, and thus it happened that a subscriber heard himself telephonically libelled, and brought suit for damages. It must be

NOVEL LIFE PRESERVER.

Fill the Skin of Your Face With Air and

For once Yankee inventive genius will have to acknowledge itself outdone. To an Englishman belongs the credit of a discovery which is destined to work for good to all who go down to the sea in ships or out upon the rivers and lakes in treacherous sail boats. Through its aid all fear of a watery grave will be dispelled, and those born to be hanged will not be the only ones blessed with immunity from drowning. It appears that Dr. Sylvester, who claims England as his native land, has devised a plan whereby everyone can become his own life preserver. This scheme is very simple, and the only wonder is that it was not brought out long ago. His method is to puncture the flesh of the cheek from the inside of the mouth until the small holes reach the outer skin. That is all he does. The owner of the mouth does the rest whenever he wishes to become a floater in actual water as well as on life's ocean. By closing the mouth and blowing hard the cheeks are filled with air until they resemble miniature helloops.

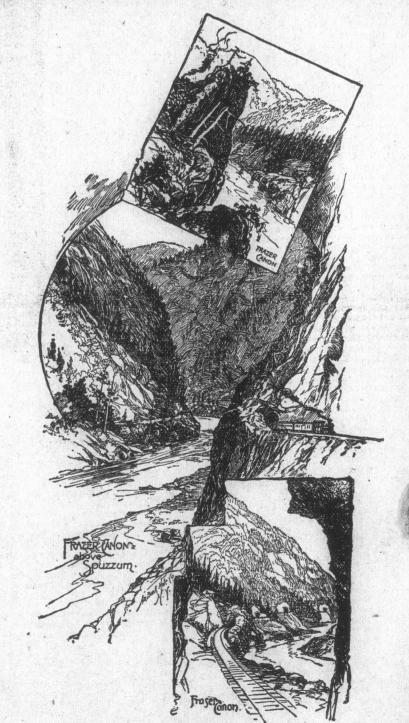
and soon the reports of drownings will be coming in. A little attention to the be coming in. A little attention to the Sylvester idea at this time will save many a life before the summer passes. Mothers of boys who will go in swimming in spite of parental injunctions should haste to render the habit innocuous as well as delightful to the boy. They should have the youngsters treated by the Sylvester plan, and then insist upon an hour's practice each day in the family bathtub. Then when the swimming season opens the maternal mind can fix itself upon missionary meetings and sewing societies, calm in the restful assurance that the boys are not being sacrificed upon the altar of overcleanliness.

Dr. Sylvester's discovery is likely also to bring about marked changes in the system of passenger boat inspection. Hereafter excursion vessels will not be Hereafter excursion vessels will not be compelled to carry unlimited quantities of the cumbrous and unsatisfactory cork conglomerations which in times past have done duty as life-preservers. Instead each applicant for a ticket for a summer sail will have to present a physician's certificate that he has been Sylvestered, if one may coin the term. Then all on board will be prepared for any emergency, and the upsetting of the board will result in nothing worse than a wetemergency, and the upsetting of the boat will result in nothing worse than a wetting, all the passengers inflating their cheeks and floating to the shore as gently as a child drifts down the tides of sleep. This is only a suggestion of the great value of the Sylvester achievement. Its wide and beneficient uses will be apparent to all who give the subject even a passing thought, and therefore a single passing thought, and therefore a single word to the wise will suffice. Fore-warned is forearmed.—Troy Press.

HE RENTS PIPES.

Curious Occupation Followed by an Old Turk at Constantinople.

In one of the great caravansaries of Constantinople I saw an old Turk following a merchant trade that seemed to me the most peculiar of any in all the world. This business was that of renting pipes for temporary usage by the guests of the hotel. His stand was a little red-curtained bazaar, in which he sat with a table before him. On this table were ranged the largest variety of pipes that it was ever my opportunity to behold. He had pipes of portunity to behold. He had pipes of all nationalities and many that had no nationality at all. The German meerschaum was not wanting, nor was the American corncob absent. Brier pipes from England were there, and Irish dhudeens in great number. Besides, he had the long, rubber-stemmed, coolsmoking Turkish pipes of Chinese persuasion. Behind him, ranged in several scores of little wooden pockets, were tobaccos of every conceivable variety. He rented the pipes full to the brim with the renter's own choice of tobacco for the very small sum of one scutarae, which is less than one penny of our own money. However, the renter was compelled to leave a small sum of money money. However, the renter was com-pelled to leave a small sum of money as security for the pipe. Count was kept of the number of pipes in use by a system of crosses made on a wooden board, which was evidently plain to the board, which was evidently plain to the keeper but a dark mystery to others. He certainly did a thriving business, and his money coffer was well filled with coin. He stated to me that he secured his variety of pipes from travellers, many of them having been presented to him and others purchased; some few, such as the Chinese and Indian pipes, he had sent for. He asked me to secure for him such pieces as I observed him to be without, and it was only yesterday that I mailed him a only yesterday that I mailed him a beauty of an American Indian type. His collection is by this time undoubtedly worth thousands of dellars, and, no doubt will after his death be secured for some of the European museums.



have to be visited very often when storms are raging. Netting is very dangerous and many lives are lost. The sea-otter making for the beach, where they like to go for rest and sleep at these times, become entangled in the

these times, become entangled in the net and are drowned.

Clubbing although carried on at the same season is far less dangerous than netting. Two or more hunters will build a "barabra" on some small island or along some beach, where these animals are known to come. Here they live for weeks at a time and during fierce storms when the tide is going out, armed with stout clubs, they leave their barabra and go along the beach in different directions, hoping to find an otter asleep. Great care must be exercised as the otters are wonderfully.

paper" has subscribers in every town in Hungary which possesses a telephone system, and under favorable circumstances all the subscribers are able to hear the same piece of information at one and the same time. During some trial experiments last month a telephoned report was distinctly heard by hundreds of persons, not only in Pesth, phoned report was distinctly heard by hundreds of persons, not only in Pesth, but also in localities as far away as Vienna, Graz, Triest, Prague and Brunn. The undertaking has just met with a severe blow, in the death of its originator, Theodore Puskas, a business man and electrician of great ability, well known for his achievements in telephony in Paris, Brussels, London and New York. At one time he was a highly esteemed assistant of Edison at Menlo Park. News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

B. C. Match Factory Co. C. J. Fagan, I. B. Fisher, R. C. Lowray and Alexander Ewen, of New Westminster, have incorporated the B. C. Match Factory Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$10,000 in one hundred

New School District. The Gazette yesterday gives notice of the redefining of the limits of Esquimalt and Lake districts and the creation of a new one to be known as Strawberry Vale. The department is constantly creating new districts.

John Graham's Death John Graham, the victim of the Lopez Island shooting affair, died in the Ju-bilee Hospital some four weeks ago. If, as is stated by the Colonist, his death was not registered, somebody has been guilty of a dereliction of duty. At all events the Coupville paper was quite

correct in its statement that Graham

The Rainbow Returns. The steamer Rainbow, Capt. Gosso returned from the west coast yesterday afternoon, having made a quick trip to Uculet and way ports. She brought a cargo of oil and iron pyrites. cargo of on and from pyrites. In the consigned to the New Vancouver Coal Company, Nanaimo. The iron pyrites is the first of a series of shipments for the Victoria Chemical Works.

Death of Jos. F. Wilson. Joseph F. Wilson, formerly proprietor Wilson Bros.' foundry, and father of Mr. Joseph Wilson, present manager of the Victoria foundry, died this morning, aged 77. He was a native of Hull, England. He came to the province in early days and grew up with it, gathering around him scores of friends who will be pained to hear of his death. The funeral will take place on Sunday from the family residence, Pembroke street.

Chopped With an Axe. This afternoon about 2 o'clock several drunken men had a fight in one of Carpenter's cabins on Earl street. Sewell Simms struck George Bedford, alias Dan Apples, on the head with an axe, twice, inflicting injuries of a very serious nature. Dr. Duncan was summoned and attended to the wounds. One of the gashes is on top of the head, the other on the cheek bone. Simms disappeared immediately after the brawl and had not been captured up to four

From the North.

Capt. George, pilot, reports that the City of Topeka met the Quadra at Juneau on the 12th inst. The surveying parties had been landed at their destinations, and on the 13th the steamer was to again sail. The weather at Ju-neau and Alaska generally was warm and summer-like, and, unlike Vi was a month ahead of its_time. Victoria miners in the basin near Juneau were at work and at the Treadwell mills white men were scarce, Indians having to be taken instead.

Made Man and Wife.

Frank Campbell, of Victoria, and Miss Grace Clark, of Vancouver, were married yesterday at Vancouver by the Rev. E. D. McLaren, at the residence of Mr. Clark, Melville street. The bride was attired in cream cashmere with chiffon lace and cream silk trimmings. Miss Lottie Clark was bridesmaid and G. L. Allan best man. A number of friends to the wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell took the Islander for Victoria, arriving in the city last night.

Death of Benjamin Burnes Benjamin Burnes, third son of Thos. J. Burnes, died at his father's house shortly after midnight last evening, after three weeks' suffering from brain fever. The deceased was a native of Victoria, aged 24. He was very well known, both here and in Dublin, where was educated, and a large number of acquaintances mourn his death. The funeral will be from the Burnes House, at 8:30 to-morrow morning, and at St. Andrew's Roman Cathiolic cathedral at

Death of John Henderson. The group of old Cariboo miners growing smaller every day. John Henderson, of the Mount Newton Hotel, passed away at his home at 5 this morning. In the palmy days of Cariboo he was known thr out the country as Happy Jack Henderson. He had passed the three score post and had been ailing for some time, the wonder among his friends being that, the and did not come sooner. The re-mains will be interred at Ross Bay cemtery, probably on Monday.

The Case of Loo Got.

At noon the Nanaimo authorities and not turned up for Loo Got, the Chinaman arrested on Monday while boarding the China steamer, and charged with embezzling \$150 from Ah Him. It probable that Loo Got may yet get his liberty, as the city police will not held him much longer. The arrest was made on the information of the Chinaman who said he had been defrauded. The prisoner was committed by Magistrate Macrae to be turned over to the Na-

Tyndall's Cataleptic Fit. Alexander Tyndall, the mind reader, has reappeared at Spokane, according to a telegraph dispatch. He is now in an cataleptic condition at the Hotel Spokane. All efforts to arouse him have failed. Tyndall had just given an exhibition of his powers when he fell exhausted and lapsed into the cataleptic state. Tyndall lay apparently dead at Los Angeles a short time ago. Medical men said life was extinct and were going to hold an autopsy. Tyndall saved them the trouble by waking up. He ex-pects to be buried alive for 30 days and

be resurrected at the World's Fair

The Doggies Doing Well The Victoria dogs are doing very well at the Seattle bench show. Here are the prize winners announced so far: Dr. G. L. Milne's "Russell," first in the greyhound puppy class; Dr. G.L. Milne's "Captain Hunter," first in the black cocker spaniel class; Dr. Milne's "Mount second in the same class: Dr G. L. Milne's "Eva May," first in the black cocker spaniel bitch class; Dr. G. L. Milne's "Baby Mine," first in the L. Milne's "Baby Mine," first in the black cocker spaniel puppy class; Chas. Dempster's "Claremont Gurry," first in the collie class; J. B. Carmichael's "Metchley Flurry," second in the collie

Death of Mrs. Harmon

Mrs. Margaret Harmon, wife of the late L. C. Harmon, died of heart disease in-law, E. H. Fisher, at Lane and Wilin-law, E. H. Fisher, at Lane and Wil-fred streets, aged 65 years, says the Post-Intelligencer. Mrs. Harmon has resided in Seattle for 34 years. Mrs. Harmon dyned the New England hotel property at Main and Commercial streets

and other valuable real estate. At one time she was a resident of Victoria. She leaves two children, Mrs. W. B. Brown and Mrs. E. H. Fisher, formerly Mrs. Samuel Willey.

The Visiting Editors Will Leave Victor.

Adams vs. N. E. T. L. Co., Ltd. An appeal from a decision of Justice Drake dismissing a motion a nonsuit in the above case was heard to-day in the Divisional Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Robert Cassidy appeared for the tramway company and Messrs. E. V. Bodwell and H. Dallas Helmcken for Adams. Mr. Cassidy's principal contention was that the canductor, in pal contention was that the conductor, in ejecting Mr. Adams for non-payment of fare, did an unlawful act and that the company was not liable for an unlawful act committed by its servants. The other side held that recent cases showed that the true test of a company's liability is this: Did the servant commit the act for his own amusement or through malice or did he commit the act in the interest of and for the benefit, of the company? If the latter, the company was liable; if the former, the servant was personally liable.

Her Husband is Here J. M. Hicks of Tacoma, husband of the unfortunate woman who has been more or less prominently before the public of late, arrived in the city last evening and is at the Hotel Victoria. He visited his wife at the hospital last evening and will endeavor to do something for her. He is separated from her by a decree of divorce, but came immediately to Victoria when the press dispatches announced her attempt at suicide. The woman is regaining her

health at St. Joseph's hospital. Bidding for the Traffic. The C. P. R. officials are making every effort to secure the Kootenay traffic and are trying to give shippers the best accommodations. The following circu-

lar explains:

Vancouver, May 11, 1893.

Notice to agents, shippers and consignees: Kootenay traffic—In order to expedite the delivery of small consignments of freight from British Columbia coast points, commencing Monday, May 22nd, we will load a special car (or more, if we will load a special car (or more, if required) exclusively with less than carload shipments for the Kootenay country. The shipments will leave Vancouver every Monday, reaching Revelstoke in time for the boat leaving there Thursday morning, for Robson, and freight should reach the different Kootenay was a should reach the different Kootenay was a special research. enay points on Friday or Saturday. Agents will please see that shippers and merchants are promptly notified of this, and make the necessary arangements to ensure these shipments being at Vancouver not later than 5 p. m. Monday evening.

WM. BROWN. Assistant General Freight Agent, C.P.

MILITIAMEN IN COURT.

The Right to Practice at Target in the Corporation Involved. The case of Bernard Williams and A R. Langley, charged with shooting with-in the city limits, was up in the police court to-day. Williams and Langley, members of the militia, were indulging in target practice Saturday last at Clover Point when Sergeant Walker put in an appearance, watched the shooting for a while and then summoned the marksmen. The case is a test case and practically involves the right of the militia to occupy Clover Point as a butts. Sergeant Walker swore as to the shooting but also stated that it was done in a marksmanlike manner and due care was exercised. The shooting was done at the 500 yards range but when buggies were passing the defendants ceased firing. Mr. Mason claimed that the warrant was amiss, as it charged wan-tonness. Sergeant Walker had sworn due care was exercised and that defendants appeared to be guided by militia regulations. The court remarked that the application of wantonness could not be construed as referring to the shooting. The defendants might be observing the rules of shooting precisely and yet be wantonly shooting. They offended against the city by-laws if they offended at all. Mr. Mason then placed in evidence a written permission from the city council authorizing the shooting. Magistrate Macrae stated that the council had no right any more than anyone else The only legal permission. Mr. to authorize shooting. way was to legislate permission. Mason then contended that according to the B. N. A. Act the militia were under the control of the federal government and the federal government was a higher power than the provincial government, from which the city council derived its authority. The militia act gave power in any militia district to stop the traffic on any road and to set apart any land for target practice purposes. Magistrate Macrae—Has the Government appropriated land? Has the Government stopped traffic? You must prove that the power has been exercised,

Mr. Mason-I will prove that and my point of the authority of the council to grant permission failing, I shall rely militia act. Edward Henry was then placed in the box. He swore that in '76 his father, now deceased, had deeded to Adjutant Hoffman the land known as Clover Point. He admitted that the deeded land was only 300 yards long. The Douglas estate then owned the adjacent land and subsequently deeded away the surface right for a road. The land beyond the road was owned by the city, and from this the militia always fired at the 500 yards range. In firing at the range they were obliged to fire across the Passing vehicles were in the line fire but he had never heard of an acident, nor had horses been frightened. Col. Wolfenden proved that Victoria was a militia district. He had been connected with the militia 14 years and connected with the militia 12 years had never heard of an accident.
William Hambley said that only a few his horse had been frightened

weeks ago his horse had been frightened by the firing and had broken the shaft of his buggy. He had to tie the broken shaft with his handkerchief and get home as best he could. Wednesday last home as best he could. Wednesday last two men fired in his face.

Mr. Mason here rose and objected to such broad assertions. The alleged offence was committed last Saturday and the witness must confine himself to that day.

The witness—The day does not meta-The witness—The day does not mat-er. It is a shame. I shouted to the men but they kept on firing. I might have been shot.

Mr. Mason asked the witness if he was not a crank on the subject. The wit-

ness became excited and roundly

nounced Mr. Mason's remark. After some further discussion the case adjourned till Monday to permit of the introducton of further evidence. Anecdote of Disraeli. Some new anecdotes of the great Disraeli are going the rounds of the press. While he was living at Hughenden manor, which his nephew had just taken possession of, he had a funny encounter with two women of the opposite political faith. He was one day walking on the terrace in the easy coat and slouch hat which he affected in the country when two women of coat and slouch hat which he affected in the country, when two women of strong Gladstonite opinions entered the gate. Supposing him to be a keeper or gardener, or something of that sort, they enquired if he would show them over the place, which he at once undertook to do. While they were walking about they overwhelmed him with questions as to the habits of the master of the manor and one of them finally said:—
"Do you think you could manage to get us a sight of the old beast himself?" "Madame," said Lord Beaconsfield, "the old beast has the honor to wait upon you now."

The Visiting Editors Will Leave Victoria on the Morrow.

THEY HAVE ENIOYED THEIR VISIT

The Association Passed Several Very Complimentary Resolutions This Morning—A Nice Tribute to the Capital City-The Trip to Esquimalt.

The visiting newspaper men and their friends are spending their last day in the city to-day and are getting as much out of it as possible. This morning the association met and transacted much business. Afterwards the entire party visited the Provincial museum and this visited the Provincial museum and this afternoon they are at Esquimalt, the guests of Captain Hughes-Hallett and his officers. They were taken down in a special tram car kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. D. W. Higgins. The visitors were met at the wharf by the ship's boats which conveyed them about Thore they were releasent. aboard. There they were very pleasant-ly received. They also saw the dry dock with the collier Romulus resting in the cradle. This was considered espe-cially interesting by the visitors. The cially interesting by the visitors. The members are well pleased with their reception everywhere, and leave the extreme west with the best possible im

The Western Canadian Press Association resumed its official session at the Board of Trade this morning at 9:30 with President W. J. White in the chair, and Secretary Mathers and about 25 members present. Mr. Preston immediately presented the appended resolu-

Moved by T. H. Preston, seconded by John K. McInnis, that the courtesies that have been extended to the members of the Western Canada Press Association and the ladies accompanying the party by the mayor, Ald. Munn, and council and citizens of Victoria have been of such a character as to bring forth our most heartfelt thanks. From the moment of our arrival in the city we have had nothing but the greatest kindnesses, and the unobtrusive manner in which they have been evinced has been to us most pleasing. Individually and as an association we will carry away with us most pleasant recollections of Victoria and its people. We are pleased to bear witness to the enterprise that marks this city and cannot fail to give it the position in the commercial world that it deserves. To Messrs, Ellis (of the Victoria Col-

onist) and Templeman (of the Times) we wish to tender especial thanks. These gentlemen have been never-failing in their efforts to provide for our comfort and entertainment while within the gates of this hospitable city.

To the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railroad, through whose courtesy we were through whose courtesy we were ex-tended the privileges of transportation over that line of railway, we desire to

s our thanks. To Mr. Higgins, manager of the street railway, we have pleasure in tendering the thanks of the association on behalf of its members and the ladies accompanying them for the kind offer of free transportation, and which was taken advantage of in such a large measure. Moved by Hamilton Lang, seconded by R. H. Spedding, that the heartfelt thanks of the W. C. P. association be tendered to Mr. B. L. Jenkins, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph, for courtesy extended to the association in the concession of passing privileges, and that the association is deeply sensible of their obligation to the com-

ended and so effectively carried out. Mr. Preston made an eloquent speech n offering his resolution. He referred in one place to the province as a gar den of Eden where the son of man wan ders about enjoying plenty and protected by an umbrella. This remark caused no end of laughter. The speaker said that he and his party would return to the east better Canadians. The east and west were drawing closer every day. No one doubted the great future of the Dominion. Mr. McInnis seconded the resolution, and it was passed by nanimous vote, as were also the -fol lowing:

Moved by W. H. Daubney, seconded

by R. H. Spedding, that as members of the Western Canadian Press Association we record our keen appreciation of the generous hospitality extended us Mayor Cope, the city corporation, the lo-cal publishers and citizens of Vancouver. We came distrusting the tales of marvellous growth that had reached us from the coast; we return convinced that scant justice has been done the Aladdin City of the Pacific coast, and that in the mines, fish and lumber which support it there is the bed-rock of prosperity, and that as the Pacific entrepot to the great Dominion of which we all feel proud it is certain to become of constantly increasing greatness as a seaport. That its wonderful harbor may ever find shelter for a vast number, of ocean palaces and foremasted store-houses and bring wealth from far-distant climes is our sincere wish. The association would also add to its thanks herewith to the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co., and to Mr. Oppen-heimer, its president and manager, for extended in carrying party free of charge to and from West-

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Weidman, that the thanks of the members of this association are due in an especial manner to Mayor Curtis, the council and citizens of New Westminster for their generous hospitality and for kindnesses innumerable and unstint-We were charmed with the garden city of the Fraser valley, with the sail on the noble river that laves its shores, and with its many handsome private We deeply and public buildings. gret that circumstances prevented a more prolonged stay and a fuller conception of the great natural resources of the district. We assure the citizens that any disappointment at the curtail-ment of their reception programme is not more keenly felt by them than by us. Many of our party, as stated by us. Many of our party, as stated by the president in his telegram to Mayor Curtis, were very much fatigued owing to the late hour at which they returned from New Westminster to Vancouver, but there would nevertheless have been a large representation at New Westminster on Tuesday morning but for the fact Oppenheimer informed our officers that train arrangements could not be made that would enable us to again visit New Westminster and at the same time meet our Victoria engage-

Moved by R. L. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that as members of the Western Canadian Press Association we are deeply sensible of our indebtedness to Mr. W. C. VanHorne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Company in providing our posts) Company, in providing our party free transportation from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast and return over the great railroad of which he is the distinguished head. The arrangements for our comfort and convenience have throughout been most ample, and the officials of the company, particularly Mr. William White, general superintendent of the western division, have been unwearying in their efforts to make our trip a memorable ome to us. From Winnipeg to the gateway of the Rockies, and from Calgary to Vancouver, new scenes of delight and wonderment have been presented, but no marvel has been

greater than the extent of Canada's heritage and the great part which the Canadian Pacific railroad is playing in its development. It is our sincere desire that the company may long continue its marvellous career and that its efforts will in the future as in the past result in lasting benefits to the country as a whole.

as a whole.

Moved by Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr.

Weidman, that we give expression to
our appreciation of the generosity of
the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. in providing us with free transportation on their steamers, and for other courtesies calculated to add to the enjoyment of the trip to the Pacific coast.

A number of technical subjects, interesting only to the craft, were taken up and discussed. These with some

routine matters occupied the associa-tion until noon, when the meeting ad-Moved by Mr. Lang, Moose Jaw, seconded by Mr. McDonald, Carberry, That the thanks of this association be tendered to the Board of Trade of the city of Victoria for their kindness in placing at the disposal of the associarooms in their handsome

Mr. Preston made a speech, in which he greatly praised the Victoria and

Farewell to Victoria. The last of the members of the Western Canadian Press Association will leave Victoria in the morning for Vancouver and their homes in the middle of the Dominion. The majority of the party left for Vancouver this morning, while a small delegation went to Na-naimo. A few remained in the city, and the Nanaimo visitors will return here this evening and go to Vancouver in the morning, where the entire party

will unite.

CITY COUNCIL.

is simply delighted with his reception

Every member of the party

An Afternoon Meeting-Loan By-Laws Considered and Passed. council met this afternoon. Preent: Mayor Beaven and Aldermen Bel yea, Styles, Beker, Henderson and Mc-Killican. The by-law providing the sum of \$65,000 for electric light works was amended by increasing the allowance to \$70,000 to permit of the purchase of a water front lot and was finally passed. Tune 1 was passed the ly passed. June 1 was named as the date of voting upon the by-law.

Ald. Styles' by-law raising the sum of

\$700,000 for the completion of the sewerage system was amended so as to have the loan issued in three parts, in '93, one in '94 and one in '95. was then put through the final reading. June 1 was named as the day of voting upon the sewerage by-law. Ald. Henderson made a vigorous protest against the action of the council in passing the by-law when only half of the members were present. Ald. Styles retorted that Ald. Henderson would have had an opportunity of opposing the by-law if he had been in his seat on Wednesday. Henderson muttered something "rings." Ald. Styles rose to his about feet. The mayor called order, said there was no further business before the council and that body adjourned.

THEY CHANT A TE DEUM.

Bishop Perrin Arrives-Services at Christ Church Cathedral Last Light. Bishop Perrin, the new Episcopalian bishop, arrived in Victoria by the Islander last night. Christ Church cathedral bells were rung as soon as the steamer hove in sight round Beacon Hill. Simultaneously with the pealing of the bells was hoisted the ew flag of the diocese, a red St. Georges and a red St. Cuthbert's cross on white background.

At the C. P. N. wharf Justices Drake and Crease met the new Episcopal in-cumbent and party. Bishop Perrin was accompanied by his sister, Miss errin, and the Rev. C. E. Cooper of surrey, Eng. Archdeacon Scriven and Canon Beanlands were also with the Episcopal party, having met and welcomed them at Vancouver. The party were driven to Christ church cathedral At the cathedral a Te Deum service was chanted. Bishop Perrin was robed in his episcopal vestments. The clergy and surpliced choir stood in the chancel in the form of a cross. Archdeacon Scriven intoned the creed and Bishop Perrin closed the services with the ben-

Bishop Perrin and party will temper rarily reside at the residence of Arch-deacon Scriven. There will be a recep-tion to the new bishop to-morrow (Sat-urday) evening in Odd Fellows' hall. An address of welcome will be present ed. On Sunday morning Bishop Per-rin will preach in Christ church cathedral and in the evening at St. James

RECEIPE FOR LONG LIFE. Fantastic Formula of a Thirteenth Cen-

tury Alchemist. Arnold de Villeneuve was a celebrated alchemist of the thirteenth century, and, according to common report, he made vast quantities of gold from copper and lead. His reputation is mainly due to his fantastic recipe for the prolongation of life. "The individual desirous of long life," he says, "must rub himself thoroughly twice or thrice a week with the marrow of cassia. Every night before going to bed he must put over his heart a plaster composed of a certain quantity of Oriental saffron, red rose leaves, sandal wood, aloes and amber liquefied in oil of roses and the best white wax.

"This may be removed in the morning and kept during the day in a leaden box. Let him take and place in a court, where the air and water are pure, sixteen chick-ens, if he be of a sanguine temperament; twenty-five if phlegmatic and thirty if mel-Upon these he is to feed, eating one a y; but they are first to be fastened in

such a manner as to impregnate their flesh with the qualities which will ensure lonwith the qualities which will ensure longevity to the eater.
"Being kept without food until they are almost starved, they are to be fed upon a broth made of serpents and vinegar, thickened with wheat and bran.
"When they have been dieted on this gruesome mixture for two months they may be served up at a table and digested with the assistance of a moderate quantity of good white wine or claret. Whoever follows this regimen every seven years may attain a longevity almost equal to that of the Wandering Jew."

New Zealand's Financial Status. The Colonies and India says: "Mr. R. J. Seddon, the acting premier of New Zealand, in a speech to his constituents on April 8, describes the leading features of the financial situation in the col-ony. The floating debt has been reduced by £100,000, the deficit in the land fund by £74,000, and there are other savings to a total of £400,000. The gross surplus of revenue is very large, and the net amount reaches £200, The government intends to favor the exemption of all improvements from the land tax. They are anxious to secure reciprocal trade relations with the other colonies."

Value of Masterpieces.

The value of masterpieces by great artists seems to be limited only by the wealth of those who desire to possess. Of the paintings by Albert Durer, the Berlin museum possesses five, all of which have been acquired within the last 12 years. Two of these paintings were bought in England. Another came frim the family of Freiherr von Holzschuher, of Nuremburg, for which the amount of nearly \$100,000 was paid—a sum which, taking size into consideration, only comes second to the \$125,000 paid for Raphael's "Three Graces" by the Duc d'Aumale.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

Only 44 Stars. The new American flag received by Counsel Myers has 44 stars upon it and not 45 as stated. There are 44 states in the union. The flag will be hoisted the breeze for the first time on May

Denies the Report. Ald. Styles was reported as saying just the opposite of what he did say at Wednesday evening's meeting of the council. He is not in favor of the local improvement system, but strongly believes in the general loan system.

Notices Bulletined. Notices of motion are bulletined at the city hall by Ald. McKillican for the appointment of Mayor Beaven and Ald. Styles, McTavish, Baker and Belyea as the court of revision for '93, and for Tuesday, June 27, as the date of protest except a sesses month. test against property assessments.

Was Not Well Attended. The meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening called for the discussion of the proposition to raise a loan on the church property, was not well attended, so the matter was left over. A committee was appointed to wait upon the men and get their views on the subject. the members

Fumeral of H. O'Sullivan. The funeral of the late Humphrey O'Sullivan took place this morning from the family residence, Quebec street. Services were conducted at St. Andrew's vices were conducted at St. Andrew S Roman Catholic cathedral and the ceme-tery. The floral offerings were very numerous and handsome. The paltbear-numerous were were the parties of the parties of the parties were were well as the parties of the parties th numerous and handsome. The pallbear-ers were: Messrs. W. Wilson, Mr. Mc-Tiernan, C. S. Finlayson, D. McKay, B. Maguire and J. Dwyer.

Burial of Benjamin Burnes. The funeral of Benjamin Burnes took place this morning at 8:30 from the residence of his parents, and at 8:45 from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral The services were conducted by Rev. Father Mandart. The pallbearers were John Cathcart, Thomas Geiger, George Beckingham, G. Ellrick, f. Ella and C. Barron. The funeral cortege was a large one and there were many friends at the services in the church as well.

New Lodge Organized. Mr. Hamilton Lang, of the Northern Canoop Society, of which he is D.G.I. J., is in the city, with the Western Canadian Association, and initiated leading citizens into the mystic orde at a little banquet at the Hotel Victoria last evening, when the installation of the officers of Victoria Lodge took place. The work was principally in the Four Crown and Three Star degrees. Mr. Mr. Lang will leave for Nanaimo in the morning.

Doings of the Rifle Association. The B. C. Rifle Association council net last evening. The draft of the net last evening. programme for the annual prize meeting to be held on August 27th, 28th and 29th, submitted to the meeting, was approved. The council named a coumittee to wait on the Minister of Militia when he visits here and ask that the association be remunerated for the outlay on the provincial range at Goldstream and to urge upon him the necessity of securing a range close to the city, where there will be no interruption.

Victoria Prize Winning Dogs The Victoria dogs are winning their hare of honors at Seattle in the bench show. Following are the names of some additional prize winners: Miscellaneous (unclassified) Irish wolfhound. N. P. nowden, Victoria. Hyams, Co., smoking jacket, value \$7.50, for "shortest tail" dog—Fox Terrier bitch, Robert Hamilton, Victoria. In English setter dogs—Second prize was won by Duke, owned by L. H. Webber, Victoria. Fox terrier pupples—First and second withheld; very highly commended, Victim, John B. Carmichael, Victoria,

To Aid Corrig's Club.

There will be a concert at St. James hall Monday evening in aid of the Corrig college cricket and football teams. Here is the programme: Part 1-Duet, Miss Wilson and Miss Haines; song, Miss Wilson and Miss Haines; song, Rev. B. Price; song, Mrs. D. R. Harris; song, Lieut. Marchant, R. N.; quar-tette, Messrs. H. Kent, E. Russell, J. C. Keith, J. Kingham and P. Wollas-ton; reading, Mr. H. Goward; song, Mr. Pegram; song, Mr. H. Kent; melody, "Our Colored Friend." Part 2—Song, Miss Heathfield; song, Mr. J. S. Floyd; reading, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven; song, Lieut. Marchant, R. N.; quintette, Messrs. H. Kent, J. C. Keith, E. H. Russell, J. Kingham and P. Wollaston; song, Mrs. Geo. Jay; song, Rev. I Price; topical song, Mr. J. Kingham.

THERE WAS NO ASSAULT.

This is the Judgment of Magistrate Macrae in the Robb Case. Magistrate Macrae delivered judgment this morning in the case of Henry Courtney, liveryman, charged with assaulting Bailiff Robb. The judgment dismissed Bailiff Robb. The judgment dismissed the case. It is as follows:

The defendant appeared in this court

The defendant appeared in this Wednesday last to answer a charge wednesday last to emplainant, the of assault upon the complainant, mplainant being described as being at he time of the alleged assault in the lawful performance of his duty as a bailiff. On account of the irregular manner in which the information was brought before me I had no jurisdiction to hear the charge and therefore dismiss-

A new information was immediately laid in court. Had it been laid under the Summary Convictions Act, as from character of the injuries sustained by the complainant it might well have een. I should have been able to hear the defendant's account on oath of a scuffle of which there were no witnesses, and any decision at which I might arrive would have been reviewable in another

court. counsel thought fit to charge an indictable offence, not alleging in the information that complainant was acting as a bailiff at the time of the assault; and counsel for the prosecution in express words disclaimed that part of the original charge. In these circum-stances much of the evidence produced at the hearing was, in my opinion, irrelevant.

A careful perusal of the deposition has confirmed the opinion I formed at the caring that the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution is not sufficient to put the accused on his trial for an in-dictable offence. The information is dismissed.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Narrow Escape of Assembly Hall and Partial Destruction of Two Buildings. View street, between Quadra and Vancouver and Quadra streets; was the scene of a hard fight with fire at four o'clock this morning. A new two story house owned by Messrs. King and Casey, occupied by W. H. Barrard, caught sey, occupied by W. H. Barrard, caught fire in some manner unknown while the occupants were asleep, and when the alarm was turned in from box 23 As-sembly hall and another residence were on fire. The firemen were very prompt and by their good work saved the large hall and the unoccupied house on the

east side of the building, where the began. Mrs. Barrard was the fir discover the fire and awakened he band. A lodger in the house had row escape from being burned to of The family succeeded in reaching ground floor after groping through ng smoke. As usual, the eration was the removal of fu Until the glare aroused Mr. who lives at the corner of Fo Quadra streets, the fire alarm glected. The house occupied rard was badly burned. Asse is slightly damaged and the uno residence will require the expend \$300 to place it in good repair. tal loss is estimated at \$2,500 houses were insured in the Union, London. Mr. Barrard's furniture insured for \$300 in the Liverpool London & Globe Company. Liverpoo

ON A SEALING CRUISE

Departure of a Small Craft-Drowned

a Spring. Union, B.C., May 19.—John Ford, ir.
Hornby Island, accompanied by one Wa
ford, has gone north in a sail boat. In
have on board an outlit for sealing in
intend to hunt in the waters around (or
Charlotte Islands.
Cecil, aged two, son of John Peker
Denman Island, was drowned in a sp Denman Island, was drowned in a spin on Tuesday last. He stooped down to a drink and feel in.

H.M.S. Nymphe paid Comox a visit week. The officers spent some time fish in the Courtenay Athletic Association has a good progressing of search association has a good progressing of search association. a good programme of sports for the Quebirthday. It includes baseball, football birthday. It includes baseball, football an horse racing.

J. A. McLellan, representing the Pos Intellingencer of Seattle, canvassed Unitalist week for subscriptions.

R. Grant & Co. are calling for tenders for another store. This will be the third store erected here this spring.

Sam Cliffe and Geo. Home were through the buggy while returning home Saturday night. They are not seriously jured.

A FOE OF ROMANISM.

L. Mounce of Grant & Co. is up on

Mrs. Shepard to be Unmasked by a Re-

erend Author. Ottawa, May 20.—Rev. Father M. Brady, Woodstock, Ont., has made a plication for the copyright of a pamp let entitled "A Fraud Unmasked, or the Career of Mrs. Margaret L. Shepan ex-Romanist, ex-Nun, ex-Penitent at Bigamist." Mrs. Shepard recently may a tour of Ontario lecturing against here. a tour of Ontario lecturing against manism. The refusal of the mayor Brockville to give her the town he caused the last municipal elections the to be conducted on the issue from his action in that regard.

Indian War Dance.

Provincial Officer Tom James has cured the Market building for formance to be given by the Indian Tuesday evening next. Sixty picker men from the Cowichan, Saanich, wee coast and Boston tribes, all gorgeous decked in tribal beaded costume, give a war dance such as has never been seen by the white population Victoria. There will also be a tu war between King George and B braves; no rope will be used, but contest will be carried out according ancient Indian custom. The chiefs deliver orations, which will be i preted by skilled interpreters. The ertainment will be a pleasing feature of the 24th celebration, and James has taken great pains to mak it a success

Jockey Club Grounds Sold. The sale of the Victoria Jockey Club grounds was completed this morning the purchasers, the Bowker Park (thew Begbie made an order giving company immediate possession and ecting Mr. J. S. Bowker to hand the certificate and documents and to make a conveyance of the property in favor of the Bowker Park Com pany. It is not definitely known wh members of the company are, what they propose to do with the property, but it is understood that there not be any interference with

club races on the 25th, 26th and 27th.

The First Boating Party Forty-five couples enjoyed a sail to the Gorge last evening in boats towed by McIntosh's launch. Two hours were happily spent at Victoria Gardens, when Mrs. Davis had a very fine spread prared. There were several skilful musicians, vocal and instrumental, in party, and the outing was still pleasant by their efforts. Great cred is due W. Dean and W. R. Chestne for their excellent management of th

entire affair. Commission to Issue. Mr. Justice Crease to-day made order in the case of Adams vs. Duck directing a commission to issue for the examination of W. S. Whiteway, John's, Newfoundland, on behalf defendant, and it was further ordere that the commission be returned 30th and the trial take place of

July 3rd. General American Dispatches, Washington, D.C., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States began business in earnest this morning. The Briggs case is the all-absorbing topic of discussion, although it cannot yet be determined just when it will be reached. The friends of the noted divine are working actively in his behalf, and the opposition is just as industrious.

Springfield, Ill., May 20.—James F. Bur of Pittsburgh, founder and ex-president the League of Republican College Clui will be the next general secretary of the National League of Republican Clui Burke might have had the nomination the Louisville convention had it not be for the fact that he displeased the delegate from Ohio, Kentucky and other points throwing the strength of the college leaguest college leaguest convention in the second college leaguest college throwing the strength of the college at a critical moment to the support W. Tracy, for the presidency, there suring the latter's election. He has quently the favor of the new admit tion, which is strong enough to place in the responsible position of secretar New York, May 10. Lemon McKeon in the responsible position of secretary New York, May 19.—James McKeevidynamiter, who once nearly succeeded laying all the public buildings of Liver in ruins, arrived here to-day on the strain Gallia. He was met at the pier by young Irishmen, T. St. John Gaffney Edward Fitzgerald. He has served fif years in various prisons in England for attempts at Liverpool, and while then nothing by which he can be debarred dentering this country, it was deemed dent by those interested to keep him an encounter with the immigration autitles. McKeevitt was released from I land prison on April 3, and since then been settling his affairs abroad prepara to taking up his residence in this country. to taking up his residence in this country

Driven to Death. A sad story is told of a poor married couple, Rusians, who had settled Great Dombrowka, in Upper Siles About two years ago they received an order to quit the territory, but on arriving at the Russian frontier, were not permitted to enter, "for," said the Russian official, "the woman is blind and Russia is not in want of such cripples." The couple returned to Great Dombrowka, but lately receiv ed another notice to leave. The Russian officials were still obdurate, and, sick at heart, without work or the husband grew desperate. When the wretched couple came to the Frzesia from Germany, he caught his blind wife up and the wife up and threw her into the river. He then went to a tree and harged

CAIN AND ABE lety Becoming Infatua

Murderer? primitive and Orient sympathy appears he victim of Cain. e had no excusers, ns; he was sent out iterate could not fai were clearly altoget the dead man w But the earth is maince this Hebrew st and since then Cain ge which it is said com how to wait for it. he least about Abel. ner fellow of the two saying so it does not ag it. Alas! poor Abel seeling it. Alas: 900 Aber n my childhood crying over if him lying on the turf, we air hair soaked in blood, ambs bleated by the alta browed Cain slunk away and between the stems

down with remorse. But hever ashamed or afraid, a ombroso and the phys rove mathematically that one other than he ranial formation, and wh weep, in the nursery it an innate revolt ago I bonds of modern life dern society so inclined its bosom and fling isly on the slain Or is it due to the tenden arked in modern times, he strongest, to disregard the essentially modern fee man who has failed is an yond pity? And Abel, w yond pity? And Abel, whe takes, is of course an u the modern view of hum The modern world makes and kicks him into a neg while it buys photographs sends him bouquets and brandy. It is wholly need time and breath at wonder so constantly reappeari

times: he has become the acter. He cannot reappear tume or in any drama with more or less a large foll however hideous his crime, be without his partisans ar He never assumed a moshape than that of the ma Cream, and the poisoning of poor girls in order to accusing innocent men ler is a form of guilt w seem to have a single alte tenuating feature about in was not without persons perately for his reprieve ed that at least the dear onot be killed, but merely nfortable asylum until ror of his ways. As for death, well, no one ever member them. They had account when living; once vere of none. Recently the public of P much excited over the trial Luna. Briefly, Luna, a Manila, very small, ugly in appearance, marries a S very handsome and above and because she, as he m seen. is unfaithful to her horribly, and finally her mother stone dead, an in the lungs of her broth mother and her brother ha most generous and kind riage, which was disagred dvantageous to them; the nocent of any knowledg ve affairs, and had been ous to bring about a pe

ion between this ill assor this was a bestial, fe lonable crime. The mother as innocent as Abel, and them both a dozen year and generosity. Yet his from the public. It suffi assin to plead qu'il voyai shed some maudlin tears the whole city of Paris adoration to its bosom. ful that it has not voted and testimonial. Of syn poor lady and her son—bo both, by his own admiss too kind and generous f not a trace in the public have had only the uninter Abel; away with them. Leonard Manklow, who ladies of Chislehurst as walked past him in the fields, was esteemed sand trusted with a gun, sind riven him to go out and s There can be little doubt nore mad than millions and savage youths, yet or he is declared irresponsi surely be less injury to no laws against crime at eople to protect and av as best they could. A blavery well that he has o

deeds, and to grin in iailers, and he will in ev doctor to defend and Take the case of Virg was tried a few weeks Assize Court of the Sei chose to work; his militated, he lived on his pare people; seduced his cousi then became a chevalier day a protonded title; first der a pretended title; fit of money, he went to t old uncle of his at Na who was fairly well off, place at midnight, stabb which barked at him, ar maid-servant, then pillag to cellar, and made off cellar, and made cellar, and made off lead a riotous life as l Yet because an eminent Dr. Matel, gives it as cunning criminal is oulsif, un vertigineux the desire for greatness by novels which he had and jury actually conder ng worse than 20 years' hat is, the paradise of La Nouvelle."

andom, to cry and lau o protest his ignorance of

In Florence last mont killed his mother by cut in the presence of his a years old. There was a provocation. They were stances and she was defined the stances. Provocation. They were stances, and 'Poveretto!" cried the cried the guastato il suo avver athies were with the poiled his future. Whacreasing tenderness for Last week, in Paris, outh of Ivry, had led at timid, centle little at timid, gentle little of people at Choisy-le-i shown him great kindn saved him from starvat her and killed her on t edge of the Seine; and cumstances were found t and bestial ingrate. aving clause, called enuantes," originally ophic and merciful pro xceptional cases, has to a most mischievou because poor Ab

CAIN AND ABEL.

h the dead man whom he had But the earth is many centuries

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which it is said comes to all who we to wait for it. We no longer least about Abel. Cain is for us fellow of the two; his brother is; if a sense of decency prevents ing so it does not prevent our t. Alas! poor Abel! I remember UISE. childhood crying over a drawing lying on the turf, with his long, air soaked in blood, while the bleated by the altar, and dark-Cain slunk away in the back-batween the stems of the trees. Drowned between the stems of the trees, d, afraid, and already weighed with remorse. But Cain now is aling. They with remorse. But Cain now is ashamed or afraid, as for remorse, roso and the physiologists will mathematically that he could not done other than he did, given his did, given his who, ah who! n Pekett n a sprin a visit last formation, and who, ah p, in the nursery or out of it, innate revolt against the arti-

nds of modern life which renders society so inclined to take cain g the Postbosom and fling quicklime con-ously on the slain body of Abel? t due to the tendency, so gravely in modern times, to side with r tenders for e third store rongest, to disregard the law? Is were thrown ing home on seriously inot, perhaps, beyond all, inspired by essentially modern feeling that the who has failed is an imbecile bewho has failed is an impected bepity? And Abel, whatever form
akes, is of course an utter failure in
modern view of human existence,
modern world makes a pied de nez, is up on ISM. modern world makes a pied de liez, kicks him into a neglected grave, e it buys photographs of Cain and is him bouquets and bottles of dy. It is wholly needless to waste by a Rev ather M. J and breath at wondering why Cain made an onstantly reappearing in modern f a pamphaked, or the has become the popular char-He cannot reappear in any cos-in any drama without obtaining Shepard, tent and less a large following, and, hideous his crime, he will never ently made gainst Ro out his partisans and supporters. mayor of town hall han that of the man called Neill ections there and the poisoning by strychnine girls in order to obtain money sue arising ng innocent men of their mur-form of guilt which does not have a single alternative or ex-g feature about it. Yet Nell t without persons who fought tely for his reprieve, and entreatnes has se for a per Indians xty picked anich, west least the dear creature should killed, but merely detained in a gorgeously table asylum until he saw the erhis ways. As for the poor girls

well, no one ever seemed to re-r them. They had been of little t when living; once dead, they e a tug-of-and Boston d, but the ording to ently the public of Paris has been ch excited over the trial of the artist na. Briefly, Luna, an Indian of chiefs wil be interla, very small, ugly and repulsive pearance, marries a Spanish Creole, handsome and above him in rank, is to mak because she, as he might have fore-is unfaithful to him he illtreats ribly, and finally shoots her and other stone dead, and lodges a ball lungs of her brother Felix. Her other and her brother had always been ost generous and kind to him, and had insented through amiability to his mar-Sir Mat onsented through almability to his historiage, which was disagreeable and disdovantageous to them; they were wholly inocent of any knowledge of his wife's ove affairs, and had been eagerly solicities. giving th and dirhand ove of titl ous to bring about a peaceful separa-on between this ill assorted pair. Sure-Park Com this was a bestial, ferocious, unpar-table crime. The mother and son were lown who nnocent as Abel, and Luna owed to the prop innocent as Abel, and Luna owed to be both a dozen years of kindness digenerosity. Yet his acquittal was uted in court by an explosion de joie om the public. It sufficed for this assin to plead qu'il voyait rouge, and to with thand 27th. th some maudlin tears in court, for whole city of Paris to take him in sail to the towed oration to its bosom. It is wonder-that it has not voted him a pension ours were rdens, where testimonial. Of sympathy for the lady and her son—both so innocent, spread preskilful mu by his own admission, so long his kind and generous friends—there is al, in the still more

had deceived and tortured to

trace in the public mind. They had only the uninteresting tale of away with them. ard Manklow, who shot the young of Chislehurst as they harmlessly d past him in the summer corn-was esteemed sane enough to be d with a gun, since it had been him to go out and shoot birds with. can be little doubt that he is no mad than millions of other vicious vage youths, yet on a medical plea declared irresponsible. It would be less injury to society to have against crime at all, and to leave protect and avenge themselves hey could. A blackguard knows that he has only to talk at to cry and laugh hysterically, and to grin in the face of his and he will in every country find or to defend and a jury to acquit

ake the case of Virgile Pilsta, who tried a few weeks ago before the ze Court of the Seine. He never to work; his military service endlived on his parents, poor work seduced his cousin, a young girl; ecame a chevalier d'industrie una pretended title; finally, being out money, he went to the house of an uncle of his at Nagent-sur-Marne, uncle of his at Nagent-sur-Marne, by was fairly well off, broke into the e at midnight, stabbed a little dog ch barked at him, and strangled the d-servant, then pillaged from garret cellar, and made off with his booty end a riotons life as long as ir lasted. ad a riotous life as long as it lasted. because an eminent alieniste, called Matel, gives it as his opinion that cunning criminal is "un moteste, un sif, un vertigineux," possessed by esire for greatness (!) and disturbed ovels which he had read, the judge ary actually condemn him to notherse than 20 years' penal servitude, s, the paradise of the scoundrels,

lorence last month a young man is mother by cutting her throat presence of his grandmother, 90 There was not the smallest They were in good circumsand she was devoted to him. etc!" cried the public. "Come stato il suo avvenire!" Their symwere with the youth who had future. future. Whence comes this tenderness for the murderer? Veek, in Paris, Albert Bierry, a Ivry, had led away by the hand gentle little girl, the daughter e at Choisy-le-Roi, who had him great kindness and often

victim sacrificed, is wholly forgotten. Cain lives, is vociferous by the logic of his counsel, some times noisy also by the thousand tongues of the newspapers; he becomes pretty and is protected; sometimes even finds crowds to shout and weep for him, as though he himself were a martyr. It is difficult to account for this injustice and inversion of popular sentiment, but it is a fact beyond any dispute. victim sacrificed, is wholly forgotten. ciety Becoming Infatuated With the primitive and Oriental world the al sympathy appears to have been the victim of Cain. Cain seems re had no excusers, much less any the victim of Gain. Gain seems we had no excusers, much less any ans; he was sent out into the wilst with a mark upon him which the illiterate could not fail to read. The thies of his deity, his people, and he were clearly altogether and sole-

Even when a lesser crime leaves the victim alive, but naked and without resource, the interest attaches not to him source, the interest attaches not to him but to his aggressor. No crime creates such widespread and immeasurable suffering as commercial fraud and financial failure. Yet Mme. de Lesseps exclaims in good faith, "What do they reproach us with, what harm have we ever done?" and the tide of general pity flows toward Da Chesnaye rather than toward the hundreds of thousands of humble homes on which the blackness of utter ruin has descended in an endless night

descended in an endless night.

No one who reflects much on the tendency of modern life can doubt that it is settling more and more strongly with every year toward the repression of personal liberty in the innocent member of society side by side with the faxity used toward the criminal.

OUIDA.

TROUT FISHING.

The Poetic Pen Picture Drawn by an En-

thusiast. Silent as an otter, the man moves inthe water till it curls about his knees. An arm sways back and forth, and an insect flutters softly upon the surface of the pool some yards away. Quickly the arm sways again, and again an insect kisses the surface of the water. A flash of a silvary crossent a plash in flash of a silvery crescent, a plash in the water, a sudden, stronger swirl in writhing current; then a sharp, metallic discord rasps out against the song of the birds. The man's eyes blaze with a swift, eager light, his cheeks flush slightly; there is then exultation in every line of his face. His right land clinches upon the wand, the rasping discord cases the wand, the rasping discord ceases, the wand arches to a semicircle and quivers with perilous strain, while two keen eyes rivet alon a shifting, swirling commotion that maddens the water here, there, back, forth, unceasingly. A ball of snowy spume upon the surface, a splatter of jeweled drops, a tinted shape curving in air an instant, an apprehensive 'Ah!' from the man's parted lips, and gain the lithe wand curves and strains. So is fought the good fight, till skill conquers. Within the fatal net gleams a shining belly and pearl-bordered has above a streak of olive gemmed with ruby spangles. The man's face glows with pride as he carefully bears has

The refining of gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' shops is an industry in itself, and quite an important one in the east, where several furnaces have been built for the purpose. These furnaces are about three feet square and hold three or four barrels. The fire is started with wood and continued to the started with which metalicity. tinues to burn until the whole material is caked and brittle. Each furnace is provided with a flue, which opens into a dust collector, and gold and silver dust carried through these flues by the draught drops down to the bottom of the collector. After each burning the caked material is taken out and broken up into small particles and placed with the dust from the collector in a grinding machine.

The revolving pan in which the mate-

rial is ground is three feet in diameter, three-quarters of an inch thick and about eight inches in depth. The two cast iron wheels which crush the material revolve loosely on the shaft running across the centre of the pan; these wheels are two feet in diameter, six inches in width and weigh 700 pounds each. Running through the centre of the pan is a vertical shaft which pases through a large gear-wheel cennected to the bottom of the pan. This wheel conects with the main shafting, and when it is set in motion the pan revolves, causing the large wheels revolve and crush the material. A to After grinding to a powder it is run through a 40-mesh sieve, the material not pass-ing through being put back into the grinding machine. The fine powder, with a little lead and flux added, is then breaking the crucible and smelted. On the lead button taken out contains the gold

and silver. The button is put into a bone-ash cu-pel and placed in a muffle or assaying furnace. The cupels are from one and a half inches to two inches in diameter and from three-quarters to one inch in height. The muffle in which the cupel is placed is made of fire-clay and is about 14 inches in length, seven inches in width and about six inches in neight and oval-shaped on top.

The muffle is completely surrounded by fire when in the furnace, and when the fire becomes of a whitish-red heat the lead melts and is sucked up by the porous bone-ash cupel, leaving the gold and silver button. The gold and silver are afterward separated by what is called parting, which consists in boiling the alloy after rolling it out to a thin plate in strong nitric acid. The value of these sweepings vary greatly, averaging about \$5 per barrel, although it has been known to run up as high as \$500 per barrel.

Bridal Wreaths for All Nations. The German bride wears the myrtle for her bridal wreath, while the girl of the Black Forest adorns herself with the flower of the hawthorne. In France and England and in the United States the orange flower is in vogue, while the maidens of Italy and the French promaidens of Italy and the French provinces of Switzerland use white roses. Pinks, carnations and red roses are worn by Spanish brides. In Lithuania the bridal wreath is wound of the Syrian rue, on the Ionian islands the grape vine, in Behemia, Carinthia, and the Krain districts of rosemary, and in Hesse of artificial flowers, to which ribbons are added. In Norway, Sweden and Servia bridal gowns are made of silver, in Bavaria and Silesia of gold wire, glass beads and tinsel, among the Fins, the Wends and the peasants of

ALUCKY ONTARIAN

Benjamin Kenyon, of Oxford County, Inherits Valuable Seattle Property. Benjamin Kenyon, of Blenheim, Oxford county, Ont., arrived in Seattle yesterday, and is accompanied by his son, J. J. Kenyon, a live stock and portrait artist of Hanover, Ont., and F. R. Ball, his solicitor, who has been county crown attorney of Oxford county, Ont., since 1866, it being a life position to the ap-

pointee. Benjamin Kenyon is the first cousin of the late J. Gardner Kenyon, and heir to all of his Seattle property. He is a man 62 years of age, remarkably well preserved, and takes his good fortune calmly. He does not anticipate any trouble with any of the other claimants. who talk of contesing the will, and also thinks that W. W. Moore, a second cousin of the deceased, will have a hard time to prove that Benjamin Kenyon is a myth.

a myth.

In speaking to a Press-Times reporter this morning he said:

"I an a first cousin of J. Gardner Kenyon. My father's name was Henry W. Kenyon, and the father of J. Gardner Kenyon was Enoch Kenyon. Enoch and Henry were brothers and that is where my relationship to J. Gardner Kenyon comes in. Our grandfather was named Gardner Kenyon. The deceased had only one sister, who died when she was 13 or 14 years of age.

had only one sister, who died when she was 13 or 14 years of age.

"There can be no contest that I am aware of and it is only a question of satisfying the court that I am Benjamin Kenyon referred to in the will. I can do this by my own evidence, by my mother and by the evidence of a number of people who knew both myself and J. Gardner Kenyon. If Moore wants the \$5 that was left to him I will give it to him to-day. I knew J. Gardner Kenyon and went around with will give it to him to-day. I knew J. Gardner Kenyon and went around with him while he was engaged in giving exhibitions in ventriloquism in Canada. That was about 1850. He went to California in 1866 and I heard but little of him until the day of his death."

Attorney Ball said Mr. Kenyon will have no difficulty in proving his identity. "He has been on the assessment rolls of Oxford county for the past 40 years and is very extensively known.

years and is very extensively known. Mr. Moore has no claim whatever upon the estate as he is only a second cousin and we do not look for trouble from him."—Press-Times.

BORING IN THE SEA.

American Drillers at Work in the Japan Sea for the Mikado.

shining belly and pearl-bordered fins above a streak of olive gemmed with ruby spangles. The man's face glows with pride as he carefully bears lus captive to the shore.

Upon a fragrant bier of freshest green within the creel a dead king lies in state. All day the silent man creeps hither and thither along the stream casting, fighting, waiting, noting many things, until darkness falls; then homeward through the scented shadows, with a whisper of falling song from darkened copses. The man's feet are tired with a healthy weariness; the cruel strap cuts deep into his shoulder, but his heart is light and his soul at peace. Not one evil idea has entered his mind all day and he has learned much. That is trout-fishing—and do you people with money and leisure bear in mind the fact that if you spare the rod you may spoil yourself.—Outing.

VALUABLE REFUSE.

Gold and Silver Refined From Sweepings.

The refining of gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' shops is an office of the shore.

American Drillers at Work in the Japan Sea for the Mikado.

Sea for the Mikado.

The Man's face glows

The Japan Government has had in its employ for over a year past two expert oil-drillers from the Pennsyland oil region. Who are superintending boring for oil in the waters of the Japan Sea, 150 yards from shore, just outside Idzmozaki, a city of about 13,000 population on the north-work with success. This venture is regarded as promising some important developments, especially as, instead of that government importing the refined oil from this country they have been doing, they have now erected four or five refineries. With these they are refining their own oil, the quantity they have been doing, they have now erected four or five refineries. With these they are refined oil they import from the United States and Russia. They have now erected four or five refineries. With these they are refined oil they import from the United States and Russia. They have now erected four or five refineries. With these they are refined oil they impo

tory in charge for the Japanese Government are W. A. Dibble of Reimersburg, Clarion county, Pa., and T. J. Stewart, of Venauge, Crawford county.

At Idzmozaki, which is noted as a fishing town, the available shore line is very narrow, it being occupied by the city, immediately back of which the "mountains," about 250 feet high, rise. The wells are crowding out into the waters of the sea, much as they have been doing at St. Mary's reservoir, in the northwestern part of Ohio. About 450 feet out the water is only some three and a half feet deep. They usually put down a cribbing of logs or timber, which they fill with earth and thus obtain the necessary though somewhat limited space upon which they can proceed with their operations and boring. They run out to the derrick from the shore a narrow walk upon which the natives carry to land on their backs the oil, a few gallons at a time. Labor is very cheap there, and natives work for 7 yan a month and "find" or board themselves, a yan being as before stated, about 60 cents. They are not organized, have no such things as labor unions and strikes are unknown. They have no set time for a day's work, which is practically during daylight, frequently beginning work at the wells at 4 o'clock in the morning.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Curious Will.

Here are the principal portions of a will made by Dr. Dunlop, at one time a member of the Canadian Legislature:—"I, being in sound health of body and mind, which my friends who do not flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make my last will. I leave the property of Gairbread to my sisters Helen Boyle Storey and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister whom, may God help him, she henpecks, the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an oid maid and not market rife.

* * * * 1 leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of oid John, as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John bimself, but he would have melted it down to make temperance medals, and that would have been a sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuff-box; he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that. I leave my sister Jennie my Bible, the property formerly of my great-grandmother, Betsy Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much about the spirit as she does of the letter she will be a much better Christian than she is. I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery and Radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother-in-law, Allan, my punch-bowl, as he is a big gauny man, and likely to do credit to it. I leave to parson Chevassie my big silver sauff-box, as a small token of gratitude to him for taking my sister Maggle, whom no man of taste would have taken. I leave to John Caddell a silver teaport, to the end that he may drink teatherefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so zingly wally, and he may yet learn to read them. I feave my silver cup, with the sovereign in the bottom of it, to my sister Janet, because she is an old maid and plous. A Clever Idea. A Curious Will.

A Clever Idea.

An enterprising Parisian shopkeeper has hit upon a novel device to induce people to stop in front of his show-windows in the chill of winter and spring. He secured a length of gaspipe, and, perforating it with thy holes, laid it just under the edge of the window outside. Then he rigged a small pump that forced a gentle current of warm air through the pipe, and thus practically heated the space in front of his display. Nor was this all. He fashioned a clever machine that sprayed a delicate perfume into the pump, and so the warm air is kept scented, to the great delight of the feminine shoppers, who can scarcely be induced to "move on." The warm air also keeps the glass clear and bright. A Clever Idea.

short Prayers.

At a dinner party at the Duke of Ormond him great kindness and often the Fins, the Wends and the peasants of and killed her on the grass by the of the Seine; and extenuating circuits and extenuating circuits and extenuating circuits and merciful provision for a few political cases, has thus degenerated a most mischievous protection of integrates poor Abel, that is, the second of June.

Short Prayers.

At a dinner party at the Duke of Ormond's, in 1715, Sir William Wyndham, in a jocular dispute about short prayers told the company, among whom was Bishop attended as a philling the fourth century.

The Flagship.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur arrived at Coquimbo on 17th May, and is expected to preach Esquimalt on or about the 10th of June. Short Prayers.

Beetle Which Knew Its Owner and

offered up likewise by a poor soldier in he same circumstances:—'O God, if, in the day of battle I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me!'" A Highlander offered up a prayer almost as laconic as either of the above two, just before fighting for the Old Chevalier at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He said:—'O Lord, be Thou for us; but if Thou be not for us, be not against us, but leave it between the red coats (the king's soldiers) and us."

TOLD IN A DREAM.

Queer Story in Connection With the Re-Cent Sale of a Racehorse.

The sale of the racehorse Don't Know at the Guttenburg racetrack by Sheriff Stanton uncovered a peculiar story. Some time ago a man named Hyams, of Baltimore, entered into a partnership with Henry Alberts, a "sport" whom he knew, to purchase a racehorse and divide the winnings on the tracks. He gave Alberts \$2000 with which to purchase the animal and start in business. Alberts were off to find the horse and never returned to Hyams to make a report. Hyams came to New York on business. In the evening he fell to wondering what had become of Alberts and the \$2000, and he made enquiries in the hope of securing some tidings about him.

At night he went to bed and dreamed, so he says, and in his dream he was told that if he should go to the Forty-second street ferry the next day he would see his man. This dream was all the more interesting because, a stranger in New York, he had no idea that there was a Forty-second street ferry. When in the morning he decided to follow the promptings of his vision, he was confused to learn that there was a ferry at each end of the street. Tossing a penny to make a choice, it fell to the West Forty-second street side, and there he hurried. The first man he met at the gate was Alberts. The long-missing man told him that he had lost all the \$2000 on the races, but following up his connections Hyams found that Alberts had bought the horse Don't Know with the money and had won many a dollar on his speed. Hyams attached the horse, secured judgment, and the animal was sold to satisfy his claim.—The cent Sale of a Racehorse.

Horseman.

Lord Tennyson as a Carpet-Cleaner.

The poet Tennyson had his little mishaps, just as less gitted mortals do. One afternoon he called on some friends, learned that they were not at home, and decided to leave a note. The housemaid took him to the drawing-room, and gave him pen, ink and paper. When signing his name to the polite little missive, Tennyson, by a jerk of the elbow, overturned the ink bottle, and great was his dismay at seeing a large pool of ink spreading rapidly over his friend's new white Persian carpet of matchless beauty, Horror-stricken, he rang the bell. Up ran the servant. "Do please help me!" cried the poet. It happened that the milkman had just left a can of frothing milk at the door, and the intelligent housemaid remembered that new milk, if thrown over wet ink, would remove all traces of the despoiling fluid. Accordingly she overturned a jugful upon the large black pool, and, with house-flannel and cloths, set about rubbing and scrubbing at the stain. Down went Tennyson on his hands and knees, rubbing and scrubbing with his little helpmeet. His agony of mind lest his old friend should knock at the door and suddenly appear on the scene of disaster he often described in later days, declaring that it "reached the infinite." But with such goodwill did the strange couple work together that every trace of ink was removed. "Here is a 5-shiling piece, my good girl," cried the poet, "and God bless you!" With that, he seized his hat and made for the door. Some weeks later an invitation to dine with his old friends reached Tennyson. He went; and the carpet was in no way alluded to on either side.—London Public Opinion. Lord Tennyson as a Carpet-Cleaner.

A great many women are habitually suffering from cold feet. This is very often due to an imported circulation of the blood, or to some such trouble calling for medical advice. A little care of the feet will often remedy this matter, however, if it is due to the state of the general health. The feet, be in a perfectly healthy condition, should be bathed every day, and they should be rubbed briskly with a friction towel if there is any tendency to chilliness. The shoes should fit neatly, but they should not be tight. If the feet are wet the shoes should be removed at the earliest opportunity and should fit neatly, but they should not be tight. If the feet are wet the shoes should be removed at the earliest opportunity and the stockings changed. If they are cold it is best to rub them with a little alcohol and water and dry them with a soft friction towel, rubbing them briskly to restore the circulation. It is strange that so many people neglect to care for their feet who devote considerable time to their hands. It is quite certain that corns, bunions, and other afflictions of the feet are more often due to such neglect than improperly shaped, shoes or any other cause. Probably one of the most injurious habits of the time is the wearing of close shoes of India rubber. When a rubber is needed a slip rubber, which covers only the ball of the foot, is much more wholesome than a higher shoe and gives almost as much protection. A heavy calfskin shoe with a stout heel, however, is the most wholesome foot covering for walking and will be found impervious to water if frequently oiled. These shoes should be kept for damp weather.—New York Tribune.

Outwitting an Exciseman. An old woman in Orkney was noted for selling whiskey on the sly. Her house was a few miles from the town, and excise officers had tried in vain to get her convicted, so many attempts had failed that they had given up the task as impossible. A young officer was appointed to the place, who said, on being told about her, that he would seem secure her conviction

said, on being told about her, that he would soon secure her conviction.

Early one morning he left town and arrived at the old woman's house by seven o'clock. Walking in, he saw no one, but, noticing a bell on the table, he rang it.

The old woman appeared.

He asked for a glass of milk, which was set down before him. After a little he rang again and the old woman appeared. He asked if she had any whiskey.

"Aye, sir," said she, "we aye have some in the bottle," setting it down before him. He thanked her and laid down a sovereign, which she took and walked out. After helping himself he rang again and asked for his change.

"Change, sir?" said the old woman. "There's nae change. We hae nae license. Fat we gie we gie in presents; fat we get we get in presents. So good day, sir!" The exciseman left the house a poorer but a wiser man. a wiser man.

German Army Bill Fund. Berlin, May 19.—Following the example of the banking houses and leading firms connected with the bourse in starting an election fund for the support of the army bill, a joint committee of the associated iron and steel industries of Germany has made the remarkable proceed the event of the averaging the company to the control of the company to the com posal that a part of the expenditure required by the new army bill be voluntarily subscribed by the great industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country. The committee calculates that the joint stock companies of the empire, representing an annual agrégate 500,000,000 marks, would have no diffi-culty in subscribing the necessary credit, and that such voluntary contributions would be less onerous than the dangerous fluctuations caused by the unsettled state of public affairs consequent upon a struggle between the Kaiser and the Reichstag, should the latter continue to reject the army bill.

Noted Women in Session. Chicago, May 19.—More noted women are gatchered under the roof of the art palace this morning than have ever assembled at the same time in one structure in this or any other country. In the first hall on the main corridor representatives of the non-partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union are assembled. Across the way the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were in contion. Further up the corridor three separate rooms are devoted to the Women's Western Unitarian conference.

The conference of the Pacific coast and National Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian women. In other rooms the Associations of the Collegiate alumnae, the Women's National Relief Society, National Columbian Economic household association, and the International Counassociation, and the international Council of Women are in session, and in addition to these fifteen sub-conventions of industry, education, civil law and government and moral and social reform are in full swing.

QUEER PET FOR A GIRL.

Would Answer Her Call. Science: Something over a year since Then let your eye travel over the sple an experience with a bettle which, I think, showed a very marked degree of intelligence in the insect and, as such incidents are somewhat rare, I venture to send you an account of it. This beetle was a specimen of Pelidnota punctala Linn., which was given to her in September. At first she kept it in a small box, feeding it with grass, leaves and small pieces of fruit, such as peaches, pears, etc. Occasionally she would give it a drop of water to sin a leaf, would eat the fruit, and would take water eagerly. From the first she could take the insect in her fingers several times a day and stroke and caress it, also putting it to her lips and talking to it all the while she handled it. When she put it to her lips it would brush its antennae over them with a gentle, caressing motion. When she left her room she would shut her "buggie" up in its box. One day, about two weeks after she received it, she was called ont suddenly and neglected this precaution. She was absent a considerable length of time, and when she returned the insect was not in its box nor anywhere to be seen. Fearing that she might injure it, she stood still and called, "Buggie, bug-

was not in its box nor anywhere to be seen. Fearing that she might injure it, she stood still and called, "Buggie, buggie," when it came crawling from its rether special c she stood still and called, "Buggie, buggie," when it came crawling from its retreat toward her.

After this she would frequently leave it free in the room when she went out and when she returned if the insect was not in sight, she would call it and it would crawl or fly to her. As this was

would crawl or fly to her. As this was continued it would more and more frequently fly to her instead of crawling until at last it flew to her nearly every time it was called. When it came in this way she would put it to her lips or to her nose and the insect would aport to her nose and the pear to be pleased, moving its antennae gently over her lips or taking the end gently over her lips or taking the end of her nose gently between them and touching it with a patting motion. She kept it in her room in this way at the hotel, where she was spending the summer, until about November 1st. She then returned to her home, some three hundred miles further south, taking the insect with her. Here she at first kept it in her chamber, but the nights being lingly bowed himself out.

Next day Frederick the Noble called —hale, hearty and happy—and after making the round of beds looked in upon the nurses. "You've done it," he said, "you've disabled a capital officer; you did not give poor cousin Leopold a thimble, and to-day he cannot hold a newspaper in his hand, let alone a sword. There now." The ladies looked up in amazement, and were requested insect with her. Here she at first kept it in her chamber, but the nights being sometimes very cool it would become torpid and not get lively again until afternoon. Thinking it too cool for "buggie" there she removed it to the kitchen. As it appeared more or less doren. As it appeared more or less dormant she put it on a cloth above the hot water boiler. Here it revived somewhat, but was not very lively, nor did it eat very much. About the middle of December it fell to the floor accidentally, by which fall it was evidently injured as after that time it would ent jured, as after that time it would eat nothing and no longer recognized the young lady. About a week later it

Rome, May 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the budget for the support of the department of justice. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs. Theodrico Bonacci, has, therefore, resigned. It is expected that the budget of the minister of foreign affairs will be rejected also and this will probably result in a crisis. A dispatch received this morning from Rome says that the Italian ministry has resigned. King Humbert has postponed his depart-ure for Monsa that he may be in Rome during the cabinet crisis. The cabinet council was in session most of the evenbut no information as to the de-n of the ministers is obtainable. cision of the ministers is The majority on the vote against the Government was only five and the whole incident might have been averted had the ministers been more careful. Nevertheless the cabinet is believed now to be irremediably weakened.

Dodd's Pills Again. Kingston, May 15.—Mr. L. Yott, of Wolfe Island, opposite this city, has been cured by Dodd's kidney pills. It is a well known fact that Mr. Yott has been a sufferer for years from backache re-sulting from disordered kidneys, so much so that if in a standing position he should turn round suddenly the pain would take his breath away. In speaking of his case to Mr. Henry Wade, the ing of his case to Mr. Henry Wade, the druggist of this city, from whom he purchased the pills, he said: I have been a sufferer for years from pains in the back and kidney disease. Have tried liniments, plasters, ointments and other remedies from doctors and druggists, but none of these remedies helped me in the least of the said of the sai least. Hearing Dodd's kidney pills so much talked of, gave them a trial, and as a result two boxes cured me. This cure is probably not as marvelous as many that has recently been made by Dodd's kidney pills, but it is creating considerable talk and comment among his friends and acquaintances here.

Pacific Mail Affairs. New York, May 18.—George J. Gould has sent a letter to the board of directors of the Pacific Uail Steamship Company, informing them that he will not pany, informing them that he be a candidate for re-election as president at the annual meeting on May 31st. To a reporter he said: "I shall retire from the presidency because my other interests take up all my time and because I have only a small interest in the company." C. P. Huntington will succeed Mr. Gould as president. Mr. Huntington said: "Mr. Gould has found, since the death of his father, Jay Gould, that his duties were so great that he must curtail his work. We would like to have had him keep the presidency, but he had a good reason of his own for not doing so. The stock of the company is widely scattered, but I suppose I am the largest stockholder. The outlook for the company has not been so good for 20 years. We have practically a monopoly of the business on the west coast, which is very profit-able. Our business to the Sandwich Islands and to China and Japan is entirely satisfactory. More pleasant re-lations have been established between the Pacific Mail and the Panama rail-road. We have stopped calling each other names. It is natural the two companies hould operate together on through business, and I think traffic ar-

can be reconciled with that of the bipeds without From the dusky labyrinth of streets spring 26 minarets, like silver bodkins, beside the one to which we are clinging. a young lady of my acquaintance had an experience with a bettle which, I think, showed a very marked degree of

gress of the hemming and stitching.
"Your Royal Highness must join in ingly bowed himself out.

up in amazement, and were requested to show the Prince's handiwork. "We cannot show it for nothing," said the ready-witted fraulein. "We must ask for a fee for our sick

and wounded, so please—"
"What is the lowest fee a gentleman may offer?" was the reply. "I am desperately hard up." "Nothing less than fifty pfennig" (6d). "Nonsense! Hand over the article, please, at once; if you ladies want to escape a court-martial hand me the ban-

dage at once.' Consternation prevailed. The bandage was handed over to the Crown Prince, who took it, saluted and left the room. A few hours after a small parcel was handed to the lady superintendent, left by an orderly. When it was opened it was found to contain the bandage, a number of gold coins and the night's menu of the imperial dinner table. On the back of it the imperial Crown Prince "Collected had penciled the lines: dinner to-night—in admiration of Cousin Leopold's needle-work—by Frederick William."

Wilhelmj's Violin. A friend of Wilhelmj tells this story about the great violinist:" He paid 30,-000 francs for an old violin home very tenderly, strung it up and played an air or two to see how it sounded. Nothing could have been sweeter, and he was delighted. In another room was a piece of music that he wanted to try, so, laying the instru-ment on a chair, he went to find the composition. Pretty soon he was horrified to see his little boy galloping down upon him with the violin for a liorse. The youngster had evidently been riding the precious instrument all over the house. Wilhelmj didn't raise an alarm. house. Wilhelmj didn't raise an alarm. He didn't dare to look anxious or writhful. He was afraid the boy would get frightened and drop the violin. He simply began to laugh, then he chuckled to the horse, and the boy laughed to. Now ride him up to me, he said softly. 'Steady, sir, steady there! That's a good, gentle horse. Don't hurry him; let him take his time. He may throw you. There? He is going all right now. Good fellow! Let me try him a moment.' At last the boy and his horse were within reach, and Wilhelmj quietly took both in his lap. Then, after placing the instrument out of the way, he turned that boy over his knee and gave him the worst thrashing he ever

gave him the worst thrashing he ever got in his life. The violin was not hurt. Wilhelmj played on it in this country."

A Paper-Mache Hospital Paper-mache, which can be compressed almost to the solidity of iron, promises to come into vogue as a building material. A portable hospital large enough to accommodate 20 beds has been made of compressed paper. Every part of the building is numbered, and the whole can be packed up in such a way as to be carried by three transference trucks. These trucks are so planned as to form the basis of the hospital, T-shaped joints of iron keeping the foundation steadily in place. Over this comes a flooring of compressed and var-nished paper boards, which adapt themselves admirably to cleanliness. Walls and ceiling are of the same terial, while the beams, composed thin galvanized iron wire, connect the parallel walls. Holes are bored between the walls and the ceiling for purposes of ventilation, and the windows are made of a wire gauze with a transpar-ent coating. Such a building would be of great service in tropical countries, especially if in addition to its lightness and strength it can be made fireproof.

THE OPTIMISTIC FROG.

How It Succeeded in Surviving its Pessimist Brother.

road. We have stopped calling each other names. It is natural the two companies hould operate together on through business, and I think traffic arrangements between them will be restablished before long. There are more reasons why they should not fight."

Entrance to the mosques is rarely refused to Christians except on festivals, and it is to the top of the highest minaret in the town that we are bound. The narrow spiral staircase affords no more than head-and-shoulder room; the steps are foul with summer-blown dust, with bones brought in by owls and kites, hesides other venerable rubbish; and, after what seems interminable gyration, we emerge upon the airy gallery which encircles the top of the slender tower.

It is a crazy perch, for the whole structure sways sensibly in the strong wind, and it seems as if a moderate kick would send the frail parapet clattering down on the tile roof far below; but, if your head is steady, the view will well repay the labor of the ascent. Beneath your feet cluster the flat-roofed houses; here and there a chimney rises, crowned with an immense stork's nest, making one wonder how the domestic economy of the birds within the house

The Westside

The Westside

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INDIAN CURIOSITIES

New Department at the Museum Specially Devoted to them.

VALUABLE RELICS OF ANTIQUITY

A Room Where Indian Customs, History and Religion can be Studied-Fine Carving in Stone and Wood-Strange Weapons of War and the Chase.

Strangers from all parts of the globe who visit Victoria and include in their round of sght-seeing the provincial museum find it difficult, in telling of the quiet hour spent within it, to choose words to express with adequate force admiration of the infinite variety, the admirable arrangement and the surpassing interest of the specimens there gathered by that indefatigable man of many sciences, Mr. John Fannin, the amiable curator. Lucky, indeed, is the party of visitors that happens to reach the museum when Mr. Fannin has half an hour to spare—not very often, unfortunately—for a more entertaining cicerops, or one better versed in his ing cicerone, or one better versed in his line of work would be sought for in ain. The representative of the rimes was extremely lucky in finding Mr. Fannin in that very desirable posi-tion—half an hour to spare—when he called at the museum the other day for the express purpose of inspecting the new department just added to the museum and devoted to the native races of British Columbia—in fact, an Indian department, an annex to the main museum. Having heard that the Indian department had been begun only a short time ago, it was with no little surprise that the visitor beheld the large room crowded with a wonderful array of all manner of Indian belongings. Arms, clothing, culinary utensils, ornaments, implements and weapons of the chase, totem poles in petto, models of the houses of the great chiefs, tools of various descriptions, stone chisels and hammers noticeably, and a multitude of other interesting things, enough to keep an auctioneer's clerk making a short-hand

inventory for a month.

But there is one exhibit that will prove a fund of valuable study to the ethnologist and anthropologist, should not be overlooked even by the "lay" visitor; this is a grand collection of Indian skulls, most of them in an excellent state of preservation, although all bear evidence of having lost the "vital spark of heavenly flame" many and many a year ago. Mr. Fannin is pardonably very proud of this collection, and is treating each skull to a coat of varnish and writing its brief history on the top of the cranium. In all the skulls can be noticed the characteristic backward slope to the frontal bone, and the singular compression of the crani-um from the cheek bones and eye ridge upwards, always noticeable in the skulls of savages, and by professors of the so-called science of phrenology de-nominated the intellectual portion of the head. One of the skulls gives signs of great antiquity, the bone being blanched and covered in some places with moss. Over this array of grinning skulls the man fond of yielding to reverie's soft blandishments can ponder upon the mutability of human affairs; for might not this great bony dome, cheek by jowl with that other flat-browed skull, have been the chamber wherein the lofty ambeen the chamber wherein the lofty ambitions and subtle schemes of some proud chief of a nation of warriors, seethed and took shape?—and now to be but a thing to gaze at for the white

race he had heard of but never seen. To be ranged upon a shelf, this skull of his, with those of slaves and nameless waifs. Such is fate. Mr. Fannin expects to receive before long some fine additions to this section of the depart-

Very curious are the coffins of the In-

dians. Some they bury, others they place in the dead houses or mausoleums, and others again they give, with their silent occupants, to the devouring fury of the flames, for cremation has been practised among the tribes from time immemorial. The coffins are always made to resemble some animal. One there is in the museum in the form of a seal; it is a burying coffin. Another is "yery like a whale" and has even the tail neatly affixed. This is a house coffin. Among the carvings, which are very elaborate, showing much taste and skill and a genius for taking pains, the heads of eagles and ravens predominate. The bird of freedom seems to have been as much admired by the untutored savage of British Columbia as by his more enlightened brothers in other parts of the world. And the other parts of the world. And the sable bird of Norway, the raven, appears to have been little less a favorite with

he sculptors.
A trayful of reddish-brown earth one of the cases is labelled "mineral paint." The Bella Bellas obtain this rich pigment in large quantities and employ it extensively in painting their houses, canoes and utensils. They merely add water to the earth and it produces a perfect stain. The col is rather deeper than terra cotta and little ruddier than burnt umber. pair of small brushes of native manufacture for applying the paint lie on the plate. Near by are numerous specimens of the beautiful basket work of the West Coast Indians, the patterns displaying a good taste scarcely to be expected of the natives.

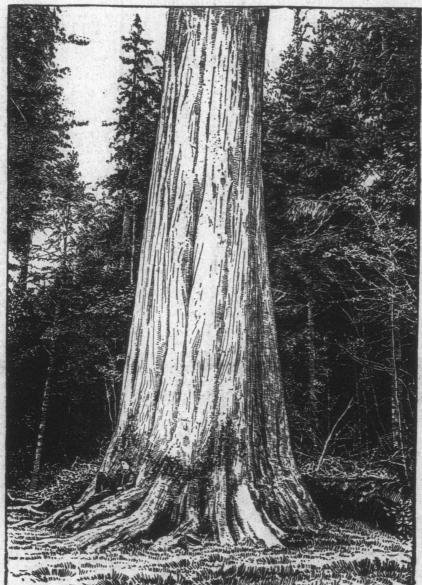
In one of the cases is a splendid collection of stone weapons, the contribu-ton of Mr. D. J. King of this city. One of the specimens is a piece of light green, vitreous substance, oblong, about an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick and sharpened at one end, re-sembling somewhat a carpenter's inch chisel. The stone is jade and has the chisel. The stone is jade and has the dull, greasy aspect peculiar to this mineral. It is intensely hard. Where it is found in the province is a mystery to this day; the Indians will not tell where they obtain it, although perfectly willing to exhibit specimens of the stone. The nearest approach to it that has been found and placed in the margers. and and placed in the museum a boulder that was discovered

the Thompson river, but a great difference between in the Thompson river, but there is a great difference between the two. The aborigines valued this substance highly, it being much esteemed in the manufacture of their rude weapons, probably on acount of its susceptibility to polish and its hardness, which made it capable of taking and retaining a keen edge. It is within the limits of possibility that the itzli of the Toltecs and Aztecs, pieces of which they sharpened to razoredge and stuck in their ened to razor-edge and stuck in their war clubs, and with a knife of which the priests cut out the hearts of their victims in those horrid human sacrifices to Huitzilopotchli, the great war god, on the summit of the teocallis in the great city of Tenochtitlan. Montezuma's magnificent capital, was the same substance as those Indians used. There are many things that lead one to suspect, if not quite to believe, that the Toltecs and Aztecs were merely an offshoot of the northern tribes, for there are startling resemblances in language, traditions and customs between them.

sounds played in the language of aztecs. It is also a fact that the the Aztecs. dians of the province have a tradition about a great white being who came among them long ago and taught them the arts of peace, then departed towards the east, promising to return some day. This is almost identical with the legends

of the Aztecs concerning their god of peace, Quetzalcoatl, and not immeasurpeace, Quetzalcoatl, and not immeasurably far from that of the ancient Peruvians concerning the celestial progenitor of the Incas, Manco Capac, who came mysteriously to the shores of Lake Titicaca and founded the great city of Cuzco. But many diligent students, Cuzco. But many diligent students,

antiquities knows how important a part | These masks are exceedingly grotesque these sounds played in the language of imitations of the human face. Some have strngs attached to them, and the mummer, by pulling the cord, could make the eyes roll in a very hideous manner. For the feather dance—a great ceremony among the tribes—they had a robe covered with pieces of wood shaped and painted in imitation of feathers. Those now exhibited in the museum have doubtless played their part in many a wild potlatch under the giant pines, when the glare of the



are now laboring to throw light upon the places where tradition and history fail, but where a mere wort or trait may bridge the hiatus. Mr. Fannin, who has given thought to the matter, concurs in the opinion that the mystery enshrouding the origin of the British Col-

What Scot is not enamored of what Scot is not enamored of the places where tradition and history fail, but where a mere wort or trait may bridge the hiatus. Mr. Fannin, who has given thought to the matter, concurs in the opinion that the mystery enshrouding the origin of the British Columbia tribes will one day be cleared up, and their relationship, if any existed, to the wonderful people of old Mexico determined or disproved.

The fondness of the primitive races for mimes and shows, dances and the like is well illustrated by the assortment of masks hanging at one end of the room.

What Scot is not enamored of the "auld horn spune" with which he, as a bubbly bairn, supped his parritch and scouple of dezen a. Mr. Fannin can glad the Caledonian soul with a couple of dozen as "braw wee soopers" as ever graced the table of a Scottish country home. They are fashioned out of the horns of the mountain goat, and not far from them in the case are sundry bowls and basins made out of the surest indication of old age?" asked Dr. Reed, of St. Louis. "The surest indication in man," he continued, "are the moist eye, a dry palm and a shrinkage of the calf of the leg. All these indication are due to some action of the nerves consequent upon advancing years. In the matter of the eye, the fifth section is interfered with,

unlike the ancient Grecian discus, but having in the centre a hole an inch and a half in diameter. The feat consisted in shooting an arrow through this hole while the stone was passing rapidly along the ground from the propulsion of some strong arm, a feat not unworthy the skill of Robin Hood himself. Other stones beside the gambling stones in the show case were for use in the man-

Hanging on the wall are two nets side by side; one was made by the South Sea Islanders out of grass; the South Sea Islanders out of grass; the other by the Queen Charlotte Islanders out of some sort of fibre. It is somewhat startling to find that the mesh knot in both is exactly similar. Two peoples, separated by thousands of miles of tempestuous ocean adopting the same very intricate knot in manufacturing their fishing nets is somewhat remarka-

In one of the cases is a stone instrument which was dug up on the banks of the north arm of the Fraser river three years ago, and it may well be classed as one of the most remarkable relics of antiquity in the province, for these reasons: (1) Hundreds of Indians these reasons: (1) Hundreds of Indians have seen it, but not one of them has the remotest idea as to what use its ancient possessors put it. It is the only relic of early times shown to them that baffles their knowledge. (2) This implement or weapon—no one knows which it is—was dug up from beneath a thick stratum of sea shells and several layers of soil, which must have taken a great length of time to deposit, and, above all, growing over the spot where it and some human bones were found. it and some human bones were found, was a gigantic Douglas fir 300 feet in height and of enormous girth. strange instrument is of dark green white stone faintly flecked with dull white specks. Its shape is like a big marlin spike, only that its shank is ensiform, that is, shaped like a short, double-edged Roman sword, carrying a ridge along both sides and tapering to a fine point. At the blunt end the stone swells out and there is a neat round hole a quarter of an inch in diameter bored through ter of an inch in diameter bored through the centre, each side being countersunk, as if it had been done by a machine, the utmost diameter of the countersink being about two inches. The supposition that the hole was meant for a thong to pass through so that the owner could twist it upon his wrist, sword-knot fashion, is destroyed by the fact that the edges of the hole are so sharp as to saw through a string very quickthat the edges of the hole are so sharp as to saw through a string very quickly. The instrument is shapely, beautifully finished, and could only have been made with great patience and care. The mystery as to its use imparts fresh interest to this curious implement.

It would be idle to attempt an enumeration of even the most remarkable exhibits, for there are so many and all so interesting that it would require several issues of this paper to do them justice—that is, from the antiquarian's point of view. But all antiquarians interested in the life and antiquities of the native tribes of British Columbia will find in the new addition to the the native tribes of British Columbia will find in the new addition to the provincial museum abundant material for carrying on their studies, and in Mr. John Fannin they will find a kindly sympathizer in their search after "mehr licht," and whose experience in the field of natural history and his complete love of the subject eminently fit him to be "mentor, philosopher and friend."

water. The dryness of the palm is produced by an interference with the functions of the body, also due to the action leg follows from similar causes. In old age, too, you notice some men be one more corpulent than in the earlier por-tions of their lives. With drinking men the change is often produced by the quantity of saccharine which they consume with their drink, with those who do not drink it follows from other physiological changes. As to the hair coming gray, it results in the majority coming gray, it results in the majority of cases from the partial closing of the hair cells and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the clothing produces. With women the dimness of the eye does not come so soon as it does in men."—Chicago Herald.

A King's Life Policy.

One of the queerest things I have seen on my travels is the life insurance policy of the late King Kalakaua. One of the leading insurance companies of New York has the policy-which has been paid, of course among its papers and must preserve it; otherwise it would be in some museum, for really it is a remarkable curiosity.

The king was insured in the company

for \$5000, and the original policy was the ordinary document that every life insurance policy is, but now there is scarcely a speck of white space of the paper left. It has been written upon all over, and cross written over, and cross-written and cross-writ-ten again until the policy is as black as a silk hat, and the writings and crosswritings are numerous assignments of the policy made by the king when he was hard up and wanted to borrow money either to continue on in a poker

game or to prolong a spree.

The releases back to the king when the "borrow" was paid are also there, and the frequent assignments cover ev-ery bit of the surface of the paper. The lowest borrow made by the king on his \$5000 policy was \$2 and the highest \$50. Old Kalakaua must have been in pretty hard luck to get down to borrowing \$2, probably to come in one jack-pot with, and the ink-strewn policy shows that though a king, his credit was pretty bad when he had to put up his life insurance as collateral for the loan of \$2.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

medical correspondent sends to an English newspaper an account of a remarkable operation recently performed in one of the largest London hospitals, and which had a very successful result. It seems that an artisan, about thirty years of age, some five years ago fell and severely injured his right arm. It was operated upon at the time, and the result proved that either the surgeon by misadventure had divided the nerve or it had been torn by the fall. At all events, the injured arm never recovered its former appearance, but wasted and became quite useless. It was a serious misfortune to the workingman, and it was decided to open up the arm and explore with the president of the serious mistage. plore, with the result, at first surmised, that the nerve was found to be partly divided. Two fresh ends were made, and a live rabbit having been obtained, it was rendered unconscious, skinned, and the two sciatic nerves were extracted and stitched to the two ends of the divided nerve in the man's arm. The wound was then stitched up, and the patient placed in bed. It is now some weeks since the operation, and the result is most favorable. The man has perfect nerves in the right remarkable. perfect power in the right arm, which is already regaining the original bulk,

WONDER O

and bad, is 3,500 em are many operators in set, month after mon hours per day, and Mr Toledo Commercial, set 368,900 ems 250,000 ems 368,900 ems, an avera hour. This phenome made as follows: ems; March 16, 60,000 000; March 18, 65,000 800; March 22, 70,000. The machines deman tention as must be press, a sewing mach anism. In some cases attended solely by the a newspaper office it cheaper to leave the terruptedly at the k the entire plant. When the linotype when the inotype with attention of the p with violent opposition graphical Union. The that the general use would drive all printerness. It took a long of the members to recommend the members the members the members to recommend the members the member ness. It took a long of the members to recognization, no matter arrest the course of the men were entirel deas. The machine blessing. The mach jurisdiction of Big 6

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Syracuse Standard, St.
Union, San Antonio I
(Eng.)
Blade, Toledo Com
Globe, Troy Daily Pre

Sam C. Mott, in adva sret, was in the city y

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893,

PART 2.

[Continued from page 1]

much and vice versa. It was also much and vice versa. It was also do necessary to keep the pot away the mold except when a cast is made. Otherwise the mold was do so fast that the cast linotype did cool fast enough. The pot was at made to slide to and from the mold. which forces the metal into pump which forces the meta-Its plunger acts also as a slide close the round port between nder and the outer part of the Although the cast linotypes do con-Although the cast motypes to oblibowholes, often of considerable they are all found in its body, and face of the type, cast against the rices, is absolutely free from blow-rices, or roughness. The explanation of s or roughness that the property of the roughness is that much appreciated phenomena is that molten metal is squirted in jets div against the matrices and hardens first. The confined air collects towards the back of the mold, and while nost of it escapes, enough remains to blowholes near the foot of the

One more feature of the machine de serves especial mention. It is exceedingly remarkable for its adjustability and its automatic self-protection. For example, the same machine can use matrices for any of the ordinary sizes of type and can cast lines from one to five inches in length. Again, if the operator desires several casts of a single line, as is often the case, he simply moves a line of the case, he simply moves a line of the machine goes on making and the machine goes on making after cast from the same line of ices, instead of lifting and distribthe matrices, as is ordinarily done. "self-protection" is understood nu-s provisions which are made the machine for its autostoppage in case of accident. casting process should be started no matrices in the carriage, a movjaw closes in front of the mold, nstead of a squirt of molten metal sult is a blank bar less than type Should a matrix catch in the disng mechanism a clutch is indetached, stopping this part of thine until the injury is remedied. provision is made at every needthat one movement shall not until the necessary previous moves completed. It is really three es in one: a type-setter, a typeand a distributor, thus doing the of three men with one man, irrewere adopted and the manuscripton only an ordinary operator, can be type alone as fast as three orprinters by hand. These macan be run either by steam or copower, and each machine can be ed singly.

Were adopted and the manuscripton.

Dr. G. M. Dawson was elected president, Mr. Lemoine of Quebec vice-president, Dr. Bourinot secretary and Dr. Selwyn treasurer.

The annual report on dividends resident and the manuscripton. ctric power, and each machine can be

e speed of the linotype is practically ited, or rather it is limit practically mited, or rather it is limited only by ability of the operator to work the ork the keyboard as rapidly as an dinary typewriter works his, the relt would be something like 13,000 ems ur—and there is no reason why this

accustomed to it are setting daily 5,000 to 5,500 ems per hour, and the average throughout the country, good and bad, is 3,500 ems per hour. There are many operators in the country who are many operators in the country who set, month after month, from 200,000 to 250,000 ems per week of eight hours per day, and Mr. Smith, of the Toledo Commercial, set in one week 368,900 ems, an average of 7,683 per hour. This phenomenal record was made as follows: March 15, 44,700 ems; March 16, 60,000; March 17, 54,000; March 18, 65,000; March 19, 66,800; March 22, 70,000.

The machines demand only such at-

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The machines demand only such atention as must be given a printing ress, a sewing machine, or other mech-nism. In some cases the machines are attended solely by the operator, but in a newspaper office it is found better and eaper to leave the compositors unin-ruptedly at the keyboard and hold e man responsible for the condition of

When the linotype was first brought to when the infolype was first brought to the attention of the public its use met with violent opposition from the Typo-graphical Union. The idea seemed to be that the general use of the machine would drive all printers out of the busi-It took a long time for some members to recognize that no organization, no matter how united, could rest the course of progress. Besides, men were entirely wrong in their The machine, instead of being arious to the printers, has proved a ssing. The machines are under the sdiction of Big 6 in New York, and e but the very best compositors are put on them. The method of run-a linotype once mastered, the work

paratively easy. It is certainly to be preferred to the old hand be preferred to the old hand It is clean, and that, so far apositor is concerned, is a great The lines are formed of clean and in handling it there is no er of being poisoned. The rapid the machines can turn out printed the machines can turn out printed tter enables the papers using them print larger editions than under the ystem, with no increase in the cost. addition to the Victoria Daily Times following leading publishing offices Canada, England, Scotland and the nited States use this machine: Albany yening Journal and Bulletin, Albany State Printer, Atlanta Constitution, Augusta Chronicle (Ga.), Brooklyn Standgusta Unromcie (Ga.), Brookly ard-Union, Buffalo Express, Buffalo Commercial, Binghamton Republican, (N. Y.), Baltimore (Md.) News, Chattanooga Times, Chicago Daily News, Cincippeti Comparial Capatte, Cleveland nnati Commercial Gazette, Cleveland aindealer, Denver Times, Detroit ee Press, Evansville Journal (Ind.),

For Fress, Evansville Journal (Ind.), cottish Leader, Edinburgh, Scotland; Fort Worth Gazette, (Texas,) Helena Montana) Journal, Leeds (Eng.) Mergury, Houston (Texas) Post, Lexington Ky.) Transcript, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Daily Times, Macoun Telegraph, Memphis Appeal-Avanche, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator, Memphis Tenn.) Scimitar, Montreal Witness machines in course of construction). hines in course of construction, York Herald, New York Recorder, York Tribune, New York World, York Morning Journal, New York News, Commercial Bulletin, New Engineering News, New York Mu-Printing Company, New York S-Zeitung (German), New York Street Journal, Government print-ureau, Ottawa, Can.; Oil City Der-Peoria (Illinois) Transcript, Provie (R. I.) Telegram, Providence (R. ournal, Philadelphia Record, Rich- (Va.) Times, Rochester Democrat Chronicle, Rochester Union and Ocean Chronicle, Rochester Union and Pioner Press, Syracuse Journal, cuse Standard, Springfield (Mass.)
San Antonio Express, Sheffield
Telegraph, Toledo Bee, Toledo Commercial, Toronto Troy Daily Press, Troy Times.

Sam C. Mott, in advance of Sport McAl-sret, was in the city yesterday.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE. TIRED OF THE N. P.

The Business Men of Halifax Sick of the Incubus.

LIVELY MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Report on the Bank Dividends Remaining Unpaid.

World's Fair-A Doctor's Big Suit for Damages-An Effort to Collect Taxes in Kentucky-Spanish Aristocracy in

Ottawa, May 25.—Ministers Bowell and Foster are to-day at Quebec. At Halifax the business men fold the tar-There was a lively meeting of the Royal Society this morning. A discussion arose on a suggestion offered by Prof. Ramsay Wright of Toronto University that the society should strengthen the efforts of the Canadian Lustitute. Toronto, to get the British Institute, Toronto, to get the British Association for the Advancement of Science to meet in Toronto in 1895. A protest was made against the Canadian Institute for its not reporting to the Royal Society. Prof. Wright said that the Canadian Institute ought not to be pleased in a subscriptor passiving as to be placed in a subordinate position, as it would by reporting to the Royal. Dr. Bourinot accused the Institute of fostering the feeling of provincialism, which he spoke against in his address. When the storm had sweet part a realwise. the storm had swept past a resolution was adopted with a view of inducing the British Association to select Canada as its next meeting place. Dr. Dawson, Queen's printer, N. E. Dixon, librarian of the legislative assembly of Quebec, and Archbishop O'Brien were made members of the society. Henry Harrisse and Jules Clarence, of Paris, France, were made corresponding members. The English literature section finished their work to-day. Dr. Schultz, governor of Manitoba, had sent papers which were not received, but the titles were adopted and the manuscript will be were adopted and the manuscript will be

The annual report on dividends remaining unpaid and on unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, covering the five years prior to Dec. 31st, 1892, was issued this afternoon. The volume comprises 330 pages, the same number as last year. The book is compiled by Garland, clerk of financial statistics. In his introductory propert Mr. Garland, says hour—and there is no reason why this had cannot be attained.
In fact, the better class of operators other cities where the machine has en in use long enough for the men to accustomed to it are setting daily and 5,000 to 5,500 ems per hour, and long the summary of the statements. The summary of the summary of the summary of the statements of the statements of the summary of the statements of the statements of the summary of the statements of the statement of th stand at \$427,931. stand at \$427,931. This reduction is looked upon as justifying the legislation of two years ago, which makes it obligatory to publish this annual blue book. It is now anxiously looked for by the public. Mr. Garland has applications for over 200 copies. The volume will be distributed to the banks

Chicago, May 25.—The attendance on the various conventions now being held under the auspices of the World's Press Congress was as large as ever to-day. Besides the regular delegates, most of the members of the National Editorial Association, the delegates to the League of Press Clubs, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association were present. Many topics were discussed, including the relation of the press to civilization, the future of newspapers in country districts, the position of the press as the champion of the common people, and the availability of type-setting machines in small cities. The main section of the congress in the Hall of Columbus this afternoon was conducted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

St. Louis, May 25.—Dr. Wm. Brennan was, until a few weeks ago, a health commissioner of St. Louis. He is a Democrat and was appointed by ex-Mayor Noonan. Maywall Bridge, the recently elected Republican mayor, desired to remove Dr. Brennan and preferred charges against him. charges against him. After an investigation of the charges, lasting several days, the health commissioner's head "went into the basket." Yesterday he brought suit for \$50,000 damages. His petition says that the mayor acted as both prosecutor and judge in the investigation; that the charges were made in bad faith and were not proved, and that the mayor before his election had en-tered into a conspiracy with two prominent politicians to remove the plaintiff in case he should be elected.

Grant Wrecking Company. New York, May 25.—Articles of incorporation of the McCavanagh Wrecking Company, have been filed in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton, N.J.
The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. The incorporators are John, James and Joseph Grant, of Tacoma, Wash, and J. H. Potts, of Jersey City. The company will engage in the business of raising sunken vessels by a novel method. Large rubber bags will be placed in the holds of sunken vessels by divers. The bags are to be connected by hose with air pumps on floats at the surface and the air will be pumped into them. As the bags expand, it is expected that they will drive nearly all the water from the hold and give the sunker vessel sufficient buoyaney to rise sunken vessel sufficient buoyancy to rise to the surface. Mr. Potts says the company's first experiment will be made on the Oregon, which is sunk off Fire Island.

Chicago, May 25.—The Infanta Eu-lalie will reach here to-day, and a great deal of interest is felt in society re-garding her meeting with the Duke of Veragua and suite, who are also quartered at the Auditorium Hotel. Dispatches from Spain recently alleged that much feeling existed in the court regarding the almost royal honors paid to the Duke and his party, and it was also suggested that the Infanta regarded the descendant of Columbia ed the descendant of Columbus, notwith-standing his rank, as simply an ordinary subject of the nation and decidedly outside of her own "set" so far as meeting him in society is concerned. Whether the Duke will pay his respects to the Infanta, or the latter will deign to pay her compliments to the Duke, is an interesting question in court etiquette

that is likely to be solved within the next 24 hours. It is certain that the ducal party does not seem to be in the least alarmed by the fact that the repre-

HEARTILY CELEBRATED.

Queen Victoria's Birthday Honored With Unusual Fervor in England. London, May 25.—The bells of the Episcopal churches in Windsor rang out a merry peal at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, conveying to the inhabitants the announcement that the venerable Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, then slumbering peacefully within the precipits of the cestle Empress of India, then slumbering peacefully within the precincts of the castle,
had reached her 74th birthday. At the
same time, by a preconcerted arrangement, the news pealed forth from the
belfries of every Episcopal church in
England that boasts of a chime of bells,
and flags were hoisted on public and
private buildings throughout the country. The ships in the harbor also were
gay with bunting.

Never before has there been such a
general or generous recognition of the

general or generous recognition of the sovereign's birthday. One month hence she will have reached the 56th anniver-sary of her reign, and the loyal observances of yesterday will be renewed. The public schools in town and country were closed, and the pupils, after participating in patriotic exercises, winding

ticipating in patriotic exercises, winding up in every case with the singing of God Save the Queen, indulged in May fetes and other forms of recreation.

The Queen herself spent the morning quietly at the castle. Numerous congratulations were received by wire, among the signers being the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Princess of Wales, who is now abroad, President Carnot, the Czar of Russia, and most of Carnot, the Czar of Russia, and most of the American ministers to foreign countries. The foreign ministers resident in London also sent greetings. In the af-ternoon the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the tomb of the Prince Consort, and afterwards drove through the town. At the family birthday dinner last evening the guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-l'yr-mont. Many of the London papers conmont. Many of the London papers contained glowing articles congratulating the country on the continued life and health of the sovereign.

Granada, Nicaragua, May 25.—Additional details of the decisive battle on May 19th, near Mesaya, have been received and show that the government's losses were 155 killed and 267 wounded. This was largely due to the terrible raking fire of the revolutionary artillery, which occupied a strong position on Coyetepa hill, and was worked with scientific precision. The revolutionists outfought the government troops. The half-paid and undisciplined three cars with their and sent them back to Managua. None of the revolutionists were injured.

Victorious Revolutionists.

Bicyclist Charged With Homicide. New York, May 25.+Edward Clauschmidt, aged 17, son of a wealthy widow living at 330 St. Nicholas avenue, was charged with homicide at Yorkville police court this morning for having caused the death of Katie McGlynn, aged 9, when he ren ever one hierole last night whom he ran over on a bicycle last night. He was turned over to the coroner. The child had just alighted from a street car with her mother, when the accident happened. Clauschmidt was coming down the avenue at full speed on his bicycle. The wheel of the machine struck the child, throwing her violently to the ground and causing concussion of the

Collecting Taxes in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., May 25.—United States Marshall Blackburn with 150 deputies has gone to Mullenburg county to collect the railway tax which the county owes. He camped at Central County owes. He camped at Central City last night. The tax was originally \$400,000 and was voted 25 years ago in aid of what is now the Newport & Mississippi Valley railway. The interest was paid regularly for a long while, and the politicians advised repulsion. diation. Attempts at compromise have failed, and with interest the tax now amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. The assessable property of the country is only \$2,000,000. Marshal Burchett tried to collect the tax four years ago but failed. Columbia River Salmon.

Columbia River Salmon.

Astoria, May 24.—Yesterday 3585 fish were brought into the Astoria cannerical averaging in weight twenty-four and one-quarter pounds, the best figures reached since the beginning of the season. To-day's catch was 3710, weighing on an average twenty-three pounds and running nine fish to a boat. The catch of the whole river for the season up to to-night has been 62,753 cases, and of this total Astoria is responsible for 42,794 cases. There is every indication that the big May run that has been expected since the 15th of the month is now only a day or two off, as the fish are bunching thicker and swimming strong in the river. Several of the canners are experimenting with new enterprises, some of which will next year no doubt be engaged in, in addition to the canning of salmon. Among these are the putting up of sardines, which annually run into the Columbia in millions, and the preparation of salmon, as a table luxury.

Women in Mines.

Women in Mines. Brussels, May 24.—The International Miners' Conference to-day voted unanimously in favor of the exclusion of female labor from use in and about the mines. M. Feron, a radical member of the Belgian Chamber, will interrogate the Government on Friday next in regard to the expulsion of the French delegates Basley and Lamenden. A resolution was adopted in favor of an eight-hour working day in the mines. The supporters of the resolution represented 994,000 miners, and the opponents represented 100,000 miners.

Killed by Falling Walls. Killed by Falling Walls.

Chicago, May 25.—With a crash that startled hundreds of people, sections of the Oriental building wall on Lasalle street fell this morning. The accident happened after a large force of men had gone to work tearing down buildings to make place for the new stock exchange. Among the broken timbers and heaps of brick five men were buried. When the victims were taken out the casualties were found to be, an unknown man killed; Frank McDonald. leg broken; Stephen Madden, head bruised and scaip wounds; Adam Linke and Alex. Taisauski, severe bruises.

The appeal case of Harris vs. the Brunette Sawmill Co., which was to have come before the Divisional Court to-day, was adjourned, by consent of all parties, until after the next sitting of the Full Court.

The steamship Tacoma of the Northern Pacific line is one here June 30th. She has a large

AND IRRITATES COUNSEL CARTER

By Showing How Ridiculous Are American Claims.

No Property Right in Individual Seals, Therefore No Title to the Herds-Carter's Claim That the Seal is a Domestic Animal Demolished From an Amrican Authority.—Seals and Fish.

Paris, May 25.—The Behring Sea triunal of arbitration resumed its sessions to-day. Sir Charles Russell took up again the question of property in the seals. He argued that unless the United States owned individual seals it was absurd to claim property in the herd. Sir Charles proceeded to read extracts from the British stenographic report of arguments on international law by J. C. Carter. of counsel for the United States, and included in the reading the interruptions by President Baron de Courcelles, during Mr. Carter's address. Sir Charles' reading created much amusement at the expense of the Americans.

Mr. Carter was greatly irritated, and

hotly urged that his own revised report in his arguments ought to be quoted instead of British reports.
Sir Charles contended that Carter in admitting that the United States had granted to Indians the right of seal catching, had "given away" the whole legal proposition. In refuting Carter's contention that the seal was a domestic animal, he quoted the statement of H. M. Elliott, who was sent in pursuance of a special act of congress to the islands rookeries, to show that seals move with on shore and easily travel hundreds of miles while at sea: that the

seal does not feed on vegetation and is wholly a fish-eater. Sir Charles pointed to Elliott's estimate that the herd of seal consumes six million tons of fish annually. "If," asked Sir Charles, "the seal is a domestic animal, why is it not branded, as American law requires cattle on the prairies to be branded?"
Sir Charles alluded in ironical language to the parthetic tone of the American, arguments on the subject of the seals. He also argued that the doctrine of "revertendi" as establishing ownerof "revertendi" as establishing owner-ship, never applied to migratory animals, and he pointed out that the United States did nothing to promote the return of the seals, like owners of bees, swans and doves. Al seals had failed. All efforts to domesticate

Sir Charles argued against the United States forbidding foreigners to catch seals outside of territorial waters, and emphasized the statement that American emphasized the statement that American law, even at the present day, does not make sealing outside of Behring Sea illegating at Forty-six American vessels were engaged in sealing in the Pacific in 1892, and 48 in 1891. The United States alone regarded pelagic sealing wrong in Behring Sea. "What is wrong in one place," exclaimed Sir Charles, "is wrong everywhere." wrong everywhere."
Sir Charles Russell's assertion that the

Sir Charles Russell's assertion that the American pleaders had cited the official reports of H. W. Elliott, recording his observations in 1873-74, caused an exciting discussion between counsel, which served to relieve an otherwise monotonout chapter of the session. J. C. Carter interposed with the assertion that counsel of the United States had avoided all reference to Elliott.

Sir Charles Russell—"That is an awkward admission, seeing that the United States congress appointed Elliott a com-

States congress appointed Elliott a commissioner after the controversy began.' In reply to President Baron de Cour-eles, Carter explained he mistrusted Elliott, because Elliott gave theories and not facts, and therefore counsel for the United States objected to being represented as citing him.

Sir Charles Russell read a telegram from the parliamentary librarian at Ottawa, conveying information touching the royal prerogative in swans asked for by the president yesterday, and discussed in Phelps' written argument that prop-erty rights in the sealing industry on the islands defining them as exclusive inside the three-mile limit on the high sea, where sealing by other nations was

counsel suggested the possibility of malice in prosecuting pelagic sealing.

Russell said that such was not even alleged.
Sir John Thompson shut off the discussion by enquiring under which branch

of the question for submission to the tribunal is the question of malice rele-Resuming discussion as to extra terri-

torial protection of shore industries, Sir Charles asserted that if the claim were valid here it is equally applicable to the salmon, codfish and guana industries, and asked if the owners of guana de-posits ever attempted to imprison sports-men who shot the birds which made the deposits; or have Canadian salmon canners ever protested against others taking salmon outside the ordinary limit as prejudicial to their industry.

Russell and Phelps then had a lively discussion as to the effect of the judgment in the Sayward case. Sir John

Thompson gave an interpretation acceptable to both parties, and Russell explained regarding the statutes, and the planed regarding the statutes, and the acquiescense of nations interested was necessary to their enforcement, as they could not be enforced by international law. In answer to counsel Russell showed that property in copyright was not analogous to the present claim, inasmuch as it depends on a treaty agreement and not on international law.

Mr. Phelps referred to precedent in the seizures outside territorial waters, including the case of the Caroline in 1838, which Russell showed was essen-tially an act of self defence by the

Newfoundland Politics.

St. John, Nfld., May 24.—The Newfoundland Legislature was closed to-day. This is the last session of the present Parliament, a new election being called for the autumn. The governor's speech congratulating the Legislature upon the passage of many important measures, in-cluding the bill for the construction of a line through the country, also for the operation of all government railways and the promotion of higher education. The speech pronounced the railway contract to be most advantageous, and expressed the belief that the construction of the railway would fully compensate the colony for the outlay required, by

Canadians.

the advantages offered throughout, it being destined to form an essential link in the chain of communication between the continents. The speech announced the construction of lines of roads continued the improvement of lines of roads continued the sentative of the royal house will soon be in such close proximity to them. The Infanta will find awaiting her several invitations to be guests of private individuals during her stay.

Sir Charles Russell Amuses the Court

The continents. The speech announced the construction of lines of roads connecting all the important centres with the railway and the opening up to cultivation of areas represented by waste lands. The governor hoped that the revation of areas represented by waste lands. The governor hoped that the re-enactment of the French shore bill would give time to negotiate a satisfactory statement of the question. He also stated that the sum voted would be new fire department here. He participated in the general regret over the seal fisheries, announced the building of more lighthouses and telegraphs and hoped for an active and prosperous season

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Washington, May 25.-The Spanish princess, her husband and suite, left Washington for New York this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railway. The Infanta was driven to the station from the Arlington Hotel by President Cleveland in a four-in-hand, and was escorted by four companies of cavalry. Crowds lined the whole line of

route and surrounded the depot.
Chicago, Ilis., May 25.—Prof. Moses
G. Farmer, of Boston, the widely-known
electrician, died here this morning. His
name is associated with the invention of the Boston fire alarm, and several other important electrical inventions and improvements. He was for many years professor of electricity at the United States torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

New York, May 25.—Tony Beautche, aged 30, of 73 Mulberry street, shot and killed his wife, Teresa, aged 25, and severely wounded Gabriel Bertolimo, in the apartments of Rosie Somerello, at 19 the apartments of Rosie Somerello, at 19 Cherry street, this orning

derer was arrested. San Luis Potosi, Mex., May 25.—Another sensation has been created here in connection with the mysterious kidnapping, torture and murder tonio Rascom, a millionaire, and brother of the Mexican minister to Japan, by the arrest of Jacob Vinolobus, an at-torney, and a member of the state legislature. He is charged with being an accessory to the terrible crime. The authorities are still hard at work on the celebrated case, and it is expected that other arrests will follow within the next few days, among them being prominent people of this city. Investigations show the murder was one of the worst ever

Washington, D. C., May 25.—According to advices received at the state department Minister Stevens will sail from Honolulu for this country to-day, leaving the United States legation in charge of Consul Severance, pending the arrival of the commission of special commissioner Blount, who has been appointed Minister to the Island. Minister Stevens leaves Honolulu as much in favor of annexa-tion as ever. His return to this country will probably be made the excuse for the commencement of a formal agitation in favor of the plans of the annexationists.

New York, May 25.—Brooklyn bridge was decorated with flags yesterday in honor of the 10th anniversary of its opening, and presented a beautiful ap-

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The state contributions of Idaho and Nevada for the Columbian liberty bell are expected to reach the Clinton H. Meneeley foundations. to reach the Clinton H. Meneeley foundry in this county in a few days. They will consist largely of gold and silver from the mines of those states, and ten thousand pennies have arrived from thousand pennies have arrived from Washington. There has been contributed also a gold clasp belonging to Gen. Stevens of Boston, who was a classmate of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Elie, of Cincinnati, sends a silver spoon belonging to her mother, who was a cousin of Gen. Lee. Many which was a cousin of Gen. Lee.

relics of value are to form part of the casting of the bell.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.—Dora Shun, a woman of bad character, recently had her thoughts turned to the evil of her ways and became convinced that to be burned was her lot. Last night she decided to settle her fate at once by decided to settle her fate at once by smashing a lighted lamp on her head. The oil fell on her clothing and she was soon a pillar of fire. She died to-day.

San Francisco, Cal., May 25.—Once again Judge Murphy has before him the case of the actor, M. B. Curtis, charged with the murder of policeman Alexander Grant. Since the original trial the case has been up and continued many times. has been up and continued many times. Application for another continuance was made to-day, but decision was held in abevance.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25.—The 90th birthday of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be observed this afternoon by a large meeting of his friends at Association Hall. The programme comprises musi-cal selections, brief addresses on the life and labor of the eminent poet and essayist, and an oration by the Rev. Dr. Ed-

ward Everett Hale.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 25.—One day eight years ago, C. F. Wilson, of Lucerne county, was standing on the Pennsylvania railway track in this city. He was very deaf. A locomotive was pushing days some ears on the track and was very deal. A locomotive was pashing down some cars on the track, and Wilson did not hear the whistle. In another second he would have been run down by the cars. Hiram Carson, of this city, was standing near, and at the risk of his life seized Wilson and threw him out of the way of danger. Carson was struck by one of the cars, but being an experienced railway man, he caught the bumper and held himself there until the cars were stopped. Wilson was wealthy and he gave Carson \$200 on the spot. He died a few days ago and willed Carson \$25,000.

Sacramento, Cal., May 25.—The business portion of the town of Rocklin, in

ness portion of the town of Rocklin, in Placer county, population \$15,000, was burned this morning.

Chicago, May 25.—There was a fire this morning in the stable sheds in Garfield Park, a resort being used by a band of Arabs in giving a performance somewhat similar to those of the wild west shows. The men escaped, but three camels, seven Arabian blood horses and 500 feet of sheds were burned. There was a wild scene of confusion during the fire. The Arabs were frantic and considerably hampered the work of the fire siderably hampered the work of the fire department. Men rån screaming across fields, or made vain attempts to save their property. When the animals were released from their sheds they increased the confusion. The Arabs say their loss is \$40,000. A spark from one of heir cigarettes is supposed to have

caused the blaze.

San Francisco, May 25.—Passengers on the steamer Walla Walla for Vietoria are: Mrs. Nicolson, C. Anderson and wife, Miss McLaughlin, Alice Chambers, G. J. McCraney, E. C. Hayward.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The resident to-day appointed William D. president to-day appointed William D. Quimby of Michigan to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Netherlands.

The Swiss Exhibit Closed to the Public.

ALLEGED INSULT TO THE NATION

Dispute Over the Sale of a Diamond

Brooch.

A Meeting Will be Called and Concerted Action Probably Taken by All Foreign Exhibitors-The Swiss Minister at Washington Requested to Demand Redress.

23.—The Swiss exhibit in the Manufayturers and Liberal Arts building is temporarily closed. James Perrenoud, the Swiss commissioner, claims that his government has been treated with indignity by United States customs officers. He ordered the Swiss section to be closed until the minister for Switzerland at Washington, who has been notified, has obtained satisfaction. On Saturday afternoon, P. B. Nemitz, agent of the Swiss exhibitors, and having charge of over \$100,000 worth of exhibits, was arrested for selling a diamond brooch, which was held in bond by the United States custom house. As soon as he was arrested two custom officers were put in charge of the exhibit, which was closed by them. Commissioner Perrenoud did not hear of this until late on Saturday night, when one of his assistants told him. He at once communicated with the custom house department and demanded to know why United States officers had been placed in charge of property under the guardianship Swiss officers, without notifying him. He also sent a dispatch to the Swiss minister at Washington, notifying him of the alleged indignity, and pending settlement, Commissioner Perrenoud temporarily closed the Swiss exhibition.

Speaking of the affair this morning,, he said he did not hold that the United States officers were in the wrong in arresting the agent, but he claimed that he, as representative of Switzerland, should have first been communicated with. "As soon as I heard of Nemitz's arrest," he continued, "I formally dismissed him from the service, but I claim that the United States have no right to trespass without saying a word to me. They came and took possession of the property of certain subjects of the government of Switzer. land, and placed it in charge of United States officers. This they had no right to do. I had issued orders to the agents telling them they must, under n cumstances, sell any of the exhibits, under penalty of the United States

Continuing Commissioner Perrenoud said that he at once ordered the entire exhibit closed and notified the envoy of his government at Washington of the transgression of the United States offi-cers. "I then went to the other foreign commissioners," he went on to say, "and they told me I had done exactly right. We will hold a meeting at the administration building this afternoon, and at that meeting I will offer a resolution that ellipse in which the solution that all foreign exhibits closed until this matter is settled."

POOR SEAL FISHING.

Bad Season Gives Newfoundland Indus-

tries a Setback.

employed.

When the ships sail from St. Johns they proceed north along the coast for about 200 miles, searching for the ice where the seals are breeding, and slaughter thousands of the young ones. This year the most unfortunate condition of things prevailed. For some two weeks before March 11, when they sailed, northwest winds had been continuous, and the seals had all been driven off the land.

Therefore, what never happened before

tinuous, and the seals had all been driven off the land.

Therefore, what never happened before occurred. All the steamers but one, the Eagle, missed the great body of them and had to secure cargoes as best they could from among the scattered bodies of fee floating about in all directions over the ocean. The average duration of the voyage has consequently been much greater than in ordinary years and the results almost nil.

The price of seal-oil is also very low, and even this number will not prove as remunerative as it would in other years, and a large proportion of the seals are old ones, which are also less valuable than young. The result will be a serious blow to the whole island of Newfoundland, and especially to the city of St. Johns, which is the headquarters of the industry. The ships are owned and fitted out here, and the merchants engaged in it are the chief husiness men of the colony. Most of them had their premises destroyed in the great fire last July, and were looking to a successful fishery to recoup them somewhat for their losses and enable them to rebuild their establishments.

The whole population is also interested in an important degree in the results of

tablishments.

The whole population is also interested in an important degree in the results of the industry, and its failure will not alone affect the capitalists, but also the artisans and laborers and the people generally. The "truck" or supply system exists at its worst in this country, and a bad seal fishery means a considerable curtailment of supplies, and a consequent deprivation of the means of prosecuting the cod fishery by a great many fishermen.

On the rebuilding of St. Johns it will ex-

by a great many fishermen.

On the rebuilding of St. Johns it will exercise a prejudicial effect, and will cramp industrial development for many years. It is all the more to be regretted, as the present aspect points to great improvements and beneficial changes in the construction of the new city, which would have brought it properly in line with modern ideas. The outlook for the future is a grave one and causes much anxiety among business men, with gloomy forebodings for the future.—Boston Herald.

Their Heads Cut Off.

Berlin, May 24.—Rosalie Buntrock and her lover. Fritz Erbe, who were convicted at Magdeburg, in June last, of the murder of two girls named Kasten and Klage, were executed in that city to-day. Both were beheaded. Reindeir, the headsman, had charge of the execution, and wielded the sword. The crimes, for which the woman and man suffered death, were peculiarly atrocious. The woman confessed that the Kasten girl was lured into a forest, where Erbe strangled her. He then severed the head from the body. The woman stripped the remains and then buried them. The girl Klage was lured in subsequent to the murder of the Kasten girl; the Buntrock woman murdered her, and then Erbe cut her throat.

Victoria, Friday, May 26, 1893.

TO-DAY'S TIMES.

The Times of to-day presents to the public a special holiday number, on account of which it may be allowed to indulge in a little self-congratulation. As many of our readers know, the Times some weeks ago discarded the old system of setting type by hand and employed the type-casting machine known as the Linotype. To-day we devote a for purchases and sales. But while it portion of our space to the description is the case that we are selling more and illustration of the working of this our readers will regard that as not the least interesting feature of our special number. We may say that the use of the machines is of great advantage not most to do with its regulation. But our only to the Times, but to our readers. It enables us to give the paper each day what is technically called a "new dress;" the type is employed for only one impression in daily and weekly and is recast by the machines. Thus we expect to keep the paper always brightly and clearly printed; there will be no dimness arising from the use of worn-out type. In the next place, we are able to offer our patrons a larger amount of reading matter at no increased cost to ourselves, an advantage which they can appreciate without our dwelling upon it. We may also say that the Times is the first paper in all Canada west of Ontario to make use of this great improvement in the printer's art. With one exception, it was the first on the whole Pacific coast to employ the Linotype machine. We feel sure that our readers will appreciate the energy and enterprise which have led the Times thus to become a pioneer in the march of progress, and they will for themselves draw the obvious inference that the same energy and enterprise are likely to keep the Times in the premier place among British Columbian newspapers. On this point we need not make elaborate promises; it is and will be our habit to let the quality of the paper speak for itself. But we may be permitted once more to offer the assurance that in all matters pertaining to the conveyance of news and instruction to the public the Times will contrive to keep itself in the front rank.

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.

The council of the city of Youngstown, Ohio, has been looking into the question searches have resulted in the gathering of some interesting statistics. Youngstown has now 237 are lamps supplied by a private company at \$67.50 per year, and lately a committee of the council was appointed to make an inquiry with a view to the city owning a lighting plant of its own. This committee has obtained information from 53 towns and cities owning electric plants. The cost of each lamp varies from nothing to \$200. The last figure is the cost of Arlington. Minnesota, where only four lamps are in use. In the greater number of places the cost runs from \$50 to \$75 per lamp per year. In several the city supplies light to private persons, and the profit on this business enables them to light the streets for nothing. In some of these cities water power is employed, and in others the fuel used is natural gas or wood. The following are selected by an eastern contemporary as fair average samples of the cost where the power is derived from coal:

2000 candle power. The plant cost \$41,-800. Coal costs \$1.81 per ton; and the cost of each lamp per year is \$58.44. Bloomington, Illinois, has 220 lamps of 2000 candle power. The plant cost \$73,-000. Coal costs \$1.75 per ton; and the lamps cost the city \$50 a year. When supplied by a private company the charge was \$111 per lamp per year.

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has 72 lamps, of 2000 candle power. The plant \$20,000. Coal costs \$3 a ton; and each light costs the city \$78 a year.
Fredonia, New York, has 57 lamps, 2000 candle power. The plant cost \$13,000. Coal costs \$2.15 a ton; and each lamp costs the city \$35 a year. Hannibal, Missouri, has 100 lamps 2000 power. The plant cost \$20,000. Coal costs \$2 a ton; and the lights cost the city \$60 a year. Little Rock, Arkansas, has 136 lamps of 2000 candle power. The plant cost \$39,700. Coal costs \$3.15 per ton; and each lamp costs the city \$69.83. St. Clairsville. Ohio, has 30 lamps. The plant cost \$10,000. Coal is used. but the price is not given. The cost of each lamp is \$33.65 a year. West Troy, New York, has 90 lamps. The plant cost \$22,000. Coal costs \$3 a

Aurora, Illinois, has 162 lamps

WHERE WE TRADE.

ton; and each lamp costs the city \$60 a

In response to a suggestion from the Canadian Gazette, Mr. Roper, the compiler of the Statistical Year Book of Canada, has drawn up a comparative statement of the imports into this country from Great Britain and from the United States. This statement he has supplied in advance to the Gazette, in the last number of which it appears. Canadians, we suppose, are generally aware that our imports from the States are of greater volume than those from the mother country, but they may not have noted the fact that our yearly importation from the neighboring country has been increasing while our purchases from Great Gritain have shown a tendency to decrease. This change has taken place while the tendency of our export trade has been in the opposite direction. During the last four years Canada's exports to Britain have increased very perceptibly, while those to · the United States have decreased in equal proportion. In other words, we rented either by manhood or forthought."

from the mother country than we were four years ago, but we are selling less from our near to and buying more neighbors. All this is taking place under a fiscal system devised by the party which claims to be the super-loyal party of Canada. Mr. Roper's table is too elaborate to be produced in its entirity, but we give his totals for the five years with which he deals:

From Great Britain. From U.S. \$39,298,721 \$48,481,848 42,317,389 50,537,440 43,390,241 52,291,973 42,047,526 53,685,657 41,348,435 53,137,572 The present government of the Dominion professes anxiety to encourage trade with Great Britain, which it alleges to be our natural market, both to the people of the mother country, we are buying less from them than we did, machine, and we feel quite certain that and in the meantime we are increasing our purchases across the line. It must be plain to every one that our tariff has little influence on our export trade; the tariffs of the importing countries have import trade is more or less directly regulated by our own method of imposing duties. Therefore we must conclude that either the Tory fiscal system is badly devised for its professed purpose, or that our trade affinity with the United States is so strong that it cannot be overcome by tariff legislation.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To-morrow Queen Victoria will 74 years old, and a few days more will see the completion of the 56th year of her reign. Hers is one of the longest periods of sovereignty in the annals of Great Britain, and in many respects it has been the most eventful It is not to be expected that she will occupy the throne for many years longer, but while the good Queen lives Vic torians will be ready to celebrate her birthday with enthusiasm, and, in common with the people of the whole empire, to pay tribute to her high character as a queen and as a woman.

The New York Sun is something of an Anglophobe, but the visit of the British fleet seems to have wrought a considerable improvement in its spirit. For after the fleet's departure from New York the Sun spoke thus graciously:

"Behind the back of Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C.B., it is quite proper to say something that could not be said gracefully to his face, for the reason that it would make that gallant sailor blush as red as one of his own obster marines. Sir John captured New York, and held the people of this town captive as long ships swung to the North River tides. His courtesy, his tact, his unfailing disposition to please and to

pleased, and above all, his unmistakable true-blue stuff and manliness, completed the conquest that was begun by the admiration compelled in impartial minds by the appearance of the splendid seagoing and sea-fighting machine which ir John commands.
Good luck attend the Blake, the Ausand the little tralia, the Magicienne, Tartar. Good luck to their commander, The British and to those under him. visiting Englishman in recent years to create and cement friendship the two English-speaking nations."

HUMANITY VS. OUR OPIUM POLICY POLICY.

Will speak with most miraculous voice.
—Shakespeare. —Shakespeare.
To the Editor: In your weekly issue of the 12th inst. there is an article entitled "Our Opium Policy," by G. M. Spreat, winner of the first essay prize \$1,000 awarded by the governors of ombay and Madras. If we may judge Bombay and Madras. from the article under notice, the first prize essay, upholding and justifying wholesale poisoning, should be not only interesting but quite a curiosity, for the subject matter is certainly out of the beaten track. It is to be hoped that the talented writer will publish his essay in one of our newspapers for the efit of British Columbians. In 1834 the East Indian Company re-

ceived permission from the Chinese officials to live in the city of Canton and trade with the Chinese merchants for tea, silk and other products through go-betweens, who were held responsible. Under cover of this trade, and no doubt assisted by some of the officials, opium (strictly prohibited) was smuggled the city. Unequal distribution of bribes caused jealousy, hence informers, hence trouble. These are historical facts too well known to be disputed. Nothing that I could write would adequately condemn our opium policy in China and many other places, British Columbia in-

cluded; therefore salt would be superflu-Now, with regard to India, though we may feel proud of the reckless daring and bravery of our swashbucklers, we cannot justify their crimes, so the ess said on that subject the better. From 1640, when we colonized dras, up to the present time, our career throughout India and the East is well marked with the blood of the nearly helpless natives, ruthless rapine and official corruption. We have removed those princes that opposed us and put tools of our own in their places. The day is not far distant when some of our people will suffer for this. The natives not try to conceal their bitter hatred, nor do they scruple to make known their intention to exterminate their op-pressors. They only await an opporopportunity. Religion caused the fall of the Roman empire. Our opium policy

may cause the dismembering of

The dire struggle of our laboring class for food in the United Kingdom, in Australia, in Canada, more particularly in British Columbia, and in other British possessions, is a sure sign of approach ing dissolution, which can be clearly traced to our fatuous opium policy. traced to our fatuous opening trade in all its ramifications is most ruinously affected, our shipping lying ruinously affected, our shipping lying people starving. Why idle and our people starving. Why is this? G. M. Sproat answers: The bene ficent policy of our government in India that a few, very few, may live in luxury and sloth, wear bedizened coats and have bedizened servants to wait on them. O! grovelling toadies, how desthem. spicable is your nature. The latest: Nineteen thousand spinners are out on strike at Dundee. The factories there have to compete

with the factories in India in foreign markets, hence the already starvation wage has to be reduced. Thave the immediate effect of There we competition, brought about by our senseless opium policy.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy

Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

—Shakespeare.

—Shakespeare.

In our optum policy we stand con-demned before the world, by our own statutes, as poisoners, wholesale poisoners, not by the hundreds or thousands, by the million. "Of all species of death the most destructible is that of are selling more to and buying less | Yet there are a few men (let us

thankful there are but few) like Mr. Sproat, who call this sentiment. Man Sproat, who call this sentiment. Man is the creature of his surroundings; he learns his hi knee, and at school; his inhun his struggle for place. Morals and crime being purely relative, simply a question decided by chance into which part of the world your lot is cast, makdue allowance for hereditary and if perchance this natural bias strikes favorable soil one may expect something beyond the common. Now, it is eviheyond the common. Now, it is evident from Mr. Sproat's writings that he has hereditary bias, for such extraordinary views could not be acquired in man's ary views could not be acquired in man's short life. Further, in India, the ttmosphere of poison, thuggism and murder suited him exactly; consequently we have this rara avis, the writer of a prize essay for which he received \$1000 for upholding our beneficent opium policy, that is wholesale regisoning. that is, wholesale poisoning. Anything written against this policy warning our people against this deadly poison, when viewed from Mr. Sproat's standpoint, is simply sentiment, and if he had the power he would electrocute all the sentiment. timentalists. Here we have natural bias exemplified. He would run amuck and destroy every person he came in

contact with. In his preamble Mr. Sproat sets out or refute my writings, instead of which he confirms them. Part 1 is altogether beyond my comprehension, a periumble of words neither positive negative. Part 2 confirms my writings, that the Chinese liked the Indian opium. "opium wars," the first Two of our warships had a picnic on the 5th of September, killing a number of Chinese and from that day until the 23rd October, 1860, the opium trouble never ceased. We were smuggling the drugs into the country at every possible point. Opium receiving ships were stationed off the different ports manned and armed to the teeth; opium schooners (clippers) carried the drug. In the second part the writer says the farmer in the English feu country takes his opium. This may be so but I certainly do not believe it. I come to the first positive assertion Millions crave for it (opium) on irrigated plains and ordure-strewn fields he is totally ignorant of China. Chinese males leave all the work can be done in the paddy (rice) fields to their women, who are as a rule much The men plough and harrow, and assist in cutting, women do all the rest. The land alluviums on which pad-dy is grown is not sufficient to feed half the population. A mow of land, 100x72, is considered quite a fortune, and before any land can be sold all the family has to give their consent and sign the deed. Every foot of land even to the top of mountains 2500 feet high is cultivated. with paddy where they can get water, system of irrigation on the mountain sides is simply wonderful) in other places sweet potatoes and ground nuts. The struggle for food is too great to allow anything for opium. Money, except a few cents; they rarely have. The poor husbandman does not use opium any form. For many years after the introduction of Indian opium the cultivation of the poppy was strictly nibited. The Tepou (village hibited. would risk his head if he allowed the people under his charge to grow the poppy. It was only after they begun to rice the officials shut their eyes and indirectly encouraged what was before forbidden, consequently the cultivation of the poppy is yearly increasing. There is no doubt that the quantity grown now materially affects the sale of the Indian drug. Here we have the reason why our government aid Chinese immigration. The \$45,000 paid the C.P.R. steamship company is an hat extent Australia refuses to allow on. more Chinese and it is to be hoped that before another year passes Chinese immigration into this province will be stopped forever. If not we shall have to bear the brunt of American retaila-They will not stand our smuggling Chinese and opium into their country much longer. Let us hope before the United States are driven to extremes we shall be able to stop the importation of this poison into our prov

ince. Here also we stand convicted by our own statutes. Mr. Sproat says: "If the government of India abandoned the opium monopoly it would be bankrupt." The country would not be bankrupt, but several thousand drones would lose their income; they would perhaps have to work. Let any person take a few minutes and jot down with a pencil what India is costing the English people. Whittaker's almanack will furnish very reliable data. The actual cash expenditure represents but a portion, perhaps 25 per cent, the contingent loss being at least three times as much. This does not allow for the millions of human beings poisoned. should allow something off for the honor of being poisoned by the imperial crown

drug. I feel thankful for Mr. Sproat's wish to educate the bad sailor, but if he knew that is not our mode of punishment. I have only one wish as far as is personally concerned. I wish to have his photo; he certainly owes me some return for giving him the opportunity to let the British Columbians know we had such a celebrity in the

province. An anomaly: The salaries of officials in India are paid mainly from the profits made on opium, their pensions when they retire, their establish ments at home, everything they, and their families eat, drink and wear, silk hat, the lovely Easter bonnet, the seat in church, the handsome service, even the hassocks they kneel on, all, are furnished from the same fund. Yes! The mites of silver given to keep up the poor missionary in India, who is striving to Christianize the heathen, that is earning his food, and risking his soul in cultivating the poppy from which is extracted the deadly

poison that pays for all.
H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, 11th May, 1893. •

TO THE FARMERS

Toronto, March 23, 1893. Editor Times, Victoria, B. C.: Dear Sir: We desire to use your columns to draw the attention of the farmers of the Northwest and British Columbia to the excellent qualities of the new Grass "Bromus Inermus," which is so highly recommended by the experimental farms at Ottawa, Brandon, Indian Head, etc. This grass will supply a long-felt want, and we are confident from the mass of evidence shown in our '93 catalogue that it is the very thing required, and that the public only need to be cognizant of this fact to give it, each for himself, a thorough test. We are willing to stake our reputa-

tion on these assertions, and earnestly desire that it may receive a thorough test this coming season. Yours very truly, W. H. MARCON,

Sec. Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

An Aberdeen Story.

An Aberdeen Story.

A doctor in the Turriff district was one day going his rounds when he met a vendor of herring, and that commodity being rather scarce at the time in question, the doctor addressed the fishmonger thus:—"Well, John, what's the price of herring to-day?" "Oh." replied John, "they're saxpence the dizzen, but I'll gie ye ane to the bargain if ye'll gang roun' and see my wife, for she's no very weel."

VOYAGE OF THE QUADRA.

from the North.

STEAMED NINETEEN HUNDRED MILES

Rough Weather on the Way North-

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned to Victoria yesterday afternoon, after being absent on her trip to Alaska 23 days. All the arrangements made by Chief Commissioner King regarding the landing of the different surveying parties at their points of duty in the north, have been most sucessfully carried out.

29th, called the next day at Departure Bay for coal, and arrived at Port Simpson early on the morning of May 4th. Here two canoes were left for Mr. Mc-Evoy's geological party, and a further small supply of stores was purchased by Mr. King. The Quadra anchored in Burroughs Bay, Alaska, on the after-noon of the 6th. Here the first surveying party was landed, consisting of Mr. St. Cyr and ten men. High mountains covered with snow surround this bay, and during the Quadra's stay of two days, the weather was very gloomy, rain falling incessantly in torrents. Burroughs Bay is at the head of Bhem's Canal, a long stretch of inland water extending in a circular direction from Revilla-Gigedo channel to Clarence Strait, and first examined by Vancouver stratt, and first examined by American himself. In this channel is situated the singular rock which the great explorer named the New Eddystone. In the middle of the channel is a small and low bank, and rising out of the centre of this bank, like a tower, to a height of 250 feet, is this rock, perfectly bold and Two or three trees are on one side of the base, and it was noticed from the Quadra that one tree, remarkably prominent in Vancouver's sketch, a copy of which was on the ship, is yet in existence, the only difference being in the size of the tree, which has grown larger during the hundred years it has been

From Burroughs Bay the steamer proceeded to Wrangell. Here Messrs. Talbot and Gibbons, with 12 men, were left. Holkham Bay was the next station, and Messrs. McArthur and Brabazon, with 10 men, landed here. The first ice in the water was seen here, and an enormous glacier was visible from the chorage. On the passage from Holkham Bay to Juneau, several small icebergs were met with floating down Stephens passage. The weather as far as Holkham Bay had been wet and stormy from the southeast; here it changed and since then has been all that could be desired: clear and sunshiny.

The Quadra arrived at Juneau on the 12th of May, and the last party, consisting of Mr. Ogilvie and six men, landed, their scene of duty being Taku Inlet and neighborhood, a few miles to the southward.

ed on May 13th, and Burroughs Bay again visited on the 14th. Mr. Klotz was landed here; he is the gentleman who will join the Thistle on her arrival there, and keep the surveying parties in connection with each other, visiting the different stations as occasion demands. Near Port Simpson Captain Walbran replaced a new spar buoy on the Sparrowhawk rock, another new one on the Hodgson reef, and also examined and sounded the upper part of Big bay, where Mr. G. Williscroft's sawmill is situated. The necessary corrections were made and will be forwarded to Ottawa, the chart being found most erroneous at this point. At Metlahkatlah all the harbor loys were re-laid and a large spar buoy eplaced on the reef off Tugwell Island. Metlahkatlah was left on the morning of the 18th, and anchor let go in Carter Bay for the night. The Doll Patch Bay for the night. The Doll Patch buoy in Seaforth channel was renewed on the 19th; Ledge Point buoy near Alert Bay on the 20th; from Alert Bay the Quadra returned to Victoria. From Burroughs Bay the only passengers were Professor King and his secretary, Mr. Warden, who will both return east in a

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.

Bishop Perrin, at His Reception, Advises Everyone to Practice That Virtue. The reception to Bishop Perrin at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening was well attended by adherents of the Church England, and also by members of her denominations. Bishop Perrin other denominations. vas driven to the hall, accompanied by Archdeacon Scriven, and they were received by the committee. As the Bishop entered the hall Pauline's orchestra "The Church's One Foundation Mr. Justice Crease read the following ad-

To the Right Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D. D., Lord Bishop of British Co-Right Rev. Father in God:—We, the executive committee of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columoia, in committee assembled, and acting on behalf of the Synod, cordially wel-

We acknowledge, with grateful appreciation, the devoted self-denial which, We pray that your sojourn here may

to yourself, but also conduce in the highest possible degree to the unity, happiness and progress of the church in this diocese, and to the increase of the honor and glory of Almighty God. Signed on behalf of the executive com-

Synod Office, May 18, 1893. Bishop Perrin returned thanks for the out hoped soon to make friends of those whom he saw around him. He was elf denial, but said that estimable qual-Those present were then introduced to bishop and the reception ended.

MATINS. Processional Hymn-"Rejoice, Ye Pure in Heart.

Venite Goodson
Psalms Special

The Trim Dominion Steamer Returns

All the Survey Parties Safely Landed-Vancouver's New Eddystone

The Quadra left Victoria on April

The homeward passage was commenc

The distance made during the cruise was 1900 miles.

lress after the bishop had been escorted o the seat of honor:

come you on your arrival in your dio-

under Divine guidance, has induced you to extend to the church in Vancouver sland the same wise, fostering care and administrative power with which your earnest and successful parochial wor in the mother land has been attended. not only be a source of permanent satis

AUSTIN SCRIVEN, (Archdeacon.) Chairman.

courtesies extended him. He felt pain at parting with old friends in England, gratified by the hearty reception and pleased with the magnificent country. He himself disclaimed any credit for ity had distinguished his predecessor, Bishop Hills, who was revered as a leading pioneer bishop. It would be no easy task for him to supply the place of Bishop Hills. He had his own opinions on church affairs; others had different views, but mutual forbearance would enable them to get along happily together. Bishop Perrin preached at Christ Church Cathedral at Sunday morning and evening services. The services were carried out in the following order:

Te Deum Woodward in E flat Benedictus Troutbeck Anthem—"Oh Taste and See" Sullivan Hymn—"Our Blest Redeemer, ere he

-"Come, Thou Holy Spirit, Come".
EVEN SONG.
ssional Hymn-"Rejoice, Ye Pure
Heart" psalms Special Magnificat and Nune Dimittis Clare in D Anthem—"Magnify His Name" Martin Hymn—"When God of Old Came Down From Heaven"

From Heaven"

Hymn-"Thou Whose Almighty Word"...
Stainer's Sevenfold Amen.
Recessional Hymn-"The Church's One
Foundation"

REPORT TABLED.

The Report Accepting the Sewers From Contractor McBean Laid Over. There was an attendance of seven at

the aldermanic board last night. Tuesday, June 27th, was appointed for hearing complaints against the assessment ing complaints against the assessment roll. The court of revision consists of Mayor Beaven, Aldermen McTavish, Baker, Belyea and Styles.

A thousand dollars was voted for the Queen's birthday celebration.

Ald. McKillican introduced a by-law for the year 1893.

to raise the revenue for the year 1893 The sewerage commissioners reported City Hall, May 17, 1893. His Worship the Mayor and the Board as follows:

of Aldermen: Gentlemen:—We have the honor to forward copies of reports from the sanitary and city engineers and sewer in With regard to the View street spector. sewer. after careful consideration of the reports of the sanitary and city engineers we have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to alter

We again beg to draw your attention to the absolute necessity of providing flush tanks for the sewers now in use and placing the flap-valves in the manholes, and to remind you that no steps have yet been taken to carry out these essentials to the proper working of the separate sewerage system.

We have decided to accept the work

from Mr. McBean.

Having carefully prepared and examin ed the statements of last October and the present month, we find the balance due to Mr. McBean to be, as stated in sanitary engineer's report, \$19,203.37, leaving a deficit of \$564.49. To this should be added the Transfer Company's account of \$4.50, and commissioner's fees, say \$100, which we regret we must ask your honorable body to provide. With reference to the discrepancy with the previous statement, we beg to out that the former council saw fit, at the time office assistance was most needchecking quantities, to discharge the sanitary engineer's assistant. The sewers, which have been submitted to a severe test, have proved their efficiency, though working under disadvantageous conditions, and the sooner the system is extended to neet the requirements of the population, the sooner ictoria, with its natural advant-ecome what it should be—the most Victoria, with nealthy city on the Pacific coast. We also desire to place on record our conviction that the works have been carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and with every regard

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient servants, THOMAS EARLE, JOHN TEAGUE,

Ald. Styles said that part of the View street sewer was below should be lifted according to plans and specifications. Ald. Belyea remarked that the View street sewer

Styles said Engineer Wilmot was his authority for stating that the View street drain was below level. Ald, Belstreet drain was below level. yea said that it was below the level of the plan.
Ald. Baker asserted that Engineer Mohun had told him in January last that before recommending the adoption of the sewers he would see that the View street sewer was made good. The sewer Water ran uphill in

was below level. it. There was something queer about the whole affair. The contractor had the engineer instead of the city. The work was unsatisfactory. He would work was unsatisfactory. He would like a judicial investigation into the whole affair since the contract was let. He moved in amendment that the report be tabled. Ald. Bragg seconded. He suggested that Engineer Mohun be

Ald. McKillican thought there was too much mud-throwing. If the system of sewerage were right it should be taken over. He had his doubts about View

Ald. Munn said the whole affair looked as if the council were trifling with the Ald. Henderson suggested that further time be taken to look into the report. It did seem that the engineer favored the contractor to the detriment of the

The amendment laying the report on the table was carried, by a vote of 5 to 3. Ayes—Ald. Baker, Henderson, Munn, Bragg and Styles. Nays—Ald. McKillican, Belyea and McTavish.

Col. Holmes wrote agreeing to permit battery band to play at the park alternate Saturdays. Owing to the mayor's protest he could not let the band

play on Sundays.
Ald. McTavish—Who authorized any
Cartion to Col. Holmes? The ouncil passed no such resolution.
Ald. McKillican defended the action of the mayor. Ald. McTavish wanted to know if Ald. McKillican instructed the mayor to write the letter. (Laughter.)
Mayor Beaven produced the letter and
read it. Ald. McTavish thought that
the letter was ill-advise. He wanted to know who ran the city, the mayor or the council. He believed that the mayr had exceeded his duty.
Ald. Belyea moved that Col. Holmes' etter be referred to the finance commit-

Ald. Munn asked if the letter was written by Robert Beaven in his official or his personal capacity, and Ald. Styles wanted to know what right the mayor ad to override the action of the council. Mayor Beaven-I did what I thought was right and am answerable only to those who sent me here. Ald. Henderson thought there was no excuse for the mayor. Mayor Beaven maintained that he had a right to express dissent from any proposition that might pass the

The letter was finally referred to the A letter from Deputy Minister of Agriculture Lowe, informing the council that \$1000 had been appropriated for the Darcey Island lepers, was received and filed. A letter from the same depart-A letter from the same departnent acknowledging receipt of the city's claim for \$25,000 for quarantine expenes was also filed. A letter from the B. C. Pottery Company, relative to interest due on the sewerage pipe was referred to the finance Ald. Munn asked if tenders would be alled for certain debentures. Mayor

Beaven replied that the debentures had The committee appointed on the straightening of Belleville street, reportcommittee ed an arrangement for the exchange of

The following is Mayor Beaven's letter to Col. Holmes:
Victoria, 12th May, 1893. Dear Colonel Holmes,—A majority of the various ailment the members of the City Council adopt- the Big 25c Bottle.

IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL



through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and DON'T use

Allen's Lung Balsam

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

Allen's Lung Balsam

as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

-PRICES -25c. 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle.

ed a resolution requesting you to allow C Battery band to perform on Beacon Hill park on Sunday afternoons, a minority of the Council being against iday music at the park is very obje tionable to a number question very much the right of the Council, who are only trustees, thorize or permit anything at the park which interferes with any one's enjoyment and recreation there. I think it is due to you to acquain you with these things, the proposition for music on Sundays not having origin ated with you, and I feel that you may be led by the action of some members of the Council into permitting an act which will give offen We all thank you for your kind offer as to Saturday music

ROBERT BEAVEN. The council adjourned at 10:50 p.m.

The steamer Isabel took an excursion party to Port Angeles yesterday, when she inaugurated a steam ferry service between this city and Angeles. Regular trips will be made hereafter.

New Teacher Appointed. Mr. A. H. D. Ross, M. A., has been appointed third assistant teacher of Victoria High school, vice Mr. J. Smith, resigned. Mr. Ross is at present a resident of Kingston, Ont., and has splendid credentials.

Collector of Customs Milne says that he has not yet received the money from Ottawa awarded by the imperial government as compensation to owners and masters of sealing schooners for being prohibited from sealing during the season of '91. A despatch appeared in the Toronto Empire dated Ottawa. 9th, stating that the money had forwarded to Victoria. Mr. Milne says that it may arrive any day. tion of identification of hunters and sealers has been adjusted. government proposed to distribute the money to those entitled to it, at the nearest point to their place of Collector Milne pointed out that if the money were sent to one point the sealers might be sealing in another. He said that they all passed through Victoria, or a large portion of them. The money will be sent here. Hunters and sealers will have to be identified by the master, owner and mate of the vessel in which they shipped for the season of '91, otherwise they will receive no compensation. It is thought that this system of identification will prevent imposition.

Collector Milne was to-day instructed by the Ottawa authorities to pay to the owners and masters of sealing schooners as compensation for prohibition against entering Behring Sea in '91 the sum of \$74,634. Payments will be made to-morrow.

An Absent-Ninded Theologian Neander, professor of theology in Berlin, was one day overtaken by a thun-derstorm. H jumped into a cab, but could not give either the number of his house or the name of his street. The driver thought the man was mad, and was about to tell him to get out, when the professor, espying a student, called out to him and said, "Just tell the man where I live."

Neander's sister, who kept house

him, took fresh apartments nearer the university, as she thought the distance too great for her brother. A few days after their removal he complained of the long and tiring walk, and it then turned out that he had always gone first to the old lodgings and so round to the university.—Chronik der Zeit.

How Lord Derby Toasted the Queen The late Lord Derby's best speeches were his unreported ones. Upon one occasion he demanded if any reporters were present. "No," came the answer. Thank heaven! then one can say any darned thing that comes into head." He was proposing "The Queen, and this is how-he did it: "Gentlemen I rise to propose the inevitable toast. Gentlemen, the working of our constitution depends upon the manner in which those who acquire powers under it take care not to push their privileges to lengths which might be dangerous. We have to be thankful, therefore, that we ave such a sovereign as the who has never been unreasonable , a monarch so silly and dissipated George II., or an utter blackguard George IV., or even so well meaning entirely stupid person as George III., I don't know what you think, gentlemen, but I think, and probably you will agree with me, that we should have—had very rough times. Gentlemen, I propose 'The

A Family Friend. No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer It can be given to the infant for the to the adult for rheumatism. There scarcely a disease to which it may be beneficially applied. It contains deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind. Get

Rattle Progressing Which May

EVOLUTIONISTS AF

Martial Law Decla the Cou

A Majority of the Dep Refuse to Assemb President Sacaza_ Neighbors for Assi cated Situation.

Granada, Nicaragua will probably be the will probably be the the revolution agains President Sacaza, ha ter days spent in pref ernment troops began morning at 9 o'clock was to attack the reranca, near Masaga. ment forces advanced gun by the revolution lery opened a vigorout tacking columns of the volutionists are enth-lieve the engagement result favorably and hope it will be of the movement to Large crowds are gat be brought from the

Managua, Nicaragu dent Sacaza declared late on Saturday nig martial law througho By his act guarantees are susper try is virtually und Sacaza has issued a vening the Nicaragua traordinary session means for the purpo insurrection. The s for to-day. Thus fa senators and deputie sponded to the call. bers have flatly refus

that their sympathi volutionists. A second proclama neighboring republics most simultaneously of these two procla dent secretly dispatch three to Corinto, the of Nicaragna, there parture of the first for Guatemala, whi deavor to obtain aid Another commission by the president to tain assistance of the

GARNET WILL Ordered to Replace th Behring Se

Capt. Hughes-Halle net received a cableg Admiral Stephenson, be in his flagship, H. directing him to go serve in the patrol the protected waters place of H.M.S. Cha not get into the Romolus being in the net, with the Nymph as the patrol. The d

NICARAGUA'S

More Men Going to th Warlike Nicaragua, May 23 ary forces at Leon are ing reinforced by hundred and equipped at Don Santiago Morale n Nicaragua. tionists are in posses Sur, on the Pacific, to capture the seance attempt will be mad ist force from Leon

capture the railroad to. Ezinta, presider has promised assista Sacaza, but to wh Forty-one cases of seized to-day in the into, in which were of Remington rifles, 20,000 rounds of names of the owners have been kept secre and it is expected will all be arrested morrow. Part of t tined for San Juan said to have come United States. All fully examined at

now the only port agua. Panama, Columbi has reached here the New York, May Chammerre, a wealt chant, now staying ed definite information ing the revolution in a cablegram from Sa it said the decisive revolutionists and opened at Mesaya at 15th, and that Saca pulsed. Another er for in a day or two. lutionists expect to

The Aberdee New York, May 2 Aberdeen sailed for They will return to and after Lord Aber ally installed as gov Dominion they will Chicago and remain the exhibit at the Ir

Port Said, May 22.
ship, Alminte Baros
near Ghareb, a por
Middle Egypt, in t
The vessel is a total Wreck of a

Fatal Railw London, May 22. the Tralee and Din was going down a st the engine-driver los gine, as the brake w train ran at a high way across a viadue jumped the track and passengers were kill

more were wounded. Burned at St. Louis, May night destroyed \$2 property and caused life. A few minu alarm was sent fro Canning avenue and Canning avenue and fire was of incendia erty was a three-sto

IT MAY BE DECISIVE

Battle Progressing in Nicaragua Which May be, Final.

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Refuse to Assemble at the Call of Refuse to Assemble at the Call of President Sacaza—He Appeals to His Neighbors for Assistance—A Complicated Situation.

And Talthrul. In Conversation with the generals he said he would not call the Prussian reserves under the colors this year, as he did not wish to keep the men from the polls next month or to interfere with harvesting.

Granada, Nicaragua, May 22.—What will probably be the decisive battle of he revolution against the authority of sident Sacaza, has been opened af-days spent in preparation. The govter days spent in preparation. The government troops began their advance this morning at 9 o'clock. Their purpose was to attack the revolutionists at Barranca, near Masaga. As the govern-ment forces advanced the battle was bement forces advanced the battle was begun by the revolutionists, whose artillery opened a vigorous fire upon the attacking columns of the enemy. The revolutionists are enthusiastic. They be lieve the engagement now in progress will result favorably for their cause, and hope it will be the decisive battle of the movement to overthrow Sacaza. Large crowds are gathered in the streets awaiting news of the battle, which will be brought from the front by messen-

Managua, Nicaragua, May 22.—President Sacaza declared himself dictator late on Saturday night and proclaimed martial law throughout the entire province. By his act the constitutional guarantees are suspended and the counry is virtually under a one-man-rule. Sacaza has issued a proclamation convening the Nicaraguan congress in extraordinary session in order to devise neans for the purpose of quelling the surrection. The session is convoked r to-day. Thus far only 25 of the ators and deputies have favorably responded to the call. Twenty-six members have flatly refused, boldly avowing hat their sympathies are with the re-

A second proclamation appeals to the A second proclamation appears to the eighboring republics for assistance. Aloost simultaneously with the issuance f these two proclamations, the presi-ent secretly dispatched a commission of hree to Corinto, the Pacific coast ports f Nicaragna, there to await the de-arture of the first Pacific mail steamer Guatemala, whither they go to eneavor to obtain aid of that government. Another commission has also been sent by the president to San Salvador to obn assistance of that republic.

GARNET WILL GO NORTH.

Ordered to Replace the Champion in the Behring Sea Patrol. Capt. Hughes-Hallett of H.M.S. Gar-

NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTION.

More Men Going to the Front-Seizure of

Warlike Stores. ary forces at Leon and Granada are being reinforced by two regiments of four hundred men each, armed and equipped at the expense of on Santiago Morales, the richest man Nicaragua. Now that the revolunists are in possession of San Juan de Sur, on the Pacific, their great aim is to capture the seaport of Corinto. An attempt will be made by the revolutionforce from Leon and Granada to capture the railroad running to Corin-to. Ezinta, president of San Salvador, has promised assistance to President Sacaza, but to what extent is not

Forty-one cases of merchandise were seized to-day in the customs in Cor-into, in which were found thirty stand of Remington rifles, 200 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. ames of the owners of the merchandise have been kept secret by the government is expected that the consignees will all be arrested and imprisoned to-Part of the cargo was destined for San Juan de Sur, and it is If to have come principally from the ited States. All cargo is being carely examined at Corinto, which is

low the only port of entry into Nicaranama, Columbia, May 23.—News is reached here that a revolution in favor of Pierola has begun in Peru.

New York, May 23.—Don Salvador
Chammerre, a wealthy Nicaraguan merchant, now staying in this city, receivdefinite information to-day concerning the revolution in his country. It was ablegram from San Juan de Sur, and tionists and Sacaza's forces had opened at Mesaya and Baranca on May 15th, and that Sacaza's men were repulsed. Another engagement is looked for in a day or two, in which the revolutionists expect to win a complete victory.

The Aberdeens Go Home.

New York, May 22.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen sailed for England to-day. They will return to Canada in August, and after Lord Aberdeen has been form-ally installed on the control of the installed as governor-general of the aninion they will pay a second visit to Chicago and remain some time attending the exhibit at the Irish village.

Port Said, May 22.—The Brazilian war hip, Alminte Barossa, was wrecked ear Ghareb, a port on the coast of diddle Egypt, in the Gulf of Aden. The vessel is a total wreck.

Fatal Railway Accident.

London, May 22.—While a train on the Tralee and Dingle railway, Ireland, going down a steep grade yesterday, engine-driver lost control of the enas the brake would not work. The ay across a viaduct on a curve, then imped the track and fell 50 feet. Five engers were killed instantly and 12 ore were wounded.

Burned at Midnight.

St. Louis, May 22.—Fire at mid-ght destroyed \$200,000 worth of operty and caused the loss of human e. A few minutes before 12 an arm was sent from the corner of duning avenue and Louist extreme. The Canning avenue and Locust street. The fire was of incendiary origin. The property was a three-story brick block occu-

pied by the C. M. Crumm livery. Over 150 horses were burned to a crisp and all the buggies and other vehicles, harness, etc., were destroyed. On the second floor James Quinn, foreman, his wife and eight children slept. All had narrow escapes except Eddie, a boy aged 7, who was fatally burned before he could be rescued. Crumm's insurance is \$27,000.

"Strong, Efficient, Faithful." REVOLUTIONISTS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Berlin, May 22.—Kaiser Wilhelm reviewed the battalion of instruction in the presence of his suite yesterday at Berlin. Many of the royal family and the attaches of the foreign embassics and legations were present. Martial Law Declared Throughout
the Country.

A Majority of the Deputies and Senators

Refuse to Assemble at the Call of

Refuse to Assemble at the Call of

> Miners' of Europe Meet. Brussels, May 22.—The International Congress of Miners was opened in this city to-day. Among the delegates are six members of the British Parliament, led by Thomas Burts and M. Calvignac, led by Thomas Burts and M. Calvignac, mayor of Carmaux, whose grievance against his employers was the cause of the great Carmaux strike. Sam Woods, English M. P., and President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation, was chosen president; M. Calvignac, vice-president; Benjamin Pickard, M. P., and vice-president of the Miners' National Union in England, secretary; Thomas Burt, treasurer. The British delegates at once submitted their resolution in favor of the eight hour working day. The resolution was seconded by day. The resolution was seconded by M. Rodett, Belgian delegate, and Piedbeuf. French delegate. M. Cinger moved this amendment: "Inasmuch as the constitutions of labor organizations vary in different countries, and in different districts of the same it shell be left. ent districts of the same, it shall be left free to every country or district to ob-tain the eight hour law by the means best suited to its conditions." The English delegates, Bailey and Kerr, spoke against the resolution, and thereby embroiled themselves in a hot dispute with the French and Belgians. Baile, for the French miners, reproached Englishmen for their lack of international sympathy. Everywhere there was union among the miners of the porth of among the miners of the north of France, he said, that part of the country was flooded with English coal. He had not heard that the English miners had ever raised a hand to prevent this outrage against their French brethren. The time undoubtedly had come when the formation of an International Miners' Union was imperative. The resolution and proposals of amendments were debated until the adjournment.

The Fraser Falling. Ashcroft, B. C., May 23.—The Fraser river at Quesnelle has fallen one foot in 24 hours. The weather is cool, with rain and snow in the north.

Curiosities of African Slavery. One of the curiosities of domestic slavery in darkest Africa is that, while the native slave owner can, by custom, compel his slaves to fight for him, and possesses other extensive powers over them, he cannot "legally" compel his slaves to work for him. On the Congo and its affluents, native (not Mahomme-Capt. Hughes-Hallett of H.M.S. Garnet received a cablegram yesterday from Admiral Stephenson, who is at Coquimbo in his flagship, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, directing him to go to Behring Sea and serve in the patrol for the summer in the protected waters. She will take the place of H.M.S. Champion, which could not get into the graving dock to be cleaned and repaired for the trip, the Romolus being in the dock. The Garnet, with the Nymphe, will therefore act as the patrol. The date of their departure has not yet been fixed upon. monopolize the slave's labor was, therefore, never incorporated among the slaveholders' privileges and prerogatives. It is white men who have really introduced and acclimatized the idea of work, of "labor," in Africa. When Pharaoh compelled the children of Israel to "work" for him he was considered

Dr. O'Donnell Sued. San Francisco, May 23.—Ray Falk, ex-deputy registrar, brought suit to-day against C. C. O'Donnell for \$25,000 damages for false imprisonment. He alleges that he was arrested shortly after the last general election on a complaint sworn to by O'Donnell, who was an independent candidate for mayor, accusing him of having falsified the returns. He declares that O'Donnell's action prompted by maliciousness.

Royalty at the Fair.

Chicago, May 23.—Elaborate arrangements are being made at the Auditorium Hotel for the reception and entertainment of the Princess Eulalie, Infanta of Spain, who will probably arrive to-morrow. The departments will be spe-cially furnished with magnificent ap-pointments, decorated with silk and bunting. The corridors will be lined with palms and exotics, and in each of the rooms there will be half a score or more of monster bouquets, or devices in cut flowers, which will be changed daily. Books of etiquette relating to the reception and treatment of royalty have been tion and treatment of royalty have been studied up by the hotel officials, and every possible honor will be paid to the

The Smoke Nuisance. St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—St. Louis is in the midst of a vigorous campaign against the smoke nuisance. A citizens' smoke abatement association has been formed, and two very stringent ordinances having been passed, the association proposes to raise \$10,000 or \$15,000 to insure their enforcement. Already the owners of 80 large furnaces have voluntarily put in consuming apparatus. There are, however, 1800 large manufacturing establishments each causing a large amount of smoke, and these are to receive attention at the hands of the association and the commissioners appointed under the ordinances. The success which has followed the efforts of several factories to suppress the smoke has encouraged others to make the attempt, and has done away with the supposition that trade and com-merce would be hampered by an agita-tion of this kind.

World's Press Congress. Chicago, May 23 .- The second day of the World's Press Congress opened with large audiences in the halls of Columbia and Washington. Subjects relating to the profession were discussed by emi-nent speakers. The delegates to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held a brief ses-

sion this morning, and afterwards were taken in tally-ho coaches over the six miles of boulevard to the World's Fair, where, in Machinery Hall, all the machinery interesting to editors, printers and newspaper men generally was set in motion for their especial information.

—The insane boy who was taken to the Westminster asylum was brought back yesterday; his papers were not properly signed. Matters were put right and the boy was taken over to the Mainland last night. —A lodge of the A.O.U.W. will be established at Enderby and Mission.

Expected Result of the Paris on the company. Arbitration.

LOYAL ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

A Peculiar Drowning Accident at Kingston.

A Quebec Man Kills His Child and is Captured After a Hard Fight_Disastrous Yachting Cruise Near New Haven-Russell Sage's Fender Sues Him for Damages.

San Francisco, May 23.—There is much rejoicing in local sealing circles over the information which has reached here in dispatches from Paris, that the arbitration will open Behring Sea to sealers of all nations, and will also declare a limit of 30 miles around the northern breeding islands of both Russia and the United States, and a limit of ten miles on the mainland coast of both Siberia and Alaska. At the preboth Siberia and Alaska. At the present time the modus vivendi is in force, and Behring Sea is closed to all sealers under its provisions. Nearly every vessel in the sealing fleet had expected orders on starting out to stay out from Behring Sea. The fleet is composed of about 90 vessels this year, and nearly all of them are off the Japanese coasts. Reports from those waters are that seals are very plentiful this year and the sealers are likely to make big catches. There are some 25 vessels hailing from this post and the sealers are likely to make big catches. this port and the remainder belong to Puget Sound, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. It is expected that some of them will next month run into Yokohama or Hakodate in Japan to secure fresh provisions and mail. In view of their doing so a number of managing owners of vessels at this port will send out to Japan by the steamer Oceanic, sailing this afternoon letters, of instructions with a view of anticipating the verdict of the Behring Sea tribunal, which it is confidently expected will throw open the sea this year. Such a result would be cabled to Yokohama, and written instructions would make the master of a sealer feel safe in following out what he knew to be the desire of his owners. The instructions to be sent out vary, but their import will be about the same. A sample one informs the cap-tain of one of the largest sealers on the Japanese coast that he must stand by for a cable dispatch, which, should it state that Behring sea is open, would be significant to orders for him that as be significant to orders for him that as soon as seals became scarce around the Japanese coast and the Kurlie islands, to proceed along the Siberian coast outside of the ten-mile limit to a point north of Copper and Behring Sea islands, taking care to keep outside the thirty-mile limit. Then, after sealing in those waters to proceed across Behring seat o the Alaska side and return to this port

the country. A number of corporations of the larger cities have adopted loyal addresses which it was intended to present to Her Majesty in person, but owing to the fatigue of opening the Imperial Institute, and her desire to save her strength for the coming drawing-rooms, this part of the observance has been abandoned, and the addresses will be received by Her Majesty through her private secretary. private secretary.

Fatal Sailing Accident. New Haven, Conn., May 23.—While coming up the harbor from Savin rock yesterday afternoon, a sail boat carrying H. W. Holcombe, Burt Holt and C. L. Webb, all of this city, capsized in a squall. Holcombe and Holt tried to swim to the light ship, but became chilled and sank. Webb clung to the boat for three hours, when he was seen from the light ship and rescued. The bodies of Holcombe and Holt have not been recovered.

Death of a Noted Man. Washington, May 23.—Chauncey H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, died here yesterday, aged 60. Snow was one of the corps of engineers who construct ed the Hoosac tunnel, and rendered valuable service to the government feats of engineering during the late civil war. As government director of the Union Pacific his report led to the

Sage's Human Fender. New York, May 23.—The suit which William R. Laidlaw brought to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries against Russell Sage was called for trial in the Supreme Court. Laidlaw was a clerk in the banking office of John Bloodgood & Co., bankers, on Broadway. He was in Sage's office at the time of the famous dynamite explosion and was injur-He asserts that Sage used him as

ANTI-VILLARD SCHEME.

The New Plan for Refunding the North

ern Pacific Floating Debt. New York, May 23.—The plan of refunding the Northern Pacific floating debt is assured, and the details of it are coming out. The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and is limited to an issue of pany, and is limited to an issue of \$15,000,000 of notes. They are payable in gold and are secured by \$10,000,000 m gold and are secured by \$10,000,000 Northern Pacific company's 5's, \$3,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific 5's, \$5,000,000 Chicago & Calumet 5's; \$5,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific stock, \$343,000 Northern Pacific Express stock. This is a total par value of \$41,353,000. The notes bear six per cent. interest and the denomination is \$10,000, registered or coupon, with the interest in May and November, and they mature

in five years.

Until the notes are paid it is agreed that the Northern Pacific Company will not construct any new lines or guarantee any bonds without the consent of the committee of five created and ap-pointed under the indentures, who have full power to sell the underlying securities, to see that the interest is paid, and to take care of the interest of the holders of the notes. The committee must organize regularly, appoint a secretary and received the committee that the commit

The floating debt is about \$11,000,000. It was made a requisite that the resignation of Mr. Villard and several other directors should be written and minster Gazette.

remain in the hands of the trustees or under their direction for acceptance at any moment. Instead of being a Villard scheme it is a complete anti-Villard plan, since it would never have come to anything had Villard retained his hold on the company.

Huntington and the Pacific Mail. New York, May 23.—It is now considered certain by all well-informed people that C. P. Huntington has secured a firm grip on the Isthmus route to San Francisco. He is about to step into the post vacated by George J. Gould, as the head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This company has a lot of steamships on its hands and nothing much to do on its hands and nothing much to do with them. When the Columbia Steamship Company, which is the name of the concern which the Panama railroad intended should supplant the Pacific Mail began to look for ships, it applied to Huntington for the ships of the defunct Brazil line, which he still controlled, and in the arrangement to pass over the ships. in the arrangement to pass over the ships Mr. Huntington placed himself in a position to control the line. He entered into negotiations with Receiver chicourt, liquidator for the Panama Canal Company, which holds a large majority of the Panama railroad stock, and it is expected he will soon come with some sort of purchase option, putting him in control, since it is considered certain that Monchicourt would prefer to deal with an active railroad million-aire than continue the dummy board of rates at once to the railroad transcontinental level and besides have a strong hand at any time in his rival route for bringing the other through lines to agree to any plan he may suggest.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

wa-The Liberal Convention.

Opening of the Annual Meeting at Ottaottawa, May 23.—The royal society met at 10 o'clock this morning in the railway committee rooms of the Commons. Dr. Rourinot presided. The report of the council referred to the loss the society sustained in the death of Sir Daniel Wilson and F. N. Gisborne, mention was also made of the fact that Prof. Ashley, who was elected last year, had left to accept a chair in Harvard University. Copies of the transactions of the society had been forwarded to the Queen, the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne. An address has also been prepared for presentation to the Governor-General before his departure. The council also expressed the hope that a memorial tablet would be object that a memorial tablet would be placed in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa commemorative of the fact that the Royal William was the pioneer ocean steamship. After this report had been read the society met to work in

Hon. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba Government, here on business with the Interior Department, says his province will be strongly represented at the Liberal convention here next month.

The mill hands here have notified their employers that they will not work more than ten hours daily after the first of

Captured After & Strnggle. Escoumains, Quebec, May 23.--Bou-chard, the man accused of killing his Address to the Queen.

London, May 23.—Queen Victoria's seventy-fourth birthday, to-morrow, will be celebrated very generally throughout the country. A number of corporations of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the control o

Drowned in Cataraqui Bay Kingston, Ont., May 23.—While four oung men, Dr. Macdonald, Peter Burau. Dr. Alexander Bureau and Wm. young men, Dr. Macdonald, Peter Bureau. Dr. Alexander Bureau and Wm. Lile of Morrisburg, were sailing in Cataraqui Bay yesterday afternoon their sail boat upset and all four went into the water. Men on shore who saw the accident went to the rescue and succeeded in landing them on shore. Shortly af-terwards Macdonald and one of his companions went out in another boat to pick up the upturned craft, and were again upset. Before assistance arrived Macdonald was drowned; his companion was unconscious when rescued.

Lord Palmerston's Plain Answer. Lord Palmerston, when confronted with an annoying questioner, as statesmen so often are, used to answer him with a joke or chaff him for wanting to know too much. There was a butcher who, whenever the prime minister appeared at the hustings, used to "heckle" him with questions. His lordship had an off-hand manner which took with the an off-hand manner which took with the crowd, and he would turn the laugh against the butcher. One day, when Palmerston had treated him in his usual style, the butcher said to the crowd:

"You can never get a direct answer out of that man, he always wriggles out with a joke or some dodge."

"Not so bad as that," answered Lord Palmerston, with good nature. "I'll promise you a direct answer to any quespromise you a direct answer to any question you may now put to me."

Immediately the butcher asked: such and such a thing is proposed in Parliament, what will you do?'
"Is that your question?"

"And you want a direct answer?"
"Yes." "Well, I promised you one; you shall have it. I won't tell you."

"There," said the butcher, turning to the crowd, "I told you he'd get out of it somehow. And you see he has."

John Brown's Whistle. A battered silver whistle used by the abolitionist, John Brown, to summon his abolitionist, John Brown, to summon his followers to secret meetings shortly before the civil war, is owned by a cousin of Col. Lewis Washington, of Georgetown, D. C. When Brown was arrested and searched he gave up everything else willingly, but begged leave to retain this. Of course the request was not granted. The whistle is said to resemble in shape a long-tailed todale with a ble in shape a long-tailed tadpole with a dorsal fin extending the length of its body. What corresponds to the tail is a slender pipe through which a current of air is blown flute-wise across the hollow bulb at the end, giving a thin yet mellow sound of peculiar timbre that is very penetrating. Residents of Harper's Ferry said after the capture that for weeks before they had heard that whistle sound at night without knowing its meaning. But the negroes knew it and for them it was the engine whistle

The announcement that the Duke of Sutherland hopes to let Dunrobin and the shooting that appertain to the castle at a rent of £7,000 for the season—the must organize regularly, appoint a secretary, and vote the underlying stocks, etc. The company reserve the right to call in and pay the notes at any time after May 1st, 1896.

The Chicago & Calumet terminal Co, is prohibited from issuing bonds in addition to its \$5,000,000, and the interests of the holders of the notes are protected in many other ways. The syndicate is under the leadership of John D. Rockfefeller and C. B. Wright, who take \$8,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 to be issued. The floating debt is about \$11,000. highest rent on record-reminds the Lonwas considered a tolerably high price when Baron Hirsch paid Lord Washington £4,000 for five weeks' tenancy of Merton hall, with its shootings.—West-

What Britons Pay for Sport.

for the underground railway.





BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

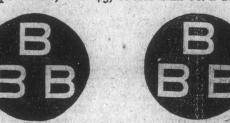
A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA. BAD BLOOD, FOUL HUMORS,

BILIOUSNESS. RHEUMATISM. JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD. B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of

morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore. Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5, or less than 1c. a dose.





RUSSIA'S STATE CHURCH.

The Greek Denomination-Its Dogmas and Ordinances.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, delivered an address yes-terday afternoon at the Grace Baptist temple, Broad and Berks street, on the state church of Russia. Mr. Smith first gave a brief sketch of the Greek church and its separation from the Roman Ca-

"I come not to discuss or analyse the Greek church," said he, "but to say something of the results of my personal observations of some features. The Greek church is that part of the great Christian body which recognizes only the authority of the first seven Ecumenical councils. Originally it was united with the Roman Church. Differences began to spring up as early as the fifth century, but the schism was not fully completed until the eleventh century. The Greek church is practically a federation of churches without any centre of authority. There is no Pope in the Greek church, but there are Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, the chief prelate being known

as the Metropolitan.
"The Russian Greek church embraces nearly 75,000,000 adherents, more than the entire population of the United States. The Emperor of Russia is the head of the church, but he has no more to do with its doctrines than the King of Italy or the Emperor of Austria has with the doctrines of the Roman church. The Emperor is described as the defendant der of the faith. As far as the appointive power goes he is the complete head

of the hierarchy, and the holy synod is made up of his appointees.

"The Greek church agrees with the Roman church in various dogmas. They have the same veneration for the Virgin and mass. They recognize the sacraments and pay attention to fasting. But there are marked distinctions. The

Greek church denies the primacy and spiritual supremacy of the popes. It recognizes no human infallibility except on the part of the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, not from the Son; rejects the doctrine of purgatory, though it recognizes the intercession of

the white clergy are required to marry. The white clergy predominate. It is from the black clergy that all the high prelates are chosen. The white clergy are not allowed to exercise any choice as to their wives. The selection is made by a bishop, who chooses the widow or daughter of another priest. All the priests' sons must become priests, and the only possible method of escape

is by the army.
"The Greek church does not have images, but rather representations of the Savior, the Madonna and the saints upon surfaces. These representations are called ikons, and those in the edioff his hat with respect for the ikon.

"As to the character of the worship; one never hears a sermon. I heard but one Russian hierarch deliver a discourse, and that was on an anni-versary. The services consist of mass and music. Sometimes the meeting is very monotonous, but then it will be-come most entertaining and ravishing, the grandest melodies and the sweetest voices that I ever heard. Women do not take part. All the singing is by men and boys. The boys who have the sweetest voices are selected for the priesthood, and their voices are trained during their whole life. There is no instrumental music." — Philadelphia

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Archibald Forbes' Description of its Unavailing Devotion in 1870.

In a recent article I have dealt with what, in our insular phraseology, we should term the auxiliary forces engaged on both sides in the Franco-German war. But in a retrospect of that great struggle, now that prejudice and partiality have alike died out, there is a great temptation to say something in vindica-tion of the character and conduct of the from of the character and conduct of the French regular army, on which befell a wreck so utter and so disastrous. No impartial man will grudge to the Germans their grand achievements, the rewards of which were perfectly legitimate. Vae victis was the natural and inevitable sertence on the soldiery who, after an unprecedently swift series of disasters found themselves prisoners of war on foreign soil, their native land despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Bebacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his do

with a rush, that army which conquered at Solferino and Magenta. No, the poor miscommanded, bewildered, harassed, over-marched, outnumbered fighting men in the blue kepis and red breeches fought on with a worthy valor which cannot but command respect and ad-miration. In the military history of great nations is there any more piteous chapter than the record of the cruel ruin 1870? To march out with a conviction of triumph, presently to realize that the conviction was a delusion, to know too soon that only miracles could counteract the blundering and avert the deteract the blundering and avert the defeat, yet to fight with valiant hope against hope whenever the chance of fight occurred, and finally, eating its heart in bitter chagrin, to go away wholesale into foreign captivity. The sad, noble story of the unavailing devotion is to be told of the French regular army from the first battle down to the capitulation of Sedan.

Think of that remnant of the line on the day of Weissenburg. Fourteen men were all that were left standing when the Germans won the heights of the Geisberg, but the gallant handful scorned to surrender and kept on fighting

ed to surrender and kept on fighting till the Prussians, refraining from shoottill the Prussians, refraining from shooting them down, closed around them and disarmed them. It was on certain ruin that Michel's cuirassiers charged down the vine-clad slope on the Prussian infantrymen on the day of Worth, but the gallant troopers rode without a swerve on the fate that awaited them from the swiftly plied needle gun. At Gravelotte the French fought a defensive battle against heavy odds, and havive battle against heavy odds, and having against them an overwhelming su periority of artillery. After a long day's fighting the Germans turned their right and thrust back their centre, but their left maintained its ground and repulsed the most detained at the centre. the French army, trapped, environed, in a wretched chaos of bewilderment and confusion, still fought against fate with confusion, still fought against fate with heroic devotion. The picture rises now before my eyes of that terrible afternoon. The iron ring of German fire, ever gathering in more closely on that plateau on which stood huddled the Frenchmen as in the shambles; the storm of shells that tore lanes through the dense masses all exposed there to its pitiless blasts. The impotent yet vehement rebellion against the inevitable in the shape of furious sorties—now clergy and a black clergy. The latter are monks. They are celibates. But the white clergy are required to itte's cuirassiers, thundering in glittering steel-clad splendor down the slope of Illy with an impetus that seemed resist-less till the steady fire of the German infantrymen smote the charging mass fair in the face, and rolled riders and horses over in swift, sudden death; now the frantic gallop to their fate of a regiment of light horsemen on their Arab stallions up to the very muzzle of their needle guns, with which the German linesmen confronted them unwaveringly; now a sourt of red-troused iningly; now a spurt of red-troused in-fantrymen darting against a chance gap in the stern ring of environment, judled too surely by the ruthless flanking fire. No semblance of order there, fices are beautiful and very valuable, no symptoms of leadership; simply an being studded often with precious stones. In every house and every shop is an inferno, in the heart of which writhed an indiscriminate mass of brave men, ikon, and when one enters he must take with no thought or aim but of fighting it out to the bitter end.

Jules Favre's stipulation at Ferrieres against the surrender of "one foot of French soil or one stone of French fortress" was jeered at by Bismarck; but the jeer had faded on his lips many a day before stubborn France had at length to fall away from Favre's high-souled postulates. In his history of souled postulates. In his history of Prussia the great chancellor might have found ample warrant for sneering at the Frenchman's conditions. Pena was the Sedan of Prussia. After the double overthrow on the same day on the fields of Auerstadt and Jena, the collapse of Prussia and Jena, the collapse of Jena and Jena Prussia's defense was as rapid as i was utter. Her territory was studded with fortresses and her army, although broken, was not annihilated. But body after body of troops surrendered in open field; fortress after fortress capitulated with hardly a pretence of a defense, at the summons of the cavalry led by Murat, to whom Napoleon wrote jocosely: "Since you take fortresses so easily with your cavalry, I suppose I may disband the engineers and melt down all my battery trains." But the fortdisband the engineers and melt down all my battery trains." But the fort-resses of France in 1870, obsolete as most of them were, maintained an eminently creditable defence against rifled siege guns of the latest type. Excluding Paris and Metz, both of which held great armies, the average duration of resistance by the 15 besieged fortresses was 31 days; and to quote the lan-

resistance by the 15 besteged fortresses was 31 days; and, to quote the language of Major Sydenham Clark, "the striking fact remains that in spite of every disability the French fortresses, pitted against guns not dreamed of when they were built, acquitted themselves quite as well as the chef-doeuvres of the Vanham school in the days of despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Bebacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his depreciation of those brave though unfortunate men is wholly based on hearsay evidence. The French regulars of 1870 did not discredit their old renown. An army, in the individual soldiery of which there burns keen and warm the fire of martial ardor, is doomed nevertheless to inevitable discomfiture when its officers lack competence, its commanders are careless and feeble, and its organization is rotten to the core.

This fate befell the French army in 1870. But the eye-witness of the great war must have been blind or prejudiced who dare aver that the old gallantry had faded out of the army on which had once shone the sun of Austerlitzthad army which marched to Mossow, that army which stormed the Malakloff

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 26, 1893.

FARMERS AND ROADS.

The Columbian waxes sarcastic over an extract from some essay in which it is suggested that good roads would help the farmers. It declares that in this province the function of the farmer is twofold. "He is, in the first place, to pay taxes, and in the second place to improve the land he owns, so that the adjoining land held by the speculator, may increase in value. He can trust those who control the government to see that such occasional doles of public revenue as may be absolutely necessary to enable him to discharge these ducies to society, shall be made to him, as long, at all events, as his vote goes right. What more, in the name of reason, can he look for? Is a mere farmer, who is tilling the soil, are a thousand farmers, whose work can have no other result than the building up of the country, and the making of more or less comfortable homes for themselves, are such as these to be considered in the same category with the gay and gallant promoter, whose pockets are filled with

slices of the public domain, wrapped up. sandwich-fashion, in paper charters, who smokes nothing poorer than "threefor-a-half." and drinks "fizz" as a precautionary measure, lest his supply of gas should run short? An expert at the business can, by the aid of his "puil." raise more on the narrow surface of his own cheek than an ordinary farmer would harvest from a thousand acres. Manifestly, then, it is outrageous to suppose that the government which exists to make things pleasant for the important class of people above alluded to should be bothered with such petty and vulgar details as the making of roads for the accommodation of mere farmers. Besides, does not the farmer know that, if money is expended in fancy buildings and fancy drinks, and fancy-well, never mind details-does he not know that if money is expended, it will percolate through the country, and doubtless he will have his percentage of it, by and by?" If our Westminster contemporary continues to indulge in such rebellious talk it will some day incur the wrath of the Colonist, and then it will be sorry.

THE TARIFF REFORM.

The St. Thomas Times, a prominent Conservative journal of western Ontario, in a recent issue spoke very strongly in favor of tariff reform. It even went the length of urging the party to abandon the principle of "protection for protection's sake," wherein it differs very radically from Minister Foster. "There is reason to fear," it says, "that the Empire is voicing the policy of the Finance Minister and the government. If so, they cannot be convinced too soon that mere readjustment will not satisfy the country." In another part of its Beginning life as a squalling infant, one article the Times observes: "The Em- goes through the world meeting injury pire is toiling hard to save the manufacturers of the Dominion from the hard fate which stares them in the face, and to ward off the inevitable tariff reform which the country needs and imperatively demands. Its latest effort in this direction is to try and substitute tariff adjustment for tariff reform. It says that advocates of tariff reform deliberately deceive the people by claiming that their policy means reduction of taxation, and tries to prove this remarkable assertion by proceeding to argue that the government of the country cannot be carried on any cheaper than it is at present. The Empire is driven to tegrity of our physical structure is more such hard shifts as to be compelled to quote Sir Richard Cartwright and Edward Blake in support of its contention. It also trots out the ghost of direct taxation to help a lame cause. What the Empire refuses to understand is that the people are tired of being taked to support a few manufacturers and combines." And in conclusion. "Another point. The Empire affects to treat this demand for tariff reform as confined wholly to the opposition. This is a very great mistake. It is the mistake fallen into all along in its treatment of Mr. McCarthy and his friends. A few more sucn demonstrations as the one at Kingston under the presidency of Principal Grant will probably convince the Empire and the government that the call for tariff reform comes from the great body of their own friends, and that it is of no use to pooh pooh it, or to misrepresent it as coming only from the opposition."
These strong utterances of a Conservative paper ought to have weight with the ministers, but the latter are more likely to lend their ears to what the manufacturers and combines have to say.

Rev. Mr. Pedley, of Vancouver, indulges in very plain speech when, from the pulpit, he denounces the Davie government. Recently he closed his sermon with the following words:

The fact is, and I express the belief of the mass of thoughtful men who have the interests of the country at heart, "this province needs a purge." Its blood "this province needs a purge." Its blood needs cleansing from impurity. The whole head is sick. We need a charge of men, as well as a change of policy. I have a conviction, and it grows upon me the more I know of the life and of these men, that it is a shame for a people that love morality, that has the faintest aspirations after righteousness, that has any respect for the ordinary decencies of life, that desires to guard the purity of the home, that wishes her public men to be in any true sense the examples for her youth It is a shame, I say, for such a people to tolerate such a government. Necessity is laid upon us to pursue these men. The whole country should join in the chase and never give it up, till they are driven to their lair, and are then politically killed.

Premier Davie can apparently count on plenty of help been given him in the acquirement of knowledge when he pays his promised visit to Kootenay. The Miner offers this suggestion:

ers in this part of the country, and to take something of a personal study as the immediate needs of the people in ne way of assistance in opening up the

Part of the programme will insure a series of public meetings, during which full discussion regarding the recent changes in the mining laws will be invited, and an endeavor made to get at the opinions of those most nearly interested as to the utility of those changes. Now this would appear like the "long felt want." A great many people, chiefly, it is painful to state, practical mining men, have expressed opinions regarding. these amendments in terms of play-irony. Some have even gone so far ful irony. as to say that these amendments show plain croppings which would indicate that they were framed by a set of men who would not know a cross cut from a

Here then is an opportunity for these scoffers to receive answers to the many questions which they have been asking each other ever since the amendments became law.

With much discernment, the Hamilton Spectator offers the following observations: "The books of a 'green goods' swindling company, seized in the States the other day, show that this one firm has swindled people-many of them Canadians-out of \$40,185 since the first of April of this year! The victims got absolutely nothing in return for their good money-not even the counterfeit money the fools thought they would get. When it is remembered that every newspaper in the country has, time and time again, exposed this swindle, one is thoroughly convinced that nothing short of personal experience can teach a fool. In this particular case it cost each fool from \$140 to \$650 to learn that the newspapers had been telling him the truth.

The morning paper is only a professional "lovalist." after all. When it comes to observing the Queen's birth-Colonist's professions are not put into practice.

FEW PEOPLE SOUND.

Nearly Everybody Has Some Organ Be low Normal Condition. The autopsy performed the other day

on the body of a murderer disclosed the fact that he was a very much diseased man. Judging from the statement of the physicians it seems as though nearly every vital organ, from the brain to the pleen, had something the matter with Reports of post-mortem examinations always seem to disclose a remarkable number of such abnormalities, even in the apparently healthy person who has been suddenly killed by an accident. The fact is, that hardly any human being, even in the flush of youth and nealth, is wholly sound," Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, to Washington Star reporter. the sturdiest children are not so. The reason of it is that all human beings are constantly liable to injuries which are apt to be permanent. Our lungs are affected by the dust we breathe. exposures to colds which we must enunter now and then leave their traces Of all the people whose bodies I have dissected after death not less than one-half have exhibited indications of an attack of pleurisy some time in the past. Doubtless most of them never knew that after injury through exposure, accident These injuries leave their traces on various organs of the body. When an autopsy is performed they are apparent to the eye of the physician. However, even the vital organs may work very well, notwithstanding the exof acquired abnormalities. Though you yourself have every appear-once of being sound and healthy, you are not completely so in reality. Do are not completely so in reality. you not wear eyeglasses because shape of your eyes is not normal? And are there not gold fillings in your teeth where they have decayed? "As I have said, none of us is wholly sound. An autopsy would not give either you or me a clean bill of health. As we advance in life the complete inand more impaired. By the time we reach old age it has got to be shaky. What, then, keeps us from dying. is a power of resistance inherent in the individual. Nobody knows where that power lies, but it exists. People of temperate and careful habits live longer than others, because they avoid injuries and exposures. We often find abnormalities in the skeletons of human beings. Occasionally a man or woman will have twenty-six ribs-thirteen on a side instead of the usual twenty-four.
"This is regarded as a reversion to a primitive type of structure, inasmuch as many monkeys have thirteen ribs on each side. The anthropoid apes have only twenty-four ribs. Of all mammals the bat has the least number of ribs.

Man at his full development has the smallest number of bones among all mammals, and rodents possess the greatest number. All mammals have seven bones in the neck, with two exceptions. The sloth has nine and the sea eight. No matter how long the neck is it always has seven vertebrae.

giraffe has only as many bones in its neck as a man has; the difference is that they are longer."—Washinton Star. At the London Zoo. In the early morning hours, when their sitting rooms" "sitting rooms" have been duly swept and strewn with fresh sawdust, and their which is always completed their sleeping chambers, is finished, the iron doors are opened and the owners of the different cages come leisurely out to greet the day, each in its humor as the night's sleep or the natural temper dictates. On the last occasion on which writer waited on the tigarial lease. he writer waited on the tiger's levee it was evident that some disagreement had markd the morning hours. The tigress from Hyderabad came out with a rush and greeted the world with a most forbidding growl. She then stood erect, ke a disturbed cat, and after examin ing every corner of the cage summoned her mate with a discontented roar. The tiger then stalked out and endeavred to soothe his partner with some commonplace caress, which apparently coothed her ruffled nerves, for after charpening her claws upon the floor she ay down, and, rolling over on her back, with paws folded on her breast mouth half open, went most contentedly to sleep. The pair of tiger cubs in the next cage were still sleeping the long sleep of youth, one making a pillow of the other's shoulder. Tigers, it may be observed, do not sleep like cats, but resemble in all their attitudes f repose the luxurious languor of some petted house dog, constantly rolling over on their backs and sticking up their paws, with heads upon one side and eyes half opened.—Spectator.

"Oh, yes, sir; that isn't it. I have 75 cents left, sir; but I find that money loesn't bring happiness, sir, and I guess I'll resign and go back to the old ways, Wealth is a curse to some people. The object of the visit so far as can Good-bye, sir." and he shambled off be learned is for the purpose of gathering general information regarding mating general information regarding mating the object of the shammer on down the path and struck the highway.

OUR COMING GOVERNOR

The Appointment of Lord Aberdeen Viewed With Favor.

GOOD OMEN FOR THE LIBERALS

Reminiscences of Rideau Hall in th Days of Lord Lorne-The Colonel and the "Cattle Show"-A Slight to Lord Derby.

Ottawa, May 15.—The official ouncement of the appointment of

Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada has at last been received. Pub-lic opinion has all along pointed to the Earl as the next governor of Canada when the term of Lord Stanley, now Earl Derby, expired. He and the Count ess of Aberdeen are already well known in the Dominion, where they have con-siderable interests. In British Columbia the new governor-general has made some heavy investments, all of which goes to show that he had faith in future of the country long before the idea of his appointment had been moot-During the time that he presid over Irish affairs he showed himself to be not only an able and popular statesman, but one who found special favor among the democracy in his sup-port of home rule. The demonstra-tion which was accorded to the Earl and his estimable lady on leaving Ireland gave ample proof of the esteem in which both were held during their stay in the Emerald isle. The appointment is an exceedingly popular one here. It is safe to say

since the appointment of the Earl of Dufferin none has been so generally well received as that of the Earl of Aberdeen. The appointment of Lord Lorne was on a different line. The fact of his being the Queen's son-in-law and the knowledge that Princess Louise was to be mistress of Government House gave a charm to his appointment outside the merits of the statesman. the little excitement blew over day by suspending business and par- after the arrival of the marquis and his ticipating in the public celebration the royal wife, it was discovered that Canada was not specially adapted for those of royal blood. The situation, take all in all, was not a congenial one to her of the royal household. There were also instances of snobbery connected with those who were responsible for the arrangements at Rideau Hall under the vice regal pair, and for which the latter were not directly responsible. Nevertheless it was laid to their charge. Those who visited Government House, outside your own Slabtown, know right well the reception accorded them that Prince of red tape snobbery, De Winton, who since then has been nored with knighthood. interested in a cattle ranch in the

forthwest territories.

Speaking of cattle ranches reminds of the turn which the military sec retary of that day gave to the presenta-tation of the Ottawa ladies to Lord Lorne and Princess Louise. After the presentation there were to be a dinner and a dance. Asked by one of the aide-de-camps if he were going into the room, Col. De Winton replied that he ould wait until the cattle show—meaning the presentation—was over.

who had official business to

transact at Rideau Hall in those days met with scant courtesy at the hands of the colonel. If they were fortunate genial reception, but then the colone ransacted the business. It was during the reign of Col. De Winton at Government House that the Canada, more especially those of Ottawa, first learned that it bar to society to "keep a window," meaning that mercantile business was not altogether honorable. Those of "the who were dunned and sued in the division court for the dresses they wore at Government House were espe-cially favored and pronounced fit company for the upper tendom. But then it was not the scion of the house of Argyle or the daughter of Queen Victoria who were responsible for these The company that was select-

themselves. One of the first grand balls at Gov ernment House, and there has been no entertaining or feasting similar to those times since then—must have made the princess stare. For instance, the Princ cess was the partner of one of the leading judges of the Canadian bench. He was in high spirits, having specially enjoyed the fine brand of wines which were kept in the Gobernment House cellar. Turning to the Princess and giving her a good-natured slap on the shoulder he remarked that she had a

ed for them was not likely to be the

same as if they made the selection

most beautiful arm. Later on an attache of one of our educational institutions was in that po-sition in which Robert Burns found himself upon the pier of Leith. He had to be removed from the ball room. might enumerate other scandals, all of which must have been shocking to the Princess, but these two for the present

For all this, Lord Lorne not only made good governor-general, but he has ever ceased to say and do what he could for Canada since leaving the country. The Princess, too, has spoken kindly of us, despite the little experiences I have mentioned. Lord Aberdeen is already acquainted

with the people among whom he is to dwell, and although a peer of the realm, and his associations as such are of the aristocracy, he is nevertheless a demo-crat, a staunch Liberal and a home ruler. It is fitting to remark here that ruler. It is fitting to remark here that there have been great changes in the political world since Lord Aberdeen visited Canada two or three years ago. At that time the Tory government was in power in England and the Republican party dominant in the United Since then the Liberals have States control of the government of Britain and the Democrats have almost swept their political opponents out of exist-ence in the neighboring republic. These were sweeping victories for free trade. Need I say that the fact of the Earl of Aberdeen replacing the Earl of Derby in Canada as governor-general is a good omen for the success which is bound to come to the Liberal party whenever an opportunity is afforded the people to express themselves at the polls. Liberalism is flowing westward, and before a couple of years are over the northern half of this continent will join in expressing istelf, as the southern has done already, against combines and

combinesters in favor of tariff reform. I cannot conclude without a word as to the manner in which the Earl of Derby leaves us. His departure was re-ferred to in his speech proroguing parliament, yet the government departed from the usual custom of giving him an address from both houses of parliament. This was very unkind. When the government wanted the aid of the present governor-general in furthering their poli-tical ends they had no hesitation in placing words in his mouth which he would, it is safe to say, have preferred not to use. Take, for instance, the speech of Sir John Thompson, which his excellency was asked to read to the delegation of equal righters who waited on him at Quebec. Then no later than last summer the Dominion statistician

THE DESCRIPTION OF A SECRETARY OF A SECRETARY OF A

points in the west. To allow the Earl of Derby to depart without the custom-ary address was base ingratitude on the part of the government. There can be no wobbling out of that. SLABTOWN.

BROKE THEIR PROMISE.

The Northern Railway People Again Attempt to Pull Up the Track. New Westminster, May 19.—A public meeting will be held this evening to discuss bridge matters. Quite a little agitation has been brewing for many weeks in opposition to the railway company building the bridge. It is thought all the difficulties will be explained away to-night. The by-law will be voted on on Monday.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is in town, visiting old-time friends. Mr. Moresby has gone to Fort Douglas to obtain witnesses in the Pitten drigh murder case for the assizes, and it is also understood to work upon the Zachray mystery. An Indian who is suspected of the murder is now living on he reserve there.
Customs officials at Blaine yesterday

eized a pretty little naphtha launch for not reporting. She was brought to the city this morning and the case will be investigated on Monday. It is thought she was engaged in opium smuggling.

The public meeting last night to con sider the three by-laws, all for the purpose of raising money, was well attended. The principal interest centred in The principal the bridge question. A few existing misunderstandings in regard to the agreement were successfully explained, and there is now no fear of the by-law and there is no being defeated.

The body of a man was found in a barn at a hatchery four miles above the city this morning. No particulars are at hand yet, but it is said to be a case of sucide New Westminster, May 22.-The body of John Pushett, the brakesman drowned at the Sea Bird Bluff accident, was

found opposite this city yesterday. The verdict of the coroner's jury this morn-The body found in a barn at Port Leeds turns out to be that of Cameron, an old man from Vancouver. He was on his way back from Seattle and was taken ill, went into the barn and died

there of starvation. Fire last night gutted James Cunningham's cottage on Cornwall street. The building was valued at about \$1,500. The firemen with difficulty saved Mr. Hill's residence next door. Mr. W. H. Dickson, law student with Mr. E. M. N. Woods, barrister, was married this morning to Miss K. Walker, sister of ex-Ald. W. J. Walker.

They will spend the honeymoon in There was a small fire in Mission Hotel on Saturday; little damage was

Nw Westminster, May 23 .-- When the Northern railway attempted to pull up the track between Brownsville and South Westminster two weeks ago, and also remove the station, they were prevented just in time by an injunction from doing so. Yesterday the injunction was withdrawn on the company promis ing to make no move until the matter in lispute is settled. Last night, however, 60 men were brought in from the States 60 men were brought in the who at once commenced to pull up the who at once work is still proceeding. There track and work is still proceeding. is no judge here from whom to obtain another injunction Ald. Keary has withdrawn his resigna-

not run again. All the by-laws passed yesterday, the bridge finding only 25 against it. Another large contingent left for Victoria this morning via Vancouver. New Westminster, May 25.—There was no attempt to celebrate the Queen's birthday yesterday with the exception of the firing of the royal salute at noon of 21 guns. Most of the people were out

ion, but it is understood that he will

f town. The Great Northern railway company has pulled up the track from South Westminster to Brownsville, and removd the station to Liverpool. It is he company will not come down from the latter place till the bridge is

John Pushet, who was killed at Sea Bird bluff on March 30th, was buried by the Odd Fellows here this afternoon. J. C. Brown, M. P. P., was presented ast night with a beautifully illuminated address upon retiring from the rosition of superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday schools.

PERE HYACINTHE RESIGNS.

He is Now a Missionary of the Oud Kath. olicke Kerke.

It is announced in Paris that the little Gallican flock, whereof Hyacinthe Loyson was the sole pastor, has passed under the jurisdiction of the Oud Katholicke Kerkethe Old Cthaolic Church of the Netherlands. This church is the spiritual descendant of

the French priests who took refuge in Holland when the Jansenites were persecuted. land when the Jansenites were persecuted. It counts 10,000 to 12,000 communicants, an archbishop at Utrecht, and two bishops, one at Haarlem and the other at Deventer. When one of the three dies, the others appoint his successor and notify the Pope at Rome, who replies with a bull of excommunication. At the election of a Pope the Acribishop sends from Utrecht a delegation, which always returned under a ban of excommunication until the advent of Leo XIII., who was content with refusing the delegation. he delegation.

There are forty parishes, the priests of thich are Hollanders. They retain the traitions of a practical Jansenism, nurtured which are Hollanders. They retain the traditions of a practical Jansenism, nurtured by a constant reading of Pascal, of Nicole, and of the great Arnauld; but their dogma is that the old Catholics of Switzerland and Germany. Their seminary at Amsterdam is also a college where profane instruction may be obtained. Its archives are valuable. The walls of its large dining room are kalsomined. Their only decoration consists of portraits of the Jansenist refugees.

sommed. Their only decoration consists of portraits of the Jansenist refugees. some of these portraits were painted by Philippe de Champaigne.

The priests are celibates; consequently Hyacinthe Loyson ceases to be a pastor. He remains a missionary de remains a missionary, a precursor, the primus inter pares" of the faithful in "primus inter pares" of the faithful in Paris, but he has no sacerdotal character or function in his church. His resignation will not surprise those who have heard of his ineffectual attempts at an understanding with the Anglican church and with the American Episcopal church. His negotiations with the Oud Katholicke Kerke were begun at the Congress of Lucerne last year. The enrollment of his congregation was effected by President Van Thil, of the Amersfoot seminary.—N.Y. Times.

African Exploration.

In "Petermann's Mittheilungen" Dr. Wichmann gives a notice of the scientific results of the Emin Pasha expedition of 1890-91, as communicated by Dr. Stuhlmann. The colossal volume of these results is unexampled in the history of exploration. The map material consists of 146 closely filled octavo pages, with the routes from Kafuro to Southern Momfu; three maps, containing thirty-three pieces of moun tain profiles; forty views taken in the district between the Albert Edward and the Albert lakes; a diary of geodetic measurements; the remainder of the coute to theh coast; the route from Nusana to Bagomoyo, provisionally traced, with thirteen tables of mountain profiles; about two dozen map sketches of single districts, by Dr. Stullmann; various scientific work relating to position of places; a large book of 111 folio pages, with measurements of height, and various meleorological observations. provided Earl Derby with with one-sided figures to show that Canada was prosperous. These political statistics his excellency quoted at the Board of Deada banguet at Toronto and other and various meleorological observations. There have also arrived fifteen cases containing collections of objects of natural history and ethnology, and lists of words from twenty different languages. A PATRON OF SPORT.

Challenge Cup Presented-Sudden Death Meeting of Creditors. Nanaimo, May 19.-Samuel Woodburn, a young miner, was killed in Chase river shaft yesterday. He was engaged in filling a box close to the face, when a mass of coal fell and crushed him.

Woodburn was quickly taken from beneath the coal, but life was extinct. A few moments before the accident Woodburn was in the gayest mood, jesting with the overman. He was well known in the city being a good athlete. Great regret is expressed for his untimely end. The deceased leaves a widow and two

harbor looks quite busy again shipping. The wind has been fawith shipping. The wind has been favorable for the fleet bound for this port; no less than four sailing vessels and two steamers arrived in one night. more are expected to arrive very soon. A statement of the expenditure of Mayor Haslam, M.P., for his recent election was \$344.05. This fact is being noted by the Liberals of this constituency. A meeting of Liberals take place to-night when matters of importance will be considered. The members of the Young Men's In-

stitute gave a concert in the hall on Wallace street last evening, which was well attended. The proceeds will be devoted to the library fund. Nanaimo, May 20.—The Liberal party The proceeds will be

met last evening and succeeded in plac-ing the new club on a firm footing. ong the members are a number zealous workers who may on all occasions be relied upon when their services are needed. There is no entrance fee, are needed. so that there might be nothing to hinder a working man from joining. There will be funds forthcoming to meet all ex-penses, and it is the intention of the club to hold a public meeting occasionally, when the visits of men worth hearing will be secured. Messrs. Laurier, Paterson and Davies, who are about to visit this province, will be asked to visit Nanaimo and speak at a meeting in the

"Belshazzar's Feast" met with great success at Wellington last evening. A special train took the performers out and returned with them after the performance was over. The Wellington people were delighted with it. Miss Rumming was married to Mr. J. Brown by Rev. Tovey at St. Alban's

About \$750 has been collected for the sports to take place in the public park on the Queen's birthday. Mayor Has-lam has generously erected a large platform in the park, upon which the dan-The funeral of the late Samuel Wood-

burn took place to-day and was largely attended. The remains were followed by the Nanaimo branch of the Miners' Association and Centennial lodge of Odd Fellows. The final match in the Northfield as-

sociation football tournament was played on Saturday, and after a hard tested game resulted in the Northfield club winning. A large concourse was present and great enthusiasm prevailed. Not until the second half was a score made. The Rangers claim that the decision of the referee was unfair. A special meeting of Magna Charta odge, Sons of England, took place on Saturday night, when arrangements were made for the reception of the visiting lodges of Vancouver, expected here on

A meeting of creditors of J. H. Mc-Millan & Co. took place on Saturday afternoon. The terms proposed by the latter will probably be accepted, as it is said they are very favorable, but no definite action was taken.

T. White won the bicycle race Northfield on Saturday. A. Deeming, the scratch man, met with a mishap, the tire of his machine coming off. But for this it is believed he would have

Nanaimo, May 23.-Ex-Mayor Hilbert has presented a handsomely chased, gold-lined silver cup for a football competition between the second teams of Wellington, Northfield, Nanaimo city and Nanaimo district. The match is to take place in

Nanaimo on June 3rd.

At a meeting of R. Hilbert's creditors on Saturday night, Hilbert assigned all his real estate and personal property to four trustees, who will arrange for the payment of all creditors in full, in four payments, extending over 16 months. W. Anderson died sudlenly at home on Milton street. The deceased was under treatment for heart disease by Dr. McLeod. The large platform in the public park

has been completed, and hundreds will enjoy a dance thereon to-morrow.

Nanaimo, May 25.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated in this city yesterday with great enthusiasm. The programme of sports in the harbor and at the public park was faithfully carried out. The chief of provincial police fired the customary salute from the old-time cannons. The weather was lovely, and large crowds were drawn to the grounds in consequence. The Nanaimo brass band played during the day and the festivities were kept up till one o'clock this morning, and even then very few of the daning, and even then very rew of the dancers were willing to leave. The Odd Fellows from New Westminster, and the Sons of England of Vancouver, took part in the celebration. Never, in the annals of holidays in Nanaimo, has a day been better enjoyed than yesterday.

The funeral of the late J. B. L. Jones, an overman in the Wellington mines, will take place to-morrow. The deceased was inspecting a crosscut with Mr. Sharpe, assistant manager, and was not aware that he was in danger from a shot fired in the next stall. When the shot exploded it sent a large quantity of coal through the crosscut, a piece struck Jones on the head and killed him instantly. Mr. Sharpe escaped unburt.

VANCOUVER LICENSES. Changes in the Liquor By-Law_Scarcity of Sailors.

Vancouver, May 19.—The official opening of the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday passed off with considerable eclat. A mass meeting was held in the opera house in the afternoon, and a reception in the building in the evening, when scores of ladies and gentlemen were pre-sented to Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney. Dr. Carman delivered the chief inaugural address. Several firms are exerting themselves to engage in the Australian trade and samples of Australian mutton are coming by the first ship, while samples of various products will be sent back, not-

The council have men out securing names for the provincial voters' lists at ten cents a head. The first through mail since Monday arrived this morning, washouts east of Rat Portage having interfered with

ably fish, fresh and salted.

Hon. Mr. Kitto, the Japanese consul, yesterday received a disptach saying the Japanese government had withdrawn their minister from Corea, and directing him to take such steps as he thought The Trades and Labor Council will

memorialize the Dominion government respecting the expected rush of Chinamen to Canada owing to the Geary Evans, Coleman & Evans' bonded Evans, Coleman & Evans' bonded appearance, salubrious. The plains appearance was burst open last night and \$400 worth of liquors stolen. The petitions against the Parliament graphique.

Buildings Construction act have 3,900 Registrar Beck has been appointed receiver for the award to the sealing steamer Eliza Edwards for the benefit

The license fee for hotels is to be raised to \$300, while 16 well furnished rooms will be required. Recently large number of places held hotel censes though practically saloons, these will be made to obtain the these will be made to obtain the proplicense, as such shops pay \$200, but tippling is allowed therein.

Vancouver, May 22.—The press cursionists left for home yesterday. All delayed mails since Tuesday last

arrived together yesterday, and now the line is opened through without a break east of Rat Portage. east of Rat Portage.

The Burrard Inlet Rowing club finds itself unable to send a crew to Victoria regatta on the 24th.

Rain early this morning considerably poiled the track at the race course, and spoiled the track at the race course, and though the weather is fine now, it is doubtful whether the race meeting can be held though a number of horses are in. The jockey club meets this after-

The barkentine Tacora, chartered to take Chinamen to Portland, but did not wing to disagreement, was towed Vancouver, May 23.-A by-law to ense fire insurance companies doin usiness in the city has been introduce ense fire

The city proposes to increase the nue from liquor licenses by \$8,000 The spring meeting of the jockey club begins this afternoon with splen weather. The number of entries not so large as expected. license co fixes the number of hotels at 53, at 12, shops 5 and restaurants 4. qualifications for hotels will be 16 well furnished rooms. There is a great scarcity of sailors, and every departing ship has trouble

filling crews. Charges of stealing men are frequent. Vancouver, May 25.—Last night \$300 was stolen from the bedroom of George Black at Hastings. Bartender Denny has also disappeared and he is suspect-

Dr. Robert Wilson, late of Morden, Man., died here yesterday.

President VanHorne was expected today but has gone to Nelson and arrive about the end of the week. usual the board of trade will call several matters to his attention.

WHITE INDIANS.

A Tribe Known to Exist on the Banks of

the Amazon. There exists in the Aix seminary, in the French department of Bouches-du-Rhone, a Latin manuscript containing a description and itinerary of an ancient journey performed by Jesuit missionaries from the River Orinocco to the River Plate, through South America. Father Nicolino, a Brazilian, while studying at Aix, found in the document referred to the description of vast plains to the south of the Tumuk-Humak range, and

of British, Dutch and French Guiana in the Amazon valley. In this manuscript a tribe of white found there by M. Coudreau in 1885 Indians is spoken of, which was Guided by the Aix manuscript, Fathe Nicolino started on Nov. 20th from th lower Trombetas or Orixmina, the affin ent of the Amazon above Obidos, go view of the plains at the base of Tamuk-Hamuk on Jan. 25th, 1877, did not find any Indian village, and to turn back for the lack of provisions He tried to return the fol obliged to retrace his steps. I while engaged in a third expression of the property of the control of the contr The river Trombetas beyond the confli ence of the Kuminyan is very known. Within the last twenty some five or six expeditions, hose we have mentioned, set out fro Obidos to explore it, but never returned The River Trombetas appears to formed by the confluence of two consi erable systems, one to the northwest, the other to the northeast.

The higher system, that to the north-vest, was explored in 1885 by M. Henri A. Coudreau, starting from the Ri Branco (confluent to the Rio Negro The furthest branch is, in this direction Kurukuri. An affluent almost par allel with the Kurukuri, the Apiul, nects the Trombetas, and therefore Amazon valley, with the Essequil which runs northward, and, as is w known, discharges near Demarara. in like manner the Rio Negro, the ner largest affluent to the Amazon nicates farther west with the Orinoco means of the Casiquiare. In 1890 a vast overflow of the Am zon devastated the plains whereon the cattle of the Obidos district were reared The government of the Brazilian pro

ince of Para thought at that time rediscover the means of communication with the plains found in ancient tin by the Jesuits, and it despatched an expedition under Engineer Gonsalves T cantins. On Oct. 6th. 1890, the exp dition set out from Obidos to reach th mouth of the River Trombetas, ascend ed the river as far as the mouth o Kuminyan (the Portuguese, Spanish and Brazilian orthography is Cimina, Cuminhan and Cumina).

The first section of the Kuminyan is of almost impossible navigation on account of the first section of the Kuminyan is of almost impossible navigation on account of the first section of the Kuminyan is of the Kum

count of the rocks and waterfalls, where on the expedition's canoes were broken up. They then journeyed through the forest until able to construct a canoe from the bark of the Tapari tree. this they travelled by way of the U kuriana (an affluent of the left margin of the Kuminyan) for a period of days. The banks of that river we covered with dense forests, and colors trees which had fallen across the stream had frequently to be cut away with hatchets to enable the expedition to ad-As the fever began to assert itself the

expedition returned as far as the Kum inyan, which it continued to ascen Then it was that, on the left bank, the saw an Indian village, the inhabit of which fled as they they returned the gifts had been secued, but the Indians continued hidden. the village there were tools, evident obtained from the Dutch colony of Surinam to the north.

On Nov. 18th the expedition at length arrived at the sought-for plains. Adjoin ing the Kuminyan, and rising 1,000 feet above it was a hill, from the summit of which could be seen grassy pla free of forest for a great expanse. The north of the Tumus-Humak range was seen to stretch east and west. the south the forest extended as the Amazon, and eastward as the Amazon, and plains seemed boundless. Senor Tocantins judges them to stretch as far as the rivers Aporuna. Arapuari, Auspa and Oyapok—that as far as the slope whence rivers f direct to the Atlantic. Westward, a

direct to the Atlantic. Westward, also the confines could not be discerned, and Senor Tocantins believes the plains to stretch beyond the Rio Branco. On these highlands several treeless but grassy hills rise. The entire plateau is watered by numerous streams. At this point the Kuminyan is feet wide and is perfectly navigable, ing intercepted by no waterfalls. At the period of Senor Gonsalves Tocantin's journey northerly winds were prevalent, the climate way temperate, and, to all appearance, salubrious. The plains ap-



The Harris, the Borde The celebrated case

ris, Lizzie Borden a Buchanan have with more comment throu States than any other decade with the poss Guiteau, Almy and M ris and Buchanan have of murder in the first the death penalty, and cuted on the 8th of will be placed on trial Bedford June 5. Carlyle W. Harris student in New York. Helen Potts, a girl stu school in New York. sole reason of accomp performed a criminal

later and finally tired her with morphine, with quinine for mala He was convicted electricity and then trial, alleging that ne that Helen Potts wa had been discovered was refused by Record cided that Harris' nev veracious, and that the really had no evidence not have been produce

Governor Flower of then appealed to to pa inute his sentence to The governor seemed prisoner's claim that h that Helen Potts was a this were done, it w morphine found in the and throw a reasonabl guilt, Hon. George R. was appointed referee ear Harris' new evid clusion of the enquir fused to interfere. One of Harris' most

was Joseph H. Leffe when a clerk in Van M Asbury Park he sold H occasions a dozen one of morphine, and or entire dram of sulpha reason he hadn't told Harris' trial was be injured him, as the fee in Asbury Park was ve sulted his clergyman, as to his running the

obloquy, and Mr. Y to volunteer to testify On cross examination fully acknowledged morphine would kill, Miss Potts an average day for 30 days. . Th he had ever told Char to get \$500 from Mrs. that Helen Potts t Cook has made an affi Another witness swore believe Lefferts under

A. few days ago Dr. an of New York was in the first degree. he had administered Buchanan, his aged her death April 22, first wife was a Miss Scotia. She obtained and returned to her day, 1889. Buchanar comber and said: a wealthy widow over stuck on me. She wa heir. Will you go o 871 Halsey street and Mrs. Sutherland, who Buchanan's favor. principal part of her \$18,000. She and Bu the following day. I came strained.

Early in April Bu sage upon a steamshi Mrs. Buchanan died. sick April 21 at the drinking a cup of c called on two physicia hood-Drs. B. C. M Watson. They atten and after her death g she died of cerebral three weeks after his ried his divorced w dead woman's relativ tion to be instituted disinterred, and morp stomach. Buchanan convicted and will so by electricity. Buch

moved for a new trial The murder of Mr. Borden at Fall River, was one of the most zling crimes ever con and 11 o'clock in th thickly populated por aged couple were almost home with a hatche who were about the Borden, Bridget Sulli John V. Morse. The fied the Fall River aut not possibly have com Lizzie and Bridge conse at or about the and as no one was see ises by the numerous burhood the contentio



THREE NOTABLE CRIMES.

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The Barris, the Borden and the Buchanan

The celebrated cases of Carlyle W. Harris, Lizzie Borden and Dr. Robert W. Buchanan have without doubt provoked more comment throughout the United States than any other criminal cases in a decade with the possible exception of the Guiteau, Almy and Maybrick trials. Harris and Buchanan have both been convicted of marder in the first degree, which entails the death penalty, and Harris was electrocuted on the 8th of May. Lizzie Borden will be placed on trial for her life at New Bedford June 5.

Carlyle W. Harris was a young medical student in New York. He secretly married Helen Potts, a girl student at the Comstock school in New York, apparently for the sole reason of accomplishing her ruin. He performed a criminal operation on the girl ter and finally tired of her and poisoned er with morphine, which he gave her with quinine for malaria.

He was convicted, sentenced to die by electricity and then applied for a second trial, alleging that new evidence proving that Helen Potts was a morphine eater had been discovered. This application was refused by Recorder Smyth. who decided that Harris' new witnesses were not veracious, and that the condemned poisoner really had no evidence to offer that could not have been produced at the trial.

Governor Flower of New Your state was then appealed to to pardon Harris or com-mute his sentence to life imprisonment. The governor seemed interested in the oner's claim that he could now prove hat Helen Potts was a morphine eater. If this were done, it would account for the morphine found in the dead girl's stomach and throw a reasonable doubt upon Harris' guilt. Hon. George Raines of Rochester was appointed referee for the governor to ar Harris' new evidenc clusion of the enquiry the Governor refused to interfere.

One of Harris' most important witnesses was Joseph H. Lefferts, who said that when a clerk in Van Mater's drug store in Asbury Park he sold Helen Potts on several occasions a dozen one-quarter grain pills morphine, and once he sold her an entire dram of sulphate of morphine. The reason he hadn't told this at the time of Harris' trial was because it would have injured him, as the feeling against Harris in Asbury Park was very strong. He consulted his clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Young, as to his running the risk of thus incurring obloquy, and Mr. Young advised him not

to volunteer to testify.
On cross examination the witness cheerfully acknowledged that two grains of rphine would kill, and that he had sold Miss Potts an average of about six grains a day for 30 days. The witness denied that he had ever told Charles Cook that he was o get \$500 from Mrs. Harris for testifying hat Helen Potts took morphine. Mr. Cook has made an affidavit to that effect. Another witness swore that he would not elieve Lefferts under oath.

A few days ago Dr. Robert W. Buchanan of New York was convicted of murder n the first degree. The jury found that had administered poison to Anna B. hanan, his aged wife, thereby causing r death April 22, 1892. Dr. Buchanan's rst wife was a Miss Hamilton of Nova tia. She obtained a divorce from him and returned to her home Thanksgiving 1889. Buchanan went to R. W. Ma ber and said: "I have got a patient, a wealthy widow over in Newark, who is stuck on me. She wants to make me her r. Will you go over and witness the l Halsey street and introduced him to Mrs. Sutherland, who had made a will in Buchanan's favor. She left to him the principal part of her estate, amounting to \$18,000. She and Buchanan were married the following day. Within a short time the relations of Buchanan and his wife be-

Early in April Buchanan engaged pasage upon a steamship for Europe. ays before the ship sailed, April 23, 1892, Mrs. Buchanan died. She had oeen taken sick April 21 at the breakfast table after drinking a cup of coffee. Dr. Buchanan led on two physicians of the neighborod-Drs. B. C. McIntyre and Henry Watson. They attended Mrs. Buchanan and after her death gave a certificate that she died of cerebral hemorrhage. Within three weeks after his wife's death he married his divorced wife. Meanwhile the ead woman's relatives caused investigaon to be instituted; and the body was disinterred, and morphine was found in her tomach. Buchapan was indicted and invicted and will soon be sentenced to die electricity. Buchanan's lawyers hav

came strained.

murder of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. rden at Fall River, Mass., Aug. 4, 1892, as one of the most mysterious and puzcrimes ever committed. Between 9 nd 11 o'clock in the morning and in a nickly populated portion of Fall River the uple were almost hacked to pieces ome with a hatchet. The only people were about the house were Lizzie n, Bridget Sullivan, the servant, and n V. Morse. The last named has satishe Fall River authorities that he could possibly have committed the crime. cizzie and Bridget were both in the use at or about the time of the murder, and as no one was seen leaving the premises by the numerous people in the neigh-borhood the contention of the authorities

is that Bridget or Lizzie must have committed the double murder. Lizzie was Mr. Borden's youngest child, and Mrs. Borden was the girl's stepmother. The chain of circumstantial evidence was so strong against Lizzie that she was arrested, indicted and has been in Taunton jail for

months awaiting trial. The prosecution claims that Lizzie and her stepmother were bitter enemies, and that while Bridget was outside of the house washing windows Lizzie went up. stairs and murdered Mrs. Borden, striking her from behind. Later Mr. Borden came in, went to sleep in the sitting room and was murdered there, according to the pros-ecution, by Lizzie. The accused girl, however, claims that during the morning she was in the barn for some time, and that while she was gone some one must have entered the house and murdered the aged couple. The trial in June will without doubt be a most interesting one.

PARIS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Lima, a City Whose Whole Tone Imparts an Air of Gayety and Gladness. Lima, six miles inland from Callao, is pop. ulary known as the Paris of South America. According to the Cincinnati Post, its women are the most beautiful and the gayest; its men are the best educated, give more attention to the sciences and are the most extensively traveled in that continent. Its theater and opera are always of the highest water; its diamonds are of the purest order and it shares with New York the claim of being the greatest diamond mart on the western hemisphere. In architecture it is on the Moorish lines, ornamented with the Italian's taste and his pencil. In color the tone of the whole city is that of gladness itself; it is as bright as the sun without being white. It is hard to realize that you are looking on adobe walls when you are in a lima street vet it is so This struction admits of great facility in molding, and there being no rain to speak of, is enduring. The lower stories of the houses are thus built, and when it is necessary to go higher the upper portion will be of bam-boo, stuccoed with mud; then all is handsomely finished in plaster of paris, in which the country abounds. The furnishing of a Lima house belonging to one of the weal-thy is generally in brighter colors than the American or the north affects. The luxury s great, the houses being splendid palaces, If the women are gay, they are also extreme ly dignified—they are the most intelligent of their sex in Latin American and are the most charming companions in the drawing room, where the desire to please is stimulated by the hospitality of their tempers Lima streets are well paved, but the side walks are narrow, compelling the passenger to often take to the driveway to pass the

May be the German Chancellor After the defeat of the Army bill, and the dissolution of the Reichstag, Chancellor Caprivi went to Potsdam to offer his

man he meets. Club life is an institution

of Lima as of other civilized communities.

but the Lima gentleman is fond of his



COUNT BOTHO VON EULENBERG, WHO MAY SUCCEED CAPRIVI AS CHANCELLOR. resignation to the Kaiser. The Kaiser has summoned Count Botho Von Eulenberg, the Prussian Premier, to Potsdam, and the chances are that he will be raised to the Chancellorship of Germany.

Value of Nickel Metal.

Nickel is a metal of more importance than t used to be, since it has been discovered that combined with steel it makes the best and hardest armor for war ships, and these southern Oregon mines should not have been allowed to pass into the hands of an English syndicate. The nickel for the armor of the battle ships now building at Philadelphia is procured from Canada under a regular contract with the navy department. It is almost the only material entering into the new war vessels which is not produced in the United States.—Boston Journal.

Afraid of Number Thirteen, Superstition finds odd manifestations even in most civilized Europe. The auth orities of Frankfort-on-the-Main have vielded to the prayers of several landlords and omitted the number 13 in renumbering several streets. The owners declare that they could not rent apartments in houses bearing that number. - New York Sun.

A Convenient Accomplishment, Miss Hiram Daly.-Why, Bridget, I didn't know you could write! Bridget (proudly)-Yis Mum. Me writhn' has got me monny a place. Oi wroite all av me own ricommendations.

What is Fresh in Music.

What is Fresh in Music.

While we talk of the work of a great master as being ever fresh, we are secretly sensible of the fact that it is no longer fresh to us. After the second or third hearing no piece of music is ever the same to us again. In a great and complex work we may still for some time continue to discover the unexpected, but by the time we know it thoroughly it has become but the echo of its former self and we greet it with the faint smile with which we linger over the photographs that remind us of the holidays of past years.

With equal truth it may be said that the music of one generation does not produce quite the same effect on the next. When the prayer from Rossini's "Mose" was first performed in Naples, women fainted and men trembled. There is very little excitement to be got out of the prayer from "Mose" in the present day, and perhaps 50 years hence even the overture to "Tannhauser" will be dry and cold. But this only shows how much of musical impressiveness depends on this element of vague apprehension.

Each generation, tired of the outworn de-

Each generation, tired of the outworn devices which furnish its predecessor with excitement, demands newer and stronger effects to stimulate its emotions. As the devices of the classicist grow pale, the listening public demands a romantic school, with new forms and strange progressions. The romantic school would, if some hearers had their way, be succeeded by a chaotic school, and in the race for new sensations all vestige of artistic form would disappear.—Macmillan's Magazine.

BRITISH COLONISTS.

Meeting of; Representatives in the Can-adian World's Fair Building.

Chicago, May 24.—The reception given in the Canadian building during the af-ternoon to British subjects was made the occasion by most of the speakers to denounce the annexation of the Iominion to the United States, and indulge in eulogies of the mother country, the British Empire, the glory of being a British subject and of Her Majesty the Oueon Boy Leonard Great of the Queen. Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of the Northwest Territory, characterized the annexationists of Ontario and Quebec as "vigorous kickers," who ought to cross the border if they wanted to cease being British extractions.

British subjects.

George B. Cockburn, member of Parthe Northwest Territory, who presided; Commissioner Fenwick, of New South Wales; and the representatives of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Ceylon, India and British, Guiana, denounced any attempt to cut the ties which bound the colonies to the British Empire. Many pleasantries were indulged in at the expense of Chicago and the Americans. "God Save the Queen," Americans. "God Save the Queen,"
"The Red, White and Blue," and "Rule

Britannia" were fervently sung.
Queen's birthday was celebrated in a
strange way at noon to-day by the Quackuhl Indians, who have been brought from their primeval homes on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to form part of the living exhibit in the Ethnological department of the fair.
The whole band of this queer looking boarded their big war canoe, which they brought with them, and embarked on the South pond, near where they are quartered. On reaching the grand basin the boat-load of braves stood up and howled and danced to the jingling of the tambourine in the chief's hands. Several thousand of the visitors were quietly drawn to the scene. quickly drawn to the scene.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Decision to Keep the World's Fair Going Seven Days a Week.

Chicago, May 24.—Sunday opening has won the day. Thirty members of the National commission have gone on record in favor of Sunday opening on the rule submitted by the World's Fair directors. Twenty-seven commissioners voted against the consideration of the rule. On the final test the commission voted to substitute a minority for Sunday opening report of the judiciary committee for a majority report which favored Sunday closing. The question then came up on the modification by the directors of the rule with the same vote. Acting chairman De Young then announced that the rule had not been modified by the commission. After the debate which preceded the voting, the chairman put the motion: "Shall the rule submitted by the directors be modified?"

When the clerk handed the tally sheet up after the voting De Young said: The act of congress provides that the rules shall be submitted to the commission by the directory, and modifications, if any are made, will require a majority vote of the whole commission of fifty-five votes to be effective. The vote shows that a majority has not voted to modify, and the rule therefore stands as substitute of the rule therefore stands as substitute. and the rule therefore stands as submit-

ted by the directory.

The Sunday opening advocates claim that there will be no quorum if the commission is in town, and that reconsideration therefore will be impossible. The council of administration has decided to open the Fair to the public three evenings of each week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On each of these evenings there will be concerts and electric displays

"The gates will be opened on Sunday unless there are orders to the contrary, said Director-General Davis to-day when asked if he would order the Fair to be opened next Sunday. The Na-tional Commission has failed to modify the order of the local directory, and as the matter stands the directory has or dered the Fair opened and the commisdered the Fair opened, and the commission has failed to change that order, so unless I am prohibited from doing so, the Fair will be open. I do not expect any move to keep the gates closed, but of course there may be."

The World's Fair dog show has been postponed until September 20th and 23rd.

CANADIAN DISPATCHE

Edward T. Honor, a prominent Port Hope merchant, died of paralysis the other day.

The small-pox quarantine patients were released at Winnipeg and left for their destination. Several go to the

Traffic Manager Olds of the Canadian Pacific railway admits that his road is to make a reduction of 10 per cent. all round in freight rates. The Earl of Derby has signified his The Earl of Derby has signified his intention of making a parting donation of \$1,000 towards the fund now being raised for the new bishopric of Ottawa. Intelligence has been received that Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson Bay railway, has been successful in raising the necessary capital to build a considerable portion of the road.

The lacrosse season opened in the east on Wednesday. The Torontos beat the Comwalls four straights and the Shamrocks beat the Capitals in four straights. These were not championship matches. The Listowel building of the Brethoupt sole leather tannery, the head offices of which are at Berlin, was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of leather. The loss will reach \$30,000. It has been discovered that Toronto has been making illegal investments for the past twenty years. The treasurer, it appears, has no power to invest the sinking funds in general debentures, as has been done.

A fire in Winnipeg destroyed the block occupied by the Buckle Printing Company. The loss is \$14,000. Messrs. Miller & Richard, of Toronto, are the real owners of the plant. The insurance is light.

It is announced that the Calgary & Knee Hill Railway company has decided to construct their line this summer. The road is from Calgary northeast for about 50 miles to the coal mines in the Red Deer country. The petition protesting Mr. Tarte's election in L'Islet and the counter petition against Mr. Dionne, the defeated candidate, have been dismissed. The petition against Mr. Bain's election in Soulanges has been maintained.

The recent decision of the Montreal district Odd Fellows has caused trouble. Loyal Landsdowne lodge and Loyal Concordia lodge will go over in a body to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, better known as the American order.

The water of the St. Lawrence is exceptionally high, and considerable alarm is felt in Montreal at the prospect of a serious flood. The water is now on a level with the wharfs, and a large number of teams are busily employed removing goods to safar quarters ing goods to safer quarters.

At Ottawa on Wednesday A. Bellefeuille, a workman employed in the public works department, was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. A little girl named Delisles was choked to death by a piece of meat. A shoemaker named Langevin dropped dead at a cocking main

The Quebec Telegraph is authority for the statement that Sir A, Caron will not feturn to Canada as a cabinet minister, but will be asked to exchange places with the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, whose services are bally needed at Ottawa in the present will be asked to exchange places with the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, whose services are bally needed at Ottawa in the present will be asked to exchange places. tawa in the present critical condition of the government. The Empire's Montreal correspondent

says that it is rumored there that the Vanderbilts and the New York Central

Quebec lumber merchant, to A. Staveley Hill, Jr. The bride is the grand-daughter of Senator McPherson and niece of Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Ontario. The groom is a son of Sir Alexander Stavely Hill, M. P. for Staffordshire, England.

Staffordshire, England.

In the Ontario legislature the second reading of Hon. G. W. Ross' bill to enable the electors of the province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors was carried after a protracted debate on a vote of 48 to 28. The bill provides that the question shall be submitted to the electors on the day fixed for the municipal elections in January, 1894. 1894.

Three children named Brouillet, between two and nine years of age, were burned to death in a tenement house in Gareau lane, Montreal. Their parents were filling bed ticks with straw when one of the children put a match to it, and in a few minutes the house was in flames. The mother escaped, but the three children perished. The father and a fourth child were so badly burned that they had to be taken to the hospital. they had to be taken to the hospital. The child may die.

Bowell and Angers, on their way from Ottawa to St. John, met with a remarkable incident. Three professional gamblers, who were on board the train, induced a fellow passenger to play at a cords, with the result that the cards, with the result that the unsuspecting man lost \$50. He was disposed to say little of the loss, but his wife, hearing of the affair, went to Mr. Bowthe rascally trio and told them if they did not refund he would have them placed under arrest. The cash was handed back.

A tornado which has caused the loss

of hundreds of thousands of dollars oc-curred in Central and Eastern Ontario on Tuesday. Church steeples were blown down, buildings of all kinds unroofed, and partially or wholly blown down and people and live stock carried bodily to a considerable distance. Considering the territory heard from the casualties are few. At Tilsonburg, by the destruction of Tilson's oatmeal mill, Henry Joyce lost his life and another man was injured by the falling of a circus tent and jured by the falling of a circus tent and the consequent struggle to escape. At Orillia Tames Reynolds was severely injured by a falling steeple and near Napanee Frank Brooks was killed by lightning. A terrific thunder storm prevailed in Ottawa the same afternoon, doing considerable damage. The cupola of St. Jean Baptiste school was blown down. Jean Poulin, agen nine years, standing outside the walk, was killed, and her sister, aged seven years, fatally injured. One of the small towers of the Bank street church also collapsed.

At a meeting of the council of public

At a meeting of the council of public instruction held in Montreal six months ago Senator Mason submitted the following motion: "No person shall teach in academy or model or elementary school subsidized by the government unless provided with a certificate of capacity. Everybody who shall have discontinued teaching for the period of a year must obtain a new certificate discontinued teaching for the period of a year must obtain a new certificate before resuming teaching. The examiners of teachers must be a clergyman approved by the bishop for the candidate's diocese. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council is respectfully requested to have submitted to the legislature such amendments to the school laws as he shall deem fit for the ends of the present resolution." After a long debate consideration of the question was put off until the next meeting. In the meantime it has been discussed throughout the province, and the result was awaited with interest. A meeting of the council was held lately, at which the question was again discussed. Scnator

The Nn s of Eastern Canada in Short
Paragraphs.

Mrs. Folger, wife of Henry Folger, of
Kingston, is dead.

Edward T. Henry Folger of Research of Resea

The Kaslo-Slocan wagon road is being repaired in earnest and Superintendent Steve Bailey has put 30 men to work on it. The road is in good condition as far is the south fork of the river, about six miles from town. The Kaslo Transportation company is running its stages to the South Fork, and will follow up the road as fast as it is built.

built.

Judge Drake will hold court at Kaslo
June 2nd, and will try E. E. Coy on
the charge of attempted rape. Mr. Coy
will be defended by Mr. C. W. McAnn, and Attorney-General Davie, premier of British Columbia, will appear
for the crown. It is usual for the attorney-general to appear in important
cases in outlying districts, as the Kootenay lake region.

(Kaslo Examiner)

(Kaslo Examiner.)

The steamer Ainsworth arrives regularly at Lardeau three times a week, loaded to the guards with passengers and freight. George Kane has sold his mineral springs claim, Kaslo, to Messrs. Humphrey and Scott. The price paid was \$2,000, terms cash.

A four-foot vein of galena was discovered about five miles from Lardeau last week. Jim Clarke of Kaslo is one of the lucky owners.

The new strike on the Highland is even better than first reported, there being four feet of solid, clean, high-grade ore. The mine is owned by Mr. Stevenson and is tributary to Ainsworth.

Work on the big tunnel near Ainsworth has been resumed. This great improvement will tap a number of mines and enable them to be worked in the most systematic manner possible, all of which will be tributary to Ainsworth.

William Springer come

Vanderbilts and the New York Central railway are backing up the railway which is being extended to Parry Sound with the idea of securing part of the Canadian Northwest grain trade via Montreal and the Adirondack railway.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dobell, daughter of R. R. Dobell, the

the first time our chief justice will have honored our city by his presence. The writer first met Justice Begbie 18 years ago 1,000 miles north from here in that part of the Dominion known as Cassiar. Justice Begbie is known everywhere as a year clear-minded honorable justice. very clear-minded, honorable justice, in fact a magistrate in the full sense of the term-one before whom no innocent person need dread to appear, but whom the guilty ones may well fear. We understand the attorney-general will accompany the chief justice. It portends much good to our camp for the high officials to think enough of the country to favor us with a visit, and our people should improve the opportunity to make known to them our many needs. This should be done in a straightforward, earnest, intelligent manner.

(The Miner.)

The snow is rapidly disappearing from the foothills and prospecting parties are being made up and are leaving town al-most every day bound for the upper country. The grading on the railroad is near finished up to the Pend d'Orielle river, and track laying is being pushed in order to land steel for the bridge as soon

as possible. Two strikes of rich free milling gold ore were reported from a point about 25 miles above Duncan. The samples brought down were quite full of speeks and flakes of gold.

With regard to railroad construction those who have been over the country thoroughly seem to be of the opinion that the natural advantages of a route out by way of Nakusp are much greater than by the other way, and that when the Nakusp road is built it will secure the bulk of the traffic.

The Vancouver and Mountain Boomer claims are reported to be in good condition, as is the Mountain Chief, some two and a half miles from New Denver. The same may be said of a number of claims in this city, many of which are awaiting the opening of the

MORE ULSTERIA.

Belfast Tories Hold a Very Enthusiastic Meeting Against Home Rule.

as indicating their intention to opose all lay influence in educational matters.

AMONG THE MINES.

Nelson, Kaslo, Slogan, Lardeau and Duncar Mining Notes.

(Kaslo Glaim.)

The Grand Republic mine on Spring Creek is being developed in earnest. Six men have been put to work.

Twelve barber shops and 20 barbers in Kaslo. No excuse for furnishing the wind with its favorite plagithings.

Si Conant has measured the ledge in the Woashington mine and says it shows six feet four inches of clean galena, assaying 150 ounces to the ton.

George Hughes, the ffeighter, owner of the Mountain Chief fine, received a check last week for \$4,081,60, the net proceeds of 36,649 pounds of ore shipped to the smelter of the United Smelting & Mining Company, near Great Falls, Montana.

Bonner's Ferry is somewhat ahead of Kaslo in one thing at least. Garret, the electric light plant in operation in the month of June. Work on the contract has been begun, and the poles for the wires are being cut.

An arrangement for the erection of a sampling works has been made, and in the month of June. Work on the contract has been begun, and the poles for the wires are being cut.

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An arrangement for the erection of a sampling works has been made, and in less than three months the rich mineral bearing ores of the territory tributary to Kaslo will find a market nearer home.

Money will be pald over the counter for the product of the mines, the long and the poles for the product of the mines, the long of the long of the long of the long of th Belfast, May 24.—The Conservatives of Belfast and the neighboring towns had been brought before the country by the marvellous power of a single man. Mr. Gladstone throughout his career had passed from one view to another, always yielding principles which he had previously declared to be inviolable and sacred. All sorts of "faddists" relied upon their ability to abstract concessions from the universal yielder. (Laughter.)

No man could fight against the people, and Ulster must in the long run defeat a measure that depended upon the strength of a single man. The bill would pass through the committee stage,

would pass through the committee stage, but the house of lords held an impregnable position, representing as it did the Loyalists of England and Ireland. Public opinion must be kept alive to the dangers of this imbecile bill. He appealed to his house a horse proceed to the stage of the stag pealed to his hearers, however, to economize their strength, and, above all, to omize their strength, and, above all, to do nothing in the way of disorder or riots. Any acts of violence would be only giving their enemies in England reason for caluminating them. The future position of Ulster must not depend upon the insane wishes of a single man, who wished to bring about a state of affairs that would reduce Ulster to the anarchy prevailing in Claire and Kerry, or the slavishness of Meath. If, through faintheartedness and superstition, or the strategy of a transient party leader, the work of three centuries should be shattered, the disgrace would be with the English people. He asked the men of Ulster to be firm and resist such a surrender, not only for their own sakes, but in order to relieve the name of England from black and irreparable disgrace.

How a Number of Enraged Americans

that camp. Which is very rich in gold and copped. Mr. Springer says when the boys of the O. K. mine want any money they just pound out the gold inchunks with a hand mortar.

Although only the lower foot-hills are clear of snow, many new strikes are being made. One of the latter was by Charles Elwood, who was prospecting for himself and Dr. Baker of Bonner's Ferry. The discovery is about 10 miles north from Kaslo and about 1,200 feet up on the mountain side. The ledge is 33 inches wide. The ore consists of bromide of silver and gray copper, and assays 2,000 ounces per ton. The mine is directly tributary to Kaslo.

From parties recently down from the jam on the Duncan river we learn that stream has become a raging torrent, and that many prospectors in attempting to ascend the river have had their boats swamped, losing their entire outfit and narrowly escaping with their lives. One man, who evidently don't believe in patronizing banks, had \$150 in money in his blankets and lost money, grub, blankets and lost money in his blankets and lost mo Killed a Murderer.

BATTLE OF MESAYA.

Details of the Late Engagement in Nicaragua.

The real battle was fought on May 20th. It began with heavy corporalis 20th. It began with heavy cannonading at 8 in the morning. Thirteen hundred government troops attempted to fight their way out to the position heid by the insurgents, who numbered a little more than 1000 and were commanded by Gen. Barranca. But they attempted what was almost impossible to accomplish. The revolutionists held so strong a position in the mountain pass that a machine in the machine in the mountain pass that a machine in the machine in tion in the mountain pass that a much larger attacking force would have been required to dislodge them, even if they had not been backed by artillery, supported by their field pieces on Coyetera hill. However, they made it so uncomfortable for the attacking army that the enemy was forced to relive with however. enemy was forced to retire with heavy loss. Two hours later the government forces had been reformed and were ordered again to the attack, and after an hours with the strack, and after an hour's lighting the government forces were forced to retreat. Disorganization and demoralization in the government ranks prevailed.

In Managua, it is reported, 200 gov ernment troops were about to desert and go over to the revolutionists when their plans were revealed and they were imprisoned. President Sacaza is reported to have fled to Corinto, and is ready to go on board a steamer and leave the country the moment he is convinced he cannot win. His government is in a desperate situation and has now little chance to regain what is lost.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—Again the wind has worked its will upon Louisville. Dwellings are ruined, streets are wind has worked its will upon Louis-ville. Dwellings are ruined, streets are filled with the wreckage of roofs, with broken and uprooted trees, with rem-nants of walls and twisted wire. No lives are known to be lost and few of the injuries received are serious. Rain the injuries received are serious. Rain came with it last midnight, but the people slept peacefully until just before

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story bruck, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from \$1 to \$2 per day.

daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 and upwards. EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and upwards. BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA. + +2.

B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters,

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Joseph Sidwell, a pioneer farmer of Saanich, was found dead in a barn yesterday by his son. When found the body was warm. Sidwell had been suffering from heart disease for some time.

R. F. Daly, formerly of the Bank of British Columbia at Nelson, was tried under the Speedy Trials Act, and pl-uled guilty to the charge of embezzle-ment. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has been in jail at Nelson since last January.

There was a meeting of the creditors of Monroe Miller yesterday, and there is every probability that the business will be carried on. The assets are ten times greater than the liabilities, the only difficulty being a financial stringency due to difficulty in collecting.

G. Leiser, of Victoria, and H. Hay and W. Keary, Westminster, delegates from the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge of Workmen, will leave for Toronto on June 14th. The delegates from Washington may also accompany them. The Supreme Lodge opens on June 20th and will be in session seven or eight days. After the convention the party will

visit Chicago. Miraculous Escape.

This afternoon an Esquimalt street car ran into one of King's express wagons, but strangely no one was badly hurt. The wagon was coming out of the railway station, and was struck between the wheels. Mr. King was thrown out, but beyond a few scratches he was not injured. The motorneer did his best to stop the car, but was unsuccessful.

Texada's Treasures. Nanaimo, May 23.—Two prospectors arrived to-day from Texada Island, bringing samples of ore from claims upon which they have been working. Experts speak highly of the ore. The lodes from which the samples were taken are remarkable for their wealth, and if the assays come within 50 per cent. of the assumed value, the prospectors have a Vancouver, and mineral experts there spoke very flatteringly of it.

Directed to the Sealers. Capt. Hughes-Hallett issued the following proclamation to the sealers last

"To the owners and masters of seal ing vessels under the British flag and others concerned: I, Harry Francis
Hughes-Hallett, captain of Her Majesty's ship Garnet, and senior naval officer present, hereby give warning and remind you that sealing is prohibited in
the Behring Sea, and call upon you to
inform me without dalay through the inform me without delay, through the collector of customs at Victoria, of the place and date which your vessels emoyed in the seal fishing are to rendezvous during the season 1893.

"Should you fail to comply with this demand, I hereby give notice I shall consider that the orders relative to sealing have been evaded, and shall cause any such vessels to be seized, warning or no warning, if caught in the Behring

"Orders relative to sealing in the vicinity of the Russian Islands have already been published, and all vessels found within the prohibited distances with sealing implements or skins on board will be liable to seizure."

Bombarded by Letters.

The lord mayor receives not less than 30,000 letters in the course of the year, while Mr. Spurgeon is reported to have have had as many as 500 a day. Dr. Parker complains that he is pestered with letters from all sorts of people on all conceivable subjects. Popular clergymen, also, seem to be badgered quite as much as authors. Canon Liddon was killed by correspondence; at least, he wore himself out by trying to answer the piles of letters daily inflicted upon him by thoughtless admirers. The complaint is chronic, but clergymen ought to console themselves with the thought that they only get a ripple of what comes like a wave upon editors and members of parliament Among statesmen Mr. Gladstone has probably the heaviest letter bag, but he never opens it himself. That task is

undertaken by some member of his family, only one-tenth of its contents be-ing seen by the "Grand Old Man" himelf; but the replies to this small portion make a serious inroad upon his time for the veteran letter writer scorns the aid of such labor-saving devices as shorthand and typewriting.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

FROM THE ORIENT.

The Empress of India Arrives From the Far East With a Number of Passengers. The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India arrived from the Orient this morning, having made a quick and pleasant trip across. She brought 500 Chinese, of whom 95 were for Victoria. The steamer passed quarantine inspection without trouble. The cabin passengers

steamer passed quarantine inspection without trouble. The cabin passengers were:

Hon. and Mrs. Astley, Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. Belt, Hon. O. Bridgeman, Mr. W. Bridgeman, Mr. J. Bellingham, Mr. W. Bridgeman, Mr. J. Bellingham, Mr. G. Brinkworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bastiani and two children, Mr. Berthoin, Miss Butler, Mr. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Cattling, Mrs. Campbell, Major C. Collis, Mr. Chaper, Miss Claggett, Mr. C. W. Collier, Mr. K. Crawford, Gen. and Mrs. Catthorpe, Misses Calthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Catthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and four children, Mr. Drew, Mrs. Drew, Miss Dowd, Mrs. Barten, Mr. Fane, Mr. Fahrer, Dr. K. Florenz, Mr. Gulthorne, Mr. Ehmer, Miss Ginter, Master Ginter, Dr. Gray, Mr. Gellibrand, Miss Gellibrand, Rev. F. R. Graves, Dr. and Mrs. Hartigan, two children and maid, Mr. Harwood, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, two children and maid, Mr. R. Amster Ginter, Dr. Gray, Mr. Gellibrand, Miss Gellibrand, Rev. F. R. Graves, Dr. and Mrs. Harwood, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martinore, Mr. G. M. Knight, Mr. E. Kohnspeyer, Mr. P. Kohnspeyer, Mr. Langhans, Mr. H. Longnese, Mr. Langhans, Mr. H. Longnese, Mr. Langhan, Mr. A. Molling, Capt. N. More, Mr. M. S. Mehta, Capt. McLeod, Capt. Marshall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martinore, Mr. and

End of the Mediæval Quarantine.

Though the British representatives did not append their signatures to the convention which embodied the results of the Sanitary Conference at Dresden last Saturday, its provisions are understood to be in general harmony with the views entertained in England on the subject of preventive measures against cholera, and little doubt is therefore felt that Her Majesty's government will shortly announce their accession to the agreement which has already been endorsed by the great majority of European powers.

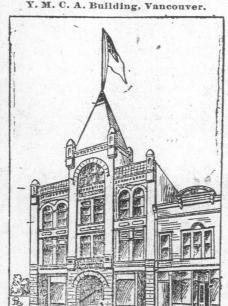
Besides provisions for the interchange of official information between the signatory powers as to the appearance and progress of cholera in their several states and the measures adopted to cope with the epidemic, the convention lays down certain general rules for common observance. In order to obviate in future the confusion which has hitherto prevailed with regard to the restriction of imports from infected countries, it has been agreed that old clothes, bedding, soiled linen, and rags (the last named in so far as they have not been subjected to any manufacturing process) shall alone be come immediately liable to exclusion, and that the importation of other articles shall only be prohibited under special regulations; and in case of obvious expediency the convention, it is stated, recognizes the futility of land quarantines, and circumscribes within fixed limite the conventions. its the power to enforce quarantine upon arrivals by sea. For this purpose ships arriving from cholera ports are to be treated as infected only in the event of cases having actually occurred on board during the last seven days of the voyage, and as suspect where cases have occurred prior to the last seven days. Other ships, although arriving from infected ports, so long as they are free from suspicious cases, are to be allowed, as a rule, free pratique, subject to the right of the local authorities to impose upon arriving the local authorities are large than the local authorities to impose upon arriving the local authorities are large than the local authorities are large than the local authorities are large than the large tha the local authorities to impose upon ar-This ore was exhibited in and mineral experts there and a term of medical observation, which and a term of inequal observation, which is in no case to exceed five days from the date of sailing. The same term of five days, but reckoned from the date of landing, is to be applied to the isolation

and observation of passengers and crews belonging to the ships actually infected, or classified as suspect.

At will be seen from this outline that the adoption of the convention by the great powers which have already signed it—Grmany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Russia, not to mention such important commercial states as Balcium important commercial states as Belgium and the Netherlands—marks a great stride in the direction hitherto mainly advocated by England alone, namely, the substitution of combined and product the substitution and product the substitution of combined and product the substitution and product the substitution and product the substitution and product the substitution and substi substitution of combined and moderate measures compatible with the necessities of international intercourse and com-merce for the haphazard and arbitrary action of individual states and local authorities.—Berlin dispatch to London

A Fortunate Find.

One of the greatest discoveries ever made was the result of the purest accident. It was in the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theatre was deserted by all save one man, Alois Sennefelder, who after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited any combustible material, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the following day's performance.
When he entered his apartments
he had three things in his hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink, and a cheque on the treasurer for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter on the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room and then deposited it in a basin filled with water. sin filled with water. Sennefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighed it down with the whetstone upon which he had before carelessly placed the printing stamp. When he placed the printing stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the let-ters of the stamp printed with remarkably accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments, and, as we all know, finally discovered the art of printing from stone—lithography.—Science Siftings.



haven Captures the Yacht Race-

Everybody will vote the day devoted to the sports a grand success. The weather has been perfect and the different events have drawn out a full competition. The visitors are doing their share at winning, but there is no complaint at divided honors. There is just one word of complaint to utter, and that is at the starting of the different things. So far only the baseball game was on time. Everything else was late. It is wrong and should be avoided in future celebrations. However, there is nothing but satisfaction expressed everywhere at the programme ent events have drawn out a full com pressed everywhere at the programme of sport. Below will be found the events

THE MYTH WON.

She Sailed a Beautiful Race in the Local

Contests. The American yacht Myth, of Fair-haven, enjoyed a walkaway in the club races this morning. She was sailed by Capt. E. B. Leaming, and was handled perfectly. The Gracie Felitz, of Seattle, was a good second and the Xora, of Seattle, third. The rest was a procession. It was a decided mistake to sail the club races first, for the finish of the International will be in the dark, almost. It had not been started at 2:30. The yachts were slow about assembling off Finlayson Point for the start, and there was a misunderstanding some-where about numbering them, for they were not in accordance with the printed lists. It was 10:50 when the first gun was fired off Beacon Hill, and the time that the boats swept past the buoys as taken for the Times reporter in the lunch of Commodore McTavish, who was judge of the race, was as follows:

to get an offing to head for the buoy, which was just off Albert Head. The Volage was about first, but Capt. Kirk made it too soon. Another mile with his bow pointed to Angeles and he would have given the Myth a hard rub for it. The Myth, Felitz and Xora were handled well, especially the first named. She is flat as a pancake, and went just as fast as the 6-knot breeze, which was blowing. She kept to her course and ran straight to the hospital building. A short tack and she was about and run ning before the wind for Trial Island. She went around at 12:23, the Felitz at 12:30, the Xora at 12:38:50, the Wanda at 12:44, the Margery 12:45 and the Volage at 12:45:30. With the Margery Commodore McTavish left the stake buoy. The Myth made a beautiful run home and made the Trial Island buoy in a tack less than the rest. The gum announcing her victory boomed as she crossed the line at 1:44:45, making her time 2:44:25. The Gracie Felitz crossed the line probably 12 minutes later. The Xora was third. They are all first-class boats, but who captured the second and third-class prizes is not known at this hour. The race was seen from the hill by hundreds of people and it made a very pretty sight. The day was perfect and a 6-knot breeze kept the yachts humming along. The international is being run late this afternoon with these entries:

| No. Name. | Length. | Cla |
|--|---------|------|
| No. Name. 16—Francel | 32.3 | A |
| 15—Xora | | A |
| 12-Wanda | 23.9 | 1 |
| 10-Margery | | A |
| 5-Gracie Felitz | 39.6 | A |
| 4-Shadow | 19 | . (|
| 24—Raider | | 1 |
| 6—Cruiser | | 1 |
| 14—Viking | | 1 |
| 40-Kalooloo | | |
| 1-Swallow | | - 1 |
| 17—Victoria | | F |
| 3—Scud | | 1 |
| 9—Nymph (canoe) 11—Nautilus (canoe) | 14 | (|
| 8—Volage | 97 5 | A |
| 7—Star | | 6 |
| 18—Mona | | È |
| 2—Petrel | | Î |
| 21-Hornet | | Î |
| Later-The Wanda take | | mmi |
| | | |
| and the Cruiser second in | | , ai |
| the Swellow is first in Cla | 100 (| |

the Swallow is first in Class C.

Half-mile (novice)—1st prize, cyclometer, presented by T. W. Edwards & Co., 2nd, bronze statuette. First, E. P. Gaffney, Seattle; 2nd, G. E. Plummer. Port Townsend. Five miles—1st prize, silver set in silver case, presented by C. E. Redfern: second, oak clock; third, silver flask. First, H. E. Potter, Vancouver; second, F. G. Turner, Westminster. Time, 18:12-5.

One mile—First prize, silver trophy, presented by H. Kont; second verified. presented by H. Kent; second, pair of souvenir trays. First, H. E. Potter, Vancouver; second, J. T. King, Scattle. Time, 3:33.

Time, 3:33.

Two miles—The Times Challenge medal, now held by Mr. F. G. Turner, of New Westminster. First, F. G. Turner, New Westminster; second, E. Wolfe, Nanaimo. Time, 6:59 2-5.

Quarter mile dash—First prize, Challoner & Mitchell's trophy; second, pair of cycle shoes. First, H. E. Potter; second. E. Wolfe. Fifteen miles-First prize, Jackson & Mylius' trophy and pair silver photograph frames; second, silver card receiver; third, pair opera glasses. H. E. Potter, F. J. Hall, E. Wolfe and L. H. Hall entered. Potter was handicapped a minute but in the tenth lap the time of gring to prose appearance.

other contestants. THE RIFLE MATCH.

going to press, appeared to have the race in his hands, having lapped the

The Shoot for the Trophy Offered by the Celebration Committee. The scores made by the riflemen at Gold-stream were not as good as they might have been, the cause being want of prac-tice. The prize was a handsome trophy of-

children, Capt. J. Morris and valet, Miss Newton, Mr. B. Neill, Mr. J. Nichol, Rev. Wm. Owen, Mr. A. Pointon, Lieut. Pollard, Mr. Parvey, Mr. Priestly, Col. Parsons, Mr. A. Pond, Mr. Palamountain, Mrs. C. Roberts, Mr. Redpath, Col. Robinson, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Renni, Mrs. Slade, Mr. Slade, Mr. Slade, Mr. Slade, Mr. Source, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Suermount, Mr. L. O. Smith, Mr. A. C. Schonburg, Justice and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Wiss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Tottenham, Rev. Mr.

The Nanaimo team was shooting this afternoon. Lieut. Haywood was in command of the Navy team, on which there were representatives of the different ships. Mr. Ackland acted as marker.

TRAP SHOOTING.

The Tacoma Team Win the Prize by One Bird.

The trap shooting match at the Hill this morning was watched by a large and interested crowd. The breeze that was blowing and the strangeness of the ground were not conductive to good shooting, but there were, nevertheless, some very good scores.
The scores follow:—
Tacoma Club—
Smith

For the Union Club Johns shot at only 24 birds, making 20 out of that number. This afternoon the members of the different clubs went out to Macaulay's point, where they shot off a number of sweepstake matches.

The BSseball Match.

The Victoria club baseball team defeated the Port Townsend club at the Hill this morning by a score of 5 to 2. It was a well-played game. Both Lenfesty for the Victorias and Pardee of Port Townsend pitched good games. The hitting was light and the field clean. Here are the two ter

| Townsend. | | V. A. C. |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| . B. Pardee | .pitcher | W. Lenfesty |
| d. Thomas | catcher | J Huytable |
| . Gore | 1st base | G. Partridge |
| . Harned | and base | S. Kohler |
| L. Bracken | bort clan | G. Smith |
| . Breckr | ight field | J. Steinfeldi |
| Dawsonce | ntre field | F P Gonge |
| . Smith | eft field | Wrigglesworth |
| | | |

MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES.

How the Municipal Revenue for 1893 is to be Spent. The municipal estimates for 1893 were claced before the council last evening. They are:—
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

\$\frac{114,264}{264}\$ 18

Municipal Council.
\$\frac{5,600}{76,918}\$ 00

Civic Salaries.
City Institutions (maintenance).
Buildings and Surveys.
Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks.
Miscellaneous Expenditure.

 City Institutions (maintenance)
 38,670 00

 Buildings and Surveys
 14,450 00

 Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks
 20,000 00

 Miscellaneous Expenditure
 26,076 50

 Education
 38,700 00

 Board of Health
 64,293 00

Total\$399,021 68

City Debt—Interest, \$ 80,080.40; Sinking Fund, \$33,708.78; Brokerage and Exchange, \$475. Total, \$114.264.18.

Municipal Council—Mayor and Aldermen, \$5,600.

Civic Salaries—Tressurer City Clerk and \$5,600.
Civic Salaries—Treasurer, City Clerk and Assessor's offices, \$11,720; Water Works, \$4,920; Public Works, \$13,220; Cemetery, \$1,400; Park, \$840; Police, \$23,760; Fire Department, 1\$3,188; Library, \$780; Pound, \$960; Home for the Aged and Infirm, \$600; Public Market, \$960; Street Lighting, \$4,620. Total, \$76,968.
City Institutions (Maintanance) Wester.

\$000; Public Market, \$960; Street Lighting, \$4,620. Total, \$76,968.
City Institutions (Maintenance)—Waterworks, \$15,000; Cemetery, \$250; Pound, \$200; Park, \$500; Police, \$5,750; Fire Department, \$6,950; Library, \$220; Street Lighting, \$5,000; Home for the Aged and Infirm, \$3,800; Public Market, \$500; Sewerage, \$500. Total, \$38,670.
Buildings and Surveys—City Hall Repairs, \$500; City Market Property, \$1,500; Fire Department Buildings, \$300; Electric Light Buildings, \$250; Furniture, all Buildings, \$500; Defining Streets and City Boundaries, \$500; Defining Streets and City Boundaries, \$2,500; Naming Streets, \$1,000; City Hall Addition, \$6,300; Ross Bay House, repairs, \$1,000. Total, \$14,450.
Streets, Brigges and Sidewalks—For all purposes, \$20,000.
Miscelaneous Expenditure—Fire Insurance, \$1,250; Election Expenses, \$1,000; Ad-Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—For all purposes, \$20,000.

Miscelianeous Expenditure—Fire Insurance, \$1,250; Election Expenses, \$1,000; Advertising and Printing, \$5,000; Stationery, \$1,000; Postage, \$500: Telegrams and District Messengers, \$150; Telephone Service, \$1,300; Fuel and Light, \$3,000; Carriage and Express Hire, \$500; Legal Adviser's Annual Retainer, \$500; Legal Expenses, \$2,500; Refunds, \$500; Charitable Aid Fund, \$1,000; Fund to Aid Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, \$2,000; Celebration of the Queen's Birthday, \$1,000; Preliminary Expenses Local Improvement By-law, \$250; Victoria City Official Map Act, \$776.50; Commission on Revenue Collections, \$1,600; Secret Service Fund, \$250; Miscellaneous, not detailed, \$2,000. Total, \$250; Miscellaneous, amount payable to Provincial Government to June 30, 1893, \$7,200; amount payable to Board of School Trustees, \$15,500; teachers' salaries, July 1 to December 31, 1893, \$16,000. Total, \$38,700. Board of Health—Medical Health Officer, seven months at \$60, \$300; Medical Health Officer, seven months at \$20, \$60; Caretaker Ross Bay Suspect Station, three months at \$20, \$60; Caretaker Ross Bay Suspect Station, three months at \$20, \$60; Caretaker Ross Bay Suspect Station, inne months at \$45, \$405; Caretaker Johnson house, Ross Bay, 12 months at \$20, \$240; Caretaker Jubilee Station, three months at \$25, \$75; Caretaker Jubilee Station, nine months at \$45, \$405; T. F. Sinclair, contract for removal of garbage, \$8,400; Darcy Island station for lepers, \$1,000; Subdivision 54 and 55 of Section XXV, V [c.District, \$9,350; Isolation Hospital Buildings, \$16,500; Sanitary Office, \$50; for all other purposes, \$25,000. Total, \$64,365.

The Parson's Knowing Appeal. The Parson's Knowing Appeal.

In a church in the north of England on a recent Sunday morning a clergyman, appealing for subscriptions for the steeple fund, addressed his congregation as follows: "Now, my dear friends; I hope you will subscribe handsomely, as we are earnestly in need of funds; but before you do so I wish that you must be just before you are generous. Therefore, brethren, if any of you owe money, pray think of your private claims first." It is hardly necessary to add that every member of the congregation gave his quota to the collection.

-Mr. H. Carmichael is organizing a party of 20 to go to the World's Fair.

BIG RISK FOR LITTLE PAY.

The Lion Tamer Was Too Experienced to Take Unnecessary Risks. "I never go into a cage of wild beasts unless it is absolutely necessary," said A. L. Holton, the veteran animal trainer. "In the first place it is dangerous, er. "In the first place it is dangerous, and then there is nothing to be gained by it. What is the use of risking one's life for nothing? I used to do it when I was younger, but I don't want to do it any more. Showmen once thought it was an attraction, but the people don't appreciate the danger of the performance, so that it is seldom done any more. John Robinson will not allow any one to go on parade in a cage of beasts, and he is right.

he is right.
"Do you know that during the season I am continually annoyed by men who want to go into the cages? A good trainer will not risk his life so foolishly, and it is only novices who take the fear-ful risk. Some people think there is a lot of money in it, but I know that most of the men now parading in cages are working for no more than \$30 a month. Showmen offer no inducement, but often they will permit a man to go on parade with a den of lions if he insists on it and agrees before witnesses

Girls' race, under 12 years, prizes, tro-hies. First, Jennie Hill; second, Mary

B. Grey.
One mile—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, H. S. Dalby; second, W. J. Connon. Time, 5

Hurdle race, 220 yards—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, John Braden; second, J. Murray. Time,

Half mile—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. First, H. S. Dalby; second, Thomas Ballene. 2 min. 17 sec. Standing long jump—First, John Braden. 17 feet 3 inches.

A Toy Worth \$5000.

One of the most valuable toys ever made is that recently constructed by a jeweler of Turin, Italy. It is a boat made out of a single pearl. The outlines of the boat are said by those who have seen it to be perfect. It has a sail beaten from solid gold, and is studded with diamonds. The binnacle light is a ruby of wonderful brilliance and for a rudder it has an emerald. The stand upon which it is mounted is made of the purest ivory, and the whole toy, stand, boat and all, weighs less than half an ounce. The value of this marvelous thing in dollars is 5000.

THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends
We loved when we were young,
With sunshine on their faces,
And music on their tongue!
The bees are in the almond-flower,
The birds renew their strain;
But the old friends, once lost to us,
Can never come again Can never come again.

The old friends, the old friends!
Their brow is lined with care;
They've furrows in the faded cheek,
And silver in the hair;
But to me they are the old friends still
In youth and bloom the same,
As when we drove the flying ball,
Or shouted in the game.

But we, we are the old men now,
Our blood is faint and chill;
We cannot leap the mighty brook,
Or climb the breakneck hill.
We maunder down the shortest cuts,
We rest on stick or stile,

But the young men, the young men,
Their strength is fair to see;
The straight back, and the springy stride.
The eye as falcon free;
The shout above the frolic wind
As up the hill they go;
But, though so high above us now,
They soon shall be as low.

Oh, weary, weary drag the years
As life draws near the end;
And sadly, sadly fall the tears
For loss of love and friend.
But we'll not doubt there's good about
In all of human kind;
So here's a health before we go To those hose we leave behind!

-A.G.B., in the London Spectator

To represent our well-known house, Yeu need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work all the year. \$100 per month to the right man. Apply quick stating age. L. L. MAY & Co., Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, St. Paul. Minn. (This house is responsible.)

CATARRH

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ders. *
"They do it for glory, but I don't see where the glory comes in. have a cage of leopards that I raised from kittens. I went in with them for a few years, but when they got full grown I quit it. A fresh young man grown I quit it. A fresh young man who was pining for glory insisted upon taking the place I refused to fill longer. He got the job, and one day the leopards tore him to pieces before a large crowd to the music of the calliope. They got him out just in time to let him die in the open air. Yes, it is very thrilling, and likewise very glorious, but I don't hanker for glory."

Boys' race, under 12 years, prizes, tro-hies. First, Thomas Furnival; second,

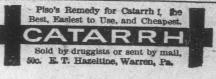
One hundred yards dash-First prize gold medal; second, silver medal. First, John Braden; second, J. Murray. Time

A Toy Worth \$5000.

The old men, the old men,
How slow they creep along!
How naughtily we scoffed at them
In days when we were young.
Their prosing and their dozing,
Their prate of times gone by,
Their shiver like an aspen leaf
If but a breath wont by Their shiver like an aspen leaf If but a breath went by.

And the young men half ashamed to laugh Yet pass us with a smile.

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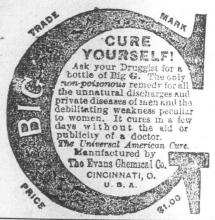
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Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Trut the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

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INTERIOR INTE the Great Uppe

been for many ye On the deep ground invey, during the payer averaged one human per month. e and the water is esnelle. The weather arly five feet of sno From Kiethley come iscovery of the back reek by Mr. Martin A aving his ground stak d. Mr. Anderson is no this is the second

struck it on the same Mr. James Champion.
engineer, has been ou
with a gang of men in
of Little Lakes, locat eastern capitalists. the South Fork Compa Mr. James Ross of S several days in town reports an excellent grain and vegetables valley, and equally fruit, which has not ficiently to receive in The season has been

All interest for the matters at Savona is Cinnabar claims. came up from Fairhav days ago, representing have an option on thas put men at work ledge, which they expession, and determine the

Mr. Frank Harvey
Sprague, Wash., for a
collecting a band of
sheep, which will be
ish Columbia by way of
and Okanagan Valleys
into this part of the
in the season, when in
will be slaughtered for will be slaughtered coast markets with A washout occurred and Spence's bridge, ab of Kamloops, on Wed the trains for some is staff of men were imm work, and the damage George Ruxton, a we

spected old settler, died tomach on Tuesday Inland hospital, after ing over six months. Mr. John G. Meyer, pector, of Tacoma, abovent up the North The creek, and thence follow divide to Forest creek The district appeared a mineral country that Kamloops to get a bet procured, he left again a hired man, taking th quantity of supplies a long prospect trip. thoroughly explore the North Thompson and cially the summit of north and south of will be in territory hi explored and is con some good ledges of

ceed to open them up W. B. Pool has a work clearing Lardeau Fifty additional acre townsite will be cleare There is a big crov Landing fitting out for Lardeau mountains. Mr. Walter Henderso mining engineer of Qu place to-day for Lardes

take up his residence. The Hon. Theo. Da British Columbia, will meeting in Revelstoke
Parliament Buildings
bution. The date wi
week or week after. The Kootenai left fo yesterday with 11 ca supplies for Peter Lar contract for the Nelso pard road. steamer carried the laken down river-14 Tom Reid, who has down river, came up Hattie R, under sail.

prised two cariboo, 14

vers, one otter and one ter has been stuffed an

Three American fami

Geo. Sheil.

the steamer Kootenai were from Washington way of Northport. orses and a large s Yesterday the Lyt milies from the Washington. Their and household furnitu loads, had to be left The party put up at t and left to-day for Edmonton. Five hur the Western States at through for the Western through for the North The first shipment Slocan country this to Revelstoke by the on Thursday morning, the cars for Tacoma. out to Nakusp by Hug Vancouver mine, one o of claims on Four M was about 200 tons in expected to a property to the control of the care of the ca expected to average C. P. R. and C. & their usual far-seein have quoted a special Nakusp to Tacoma knocking the bottom Bonner's Ferry route. beginning of what is

ways—an immense min kusp and Revelstoke to Francisco, and, let un smelters. From all accounts, greater need of a box a board of trade. In putting men on oad to repair it, Mr imcly action. The ros imcly action. The r y washed in places. E. E. Cov. the ever son on Monday. In ti be no slouch of an all

the completion of the row Lake and Naku

The Dominion Expropered an office at Ka S. H. Green agent. master express agent, manager, and—the ha the town that tried to Kootenay Board of Tr The prespectors who Duncan River think t commission recorder convenient point. At compelled to travel of Ainsworth, a trip that

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Excerpts of Interest From the Press the Great Upper Country.

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Land Agent

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hist.

pment,

(Inland Sentinel.) The Thompson river continues rising steadily, and the old settlers express the opinion that it will be higher than it

On the deep ground "diggins," on Harvey, during the past winter, they have averaged one hundred dollars to he man per month. been for many years.

man per month.

he snow has all gone from round
and the water is rising fast in the
snelle. The weather is fine, with an
sional rain and thunder storm. On
shoe and Harvey creeks they have ly five feet of snow yet.

fearly five feet of snow yet.

From Kiethley comes word of the fiscovery of the back channel of that feek by Mr. Martin Anderson. He is the feet wing his ground staked off and recording the feet of the feet with the same creek. k it on the same creek. Mr. James Champion, civil and mining

Mr. James Champion, civil and mining ngineer, has been out this past week ith a gang of men in the neighborhood.

Little Lakes, locating ground for stern capitalists. Mr. Champion is stern capitalists. Mr. Champion afident that he has "the tail end South Fork Company's channel." Mr. James Ross of Shuswap has spent everal days in town this week. He

several days in town this week. He reports an excellent prospect for hay, grain and vegetables in the Shuswap valley, and equally so in relation to fruit, which has not been advanced sufficiently to receive injury from frost. The season has been backward, but very propitious weather is now prevailing

All interest for the present in mining All interest for the present in mining matters at Savona is centered in the Cinnabar claims. Col. Christopher came up from Fairhaven, Wash., a few days ago, representing the parties who have an option on the property, and has put men at work drifting for the ledge, which they expect to strike very soon, and determine the value of the property.

Mr. Frank Harvey has been at prague, Wash., for about two months ollecting a band of several thousand leeting a band of the Statistical Representation of the Statistical Re dumbia by way of the Similkameen Olumbia by way of the Simikameen Okanagan Valleys and driven thence this part of the province. Later he season, when in their prime, they be slaughtered for supplying the t markets with superior mutton.

washout occurred between Spatzum Spence's bridge, about 60 miles west Kamloops, on Wednesday, delaying trains for some hours. A large of men were immediately put to and the damage quickly rectified rk, and the damage quickly rectified. orge Ruxton, a well-known and reed old settler, died of cancer of the ch on Tuesday last at the Royal hospital, after an illness extendover six months.

John G. Meyer, miner and prosor, of Tacoma, about two weeks ago tup the North Thompson to Lewis , and thence followed this over the to Forest creek and Adams lake. he district appeared so encouraging as mineral country that he returned to amloops to get a better outfit. This occured, he left again with his son and hired man, taking three horses and a quantity of supplies and material for a long prospect trip. He intends to thoroughly explore the country between North Thompson and Adams, and especially the summit of the mountains both north and south of Lewis creek. He will be in territory hitherto entirely unexplored and is confident of locating some good ledges of mineral. Should he make any discoveries he will preced to open them up and develop them.

(Kootenay Star.) ntity of supplies and material for the prospect trip. He intends to (Kootenay Star.)

W. B. Pool has a gang of men at work clearing Lardeau townsite. Fifty additional acres of the Nakusp ownsite will be cleared at once. There is a big crowd at Thomson's anding fitting out for prospecting in the

Mr. Walter Henderson, a surveyor and mining engineer of Quebec, leaves that place to-day for Lardeau, where he will take up his residence.

The Hon. Theo. Davie, Premier of British Columbia, will address a public meeting in Revelstoke with regard to the Parliament Buildings Act and redistri-oution. The date will be either next week or week after.

The Kootenai left for down river ports yesterday with 11 carloads of railway supplies for Peter Larsen, who has the contract for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road. On her preceding trip the steamer carried the largest cargo ever

Tom Reid, who has been trapping own river, came up in his boat, the attie R, under sail. His bag comsed two cariboo, 14 martens, two bears, one otter and one lynx. The lathas been stuffed and mounted by Mr.

Three American families arrived up on the steamer Kootenai this week. They are from Washington and came in by of Northport. They brought nine and a large stock of implements. orday the Lytton brought up four ies from the states of Idaho and Their horses, implements nousehold furniture, nearly two carhad household furfilling hearty to the party put up at the Columbia House and left to-day for their destination—dimonton. Five hundred families from the Western States are expected to pass the party put up to the Northwest this suppose. ough for the Northwest this season.

The first shipment of ore from the country this season was brought evelstoke by the steamer Kootenai Thursday morning, and was put on the cars for Tacoma. It was brought out to Nakusp by Hugh Mann from the ancouver mine, one of the Mahon group f claims on Four Mile creek. There was about 200 tons in sacks, and it is expected to average \$200 per ton. The C. P. R. and C. & K. Nav. Co, with their varieties. usual far-seeing eye to business, quoted a special rate for ore from tkusp to Tacoma of \$7 per ton, thus ocking the bottom out of the Kaslomer's Ferry route. This is only the ginning of what is destined to be on completion of the Resident to be on Completion of the Revelstoke & Ar-Lake and Nakusp & Slocan rails—an immense mineral traffic by Na-p and Revelstoke to the Tacoma, San o, and, let us hope, Revelstoke

(The Nelson Tribune.) From all accounts, Kalso is in much eater need of a board of health than

putting men on the Toad Mountain to repair it, Mr. Fitzstubbs took ction. The road was being bad-

shed in places.

E. Coy. the ever-genial society ed-of the Kaslo Examiner, was in Nel-on Monday. In time, Mr. Coy will slouch of an all-round newspaper

Dominion Express Company has an office at Kaslo and appointed

days, and, at the best, is an expensive

As long as John McRae lives mining operations will be carried on on Jubilee mountain, East Kootenay. He is now at work on the Maggie McRae, a copper claim from which a carload of ore was shipped last year to Swansea, Wales. The ore assays from 25 to 65 per cent. copper per cent. copper.

There is no doubt that a rich strike has been made on the Cumberland, Slo-can district. The vein shows two feet of solid galena, and an essay has been made giving a return of over 500 ounces silver to the ton. The lucky owners are congratulating themselves on not having bonded the property.

"Jack" Nolan, a native-born Canadian, has been appointed a preventive officer in the customs department of Canada. He will, for the time, be stationed at the mouth of Beaver Creek, a point selected for the headquarters camp of the contractors who are building the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway.

A Vancouver concern has built a number of frame buildings and is prepared to establish powder works across the lake from Kaslo. The product will be of the dynamite variety. The new place is called Powderville but it is not yet known whether a real estate craze will take effect there or not. The Nakusp trail to Slocan Lake is

being put in first-class order by road superintendent Cameron. The corduroy bridges are all being made 12 feet wide, and a wagon can be taken almost to the Halfway House even now. Henry Harshaw and G. W. Hughes will both put pack trains on the route. J. I. Walsh is running his saddle train.

Buchanan's sawmill at Kaslo is running night and day in order to get a supply of lumber on hand. Mr. Buchanan says new orders are not coming in as fast now as during March and April, but that he has a number of unfilled orders on hand. If the water in the lake rises so that the mill cannot be run—and it is now within seven feet of the engine-room-enough lumber will

Nelson district has a gold claim called the Whitewater, and it is believed to be a valuable property. Kaslo district has also a claim called the Whitewater, and its owners, T. J. Lendrum and J. C. Eaton, believe they have a bonanza once they get it developed. A tunnel is in on the ledge 20 feet, the face in iron ore carrying galena. The width of the ledge is not known, as it has not been crosscut. The snow in the vicinity is about five feet deep. about five feet deep.

about five feet deep.

James Kane, while boating on the Duncan River, on the 11th instant, picked up a pop bottle in which he found half of an envelope bearing the stamp of Fry's Hotel, Bonner's Ferry, on the corner. On one side of the envelope was the following written in pencil: "Upper Duncan, May 1st.—I am dying for want of provisions. God help me for I am afraid human aid cannot reach me here. Communicate with my relame here. Communicate with my relame here. Represented to sear cars in transit, and if the Canadian seal be broken before leaving the Dominion then the goods will be subject to our custom law.

There is a good deal of grumbling among Toronto taxpayers over the large increase in taxation, which will this year exceed 18 mills, or four mills more than last year. No improvement has been made in the water supply for several years, and it is probably worse now than it has ever been, leaking in the conduit me here. Communicate with my relatives. Bishop E. Grove, late of Kaslo."

(Golden Era.) The heavy rain of the past few days has brought the Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers up considerably. The sawmill of the Upper Columbia

others.

DANUBE IN QUARANTINE.

A Death on Board Said to Have Been Caused by Smallpox.

Portland, May 20.-The criticism Portland, May 20.—The criticism of the customs officials for delay in beginning the examination of the 504 Chinese who arrived here on the British steamer Danube yesterday morning from Victoria was answered this morning by the announcement that one of the Chinese passengers had died from smallpox. The Danube brought with her clean bills of health from Victoria, Vancouver and Astoria. The Astoria bill of health states that one Chinaman who was sick was suffering from malarial fever, and it was this Chinaman who died this morning. The city physician boarded the steamer as soon as the death of the Chinaman was made known, and he gave mallest. as soon as the death of the Chinaman was made known, and he gave it as his opinion that death was due to smallpox. H examined the remainder of the Chinese, but found no further evidence of the contagion. Upon his report, the city board of health ordered the Danube placed in quarantine and disinfected, also the vaccination of the Chinese and

MINERS' FEDERATION.

Great Meeting of Delegates From States

and Territories. Butte, Mon., May 20.—For five days past delegates from the miners' unions of Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Colorado, have been in session in this city. The purpose of the meeting was to organize the Western Federation of Miners, which was harmoniously accomplished. The business of the delegates was transacted behind closed doors. Nearly 50,000 miners are represented in this federation, and it now takes rank as one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. Owing to the fact that a standard scale of wages for each locality could not be established, it was decided to allow each union to Butte, Mon., May 20 .- For five days represented in this federation, and it now takes rank as one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. Owing to the fact that a standard scale of wages for each locality could not be established, it was decided to allow each union to fix its own scale for its locality, and this scale will be upheld by every union momber.

member.
Salt Lake was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting, in May, 1894. John W. Gilligan, of Butte, was elected president; T. Maulin, of Butte, secretary; John McLeod, of South Dakota, chairman of the executive board. The federation adopted resolutions urging free silver comage and op-posing the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act; opposing imported contract labor and the importation of armed forces in cases of strikes; appealing to workingmen not to join local state militia organizations; demanding the restoration of the mineral lands in the mining states to the people; condemning the Russian extradition treaty; approving heartily of the Supreme Court ruling in the Geary exclusion act, and demanding the enforcement of the law, and de-manding the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The miners within the federation will carry travelling cards and shall be en-titled to the same benefits as in their own unions. A per capita tax of \$1 a year shall be paid to support the federa-

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers the fair were the goundolers, the gaudy watermen who, the public is informed, have been imported specially from Venius, and—the handsomest man in town that tried to steal the South tenay Board of Trade.

The Prospectors who are on the Upper can River think they should have a decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost femient point. At present they are belied to travel over 60 miles to sworth, a trip that requires several

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The Ne s of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Lady Macpherson is seriously ill at San Remo, Italy.

A. Gurnett & Brothers, grocers and wine merchants, Woodstock, have assigned with liabilities of \$14,500. The assets amount to only \$1600.

The death is announced from St. Clair, Dorchester County, Que., of Dr. Charles Alexander Lesage, formerly member of parliament for that county. Horatio F. Forest, chief engineer of the Great Northwest Central Railway Company, has been appointed by the court receiver and manager of the road, and has assumed control.

Edward Burns and John Ryan, convicted of "holding up" David Kennedy and robbing him of a watch and \$20 in Toronto, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

Messrs. Taillon, Boivin and Pagnuelor entered appearance in the court at Montreal on behalf of their client, Archbishop Fabre, who is defendant in a suit brought by the Canada Revue Publishing Company for \$50,000 ng Company for \$50,000.

In connection with the payment of the drawback on ship's material, the new regulations provide that drawback shall be paid only on vessels which have with-in themselves the power of independent navigation, either by means of sails, or other motive power.

Three very old people have died in Prince Edward Island within the past few days—Mrs. Young, of Summerside, reported to be between 105 and 112 years of age; Murdoch McKinnon, of Grand river, in his 91st year, and Mrs. Brown, of Summerside, in her 101st

A new steamship company, under the patronage of the Belgian government, has been established to run a fortnightly service between Antwerp and Montreal. The company will be known as the Columbia line, and has five steamers. The first vessel, the Louisiana, 2000 tons, arrived in Montreal the other day.

The Dominion Government has taken an appeal from the recent judgment of

frontier are authorized to seal cars in transit, and if the Canadian seal be

it has ever been, leaking in the conduit across the bay still making it necessary for the citizens to boil all their drinking water.

complain bitterly of the way in which immigrants are being treated in Quebec while their goods are being funigated. They state that immigrants are compelled to wait many hours in sheds while funigation is going on, and that the system of funigation completely ruins their effects, so much so, at least, that some poor people are compelled to throw away their stuff altogether.

Captain Knowlton, of the fis tective service, has reported to the partment of customs the seizure at the Magdalene Islands, of the American fishing schooner Lawrence A. Munroe. This is one of the vessels which has been listed for seizure for having in May last purchased supplies at Canso without having a modus vivendi license and reporting to the customs. A number of other Yankee vessels are in the same category. The Munroe is held at Gaspe.

The children's bill, introduced by Hon, Mr. Gibson, has passed its third reading in the Ontario legislature. One of the clauses of the bill provides that, with the consent of the municipalities, the "Curfew Bell shall be rung at 9 o'clock at night as a signal for children to go home." This clause Mr. Whitney (Dundas) attacked as being illiberal, unchristian and singularly out of place in a civilized community, and he demand-ed a division on it, which, on being taken, resulted in a ministerial majority

The Canadian Pacific railway and the Manitoba Government have both maintained headquarters at Moncton for the Maritime provinces for over a year, the aim being diversion of immigration to the Northwest. On the first of June both agencies will close in Moncton. The Manitoba Government has abandoned the Maritime province field altogether. The Canadian Pacific will nominally maintain headquarters at St. John. It is no secret that opposition by the local press to the organized immigration efforts in these provinces has crushed the movement, and the field is now virtually

ser, minister of public works, opposed the bill. Sir Oliver Mowat favored it. He said the farmers had asked for ex-emption in the matter as there seems to be an impression that when the act was framed it should not apply to farmers. The bill passed the committee.

The Dominion ministers propose The Dominion ministers propose to hold a series of special meetings in the farming centres throughout the country to consider the tariff question. The first of these will be held at Orangeville, Ont., on the first of June. Besides Bowell and Foster, Wallace, controller of customs, and Wood, controller of inland revenue, will be present. In the forenoon there will be a political meeting, and in the afternoon the ministers will. and in the afternoon the ministers will receive deputations from the Patrons of Industry and other representative bodies and discuss with them the whole questions of the bearing of the tariff upon the farming interests. From Orangeville the members of the gov-ernment will likely proceed to some other agricultural centre in Western Ontario, but the exact dates for the future meetings have not yet been fixed. Foster will continue the same enquiries in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

A Gondolier From Cork.

But the chilliest-looking gentlemen at the fair were the gondolers, the gaudy watermen who, the public is informed, have been imported specially from Venice for this occasion. Their clothes are of all the colors of the rainbow, and their bright blue gondolas look brighter in the reflection from the white buildings. But

the fair. The Esquina ix must wear their sealskin clothes all summer, and the gondoliers must wear their colored linen trousers and sashes in winter.
But the cold did not totally destroy
the usefulness of these gondohers. The
presence of mind of one of them saved
the life of a well-fed man named Schusler from Milwankee. Mr. Schusler's
gondola was in that portion of the lagoon
fronting on the administration building.
Mr. Schusler tried to shift his position fronting on the administration building. Mr. Schusler tried to shift his position in the boat, and it was on the point of tipping over. Perhaps he would have done so had not the gondolier, who was born in Tipperary, lost his temper and shouted: "If ye don't stop shuffling about in this boat I'll break an oar over yer pate!" Mr. Schusler remained quiet and saved his head.—Chicago correspondence.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Sing Sing, N. Y., May 23.—Clinton dynamite works, at Haverstraw, blew up yesterday afternoon. The explosion was distinctly heard in this place, and the shock shattered some windows. Eight or ten men were employed at the works. San Francisco, May 23.—While Hattie Kron, a young woman, was getting breakfast ready on a gas stove, in the kitchen of her home this morning, a gust of wind blew the flame towards her and set fire to her dress. Before the flames were extinguished by her father Miss Kron was frightfully burned on the right side from the knew to the neek Kron side from the knee to the neck. Kron also had his right hand badly burned. Miss Kron will recover from her in-

Boston, May 23.—The National Board Boston, May 23.—The National Board of Life Saving Appliances assembled in special session here to-day with Prof. C. H. Peabody, of the state institute of technology presiding. The object of the meeting is to examine and report upon a large number of devices available for saving life, and specifications of which have been filed with the body. The devices approved will be recommended to vices approved will be recommended to the government for adoption.

Chicago, May 23 .- To-day has been especially set aside by the committee on ceremonies of the World's Fair as Wisonsin Day, and a large proportion of the attendance was composed of the sons and daughters of the Badger State.

Ocala, Fla., May 23.-A number of prominent colored men of this state, including teachers, preachers and editors, are holding a conference on educational, scientific and industrial questions to day. A number of representative white men are also participating in the proceedings. The principal object of the gathering, as explained by one of the participants, is to enable the whites and the negroes to arrive at a better understanding of their true relations to each other with a view to the promotion of the welfare of both races.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city this morning about 4 a. m., blowing down or unroofing 20 or 25 houses in the eastern part of the city. There was no loss of life so far as known. Loss, \$30,000 \$30,000.

Merced, Cal., May 23.—At 3:30 this morning the residence of M. F. Muffman, cashier of the Commercial Savings bank, was destroyed with all its contents, by fire. The residence was one of the finest in the city and cleant contents, by fire. The residence was one of the finest in the city and elegantly furnished. Loss, \$220,000, nearly covered by insurance. Cause unknown. The occupants of the house barely especially a part having time to compare the content of the course o caped alive, not having time to even save their clothing.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 23.-A cyclone with the biggest rain on record struck Cleveland at 9:30 a.m. Trees and wires were torn down in every direction. The big building at Dona and Superior streets went to wreck, one man being badly hurt. Scaffolds at the corner of Erie and Superior and at the Cleveland rolling mills were wrecked. One man was killed and soveral health injured. It was killed and several badly injured. It is reported that the steel works in South Cleveland were blown to pieces, two men being killed and two seriously in-jured. The storm is still raging.

San Francisco, May 23.—Charles B. Ackers has been convicted in the United States district court on two counts of an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting John Lohr and Robert E. Moody in counterfeiting coins. They were engaged in their nefarious business some months ago in Glenn county.

Lohr and Moody were located by Constable Todhunter of Sacramento in their hiding place on the river. In company with his son the officer went to arrest them, when a fight ensued, in which young Todhunter was killed by Lohr. Moody gave state's evidence in the proceedings against Ackers.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act;" And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-five (25), Subdivision of Block "N" Victoria West.

Victoria West.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British. Columbia, has made an application under the "Quieting Titles Act," in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a D-claration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease whereby he appears to be the owner of the said land in Fee Simple, free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the first day of June, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House in Victoria aforesaid, and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Ba-tion Square of the same place, Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred, and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in Fee Simple of the land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the above mentioned Act.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1893.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1893 H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 12 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Approved,
HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE,
ap20-4twk
J.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act," And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-six (26), Subdivision of Block "N." Victoria West, being portion of Section 31, Esquimalt District, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, B. C., has made an application under the. "Quieting Titles Act." in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee simple free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the 16th day of July, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in fee simple in possession of the said land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the Act above mentioned.

Approved.

HARVEY COMBE,

Approved. HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court,
Dated this 8th day of April, 1893, api4-3mw

A Prize Rebus!



The LADIES' COMPANION is a high-class. 32 page illustrated Magazine. devoted to Literature, Home Life, Fashion, etc., most artistic in appearance and patronized by the best class of readers. The most exact good faith will be kept with every subscriber, both as regards the Magazine and premiums.

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To the first person solving puzzle we will award an elegant Reservood Piano, valued at \$300; the next will receive a Gold Watch; the third a Silk Dress Pattern; the fourth, a Swiss Music Rox; the fifth, a Silver Watch; the sixth, a Banquer Lam; the seventh, a Gold Brooch; the, eighth a Silver Five O'Clock Tea Sett; to the next ten will be given each a beautiful Gold Brooch. To the middle sender will be awarded a Cabinet Organ; and to the ten following, each a Crayon Portrait of sender or any friend. The sender of letter bearing latest postmark, previous to August 15th next, will receive a Gold Watch. The sender next to last will receive a Silver Watch; ten preceding, each a beautiful Gold Brooch.

CONDITIONS:—Each contestant must cut advertisement out and forward to us with correct answer and Thirty Cents for three month's subscription to the LADIES' COMPANION Address plainly,

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A/HEN you buy Eddy's Matches I'm told, Though it seems a most strange paradox, The boxes are full as they'll hold, Yet matchless you'll find every box.

EDDY'S **MATCHES**

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IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent, added to mixtures of cheap, lcw-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard met solt, sound and mon crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, \$5.00 per 100-pound box, \$28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or \$80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern S eel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati Ohio.

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To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seasson, by using

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The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

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We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

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Surgeon Dentist,

Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic.

Now ready and mailed free to all applicants. Carefully selected Farm and Garden Seeds, and Seed Grain, choice Flower Seeds, clean trass and Clover Seeds. Special attention paid to Corn for Ensilage.

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GOOD FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—188

— acres good land; 100 acres fenced; 50 acres improved; 12 acres cleared; houses, orchard. etc.; river frontage, good fishing and hunting; three and a half miles from E. and N. railway station, Cow-

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP-188
— acres good land; 100 acres fenced; 50
— acres improved; 12 acres cleared; houses,
— orchard, etc.; river frontage, good fish— ing and hunting; three and a half miles
— from E. and N. railway station, Cow— ichan; approved of property taken in
— part payment, and half on mortgage if
— required; easy terms. Apply D. Stewart,
— McPherson's Station, B.C. m12-1m-d-w

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs; old and young also one farm of 172 acres For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry, Distrio

—from E. and N. railway station, Cowlichan; approved of property taken in part payment, and half on mortgage if required; easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, —McPherson's Station, B.C. m12-1m-d-w DOG FOR SALE—A Scotch collie dog, well—trained for sheep or cattle, for sale. Apply Jonah Bonus, Times office. m12-4t-w.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

On a Month's Cruise The yacht Maryland, of Fairhaven, arrived in the city yesterday with a party from that city. They are out on a month's cruise and intend to visit all the points of interest on the Sound and straits. They will leave for Port Angeles in the morning geles in the morning.

It has been reported to the marine department that one of the Fraser river buoys has drifted from its position at the mouth of the river towards Buccaneer Island. The Quadra will leave in the morning and when found will bring it have to the Fraser. The Quadra it back to the Fraser. The Quadra will probably return on Saturday even-

Visiting Musicians. The Port Angeles band accompanied the excursion from that town and played frequently yesterday. They serenaded the Anglo-American club last evening and were invited upstairs and royally entertained. They were about town both morning and evening, playing at

Will Prepare the Information. Th sealers of the city met to-day to make arrangements for furnishing the information desired by Captain Hughes-Hallett and asked for in his proclamation of Monday. A committee was named to take the matter in hand, and the members of it are in consultation with Collector Milne this afternoon.

A San Francisco Contractor. Mr. Phillips, of San Francisco, a brothe of Mr. J. E. Phillips of this city, is in town. He is a prominent contractor of the Bay City, and is here to tender on the contract for the new government buildings. When he left home he was under the impression that the contract was to be let for the whole

Down From Nelson. Robert A. Renwick, manager of the Nelson Miner, is in the city for a few days on a business trip. He reports great activity in the Kootenay country. The snow is going very rapidly and at the present rate the country will soon be open. The railway extension is causing considerable activity along the proposed line and things are very prosperous gen-

Gone to San Francisco. Coburn Thompson left the city last evening for San Francisco, after a year's sojourn in Victoria. While here he made many acquaintances, particularly during the palmy days of the great trio composed of himself, Maimaduke Wood and Bertram Davey. One of his creditors overtook him at the boat and Thompson was shamed

President Van Horne. President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, accompanied by a large party, which includes among others, T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president; J. C. Patterson, M. P. and secretary of state; Charles Hosmer, superintendent of the telegraph department; R. B. Angus and a number of English stockholders, will Victoria to-morrow evening. The party will arrive in Vancouver this and will leave there to-morrow on the

From the North. The steamer Princess Louise, Capt. Roberts, returned from the north yesterday, having made the round trip in eight days. It usually takes ten or twelve days. The cannerymen have their tins all ready and are just waiting for the salmon. Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, made the round trip, visiting the different Indian villages on the way. S. A. Spencer and wife, of Alert Bay, and Mrs. Clifford of Port Simpson also came down.

Farewell to the Yachts. The last of the visiting yachtsmen will say good-bye to Victoria to-night. start for a race to Oak Bay was made this morning by all the yachts still here, but the wind fell and a finish is very doubtful. The yachtsmen are more than pleased at their reception here, and have promised to return the favor if the opportunity offers itself. They say ever took part in. Some of the yacmes ever took part in. Some of the yacmes men were a little disappointed, but only men were a little disappointed on Tuesthe celebration was the finest affair they day with a broken centre-board and the Xora broke her gaff in the middle of But all say their sport made up for disappointments.

Distinguished Seattle Visitors. A party of representative Seattleites arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and spent yesterday here. They were headed by Acting Mayor Leander Miller, and included City Treasurer Adolph Krug, Alderman Carle and Delegates J. S. Brace and Thomas F. Drew, City Electrician A. R. Pickney, Collector of the Port D. A. McKenzie, L. D. Ross, Fred E. Sander and Frank M. Sullivan, city editor of the Telegraph. The party were taken for a drive on Tuesday evening by Moyor Record and Chief. ening by Mayor Beaven and Chief Deasy, who did all in their power to entertain them. Yesterday most of the party were the guests of the Mayor on reception barge. Most of them left for home last evening pleased with the reception given to them.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Contractor Larson, of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, has just returned from

Cream

ingredients. ~

Spokane. He was asked by a Miner reporter as to the present condition of his railroad work.

"Weil, I think," said he, "that I can safely say that everything is rapidly getting into good shape. Several carloads of our long delayed supplies have arrived, for which we are duly thankful, for we can now proceed at once with construction work as fast as the right of way is cleared. "The clearing will begin the latter end of next week, or the first of next and from that time on there will be no let up until the last spike is driven. In order to finish the work within the required length of time it will be necessary to employ some 1500 to 1800 men. Of these 600 to 800 will be at work all summer between here and the summit.

"As to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was will be a to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was will be a to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was will be a to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was will be a to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was will be a to the pay, the men will get \$2 per was the summit of the pay.

the summit.

"As to the pay, the men will get \$2 per day, and a charge of \$5.25 per week will be made for board. There will be no difficulty in getting all the men we want. In fact, from the number of applications at the other end of the work I think they are already in the country. Yon see many of the men who have sub-contracts and station work have been with me elsewhere, and they have more or less of an immediate following, so that everyone will have enough men on hand to begin work as soon as they get their camps in shape.

"Personally, I have none of the work reserved for myself, but will of course exercise a general supervision over the entire line."

Out at the camp is a scene of bustle and

Out at the camp is a scene of bustle and Out at the camp is a scene of bustle and activity on every hand. The tools and mechanical supplies have been arriving for some days and are being distributed along the line as rapidly as possible. Work shops and bunk houses are being built, and the ring of the axe sounds like a dropping fire along a skirmish line. Actual construction has been delayed during the past few days owing to the rain making it necessary to get everything under cover as soon as possible. This part of the work is about completed, and from now of Contractor McLean's first ten miles will be made to hum.—Nelson Miner.

HE CUT HIS THROAT.

Collector Kirk Commits Spicide While Despondent From Sickness.

A man named Kirk, employed as a collector at the Esquimalt water works, committed suicide by cutting his throat at the home of his brother, next door to the Halfway House, on the Esquimalt road, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A keen-edged razor, which cut a deep gash in his throat, did the deadly work. Few of the particulars of the case have as yet reached the city. Kirk had been sick for several days, and probably grew despondent. He was a Scotchman, single, and 48 years of age. The body has been taken in charge by Magistrate E. Baynes Reed and Officer J. Campbell. An inquest will be held.

THE MARKETS.

| TE STATE AND A STATE OF THE STA |
|--|
| A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer. |
| But few changes are to be noted this week in the local markets. Vegetables are lower but staples have kept up to the usual standard. The celebration made an increase in the demand for articles for the table and high prices ruled in many instances. New potatoes are coming in well. Below are retail quotations:— There have been no changes in prices during the month of the retail retail to the retail quotations. |
| during the month. Oats are still very high. |
| The retail quotations are:— Flour—Portland roller, per bbl. \$5 75 Salem 575 Ogilvie's (Hungarian) 6 00 Lake of the Woods (Hilngarian) 6 00 Premier 6 00 Three Star 5 75 Victoria 5 75 Lion 5 75 Lion 5 75 Royal 6 00 Wheat, per ton 30 00@35 00 Wheat, per ton 32 00@35 00 Barley, per ton 32 00@35 00 Middlings, per ton 35 00@40 00 Bran, per ton 27 00@30 00 Ground Feed, per ton 30 00@35 00 Corn, whole 45 00 Cornmeal, per 100 lbs 2 75@3 00 |
| Oatmeal, per 10 ss |
| Rolled Oats, per Ib |
| New Potatoes, per bag\$3@3 50 |
| Cabbage, per |
| Asparagus81-3 |
| Asparagus 81-3 Green Peas, per Ib 8@10 Hay, baled, per ton 18 00@20 00 |
| Hay, baied, per ton18 00@20 00 |

Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs). 50@65

" Creamery, per 3 lbs. 1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail. 20
" American per lb. 25
Hams, American, per lb. 20
" Canadian per lb. 17@18
Bacon, American, per lb. 17
" Rolled, per lb. 18
" Long clear, per lb. 17
Shoulders, per lb. 14
Lard, per lb. 18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb. 20
Meats—Beef, per lb. 10018
 Golden Cottolene, per lb
 20

 Meats—Beef, per lb
 10@18

 Sides, per lb
 9@11

 Mutton, per lb
 12@20

 Pork, fresh, per lb
 12@18

 Chickens, per pair
 1 75@2 00

 Turkeys, per lb
 30

 Geese, per lb
 25
 | Geese, per lb. | 30 | Geese, per lb. | 25 | Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb. | 10@12 | Salmon (Smoked), per lb. | S@10 | Halibut | 10@12 | Cod, per lb. | 8@10

 Halibut
 100012

 Cod, per lb.
 8@10

 " (Nfd), per lb.
 121-2

 Small fish.
 5@8

 Smelts, per lb.
 10@12

 Sturgeon, per lb.
 7@8

 Herring (Labrador), per doz.
 50

 " (smoked)
 50

 Herring (Labrador), per doz. 50

" (smoked) 50

Fruits—Apples, per lb. 7@10

Oranges (Navel), per doz. 50@75

" (Riverside), per doz. 25@30

Lemons, California, per doz. 35@40

" Sicily, per doz. 40@50

Bananas, per doz. 40@50

Rhubarb, per lb. 30@40

Chasing a Lie. Chasing a Lie.

One day a lie broke out of its enclosure and started to travel. And the man who owned the premises saw it after it had started, and was sorry he had not made the enclosure lie-tight. So he called his swiftest truth and said:—"A lie has got loose and will do much mischief if it is not stopped. I want you to go after it, and bring it back or kill it." So the swift truth started out after the lie; but the lie had one hour the start. At the end of the first day the lie was going at a great pace. The truth was a long way behind, and was getting tired. It has not yet caught up with the lie, and never will.

A. J. H. Eckardt of Toronto left for California yesterday.

Experience and Science Concur.

Almost Everybody knows that

Dr. Price's

And Everybody should know that 99 per cent. of the Baking

Powders contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful

her first can of Dr. Price's, and remarks the beautiful work

it does, so immeasurably superior to that of any other.

What a revelation to the good housewife when she uses

Baking Powder

Is the Purest and Best

of all the Baking Powders

Another Celebration Added to the Long

List of Fetes. AQUATIC SPORTS AT THE GORGE

Westminister Juniors Win the Lacrosse Match-Mainland Bankers Bear Away Cricket Honors-Procession of Wheelmen. Grand Illumination and Aquatic

The Queen's birthday has come and gone and another celebration has been added to the numerous fetes that have welcomed the return of the natal day of Queen Victoria. The city excelled itself in the celebrations of Tuesday and Wednesday. The citizens turned out en masse, business was suspended, and thousands of visitors joined in the general jubilation. The weather was all that could be desired. The regatta at the gorge was very largely attended. The cricket and lacrosse matches in the morning at Beacon Hill were also well patronized and large throngs gathered around James' Bay bridge to see the illumination and witness the proces sion of hundreds of small craft, decorated and illuminated, as they glided over the still waters around the larger boats.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

Victoria Defeats Westminister in an Interesting Game. The Victoria lacrosse team played lacrosse in earnest on Tuesday afternoon, and thereby pleased a majority of the 4000 visitors at the Caledonia grounds. The grounds were crowded; all the seats on the grand stand being occupied. Among the prominent spectators Lieut-Governor Dewdney, Mrs. Dewd-ney, Mayor Beaven, Mrs. Beaven, Bishop Perrin, Miss Perrin, Archdeacon Scriven, Mrs. Scriven, James Dunsmuir and party.

The first game was the only interesting one of the match; it lasted 23 minutes longer than any of the others. From the start Victoria had the best of the contest, and time after time they shot on goal without success. It was not the fault of the Victoria home that they did not win the game, as they played a good game. P. Peele, the Westminster goal keeper, however, was cool, and stopped the many shots that were fired at the goal. During the course of the game Toby Allan, of the Westminster defense, was struck on the neck and retired. Patterson, who had been playing very finely, went off to make the teams even. Several brilliant displays teams even. Several brilliant displays were made by Victoria's new player, Harry Morton, who seemed to be al-ways just where he was needed and assisted materially in keeping the ball towards the Westminster flags. Finally the ball reached the neighborhood of the Victoria flags, and although the Victoria defense played well and struggled hard, Oddy, of Westminster, sent the ball be-

tween the flags; time, 23 minutes. The second game was short. Blight secured the rubber after the face off, passed it to Morton, who sent it towards Westminster flags. It was passed to Eckardt, who was standing immediately in front of the Westminster goal-keeper, and he passed it through. This was one of the prettiest passages of the game. Time 5 minutes.

but they were no match for Victoria. Of the Victoria team all that can be said is that every man rewell. Frank Cullin and David

terson, the junior members of the team, could not be distinguished from seniors, although Cullin was a little nervous. The Victoria captain was W. kenzie; Westminster's A. B. Mackenzie. The James Bays were entirely out-classed. New Westminster brought down a team of men, many of them old enough to be fathers of the children against whom they played. Most of them were over 20, and several of them nearer 30, while the James Bays were composed of boys all under 20; many nearer 16. The Westminster's won four

played well and were not afraid of their big opponents. Aquatic Events.

games consecutively, but not without some hard work, as many of the boys

The aquatic sports at the Gorge yesterday were attended by large numbers. The E. & N Railway, the electric cars and the numerous carry alls did a good business. The events and winners were Single scull championship—Open to all amateurs: 20 feet and under; course, round the island and return. Prize, Crane, McGregor & Boggs' cup. First, Robert Johnson; second, William Scott; third, Albert Henderson. Time, 13:29 1-2. Westminster Rowing Club protested against Johnson, saying that he was a professional. The race was run subject to protest.

Indian war canoe race—30 feet canoes; course, around island and return. First prize, \$3 per paddle; second, \$1.50 per paddle. First, Kuper Island; second, Cowichans; third, Panalahutz. Time,

Peterborough canoe tandem race-One mile: course from Deadman's Island to prize. barge. Prize, pipe and fishing rod; second, clock and flask, First, F. C. Bloomfield and C. C. Hodge, Westminster; second, Max Heap and H. T. Macaulay, Victoria; third, A. S. Gore and Foster Macaulay, Victoria Macgurn, Victoria.

Four-oared amateur race—best and best outrigged lapstreak; open to all junior amateurs; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge; one mile. Prize, silver flagon and four silver med-als. First, J. W. Hutcheson, stroke, J. W. Wilson, C. E. Bailey and J. Aden (bow), J. B. A. A.; second, W. Beaven (stroke), W. E. Fisher G. L. Sankey and W. H. Langley (bow), J. B. A. A. Hutcheson's grow finished six lengths Hutcheson's crew finished six lengths

Naval cutters' race—Ten oars; course, round island and return. First prize, \$4; second, \$2. First, Champion crew; second, Nymphe crew. Time, 16:49.

Junior single scull—Open; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to harge. Prize gold medal. First E straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge. Prize, gold medal. First, E. Mallandaine; second, H. B. Haines. For this race Ed. Mallandaine, Jr., and H. B. Haines, of the J. B. A. A., were entered, but during the day some mainland oarsmen were anxious to enter and it was decided to allow them in. The contestants were Ed. Mallandaine, Jr., Victoria; — Jordan, Burrard Inlet R. C., Vancouver; — Russell, B. I. R. C., Vancouver; — Blackburn, of the New Westminster R. C., Haines deciding not to enter. It was a tight and fast race for the first half mile, but after that Mallandaine had the lead and won easily. Course, one and threeand won easily. Course, one and three-quarter miles straight away from Point Ellice to barge.

Peterborough canoe race—Single blade; course, straightaway half mile from Echo Point to barge. First prize, tennis racket and one dozen balls; second, canoe cushions. First, F. C. Bloomfield. Westminster; second, H. C. Macauley, Victoria.

per paddle.
First race. First. Panalahutz canoe; second, Cowichans. Time, 15:20
Second race. First. Saanich; second, Cowichans. Time, 13:41-2.
Navy race—Single banked boats; course. round Island and return; time allowance. First prize, \$4. First, Garnet galley. Time, 16:33.
Klootchmen's race—3 canoes; course, 1 mile with turn. First prize, \$20; second, \$10. First, Esquimalts; second, Cowichans.

Bay four-oared-Lapstreak James james Bay four-oared—Lapstreak; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to barge. Prize, four silver medals. Entries—W. Beaven (stroke), W. E. Fisher, G. L. Sankey W. H. Langley, J. H. Austin (stroke), G. E. Jorgenson, B. Wilson, R. W. Clarke.

B. Wilson, R. W. Clarke.

Austin's crew won easily.

Senior four-oared—Open to all amateur clubs on the Pacific coast; course, straightaway from Point Ellice bridge to the barge. Prizes, silver cup and four gold medals. Entries—J. B. A. A.: (a) G. Askew (stroke), F. A. Jackson, Wm. Scott, F. S. Widdowson. (b) J. B. A. A.; J. W. Hutcheson (stroke), J. W. Wilson. C. E. Bailey, J. Aden (bow).

Hutcheson fell overboard ewing to a passing skiff fouling his oar and his crew dropped out of the race.

ed out of the race. Peterborough canoe upset race from Curtis' Point to barge, one-fifth of a mile. First prize, opera glasses; second, flask; third, cigar case. First, J. Kurtz; second, J. P. Hibben; third, C.

Copper punt race—Prize, \$10. For est decorated punt, \$20. First, Garnet. Best decorations, Champion All-comers' naval race—Any number of boats; any number of oars; course round island and return. First prize, \$35; second, \$15; third, \$5. First, Carnet No. 1; second, Garnet No. 2; third, Champion No. 1.

The amateur swimming race was won y Fred Payne of the Champion. Pro-essional swimming, Sca-nea-wa. Greasy pole, John Baker. pole, John Baker.

At the reception barge Mayor Beaven and his assistants received nearly 500 visitors during the day. His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney and party, Premier Davie and party, Senator McDonald and party, Captain Hughes-Hallett, Col. E. G. Prior and all the visiting yachtsmen called and paid their respects.

Boxing.

There was a large attendance last night at the American hotel to see the match for the four silver watches offered by the proprietors. P. Burke was master-of-ceremonies, F. Riley referee, and William Smith, the Australian pugilist, time-keeper. H. Kelly and J. Hill, featherweights, boxed first and sparred the four rounds through. Hill had the best of it and was declared the winner. G. Slade of C Battery and J. Gurney of H. M. S. Champion, middleweights, came next. The Jack tar admitted that the landsman was a better man than the landsman was a better man than the landsman was a better man than he after the first round. W. Hays of H. M. S. Garnet and J. Kearney, lightweights, were in the third contest and gave the finest exhibition of the evening. They were very clever. Kearney gave up the fight in the third round. T. Rowan and H. Coulstock, lightweights, were in the fourth match, and boxed four rounds, Rowan getting the decision. J. Bliss and Herbert May of H. M. S. Garnet, heavyweights, appeared next. May is really a middleweight but entered as a heavyweight and beat but entered as a heavyweight and beat his opponent in three rounds. Hill and Rowan, the lightweights, each having won a fight in the featherweight class, came together for the championship. It aged. The entertainment was varied by some excellent singing by sailors from the fleet. Signalman P. Hogan steel, and they have nearly the carrying from the fleet. Signalman P. Hogan of H. M. S. Nymphe was particularly

The Illumination.

The illumination of the harbor was ne of the prettiest displays of the celebration. Lines of Chinese lanterns were strung across the James Bay and railroad bridges, while the boat houses, yachts in the harbor, and government grounds were decorated with hundreds of lanterns. The Victoria band, stationed on the porch of the education building, in the government grounds, played during the evening. The climax of the show came when the procession of boats, all very the gaily bedecked, came down the harbor, headed by Commodore McTavish's launch, the Rita. The procession went twice around the yachts.

Mainland Cricketers Win. The cricket match between the mainand and island cricketers from banks was a single-innings game. The mainland banks won. Score 50 to 36.

The Bicycle Parade.

The parade of the bicyclists yester-day was an interesting event of the celebration. The "wheels" were artist-ically decorated. The route was from the city hall via Douglas, Fort and Government streets to the government grounds and return, via Government, Yates and Douglas streets. The prospectators. Mayor Beaven reviewed the parade at James Bay bridge. The prettiest "mount," decided by a ladies' committee, was that of T. W. Edwards. E. W. Bradley won second cession was witnessed by thousands of spectators. Mayor Beaven reviewed

In Austin's crew at the last moment, in the club four-oared race, Fred Mallandaine was substituted for B. Wilson, who was unable to row. This crew won.

Hutcheson, stroke in one of the J.B.A.A. senior crews, was badly bruised and knocked clean overboard when the crew was spurting for the finish, by some blockhead in a skiff trying to get across the course. He was struck full in the stomach by his oar and winded. He had a narrow escape. escape.

J.B.A.A. single scull men in both senior and junior races were badly handicapped by having heavier boats than the Mainland men, whose boats were much lighter, about five inches less beam and shell-bottomed.

English Weights and Measures.

"We sell," remarks an English contemporary, "pickled cod by the barrel, trawled cod at so much each, hooked cod by the score, crimped cod by the pound, shrimps by the stone, soles by the pair, Dutch smelts by the basket, and English smelts by the hundred. Butter in Ireland is sold by the cask and the firkin, in England by the pound of 16 ozs., by the roll of 24 ozs., the stone and the hundred weight, which is not 100 lbs., as in Canada and the United States, but 112 lbs. A load of straw is 1,296 lbs., of old hay 2,016 lbs., and of new hay 2,160 lbs., though it is not specified when hay becomes old. A firkin of butter is 56 lbs., a firkin of soap 64 lbs., and a firkin of raisins 112 lbs. A hogshead of beer is 54 gallons, but a hogshead of beer is 54 gallons. A pipe of Marsala is 93 gallons, of Madeira 92 gallons, of Bucellas 117 gallons, of port 103, and of Teneriffe 100 gallons. A stone weight of living man is 14 lbs., but a stone weight of living man is 14 lbs., but a stone weight of a dead ox is 8 lbs., a stone cheese is 16 lbs., of glass 5 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs. A barrel of beer is 200 lbs., of butter 224 lbs., flour 196 lbs., gunpowder 100 lbs., soft soap 256 lbs., beer 36 gallons, tar 26 l-4 gallons, while a barrel of herrings is 500 fish." English Weights and Measures.

-J. G. Meagher of Seattle and Miss Carrie Smith of Salem were married this morning in St. Andrew's B.C. cathedral by Rev. Father Nicolaye. Indian war canoe races-40 foot can- D. R. Ker leaves for Chicago on Monday.

SECRETS OF OLD OCEAN

The Observations of a German Scientific Traveller.

VOYAGE ON A SAILING SHIP

ects About Ocean Currents and Winds-The Salinity of the Sea — Valuable Knowledge Obtained at a Trifling Expense-A Unique Expedition.

One reason why oceanography is a omparatively new science is because it comparatively new science is because it is very expensive to explore the depths of the sea. One man with a very modest and inexpensive equipment may make important discoveries on land and considerably widen the geographic horizon. It, however, requires a specially fitted expedition to explore the ocean's depths, says C. C. Adams in the New York Sun. A ship is, necessary with special appliances and a large force of observers and mariners. It is so expensive that scores of expeditions go out sive that scores of expeditions go out to find new facts on the earth's surface for every one that seeks to enlarge our knowledge by investigating the sea depths. It has just been proved, how-ever, by a German professor that the study of oceanography in some of its phases may be pursued with valuable results and very little expense, and the success of Dr. Gerhard Schott's investigations on a sailing vessel is exciting much interest because the results were gratifying and the cost was comparatively triffing.

Of course, on a sailing vessel engaged

journeys, it was impossible for Dr. Schott to make deep sea investigations even if he had had the appliances for that work, But there are important phases of the ocean and of mavine meterorology that he might study.

terorology that he might study to advantage on a sailing vessel.

Dr. Schott's proposed enterprise aroused much interest in Germany because he was known to be a competent observer and his plan seemed feasible. He proposed, in short, to make a round trip between Bremen and Japan on sailing vessels of one of the large lines plying between Europe and the Orient. The journey would take a year, and as the outward and homeward tracks are wide-ly separated much of the way, Dr. Schott would have an excellent opportunity to make researches in respect to ocean currents, temperatures, winds, the specific gravity, color, transparency and salinity of ocean waters, the dimensions and rate of movement of waves, the collection of sea life in the upper strata

of the ocean waters, and so on. Scientific men and societies in Germany saw that Dr. Schott was provided with the best appliances be could utilize in his work, and the great shipping firm of R. C. Rickur's became so much interested in the project that they gave the professor free passage both ways as far as their ships travel. Beyond Pfhang, in the Strait of Malacca, he had to take a steamer to China, and again embarked on one of the great clipper ships of the generous Bremen Company. He stirted from Bremen on October 1, 1891, reached Penang on January 18, 1892, went on to Japan and aruary 18, 1892, went on to Japan and arrived in Bremen again on October 7.

Many people may think that steam has practically superseded sail power on the sea. This is largely true of small coastgoal-keeper, and he passed it through. This was one of the prettiest passages of the game. Time 5 minutes.

The Victorians after this had it all their own way, and scored three times in succession, in 30 seconds, 2 and 1,1-2 minutes respectively.

Came together for the championship. It was a stubborn contest and Rowan won in two rounds. The watch in his class was given to him, W. Hays, lightweight, G. Slade, middleweight, and Herbert May, heavyweight, getting the others. The contests were well many the sailing trade between Europe and the orientation of the most important articles imported to Europe from the East, such as rice, wheat, saltpetre, dyewoods, and so on, are almost monopolized by others. The contests were well many the sailing trade of the English shipwards steel, and they have nearly the carrying capacity of the large steamers of fifteen or twenty years ago. The building of these has very much increased within the past two years. Twice as many were turned out last year as were launched the year before. Dr. Schott's outbound passage to Pe

nang, required eighty-four days, and he was 124 days on the vessel that brought We can imagine that for him home. good sailor and a man who is completely absorbed in the task he had undertaken there was not a monotonous moment during the long journey. Every waking hour something claimed his attention. Now he was measuring the height of waves and comparing their speed with that of the wind that raised them; then he was dragging his nets behind the ship and making hauls of various forms of sea life; or studying the upper strata of the atmosphere, tracing the air currents through the movements of the clouds Again he would spend hours examining sea waters and collecting specimens to ascertain their specific gravity or the amount of salt they contained. The prevailing winds, currents and tempera-tures were all matters of interest to him. It is said of many lovers of nature that if you put them down in any part of the world where they may find a few plants, a rock formation or specimens of animal life, they are at once perfectly at home and absorbed in the study of their surroundings. Dr. Schott had made a long study of oceanography, and his year spent on the great oceans, though most of the time he was hard at work, was crowded with delightful pursuits.

He has published a very interesting account of his tour in the January number of the transactions of the Berlin Geographical Society. It will be practicable to tell something about the that Dr. Schott accomplished, avoiding technicalities and scientific details that are easily understood only by specialists and scholars.

The observer had an opportunity to study some of the ocean currents and prevailing winds that are so conspicuousindicated on our maps. On the outward voyage the ship traveled almost to the coast of Brazil, speeded on its way by the very same winds and currents that led to the accidental discovery of Brazil in A. D. 1500. It will be remem-bered that Abral, who had set out for the East Indias, was carried by those the East Indies, was carried by these winds and currents to Brazil, though he had intended to double the Cape of Good

As a result of his entire expedition Dr. Schott thinks we give to the ocean winds and currents on our maps boundaries that are too definitely and sharply defined, making it appear, first, that the areas they cover are more definite than they really, are, and, second, that our knowledge of them is more exact and

ensive than it really is. According to this view the ocean currents are caused and governed by atmospheric conditions. The winds shift now and then, causing a corresponding change in the position of the currents. Some currents which are prominently marked on the maps at times cannot be found at all where they are indicated.

He regards the common definition ocean currents as "rivers in the ocean" as unfortunate and misleading because as unfortunate and misicaums as unfortunate and nature they have so in their genesis and nature they have so in their genesis and nature they have so very little in common with rivers. In short, he thinks physical scientists have short, he thinks physical scientists have given to most ocean currents a degree of importance and a fixity of boundaries which do not belong to them. He thinks they are merely minor and comparatively unimportant manifestations of the great phenomenon of oceanic circulation is phenomenon of oceanic circulation, in-volving the whole body of sea waters, a phenomenon which is as yet imperfectly understood. Probably all physicists now substantially agree with these views that Dr. Schott has expressed with greater emphasis than most of them. At the same time all agree, of course, that some of these currents are of the highest importance in navigation by sail.

In the southern part of the Indian Ocean, between 20 deg. and 50 deg. E ong., Dr. Schott says that a cold antarctic current has a greater influence than has been attributed to it on the maps. Its effects are plainly manifest far to the north by abnormally low temperatures the northern drift of icebergs and the low salinity of the water.

He crossed the greatest current of the Pacific, the Kuro Siwo, in several places, and says that according to his observation all the maps show its course between Formosa and Japan too far tively trifling.

Of course, on a sailing vessel engaged in trade and with no time to lose on its journeys, it was impossible for Dr. Schott to make down the cold south flowing Cinna stream as though the division were cut with a knife. side mingles gradually with the waters and is not easy to define

Most newspaper readers are aware that one of the methods, though not the most exact and satisfactory, of ascertaining heights above the sea is to employ the ancroid or the boiling-point bar-ometer to show the atmospheric pres-sure, and the height may be approxi-mately ascertained by comparing the result with the known atmospheric pres-sure at sea level at a given temperature. For measuring the height of waves, Dr. Schott used a very sensitive aneroid with microscopic reading. The greatest height of storm waves recorded the far more extensive observations of Lieut. Paris rose eleven and a half meters above sea level. Dr. Schott says that observations of waves in the stormiest weather and in the open sea that are above fifteen meters in height are extremely rare. Now and then mariners or travelers bring reports of waves sixty or seventy feet high, but Dr. Schott thinks these reports are almost invariably erroneous.

invariably erroneous. With an average good breeze the distance between waves according to Dr. Schott's observations was about 115 to 130 feet, and the time between waves was 4 1-2 to 5 seconds. That is, about every five seconds a new wave come, each traveling at the rate of 22 to 29 feet a second, or about fifteen or seventeen miles an hour. The heaviest storm-waves he met moved about 28 feet in a second, or thirty-six miles an hour. or still faster. They attained a length of about 650 feet. According to this observer the rapidity of wave movement does not increase proportionally with an increase in the strength of the wind, in which respect his deductions differ from those of perhaps most other observers. He says that storm waves have a steeper front than average waves, and confirms the determination of Lieutenant Paris, who found that the proportion between vave height and wave length in a hig sea is as one to eighteen and in a mode

ate sea as one to thirty-three. During his entire journey home Dr Schott made investigations every twelve hours to determine the salinity sea water, and in regions where the study was of particular interest, as south of the Cape of Good Hope, every four hours or oftener. In discussing his temperature observations Dr Schott has much to say about the phenomenon known among us as a general humidity to which he attributes some very unpleasant experiences, though he did not find at sea, in tropical latitudes, temperatures as high as those that were visited upon Germany last summer, but

which were more endurable. For dredging purposes Dr. Schott used nets and also a number of glasses, and he brought home quite a large variety of specimens of sea life, some of which were obtained at depths of 500 feet when the vessel was lying comparatively motionless. Professor Brandt, director of the Kiel Zoological Institute, who made a report upon these collections says they are of the highest scientific value, particularly as a large part of them were made in regions of the South Atlantic and Indian oceans, investigations have been lacking.

It is not necessary in this article to follow Dr. Schott through his investigations and deductions as to color, trans parency and other qualities of sea waters, his studies of wind movements, and many other matters that came under his observation, though it may be mentioned that he was able to detect through the clouds as many as three currents of air moving in different directions at different altitudes at the same time. It is desired merely to give a glimpse of a man devoted to science, well equipped for his work, and pursuing it in his modest way with excellent results, though laboring in a field that is rarely entered except by expensively fitted out expeditions. In a material sense Dr. Schott received nothing but his board and lodging for his year work, but like many another German professor he probably felt amply repaid by the fact that the scientific men comended what he had done. It was some thing to prove that good results could be accomplished by Dr. Schott's unaccustomed method of oceanic research.

Rifle League Match.

Arrangements have been made with the E. and N. Railway for a specia train, starting from the station at p.m., to take the rifle teams to stream, where the first contest of series of rifle league matches will t place. There will probably be five teams from the active militia and one civilia The ranges are 200, 400 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each, with one sighting shot, and the rifle the long Snider.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

VHOLE NUMBER, 434.

events of the Day South Am

GENERAL NEWS

Chronic Revolutions Southern Be

The Great Expectation

Wealth

Delaware-Killed in

A Poor Man With

Comes Into Posse

Wilmington, Delawar vey J. Frisby, an emp dell Car Wheel Comp has been struggling for possession of an estate which he says is wort which he alleges has him for years. Mr. Fr cle, Myron J. Frisby, under suspicious circus home in Connecticut, property to Harvey J. The property, he says, to Myron Frisby, secon vey J. Frisby, the clair Frisby now says his before he died that the belonged to the preser says the Frisbys forme ford, Connecticut. My ond, subsectiently mov and died there in 188 Myron Frisby, second, ing him the entire est was ignerant of its exi when he read an adv

will has since disappe vertised for the names who secured copies of Panama, May 29.—I 5,000 residents of Pas suffering from influe fourth of the cases pr situation is said to be Citizens of Colombia

or the whereabouts

saw a copy of his

He says he went to

Caucau valley are co ravages of locusts.

A dispatch from Bog revolution has been sta that General Adrade, the local battalion, has Adrade, however, has the Colombian governall quiet in Calia and of trouble has appeare

The Panama Star a gold by the sheriff tool sold by the sheriff to-d A decree expelling been issued by the g

The newspapers of testing against the rep ham island to the Un coaling station.
Valparaiso, May 29. of Dictator Balmaced have made peace with ernment. This is th clemency shown Sene the persons condemn death for complicity erthrow the govern whose life was saved President Montt and states. A letter intir peace was to day ha Montt. The letter w the leaders of the land now in Chili. In this macedists declare t of the clemency sho they desire now to fouds and obliterate

Montt and the gove give them free and Brazil and Cincinnati, Ohio, Misle, of Brazil, has b week on the way to goes to engage 100,0 ally for a term of year coffee plantations of emancipation procla dro it is impossible Brazil. It is estima was lost to the gove the inability of the the berries. The B will aid the scheme negotiated to protect ed. A line of stea gaged that will start

The signers of the let

satisfied with the p

gar, coffee, cocoa an back rice, coal and Friendship, Comme City of Mexico, Majust been concluded I ments of Mexico which has for its of friendship, commo between the two couthat the treaty will that the treaty will

opment of the reso

Killed in City of Mexico, M just become public Gen. Cortina, the revolutionist, who a mitted many outrage der, and is now det order of President his revolutionary p duel with a promi Mexico a few days killed his antagonis authorities refuse

as not been arrest Inherited Se Southington, Conn Harmon, a poor me family, living in M ceived notice that h to a fortune of \$7,00 of her brother, a wes York. He died a Mrs. Harmon being ceived the entire est has gone to New Y bected the property to him to-morrow.

Jefferson Davis Montgomery, Ala., bearing the remains Davis arrived here diorning. At all t during the night the on the platform, bared as the train p