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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

NO 35.

VICTORIOUS LIBERALS

The People Leave the Tupper Standard and Flock to Mr. Laurier's--A Great Liberal Wave Sweeps Over the East and West.

Tupper, Coercion and Corruption Meet With a Crushing Defeat--The Liberal Leader Will Have a Solid Majority in the New House.

The latest reports regarding the elections are summarized below. In some few cases there may be changes, but the general results cannot be materially altered.

- ONTARIO. Addington--J. W. Bell, Con. old member, G. W. Dawson, Lib. Algoma--Not yet reported. Bothwell--James Clancy, Con. Old member, Hon. David Mills, Lib. Brant South--Robert Henry, Old member, Wm. Paterson, Lib. Brockville--Hon. John F. Wood, Re-elected. Bruce, North--Dr. Bonnar, Lib. Old member, A. McNeill, Con. Bruce, West--J. Talmie, Patron. Old member, Rowland, Lib.



HON. WILFRID LAURIER, The Great Liberal Chieftain and Premier of Canada.

- Bruce, East--H. Cargill, Con. Re-elected. Cardwell--W. Stubbs, McCarthyite. Re-elected. Carleton--W. T. Hodgins, Con. Re-elected. Cornwall and Stormont--Dr. Bergin, Con. Re-elected. Dundas--A. Broder, Con. Re-elected. Durham, East--T. D. Craig, Con. Re-elected. Durham, West--R. Beith, Lib. Re-elected. Elgin, East--A. B. Ingram, Con. Re-elected. Elgin, West--G. E. Casey, Lib. Re-elected. Essex, North--Wm. McGregor, Lib. Re-elected. Essex, South--M. K. Cowan, Lib. Old member, H. W. Allan, Lib. Frontenac--D. Rogers, Patron. Old member, H. A. Calvin, Ind. Con. Gengarry--R. R. McLennan, Con. Re-elected. Grenville, South--Dr. Reid, Con. Re-elected. Grey, South--Dr. Landarkin, Lib. Re-elected. Grey, North--John Clarke, Lib. Old member, Masson, Con. Grey, East--Dr. Sproule, Con. Re-elected. Haldimand--Hon. Dr. Montague, Re-elected. Hamilton--D. Henderson, Re-elected. Hamilton--A. T. Wood, Lib., and T. H. Macpherson, Lib. Old members, McKay and Ryckman, Con. Hastings, West--Harry Corby, Con. Re-elected. Hastings, East--J. M. Hurley, Lib. Old member, W. D. Northrup, Con. Hastings, North--A. W. Carscallen, Con. Re-elected. Huron, East--Dr. Macdonald, Lib. Re-elected. Huron, West--M. C. Cameron, Lib. Re-elected. Huron, South--John Macmillan, Lib. Re-elected. Kent--A. Campbell, Lib. Re-elected. Kingston--B. M. Britton, Lib. Old member, Metcalfe, Con. Lambton, East--J. D. Fraser, Lib. Old member, G. Moncrieff, Con.

- Toronto, Centre--W. Lount, Lib. Old member, G. R. R. Cockburn, Con. Toronto, West--E. F. Clarke, Con., and E. B. Osler, Con. Old member, Col. F. C. Denison, Con. (One new member.) Victoria, North--S. Hughes, Con. Re-elected. Victoria, South--George McHugh, Lib. Old member, Fairbair, Con. Waterloo, North--J. E. Seagrain, Con. Old member, Isaac E. Bowman, Lib. Welland--Wm. McCleary, Con. Old member, J. A. Lowell, Lib. Wellington, North--James McMullen, Re-elected. Wellington, Centre--A. Sempie, Lib. Re-elected. Wellington, South--C. Klopfer, Con. Old member, James Innes, Lib. Wentworth, North, and Brant--James Somerville, Lib. Re-elected. Wentworth, South--Thomas Bain, Lib. Re-elected. York, North--Wm. Mulock, Lib. Re-elected. York, East--H. B. Frankland, Lib. Old member, W. F. Maclean, Con. York, West--N. C. Wallace, Ind. Con. Re-elected.

- QUEBEC. Argenteuil--Dr. Christie, Lib. Re-elected. Bagot--P. Dupont, Con. Re-elected. Beauce--Dr. Godbout, Lib. Re-elected. Beauharnois--J. H. Bergeron, Con. Re-elected. Bellechasse--O. E. Talbot, Lib. Old member, Amyot, Con. Berthier--C. Wasoleil, Lib. Re-elected. Bonaventure--W. L. B. Fauvel, Lib. Re-elected. Brome--S. A. Fisher, Lib. Old member, E. A. Dyer, Con. Chambly and Vercheres--C. A. Geoffrion, Lib. Old members, Geoffrion and Prefontaine, Libs. Champlain--Marcotte, Con. Old member, Carrigan, Con. Charlevoix--C. Angers, Lib. Re-elected. Chateauguay--J. P. Brown, Lib. Re-elected. Chicoutimi and Saguenay--Election not yet held. Compton--Rufus Pope, Con. Re-elected. Dorchester--J. B. Morn, Con. Old member, Dr. Vainancourt, Lib. Drummond and Arthabaska--J. A. Lavergne, Lib. Re-elected. Gaspé--R. Lemieux, Lib. Old member, Jancaes, Con. Hochelaga--J. A. C. Madore, Lib. Old members, Dr. Lachapelle, Con. Huntington--Julius Scriver, Lib. Re-elected. Jacques Cartier--F. D. Monk, Con. Old member, Bourbonnais, Lib. Joliette--C. Bazinet, Lib. Old member, Lippé, Con. Kamouraska--A. Carroll, Lib. Re-elected. Labelle--H. Bourgeois, Lib. (new). Laprairie and Naperville--D. Monet, Lib. Old members, Pelletier, Con., and Monet, Lib. L'Assomption--Jos. Gauthier, Lib. Old member, Jeannotte, Con. Laval--Dr. Fortin, Lib. Old member, Hon. J. A. Ouimet. Lévis--Dr. Guay, Lib. Re-elected. L'Islet--M. Dechene, Lib. Old member, J. I. Tarte, Lib. Lotbinière--Dr. Rinfret, Lib. Re-elected. Maisonneuve--R. Prefontaine, Lib. (new). Maskinonge--J. H. Legris, Lib. Re-elected. Mégantic--L. J. Frechette, Con. Re-elected. Missisquoi--D. B. Meigs, Lib. Old member, G. B. Baker, Con. Montcalm--J. E. Dugas, Con. Re-elected. Montmagny--P. A. Choquette, Lib. Re-elected. Montserrat--C. Langelier, Lib. Old member, Turcotte, Con. Montreal, St. Am's division--M. J. F. Quinn, Con. (new). Montreal, St. Antoine division--Dr. Rodrick, Con. (new). Montreal, St. Mary's division--Ald. Dupre, Lib. (new). Montreal, St. Lawrence division--E. G. Penny, Lib. (new). Montreal, St. James division--O. Desmarais, Lib. (new). The old members for Montreal were Sir Donald Smith and A. T. Leppine, Con., and James McShane, Lib. Nicolet--F. Boisvert, Con. Old member, J. H. Ledue, Lib. Pontiac--W. A. Poirer, Con. Old member, John Bryson, Con. Portneuf--Sir H. Joly, Lib. Old member, A. DeSisle, Lib. Quebec East--Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Lib. Re-elected. Quebec Centre--F. Langelier, Lib. Re-elected. Quebec West--R. B. Dobell, Ind. Lib. Old member, Thomas McGreevy, Con. Quebec County--C. Fitzpatrick, Lib. Old member, Fremont, Lib. Richelieu--A. A. Bruneau, Lib. Re-elected. Richmond and Wolfe--M. T. Stenson, Lib. Old member, C. C. Cleveland, Con. Rimouski--Dr. Fiset, Lib. Old member, Sir Adolphe Caron. Ronville--L. P. Brodeur, Lib. Re-elected. Sheford--C. H. Parmelee, Lib. Old member, J. E. Sanborn, Lib. Soulanges--Dr. Bourbonnais, Lib. Old member, J. W. Bain, Con. Stanstead--A. H. Moore, Con. Old member, T. B. Rider, Lib. Ste. Hyacinthe--M. E. Barnier, Lib. Re-elected. Ste. Johns and Iberville--F. Bechar, Lib. Re-elected. Temiscouata--E. Ponlot, Lib. Old member, Dr. Grandbois, Con. Terrebonne--J. A. Charvin, Con. Old member, Leclair, Con. Three Rivers and St. Maurice--Sir A. P. Caron, Con. Old members, Langevin and Desaulniers, Con. Two Mountains--Erbler, Lib. Old member, J. Girouard, Con.

- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. King's--A. C. Macdonald, Con. Prince, East--Geo. Lib. Prince, West--E. Hackett, Con. Queens, East--A. Martin, Con. Queen's, West--Hon. L. H. Davies, Lib.

- MANITOBA. Brandon--D'Alton McCarthy, Old member, Hon. T. M. Daly. Lisgar--R. I. Richardson, Lib. (New). Marquette--J. H. Ashdown, Lib. Old member, Boyd, Con. Macdonald--Dr. Rutherford, Lib. (New). Pelly--A. A. C. Larivière, Con. Re-elected. Selkirk--H. Armstrong, Con. Old member, A. W. Ross, Con. Winnipeg--Hon. H. J. Macdonald, Con. Old member, Joseph Martin, Lib.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Assiniboia, East--Rev. J. Douglas, Patron. Old member, McDonald, Con. Assiniboia, West--J. K. McInnes, Patron. Old member, N. F. Davin, Con. Athabasca--Frank Oliver, Lib. Old member, Davis, Con. Saskatchewan--Hon. W. Laurier, Lib. Old member, Macdowell, Con.

- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Burrard--G. R. Maxwell, Lib. New Westminster--A. Morrison, Lib. Vancouver Island--W. W. B. McInnes, Lib. Victoria--Hon. E. G. Prior and Thomas Earle, Con. Yale--Cariboo--Hewitt Bostock, Lib.

- CORRECTIONS. The following corrections were received late to-day: Montmorency, Que.--Casgrain, Con. Old member, Turcotte, Con. Westmoreland, N. B.--Powell, Con., 100 majority. Digby, N. S.--Copp, Liberal; 339 majority. Richmond, N. S.--Flynn, Liberal; 189 majority. Victoria, N. S.--Bethune, Con.

RECAPITULATION. Accepting the reports so far received as final for each district, though it is likely that some of them will be changed, the members stand as follows: Quebec L. C. 1. Ontario 48 16. N. B. 45 41. N. S. 5 9. P. E. I. 10 10. B. C. 4 2. Man. 4 3. N. W. T. 1 1. 123 87 5. This classifies all the anti-remedial Conservatives with the Tupper party, even including John Ross Robertson of East Toronto and Clarke Wallace of West York. The independents are the McCarthyites and Patrons, who will vote with Mr. Laurier. His majority may be therefore set down at 45. There are two districts not included in this table, namely, Algoma and Chicoutimi. The former has not yet been heard from, and the other election will not be held until the 30th.

PROVINCE IS LIBERAL

All the Districts Outside of Victoria Elect Supporters of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

In Burrard District Mr. Maxwell Polls as Many as His Two Opponents.

Mr. Anlay Morrison Has a Walk-Over in the Fraser Valley District.

Messrs. Bostock and McInnes Also Have Very Handsome Majorities.

Victoria is the only district in British Columbia that has elected Conservatives as representatives in the new parliament, which is to be presided over by a Liberal government. The four districts, outside of Victoria, have elected straight Liberal candidates. In Yale-Cariboo Mr. Mara was badly defeated by Mr. Bostock, in spite of the influence which were at work in the interest of the Conservative candidate. There are still several places to be heard from, but Mr. Bostock's election is conceded by over 200 majority. In New Westminster, as was expected, Mr. Anlay Morrison did not have much trouble in defeating Mr. McBride, although the latter gentleman's declaration against coercion, helped him considerably. In Burrard district Mr. Maxwell, the Liberal standard bearer, polled nearly as many votes as his two opponents, Mr. Bower, as far as the returns received are concerned, having lost his deposit.

Vancouver Island district also did its duty and has sent to Ottawa Mr. McInnes to support Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. McInnes had a great deal to contend against. The general interest was all thrown on the side of Mr. Haggart, while the other corporations supported Mr. Haslam. Although Mr. Haslam had been practically read out of the Conservative party by the Colonist, he ran much better than Mr. Haggart. It is conceded that even if one of the Conservatives had withdrawn, Mr. McInnes would have been elected.

Table with columns: District, Name, Votes. Includes Nanaimo City, Cedar, Wellington, etc.

Table with columns: District, Name, Votes. Includes Clifton, Bridge Creek, Quesselle, etc.

Table with columns: District, Name, Votes. Includes Ashcroft, North Bend, Donald, etc.

Table with columns: District, Name, Votes. Includes Hope, Agassiz, Kamloops, etc.

NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, B. C., June 24.--Morrison's majority in the city is 228, and in the district, with three small places to hear from, 322, making it 320, which is likely to be increased by the few returns not in.

TORY TIRE PUNCTURED

Sir Charles Tupper's Disastrous Tandem Ride With the Quebec Bishops

Has Ended in an Awful Crash Over the Precipice of Adverse Public Opinion.

Already the Satellites and Hangers-On Are Deserting the Discredited Leader.

Ottawa, June 24.--The feeling of enthusiasm among the Liberals here today is intense over the great victory of yesterday. There is particular rejoicing over the failure of Sir Charles Tupper to purchase the province of Quebec by his bargain with the bishops. Not only does Quebec send almost a solid majority for Laurier, but the majorities in each case are overwhelming, while the Conservatives are elected by small majorities.

The greatest surprise for the Ottawa people was for Winnipeg to declare for coercion. A lot of money has changed hands on this account. Hon. Joseph Martin had many warm friends in Ottawa, his old home. The province, on the whole, has done well, and a solid Liberal representation from the Northwest is particularly gratifying.

British Columbia has done remarkably well in sending four Liberals, the first time since confederation that the "ring" has been broken in the Pacific province. Sir Charles Tupper reached his office about eleven o'clock to-day. He looked very much dejected, and it is badly broken down. It is not known yet whether he will resign immediately or hang on for a few weeks, but it is likely that he will resign before parliament meets. He had nothing to say for publication on this matter to independent or opposition newspapers.

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney of British Columbia, who has been here for the campaign, and who has been buoying up the government with the hope of a sweep on the coast, had a long interview with Sir Charles Tupper. Sir James Grant and Mr. Robinson, who were defeated here yesterday, also had an interview with Sir Charles, but very few people, even those who were declining in attendance upon the premier yesterday, wanted to see him to-day after he has been so hardly discredited in the country.

The Citizen, government organ, is astounded over the people of Quebec voting against the direction of the bishops. The flag is floating on the parliament buildings here to-day and everybody thinks it is sharing in the rejoicing. The fact is, it is St. Jean Baptiste Day and is a great day for French-Canadians in more ways than one.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills. I was troubled a long time with sick headaches. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking Ayer's Pills that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man. -C. H. HUTCHINSON, East Auburn, Me. Awarded Medal at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

THE ELECTIONS.

There has been a notable change of political feeling in Canada—such a change as has not been seen since 1878. The wide extent of the revolution will at once strike the observer. In every province except Prince Edward Island the Conservative cause has lost and the Liberal gained ground—and the island was Liberal before. There are two especially satisfactory features to be noted. One is the great success achieved by Mr. Laurier in Quebec in the face of a very unfair species of warfare waged against him by certain distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic church. The more judicious, far-seeing and liberal-minded bishops and priests took no part in this, but there were only too many who did. The other circumstance specially gratifying to the Liberals is the great triumph of Liberalism throughout the West. In our own province and in the Northwest and Manitoba the people were told persistently that the Liberal party was their deadly enemy. The people of the West have emphatically pronounced this assertion to be an untruth, and have most clearly testified to their confidence in the Liberal party and its leader.

The defeat of Mr. Joseph Martin is an exceedingly regrettable occurrence, but there is good reason to believe that his defeat was not brought about by fair means. An honest and unbiased vote of the people of Winnipeg would have given Mr. Martin a majority. As in Victoria, an iniquitous plan of campaign was carried on in Winnipeg, bribery of more than one species being freely used. The Hudson's Bay railway scheme was there employed in the same way as the British Pacific project here—treated as a political instrument devised for the benefit of the Tupper party.

Other good men have gone down among the Liberals, notably Hon. David Mills and Wm. Paterson of Brant, who both seem to have spent more time away from their own districts than they could really afford. The Liberal gains in eastern cities are worthy of special notice. In Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John and Halifax their successes were remarkable. A survey of the whole field must give every Liberal reason to feel fully satisfied.

VICTORIA'S CHOICE.

The majority of Victoria's electors chose to differ with the rest of the country in pronouncing on the political questions of the day. We need say little now as to the wisdom of their course, further than that a good many of them have come to doubt its wisdom themselves. They see a little more clearly than they did the sort of a game that was played by the candidates of the Tupper government, and probably as time passes they will regret more and more keenly their own want of perception. Victorians had no more cause than the rest of the country to uphold the Tupper government, nor would they if they had not allowed themselves to be somewhat blinded to the true issues of the contest.

THE MCKINLEY IDEA.

Our neighbors to the south are unfortunate enough to have another four months of campaigning in prospect before their election day comes around. Canadians will be apt to conclude from their own experience that the U. S. is to be commiserated on this account, for the period of election disturbance has been quite long enough in this country. The disturbance is a good deal worse across the line, since both their tariff and their currency system are involved. The Republicans have declared for "protection and sound money," with the high priest of protection as the head of their ticket. Mr. McKinley makes the announcement, however, that if the Republicans gain control they will not attempt to revive the McKinley tariff. A Republican journal says this announcement "is in keeping with the progressive policy of the party. It is a fundamental principle of its existence that it recognizes the fact that new conditions are constantly being created, and that the wisest legislation is that which yields to them." That is a euphemistic way of putting it. Those who remember the events of 1890-92 will deem it more rational to suppose that Mr. McKinley does not care to invite another revolt like that which overwhipped the Republicans in the latter year after two years' working of the McKinley tariff. Some Canadian protectionists have babled more or less about the economic experiences of our neighbors, but they conveniently forget the little incident of 1892, and it is hardly to be expected that they will learn anything from the cautious announcement of the author of the high tariff bill that he does not pro-

pose a repetition of the experiment. It is extremely probable that Mr. McKinley will be the next president, and therefore probable that the programme to be carried out for the next four years will be a slight modification of the present tariff so as to make it meet the needs of revenue, while the monetary system will be practically left unchanged. What the bolting silver Republicans and the Democrats will do is quite uncertain, but there is apparently no reason to expect that they will be able to carry their bi-metallic ideas into effect against the strong feeling of the majority. One monetary disturbance like that of the last few years should suffice a nation for a very long time.

MANITOBA'S POSITION.

The latest returns indicate that a majority of the Manitoba electoral districts have elected supporters of Tupper and coercion. If this is the case Manitobans have placed themselves in a very unfortunate position. They practically appealed to the rest of the country for aid in their fight against coercion, yet they returned a majority of their representatives to support the men who were pledged to coercion. It is true that complications arose to prevent a fair vote being taken on the question. The opposition vote was divided in two of the districts, and in Winnipeg the grossest kind of corruption was employed freely on behalf of the government. But the fact remains that the province as a whole pronounced in favor of its declared enemies, while the rest of the country was responding to its appeal for assistance.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Our Ottawa dispatches to-day indicate that Sir Charles Tupper wishes to resign immediately, while his colleagues urge him to hold on to office. Sir Charles is undoubtedly in the right. There can be no uncertainty about the country having declared for a change, and no good reason can be urged for delaying the change. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that the new government should get into a position to carry on the business of the country. Whatever Sir Charles Tupper's faults may be, he should be slow to believe that he will deliberately decide to block the wheels simply because he has been beaten.

Sir Leonard Tilley could hardly be called a brilliant statesman, but his abilities were considerable and he was always highly respected. He was New Brunswick's representative among the "Fathers of Confederation," having practically secured that province's adhesion to the union. Sir Leonard, as finance minister in Sir John Macdonald's government, made the budget speech in which the "National Policy" was first laid before parliament in detailed form, and it is a rather remarkable coincidence that his death should have occurred just as the country had pronounced against that policy after a trial of seventeen years.

Speaking of the Canadian cheese business the Monetary Times says: "It is very significant of the state of the cheese industry that while for the year ended with March, 1895, Canada sent abroad 147,000,000 pounds, her exports for the year ended with last March were 105,000,000, an increase of nearly 11 per cent. And yet for this increased quantity we received \$560,000 less money, where if the price had kept up to the level of the previous year, we should have received \$16,513,000 instead of \$14,114,000."

Of the Conservative candidates elected in Ontario at least fourteen are opposed to the government's school policy. The straight Tupper vote in the premier province was exceedingly small.

As the returns now stand, Nova Scotia has eleven Liberal members to nine Conservatives. This revolution in Tupper's own province is rather significant.

Quite a number of manufacturers of the Red Parlor brand declared during the past few weeks that the accession of the Liberals to power would mean the shutting down of industrial establishments. The noise of the closing doors has not yet been heard.

Mr. Laurier may have a large working majority in the new parliament, but he will find a very strong and aggressive party confronting him from the opposition benches, seeing that Messrs. Earle and Prior are now in the "cool shades."

The popularity of Mr. Hewitt Bostock, the member elect for Yale-Caribou, was amply exemplified during last evening's Liberal demonstration. When the announcement of Mr. Bostock's election was made the crowd responded with three rousing cheers. As the procession moved past The Province office the crowd testified their approval of the noble services in the cause of Liberalism performed by that enterprising journal by cheering The Province and Mr. Scaife, its capable editor, again and again.

for a \$2,000 job. And that is one of the reasons why times are hard in Canada. Turn the rascals out."

How many hills of beans will Col. Prior amount to at Ottawa?

All doubts about the cabinet minister-ship have been happily solved.

The blame of the catastrophe can hardly be laid to "Grit roorbacks."

Laurier, Mowat and Victory, Tupper, Prior and Soup.

Shortly before election day the Hon. Thomas McGreevy said: "Electors, remember that injustice can never go unpunished." Uncle Thomas' words appear to have sunk deep into the electors' minds, for they kicked him out on Tuesday. If he were now to serve out the rest of his sentence in Carleton jail his declaration would attain full weight.

"Didn't know it was loaded" is the explanation offered by the Tories.

"After me the deluge." Old Tomorrow was a prophet.

Col. Prior seems to have resigned the wrong office.

The monopolies and combines are wearing the deepest mourning.

Hon. Mr. Ives, minister of trade and commerce, Col. Prior's superior officer, speaking at Lennoxville on the 18th inst., was unusually severe on a gentleman who he described as a "blowing Jew," and closed his speech by advocating a tax on Jews as a means of bringing about prosperity.

Sir Charles Tupper and Jim Corbett should now exchange condolences.

In the last parliament the Northwest Territories were represented by four Conservatives. On Tuesday the four opposition candidates were returned—two Liberals and two Patrons. In 1891 the voting was open, and all sorts of intimidation were practised. On Tuesday the voters had the protection of the ballot. The N.P. has not yet made the Northwest rich.

One of the peculiar incidents of the campaign was Sir Charles Tupper's appearance at Windsor to speak on behalf of Mr. Odette, the government candidate in North Essex, who has long been a pronounced annexationist. Sir Charles is fond of talking about his loyalty, but he found no difficulty in stretching his loyalty a little when occasion demanded the sacrifice.

PROM WELLINGTON.

To the Editor:—Twenty dead men are going from Wellington to vote Prior and Earle. See? Twenty-three from Kanama. See? That's 43. See? We get down there, go to Liberal-Conservative rooms and get our money. See? Say nothing; keep quiet.

JOE JOE.

"TRUE PATRIOTISM."

To the Editor:—If Messrs. Earle and Prior have the interest of Victoria at heart, as so often expressed, their duty to Victoria is now manifest—"Resign at once." Their going to Ottawa would result in doing good to one class only—the auctioneers.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Victoria, June 25.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN CHINA.

The Chinese government has now apparently realized the importance of railways, says Engineering, and it seems prepared to set to work at once in the matter of conferring upon the Celestial empire the boon of railway accommodation. This becomes evident from a recently published imperial decree, which is an interesting document from an engineering point of view. "As railways," says the decree, "are of such exceedingly great importance, and more especially so for commerce, the imperial government has definitely decided upon measures to introduce them in China. The princes and ministers have, therefore, been commanded to propose, in the first instance, the building of a railway in the vicinity of the capital of the empire. Subsequently they have commissioned the Governor in Kuang-Si, Hu-Tu-Ten, to have the district surveyed, and they state now that a railway line from Tien-tsen along the western border of the Emperor canal, round the 'Southern Parks,' as far as Lu-Chou-Chow bridge will be 216 li (about 85 miles) long, and will cost about 2,400,000 taels. They have also sent in maps with all possible necessary information concerning the matter, and requested that a director might be appointed for the undertaking. It is exceeding difficult to conduct an entirely new undertaking, for one must be quite certain as to what measures one means to adopt. As Hu-Tu-Ten already previously has forwarded good reports of the matter, and now has measured the distance from Tien-tsen to Lu-Chou-Chow, we by this appoint him director of the section mentioned above. The cost has to be defrayed by the minister of finance and the governors in the northern ports. As regards the projected line from Peking to Hangchow, the construction of the same will incur very heavy expense, more especially on account of the length of the line. By this we give permission that wealthy merchants in all provinces, if they be in a position to form a capital of 10,000,000 taels, form a limited railway company, and at once commence the building of the line. The imperial officials are to refrain from any interference in the company's affairs. Should the undertaking prove successful, we promise special distinctions. All officials in Peking and the provinces are to be supplied with full information about the matter."

The Jesuit Fathers in the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, have turned the church over to the Benedictines in order to be free to take up missionary work in the district of Lanno, where there are no Christians.

THE ZIONITE MOVEMENT.

Among the new and noteworthy religious movements of the day the agitation in favor of a return of the Jews to the land of their fathers, on account of its extraordinary proportions and its international character, can claim rather exceptional prominence. There has always been, both among Jews and Christians, a sentimental or religious interest in the re-establishment of the children of Israel as a nation or an ecclesiastical communion in their historic home; but only in our day and date has the movement assumed a tangible form, and has a beginning been made toward the realization of this idea. The Zionites, by which the name propagandists of this crusade are known, have become a power; and the existence of fully three dozen Jewish colonies in Palestine, with more than four thousand colonists, as also the active support of such Jewish influence as the banking house of the Rothschilds, and of the international Alliance Israelite, are evidence enough that we are dealing here with a phenomenon deeply rooted in the religious thought of the times.

The first beginning of the Zionite movement date back to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Roumania some twelve years ago. This aroused among the Eastern Israelites a phenomenon known as a "Palestine Agricultural Society" were organized, moneys were secured, and at once colonies were sent out. One of the results of this zeal without wisdom was the fate of a band of students from the University of Cherson, who went to Palestine determined to live as plain farmers, but who found the policy of their rashness by untold sufferings. As early as 1884 the Russian Zionites held a national congress at Kattowitz, where was founded the "Montefiore Association," later reorganized, with the sanction of the government, as a "Palestine Agricultural Association." The central seat is at Odessa, and a representative committee sits at Jaffa, where also the organ of the society is published.

The plans of the association have been carefully matured. Among their ideas is also the establishment of a Hebrew as a language of the Israelites. The Jaffa school for boys and girls is almost a Hebrew college; money for a Hebrew university in Palestine is reported to be forthcoming. The beginnings of a National Hebrew library at Jaffa have been made largely through donations from prominent Jewish scholars. A regular Hebrew literature is being developed. Not only are the standard works of Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, and others being translated, but also original Hebrew works, especially in poetry, belle-lettres, fiction, are attracting the attention of the literary world. Among Jewish lyrical writers Jehuda Gordon and Mapn deserve special mention. Jewish political papers, such as Hammelehd (The Reporter), began in 1881, both weeklies, as also the scientific journal Hasachar (The Morning Dawn), first issued in 1898, have already an international reputation. By utilizing these means and mediums the Zionites are doing thorough work to educate their people and imbue them for their projects.

A singular co-operative agent they have found in the Jewish-Christian movement, headed by Rabinowitz, a learned lawyer at Kishenev, southern Russia, who is known to Americans on account of the prominent part he took in the Chicago religious congress. He aims at the establishment of a Jewish-Christian church, recognizing Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah of the world, and the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy and prediction, but with a retention of the national characteristics of the Jews considered consistent with the acceptance of Jesus, such as circumcision, the observance of the seventh day, and the like, and aiming further at the establishment of this communion in Palestine, with the Hebrew as the language of the people. A similar project developed only last year at Smyrna, but independently of the Rabinowitz movement, has already resulted in the establishment of a Jewish-Christian colony and congregation in the Holy Land.—Harper's Weekly.

THE SULTAN'S NEW FAVORITE.

In the Constantinople correspondence of a London newspaper some accounts are given of the latest and most powerful favorite of the Sultan, Ahmet Izet. It appears that this worthy was a lawyer, who, in the latter days of Mahmud Nedim, was appointed judge of the Tidjaret. As a Hamidian system developed he became a palace spy, and distinguished himself by the wide range of his observation and the varied character of his reports. From being a mere reporter he became a councillor. He is said to be a man of very quick perception, exceedingly cunning, utterly without principle or scruple and very very fertile in resources. With these opportunities he succeeded by the beginning of last autumn in casting all the other families of Abdul Tamid into the shade. His reports and counsels destroyed Kiamil and Kutchuk Said, induced the Sultan to seek support from Russia and brought into office a cabinet of which all the members were his own creatures, excepting Mahmud Djellal-ed-Din Pasha, whose influence he now has overcome. In bringing all this to pass he has made enemies in every direction. He is hated by the old Turkish party for his pro-Russian policy; by the advanced Turkish party for his despotic methods; and he has incurred moreover, the suspicion and jealousy of all the members of the old palace groups. Under the pretense of relieving the Sultan's health, from the nervous strain which was breaking it down, he has contrived to get the direction of police and diplomatic affairs, and has become a person of paramount influence.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Pierre de Coubertin in Review of Reviews: It has been said that the Franco-Russian alliance owes its origin to the Crimean war. I have shown how it became popular in France and what an interesting problem has been solved by its conclusion. It only remains to say what we may expect from it. Upon this subject there is some uncertainty among the intelligent classes that people as a whole do not share. It is not known whether the alliance, of whose existence there is no longer any doubt, is only defensive or if it is also

in certain cases offensive. France and Russia have promised mutual support in repelling attacks of which one or the other might be the object from some great European power—Germany, for instance. Are they pledged in the same way in case that one or the other of them should have motives for attacking another power? No one knows this, but it is important. In any event, it is certain that the French people have authorized their government only to form an alliance of peaceful tendencies, and that they are rejoiced to learn that it has been signed, because they see there a guaranty that peace will not be disturbed. Their disillusion and disappointment would be great if they discovered that more had been promised, and that the responsibility of future struggles had been put upon them.

THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

So much for the development of the food investigations. But what are the results already gained, and what is to be expected in the future? One thing which is brought out by these investigations is that we make a fourfold mistake in our food economy.

1. We purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We use the costly kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and the like, when the less expensive ones are just as nutritious, and when rightly cooked, are just as palatable. Many do this under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the dear food materials, and that economy in their diet is somehow detrimental to their dignity or their welfare. And, unfortunately, those who are most extravagant in this respect are often the ones who can least afford it.

2. Our diet is apt to be one-sided. It often does not contain the different nutritive ingredients in the proper proportions. We consume relatively too much of the food ingredients of food—those which are burned in the body and yield heat and muscular power. Such are the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour, potatoes, and sugar, of which such enormous quantities are eaten in the United States. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat, which makes muscle and sinew, and which are the basis of blood, bone and brain.

3. We use excessive quantities of food. This is true not only of the wealthy, but of many people in moderate circumstances also. Part of the excess which is bought is thrown away in the wastes of the kitchen and the table, so that the injury to health from over-eating, great as it may be, is doubtless much less than if all of the food we buy were actually eaten. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are the well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—broom workers as distinguished from handworkers. Not everybody eats too much; indeed, there are some who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But there are those, and their name is legion, with whom the eating habit is as vicious in its effect on health as the drinking habit, which is universally deplored.

4. And finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in the methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time.—From "The People's Food—A Great National Inquiry," in June Review of Reviews.

THE CZAR'S TRUST IN THE PEOPLE.

June Review of Reviews: The Czar is said to take much more after his mother than his father. The Czar has already reigned for about eighteen months, but so far he has wisely refrained from attempting to initiate any startling new departures. What he has done so far has been in the right direction. He has dispensed with the excessive precautions with which the police thought it necessary to guard his person. He has gone in and out among the people as free as any merchant in St. Petersburg, and one of his first acts, on returning to St. Petersburg from the funeral, was to censure the chief of police for issuing an order forbidding the people to open the window or to appear on their balconies while the funeral procession was passing through the streets. Among the signs of a more liberal tendency on the part of the Czar the observer noted the fact that he caused the imperial manifesto addressed to the Poles to be amended in accordance with the wishes of the population. When the Polish deportation came to greet him he received them with great cordiality, and it is said he has declared that it gave him great pleasure to receive them. Be assured I make no difference on account of the religion you profess. My subjects are all equally dear to me. The press also was treated by the Czar's special request, with a generosity and liberality which previously was unprecedented in Russia.

DUTCH POLITENESS.

The "Golden Rule" gives something of the quaint customs of the Dutch. In their country everybody bows, nobody nods, and mere touching of the hat is unknown. The gentleman bows first; but although he may have bowed for ten years he is denied the privilege of addressing the lady. A bow is given to every acquaintance. A Dutchman gives an order to a workman, and takes off his hat with a bow that would bring discredit to a duke. If he meets his neighbor's kitchen girl, he salutes her as he does his mistress; and the men servants give their recognition on meeting ladies. Everyone bows on passing a house where acquaintances reside; and it is amusing to see men go by and take off their hats at the windows, it being quite immaterial whether any of the family are visible. Ladies make a polite bend of the whole body as they pass houses where they meet. Tradesmen salute all their customers. A lady is bowed to by all her father's brother's or husband's friends; and if a Dutch boy's father or brother has met a lady, that boy must recognize her. Every man takes off his hat to every other man that he knows, the dustman and the pastor bowing as politely as two lords.

THREE TRUE FRIENDS.

Who Keep Every Promise—Banished; Kidney Disease; Wages; Dreaded Diseases; Known—The Great South Remedies.

We can get at the heart of the matter by letting other people tell of what these wonderful South Remedies have done for them. John Marshall, of Vero Beach, Fla., suffered as only those who have been troubled with American Rheumatic Cure, would be so much. Result—inside of nearly four miles to walk a purpose of procuring another remedy. He continued taking more of the trouble of the day of his affliction. Some disease consists of solids and hardened substances, manently removed, except articles are dissolved. A patient will not do this. South Remedies that get to the seat of the disease. John G. Nickel, of known farmers in Wallace, suffered from kidney complaint with it awful pain. Nothing would do until he tried South Remedies. His words are: "I was taking only two, and I have never felt since. I feel as if I were old. Let any one write a postoffice and I will gladly send you a bottle of my case."

If the world looks blue in the face, it is the dyspeptic. For test, Reid, Chesley, Ont., suffered from liver complaint and dyspepsia. "At times my liver was so sore I could not bear it pressed or rubbed from the outside. I tried a great many remedies without any benefit, until I was induced to try a certain Nerveine. Before I had a bottle I was able to eat again."

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Co.

THE KOLA DELUSION.

The profession will some of the great confidence which is reposed in kola and like products. The therapeutic use of kola upon the claim that it gives capacity for work. The same has been made for extract of coffee, and for alcohol. It is however that kola and allied from alcohol in that what gives a temporary disposition increased effort, this effect is displaced by the reaction of other words, the reaction of alcohol is very rapid. Beef extracts have been on the same grounds. A case of this question, however, will fore any intelligent physician evidence to convince him that the late Professor Lehmann, eminent German authority on the chemistry, called attention to the fact that caffeine is closely allied and other tissue poisons, the lation of which within the system to loss of energy and ition to work. The late Dr. Smith has clearly shown that and coffee produce a feeling of readiness for work, but fourth influence of these beverages is er than that induced by amount of work performed. Beef tea, and other allied substances, which might be called stimulants, which abolishes the sense of fatigue, without giving any capacity for work, and with the consequences of muscular effort. In fact, there is doubt that the effort not due to the influence of such drugs, but a greater expenditure of and vitality than the same work performed under normal conditions. Nature cannot be more damage than can be done in the opinion of the writer, at the present time by the kola preparations of various

MAKING A TRAIN STOP.

"The making of a new train is a much bigger job than you think," explained Assistant Passenger Agent W. A. Newell, closed a conversation with the schedule over the Louisville and the Illinois Central. "Now, for example, this case. In order to time card from New Orleans to Cincinnati, you must study the exact time certain trains stop in New York. You must study the use of nearly every large road, try, for its trains or other, at some crossing will be of use to you and the travel agent. All the junction points must be after, and you must know what you can hit and what you cannot. Without serious results you can hit and what you cannot. In other words, your train is molded and finally shaped and dred foreign conditions. It is one of the business things which is one of those things which is in its face, but proves to be an intricate problem when you get to the inside."—New Orleans Democrat.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in strength.—U. S. Government.

British Columbia.

BURGOYNE BAY.

Burgoynes Bay, June 23.—The half yearly meeting of the Loyal Island Union lodge for the election of officers took place at the school house, Veavrus Bay, on Saturday evening. There was a good attendance of members. Following is the result of the ballot: Noble grand, C. W. Cudde; vice-grand, T. Lee; secretary, G. E. Akerman; treasurer, J. Nightingale; lecture master, W. Robertson; conductor, J. Akerman; trustees, E. Lee, W. Robertson, A. W. Cooke; auditors, T. W. Mowat, J. J. Akerman, A. W. Cooke. The annual picnic will be held at Ganges Harbor on Dominion day. The picnic this year is confined to the Odd Fellows and their families, the unmarried brothers having the privilege of inviting lady friends.

KAMLOOPS.

The inland Sentinel. Michael Flanagan, one of the oldest men at the Home, died on Tuesday morning after about 24 hours' illness, during which he was unconscious the whole time. He was apparently in good health and spirits up to the time he was stricken. The deceased came from Samson Island, Plumper's Pass, to the Home. He was a native of Wexford, Ireland, being born there in 1811, making him 85 years of age.

Gavin Hamilton, who was recently so dangerously sick in the breast by an Indian at Savona's Ferry, is again going about. It is a remarkably rapid recovery, the injured man not being confined to the hospital for more than two weeks. The bullet is still lodged somewhere in Mr. Hamilton's anatomy, and it is proposed to search for it with the X rays. It will be a most interesting experiment and test of the usefulness of that phase of photography.

NEW VENUE.

The owners of the Mabon, a claim joining on the Enterprise group, on Teu Mile will enter the list of shippers next fall.

The Willa, a claim owned by A. Brindle, Capt. Estabrook and Bert Rogers, and situated near the Little Deaky on Eight Mile, is likely to be a very big mine indeed. A sample of the ore shows native copper in large quantities.

The Mable May, a property owned by Arthur Brindle and situated on the divide between Ten Mile and Finnerl creek, has been sold to a Rossland syndicate for a tidy sum. Mr. Brindle is negotiating a deal for the Fairy Queen group. Three claims situated on the slope opposite the Neepawa, on Ten Mile. This section is coming to the front very rapidly, and this fall there will be several properties besides the Enterprise shipping ore.

Dan McDonald, who has been working on the Wakefield for some time had a rather thrilling experience on Monday last which might have ended seriously for him. While moving some ore across the Reid and Robertson slide he slipped, and before he could grasp anything was spinning down over the snow at a fearful speed. After he had slid about 1,000 feet he left the snow and pulled up in a pile of logs and brush. Escaping with only a few scratches and bruises.

ROSSLAND.

Contracts for surveying and obtaining grants on the Noon day, Diamond Dust and Flossie L. claims have been let. A. St. Louis syndicate has representatives in this district investigating the Cliff mine.

Two more diamond drills will be at work in the district in a few more days. They will be at work prospecting to a depth of 200 to 2,500 feet.

The Ontario and Coloma, which were recently bonded will be prospected soon with a diamond drill.

A force of men were started at work Tuesday on the Phoenix. A contract was let yesterday for the continuation of the shaft. There is at present about 100 tons of ore on the dump ready to ship.

W. Fullerton has secured an option on the Hilltop, situated south of the K. E. Lee and west of the Manitowish. He expects to form a company for the property. The option is for \$12,000. Assays from the property which have been made run \$7 in gold, 22 ounces in silver.

Jay Benn returned Monday from the North Fork of the Salmon, where he has been doing the assessment work on some property he is interested in. He states they have strong leads which look very well for the amount of development work done.

KEWASKO.

Kootenay Mail. Geo. D. Scott, of Vancouver, arrived from the coast, Monday. He has gone into the Lardeau to start development work on his Fish Creek properties.

Andy Craig came up from Trout Lake Sunday. He reports the wagon road to be in a very bad condition. As the apports to \$200 it does not seem likely to be much improved, this year at least.

Work was received to-day of a big cash transfer at Illecillewaet. Alex. McKinnon has disposed of his whole interest in the Maple Leaf for a lump sum of \$40,000. The original price was \$50,000, three thousand of which had been paid, but in consideration of getting \$40,000 in cash, the owner discounted his figure \$70,000.

QUESNELLE.

B. C. Mining Journal. The Malloy brothers, from November to April took out by rocking on a bar opposite Mud Creek on the Quesnelle, 16 miles above the village, one hundred ounces of gold. The bar is extensive and much of it lies below water.

James Deacon, with four men, took out on the Quesnelle River Hydraulic Company's claim, a ledge which varies in count of the dam going out. He shut down the last of May. Mr. Deacon says the ground is good and very extensive, water being scarce, but can be brought on the ground at a moderate expense.

The Cotton wood mine is in full operation and a wash-up has been made. The results so far as known are believed to be first class. The company has

had some trouble with their diten as some of the ground is difficult to run through on account of sliding.

The Underwood ore ledge is working and the owners seem very sanguine of the final outcome. We were yesterday shown a sample of gold taken out of the boxes. It will take some time yet to get the machinery regulated and running smoothly. It certainly looks as though dredging would be successful in this section, and if so there is a great future for business in this line. A dredger is now being started, the timber being gotten out at Reid's sawmill. It is to operate on the Fraser.

The Young dredger is being built just below the bridge where the Underwood company built theirs. The boats has been launched and presents a fine appearance.

(From our own correspondent.)

Quesnelle Forks, June 19.—"Good morning Charming weather, isn't it?" is an oft-repeated salutation just now in this district and well expresses the character of weather we are enjoying at the present time. The thermometer has been ranging from 40 degrees at night to 60, and on one or two occasions, up to 75 in the day. The country is looking in splendid—spring time's crest of verdure is perfect, and the only detractor from the beauty of the landscape is that caused by the unsparring axe of the miner combined with the ravages of the fire.

At the assizes held this week the following cases were tried: Maurice O'Connor, who tried to kill Thomas Langford with an axe, was adjudged insane and ordered to be confined. John Langford, who fired a pistol at a man in Rossland, was sentenced to two years in prison. E. W. Morrison and Harvey Cummings, charged with conspiracy in connection with the Homestake "jumping" case, were acquitted by direction of the judge, on the ground that the Homestake people had not shown title.

John A. Finch has decided to ship ore from the Enterprise group on Ten Mile creek. For several months Finch has been developing the property under a bond. One of the conditions of the bond was that in the event of Finch desiring to stop and ship ore, he should pay up the full amount of the bond—\$22,500.

The Hall Mines, Ltd., took over the tramway between the Silver King mine and the smelter this week, and are now operating it. They also received a first consignment of ore from the mine, though much of it is broken into small pieces from handling it is giving satisfactory results. The stock is quoted at \$20 a share in London, par value \$5.

So many prospectors have gone into the hills this season that it is difficult to keep the necessary force at some of the mines which are being operated. Manager Eaton of the White-water suffers somewhat in this respect.

ROSSLAND.

The face of the crescent tunnel on the City of Spokane is well mineralized and the vein itself may be broken into any day.

Five men have been put to work on the San Joaquin, under the direction of E. N. Bouche by the Victoria company which owns it. The claim lies east of and adjoining the Palo Alto, which is also owned in Victoria.

The bonding of the Ethel and Le Blanc groups on Bear creek to an English company represented in Rossland by Edward Pritchard and A. J. McMillan for \$25,000 is another evidence of the promise of the outlying portions of the mineral belt.

The shaft of the Commander is now down about 75 feet and shows 5 feet of ore, much of which is absolutely solid pyrites that runs 20 per cent in copper. It is hardly necessary to remark that this is shipping ore.

The Ivanhoe, which is located near the O. K., was sold this week by Reid and Jackson to Hon. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria. E. N. Bouche, Dr. Campbell, J. F. Travers, J. S. Clute, Jr., H. Adams and A. M. Whiteside, of Rossland.

Several new openings have been made on the Celtic Queen, west of where the vein was previously exposed by shafts and cuts. In one of the new shafts there is a good showing of ore, an average of which gave high enough values to warrant a shaft.

Since work was started on the Freburn, which lies just north of the Homestake, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 18 feet on the vein discovered by the railroad crew. At a depth of 8 to 10 feet blue quartz was encountered and this has now widened and changed into about 45 or 18 inches of pretty solid sulphide ore. This ore runs 14 to 50 in gold in the bottom of the shaft, though a few feet above it only runs \$12. This strike is quite a surprise to most residents of Rossland, as the Freburn was not considered to be a very promising prospect.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has put in new shafts for the north fork of Salmon river, three miles from Salmon siding. Marc Gilliam left this week to erect a first class hotel. The fork country is being carefully prospected this season and in addition to the good shafts shown by a number of promising discoveries have lately been made. Assays up to \$80 in gold have been obtained from some of these discoveries.

Very pretty specimens of nickel and cobalt have been found in a new operation made on the Georgia. Some of the nickel ore runs as high as 8 per cent, and the cobalt one-half of 1 per cent. Whether these minerals will appear in sufficient quantities to be profitable is yet a question. The ore in which they are found runs very well in gold.

The vein on the Tiger has been stripped and opened for a distance of 300 feet by surface cuts and shows an enormous body of ore.

One of the owners, taking the management, and Jack Ryan, late of the Antioche, will have charge of the mine as foreman.

Charles Wilson, a newcomer, who with his partner have been prospecting on Lemon creek, arrived in the city on Thursday night from a point fourteen miles west of Ainsworth, with samples from what will probably prove one of the biggest things in British Columbia. They have found a ledge which varies from 200 to 300 feet in width, every foot of which runs from \$9 to \$11 in gold and from seven to ten ounces per ton in silver. It is a decomposed porphyry and the gangue is arsenical iron. Two assays made a few days ago, gave average samples across the entire ledge, gave \$9.20 in gold and seven ounces in silver, and \$10.40 in gold and 8 1/2 ounces of silver. Lemon Creek empties into

Stoan lake and its head has always been regarded as a promising field for prospectors.

For years old Major von Moerkerki has worked away continuously on a claim just back of Bear Lake, on the north side, known as the London. One winter he worked along and came near losing his life by a cave-in. He had little or no means but he had faith in this claim and toiled on. One tunnel, 400 feet in length, and various drifts, shafts, cuts, etc., represent the work. To-day the London is considered one of the richest and one of the biggest things in the country and its lucky principal owner, Major von Moerkerki, a rich man. They are the principal subjects of conversation in the St. Elmo district because of a strike, the description of which, given even by truthful men who have seen it, seems almost too fabulous to believe. The find is described as a body of ore five feet wide. None of the ore has been seen, but its value is at least one thousand ounces in silver. Many samples taken out in the past have run as high as 8000 ounces in silver. A small shipment made some time ago, went 500 ounces. The find has the appearance of being extensive.

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Nelson Tribune

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there was some evidence of disturbance, but the main vein cut through and kept on its course.

The sale of the California was completed last week in Spokane. Jay P. Graves first sold the property to a New York man and then O. G. Listerie secured for his Montreal syndicate, the price paid by him being \$50,000.

The Butte, which lies about 1000 feet east of the Commander and is generally considered to be on the same vein, has been purchased from John D. Burke, Ross Thompson and Ralston & Guse by Howard C. Walters and sold by him to a strong syndicate for \$5000, he retaining a considerable interest.

W. A. Campbell reports that he has bonded the Hilltop, which is located on the Mayflower on the east, for \$15,000, and is now organizing a syndicate to complete the purchase of the property and incorporate a company to work it.

About 18 miles north of Rossland in this district the third new camp which promises to be a big one, is being developed. It is a direct extension of the Trail Creek mineral belt, as it is staked solidly from Rossland clear through to the Lower Arrow lake. This camp is known as the Pass and has its outlet at the mouth of McCormick creek on Lower Arrow lake, about 12 mile above Robson. The hub of this new camp appears from all reports to be the Lakeview mine, about three miles up the Pass. Several enormous veins radiate from this claim in every direction, but are apparently cut off a short distance to the north by the country granite.

The Miner has had occasion to refer frequently of late to the discoveries in the Waterloo camp, which is situated north of the Champion-Bear creek belt and south of the Kootenay river in what is known as the Deer Mountain range. Several groups of claims in this section have already been bonded for big figures. It has been reported by prospectors and expert. One of the latter, in whose judgment and conservatism the Miner has a great deal of confidence, thus summarizes his impressions of the camp: "It contains enormous bodies of iron sulphide, which appears to be wider than any of the veins on Red Mountain. They do not, however, show the same continuity, but this is not surprising as absolutely no work of any kind has been done. The values on the surface are low, but the texture of the ore is very coarse, so that with depth a great improvement seems very probable. The ore bodies occur in diorite exactly as on the mountains and the ore zone appears to be separated from the Champion-Bear creek district by a wide belt of white, coarse-grained granite which also comes in on the north. The possibilities of the camp are immense. I am not surprised to see many of the men getting wildly excited over their discoveries for the ore bodies are so enormous that with pay ore discovered the camp will be bound to take high rank in the estimation of the public."

Considerable attention has been drawn towards the Champion-Bear creek section of West Kootenay. It is destined, in our opinion, to attract a great deal more yet. A mineral zone has been located on the eastern shore of the Columbia, which for size and extent seems to be unequalled by anything in the district, and whose development bids fair to add to the resources of the country a number of producing mines.

Last year was Red Mountain year; this year it is plain that Monte Christo hill will be the centre of attraction. In no other part of the camp are there such extensive and continuous surface showings as on this hill, and at last the adequate scale is about to be entered on. Work is already being pushed on the Virginia, City of Spokane, Monte Cristo, Evening Star and Georgia, but it remained for Mr. A. E. Humphries and J. D. Farrell, in conjunction with the War Eagle company to plan a scheme of development work which will put at least two mines in this section in the front rank of producers. As is well known, the Virginia is the eastern extension of the Iron Horse. Adjoining it on the north is the Iron Horse, to which Messrs. Humphreys and Farrell have clung tenaciously through all the vicissitudes of the Iron Horse group. It is now arranged to develop these two claims by a double compartment shaft in which work will be begun immediately.

HIS TASK A SINECURE.

"It beats all!" exclaimed Mr. Clover-top, who has just returned from a visit to the city. "It beats all how some folks get along in this world. There's Harry Stavers, for instance. You know Harry. When he was at home he was no good at real work. He'd be dawdling all day long, wasn't reading he'd be scribbling stuff for the papers and magazines. I never saw the likes of him, and I always said he'd never amount to nothing."

"But, law! it does seem as though the lazier and the good-for-nothing some folks are the easier they slide through the world. When I was in the city I called on Harry. I always kinder liked Harry, in spite of his shiftlessness. Well, what do you think? Harry's editor of a paper down there, and they do say he gets pretty good wages, too. But, for my part, I can't see how folks can pay a man for doing jest nothin' at all."

"Harry has a nice room full o' books all things, and a big desk with a big kindly kiver that shuts up as cute as possible when he ain't usin' it, and there he sits all day long, as grand as a lord, receivin' callers."

"Pol! are all the time comin' in to tell him what's goin' on, and they tell him what side to take on all kinds o' questions, and what ought to go into the paper, and what oughtn't; and more than that, they be in it already, written enough in one day, sometimes to fill the paper for a week."

"An' they tell him jest how to run his paper; so you see he don't have to bother his head a bit about it."

"I never did see such luck. I told Harry he ought to bless his stars, for I never see anybody who got a livin' half so easy."

"Harry jest smiled and said: 'Think so, Mrs. Clover-top? Jest in his kiver, you know, 'think so,' said I. 'Well, I should think you did!'"

"But, do you know, I don't believe he half appreciates his good fortune. Some folks, you know never are satisfied."

Boston Transcript.

"JIM" WAS RATTLED HAD HE KNOWN.

Sharkey, the Sailor, Made it Lively for the Windy ex-Champion Last Evening.

Twenty-Four Racing Cyclists on Hand for Saturday's Big Meet.

THE RING.

WINDY JIM WINDLED.

San Francisco, June 25.—Corbett was given last night the hardest battle of his life, the struggle ending in a rough and tumble fight.

The ex-champion and Sharkey met in the Mechanics' Pavilion before ten thousand persons. For the first three rounds Corbett had it all his own way, lifting his opponent as will, but being unable to knock him out. In the fourth round, however, Sharkey lost his head and repeatedly clinched. The pair fought in rough and tumble fashion all over the ring, Corbett caiting on the referee to make Sharkey fight fair.

Twice the sailor threw Corbett to the floor, when eventually the police stopped the fight.

The referee decided the fight a draw and declared all bets off, the contest having ended before the stipulated four rounds had been fought.

Sharkey, it will be remembered, was one of the crew of H.M.S. Amphion, and was generally looked upon as a "prettyskookum" boy.

The following is the history of the fight by rounds: The fight between Jim Corbett and Tom Sharkey last night was practically a victory for the sailor, who succeeded in staying out the four rounds with the ex-champion. It was 11 o'clock when they stepped into the ring and time was called.

First round—Corbett assumed the aggressive from the start, landed on the jaw with his left. Corbett landed again on the jaw and ducked a heavy swing from Sharkey. Sharkey struck Corbett on the breast and clinched; Corbett got in a heavy right on the jaw. In the mix-up Corbett landed with the left, and followed up with the right.

Second round—Sharkey landed a light left on Jim's forehead, and followed up with a rush, with Sharkey the aggressive; Corbett neatly dodged a heavy left swing and landed on Sharkey's face with the left. A clinch followed. Corbett was now following Sharkey, but the latter landed a heavy right on Corbett's face, breast and jaw. Corbett put a left heavily on the sailor, who appeared groggy. Sharkey next struck Corbett heavily on the breast as the round ended. Sharkey made a very game fight, but the round closed in Corbett's favor.

Third round—Sharkey rushed Corbett, but Corbett dodged and Sharkey clinched. Sharkey landed a heavy right on Corbett's ribs, and Corbett replied by landing his right on the jaw, following by heavy right and left jabs on the face. Sharkey was groggy and inclined to clinch. Corbett landed a heavy left on Sharkey's jaw and Sharkey clinched to avoid punishment. Sharkey refused to break and Corbett landed a heavy right, Sharkey striking wildly, but not landing. Corbett got in a right as the round closed.

Fourth round—The men came near the center. Sharkey rushed at Corbett and clinched. Sharkey adopted foul tactics and refused to break, and the referee was unable to break the men apart. Corbett now clinched, appearing groggy and unable to land any heavy blows. Corbett fell twice in the scuffle and the police broke into the ring and stopped the fight, but Sharkey jumped at them and refused to be led from the ring. Corbett appeared very tired.

Sharkey made a great fight through-out. During the last two rounds Sharkey was aggressive and Corbett was forced to clinch to keep the sailor from fighting. It was the opinion of all who saw the fight that the sailor by more than held his own. He was the fresher of the two at the end of the contest. It was practically a victory for Sharkey.

After the fight Sharkey announced that he would fight Corbett to a finish for \$10,000 a side.

The big crowd at the pavilion went wild with excitement and Sharkey was loudly cheered. Corbett seemed greatly exhausted, his breast was red and scratched from the effect of Sharkey's blows. The sailor's opponents alleged that Corbett himself gave the signal to the police to interfere when he found that he was getting the worst of it.

THE TIRE.

Cincinnati, June 25.—The summer race meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club opens to-day, the great event of the day being the Latonia derby, one mile and a half. The starters carried are: Ben Hur, Turk, Lodi, Sampson Ego, Howard Mann, Byron McLeland, and Rewarder.

AFFLICTED CAR CONDUCTORS.

A glance at the eyes of many of the Baltimore street-car conductors shows that something is the matter. The eyes are red about the edges of the lids and are sometimes inflamed. One of the conductors said: "The trouble is limited to conductors of open cars, and is caused by the long brass handles at the end of each row of seats, which a conductor is compelled to grasp frequently as he walks along the footboard. After a time the perspiration from the handles coats the handles with veridigris, and the conductor puts his hand to his face. This causes inflammation and the trouble grows worse if not properly attended to."

Hansen, the Norwegian ski runner, is going to the new Siberian islands to inspect the depots of provisions there left for Nansen, and to search for traces of the expedition.

Japan's population at the close of 1894 was 42,000,000, to which must be added the 3,000,000 in Formosa. That puts her sixth in the list of countries according to population, China, India, Russia, the United States and Germany surpassing her.

With Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Hand, Death From Heart Disease is Impossible.

Wonders of This World-Famed Physician's Catarrhal Powder.

Success has followed all of Dr. Agnew's specifics. With all the emphasis possible, this is the case with his Cure for the Heart. Its effectiveness is marvelous. The very paroxysms of death may seem to have seized the patient, and yet relief is secured with the taking of a single dose, and the continuation of the use of the remedy soon cures the worst case of heart disease. George Critch, customs officer, Cornwall, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with severe heart disease for several years. The slightest excitement fatigued me. I was under doctor's care for over six months, being unable to attend to my business. No relief came to me, and it was only after I had nearly reached the hope for cure that I used Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart, and in a comparatively short time it removed the disease altogether."

With careful, innate conservatism, yet recognizing its benefits, the Rev. John Scott, D.D., Presbyterian minister, of Hamilton, is only one of the many leading clergymen in Canada who, having used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, has freely testified over his own signature as to its unquestioned benefits. It may be only a cold in the head, or the case may be a more aggravated phase of catarrh, that has baffled other remedies, but this simple and pleasant remedy will give relief in 10 minutes, and entirely remove the difficulty. Sample bottle and Blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 24 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

SOME PECULIAR RIVERS.

Philadelphia Press: One of the most curious rivers that have come to the knowledge of men is the Webbe Shebelle, of Eastern Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in strange fish and ferocious crocodiles. Although it flows hundreds of miles through fertile land, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A short distance north of the equator the river is lost in a desert region a few miles from the Indian Ocean.

Some of the more recent explorers of Alaska and British America claim that the Mississippi can no longer be regarded as the largest river on the North American continent. This distinction is claimed for the great Yukon river. According to Ivan Petroff, who spent two years in Alaska collecting materials for the last census, the Yukon empties into Norton Sound about one-third more water than the Mississippi pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the larger part of northern Alaska, and 600 miles from its mouth the river is a mile in width. Many centuries before it was discovered by white men it very likely served as the water highway into the interior for tribes whom we believe to have crossed from Asia to the American continent. The Yukon river is over 2000 miles in length. Travelers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemists of nature has turned into ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron. The other, meeting through a peat marsh, imbibes large quantities of gallic acid. Letters have been written with the natural compound of iron and gallic acid which forms this small yet wonderful stream.

The Rio de Vinagre, in Colombia, is a stream the waters of which, by admixture with sulphuric acid, became so sour that the river has appropriately been named the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar river.

The Orange, or Garich river, in the South of Africa, rises in the mountains which separates Natal from the Orange Free State. The length of this stream is one thousand miles. Its banks abound in various valuable woods, and around it are found rich copper ore. In this stream are many varieties of fish, which are found until the river passes through a rocky region containing copper, below which the water is said to be poisonous, almost instantly killing the fish that venture near it.

A LARGE WHISKEY DEAL.

One of the largest whiskey transactions ever operated by a distillery in this country has just been completed between the Eastern Trust Company, acting for the Bank of British North America, and Messrs. Lawrence & Wilson & Co., the largest wine merchants of Montreal. The whiskey purchased by this firm comprises the whole of McDougall's Old Rye Whiskey, vatted in oak barrels in the year 1890, and upon which heavy advances were obtained from the Bank of British North America. It is claimed to be very superior owing to its age, and the fact that a great percentage of malt was used in its manufacture, and the purchasers are consequently called upon to pay a duty of \$1.72 per proof gallon, owing to the malt having been used in bond. F. J. Clarke, who negotiated the sale, states that it aggregates over one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) duty paid, and that the Montreal firm has secured a snap, when it is considered that a large portion is going to be bottled for their regular trade, and the balance in wood will be sold to their customers only. It is not definitely decided what is to become of the real estate and plant of the McDougall Distilling Company, but it is to be hoped that the business will be resumed by a new company.—Halifax Herald.

A census of the Parisian cafe chantants has been taken. There are 55 of some pretensions and 219 small ones; the number of variety performers employed in them runs into the thousands.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

LEONARD TILLEY IS REMOVED

In the Demise of Sir Leonard Tilley, Which Took Place at St. John, N. B. To-Day.

He Was One of the Leading Figures in the History of Both Old and New Canada.

Sketch of the Part He Played in Provincial and Dominion Public Affairs.

St. John, N. B., June 25.—Sir Leonard Tilley died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley was born in Gagetown, Queen's county, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818. His father was Thomas Morgan Tilley, and his grandfather, Samuel, was a loyalist, who, at the close of the American revolution, left Brooklyn, N. Y., and came to New Brunswick, becoming a grantee of the city of St. John. The family is of Dutch extraction. Young Tilley was educated at the county grammar school, but at the age of twelve he was obliged to leave his home and seek employment. He went to St. John and entered a drug store as an apprentice. After duly serving his time he went on to business on his own account with Thomas W. Peters. He joined a debating society, and became a warm and uncompromising exponent of the temperance cause. Throughout his life he has remained a total abstainer. In 1849 Mr. Tilley's name first appears in connection with the politics of his native province, when, especially the side of the protectionists of that day, he nominated and aided in electing a candidate for the legislature. Toward the close of the year he took an active part in forming the New Brunswick railway league, which had for its object the construction of a line of railway from St. John to Shediac. At the general election of 1850 he was nominated a candidate for St. John in the reform interest. In June he was elected to a seat in the house of assembly. In 1851, however, the Liberals experienced a serious reverse, two of the leading members of their party having deserted to the other side. Mr. Tilley and two of his friends resigned, and he did not return to public life until 1854, when his old constituency re-elected him. In November he was elected a member of the Liberal administration, and from that day to the present time (1888) he enjoyed, save in two periods of a few months' duration, uninterrupted power as minister for agriculture. In 1856 he was beaten at the polls on the prohibitory liquor law question, when his ministry made the subject a direct issue. The new government repealed the act, but was unable to maintain itself in office longer than a year, when, a dissolution occurring, the Liberals again returned to power, and Mr. Tilley was reinstated in his old post as provincial secretary. Shortly afterward he became premier. From June, 1857, till March, 1863, Mr. Tilley remained in office. In 1864 he went to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to attend the conference of maritime parliamentarians, with a view to forming a legislative union of the three provinces by the sea—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Several members of the Canadian government, among whom was Sir John A. Macdonald, being on a visit to the lower provinces, expressed a desire to be present at the legislative union conference, and he succeeded in inducing the delegates to abandon the smaller scheme and meet later in the year at Quebec, where a grander union would be proposed and discussed. The great assembly assembled on Oct. 10, and sat with closed doors until the 27th of the month, when the famous "Quebec scheme" was completed. In the framing of these resolutions, which now form the basis of the British North American act, Mr. Tilley took an active part. In March, at the general elections, Mr. Tilley submitted the question to the people; but he and his party suffered defeat. Notwithstanding the premier's status, personal popularity in his own constituency, the majority of votes cast against him in 1865 was very large, but in the following year the new government resigned, and the majority was swung. Delegates from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick went to London to complete the terms of union, and at this conference Mr. Tilley ably represented his province. For his services he was made a member of the Bath (civil) by the Queen and on resigning his seat in the New Brunswick house of assembly for a seat in the house of commons at Ottawa he was sworn in as a member of the Canadian privy council, and appointed minister of customs in the first cabinet of the Dominion. From November, 1868, till April, 1869, he was acting minister of public works, and on Feb. 22, 1870, he was made minister of finance in session to Sir Francis Hincks. This temporary office he held until the death of the Macdonald government on Nov. 5 of the same year. Before leaving office Sir John Macdonald appointed his colleague lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, which office he filled with great acceptance until July 11, 1870, and though it is said a second term was offered to him by the Macdonald administration, he declined it, and accepted the nomination of the Conservative party for a seat in the house of commons. He narrowly escaped defeat, but his majority being but nine votes, it was doubtless due to the fact that he took on the tariff question, and was declared to be a high protectionist, and framed to protect the iron manufacturers. The platform of the Conservatives obtained throughout the country, and Sir John Macdonald was asked to form a government, and Mr. Tilley to resume his

DARK DEITY DISPATCHED

Mr. Lino, the Native God of the Matabeleas, Has Been Shot in the Sacred Cave.

It Was His Hand That Directed the Operations in the Recent Insurrection.

Salisbury Has Been Elected by the Timely Arrival of Some Imperial Troops.

Mangwe, June 25.—Mr. Lino, the native god, was killed in the sacred cave, 15 miles from this point, and in the very heart of the Matopos hills, which has been the stronghold of the rebellious Matabeleas since the first outbreak occurred among them when Buluwayo was threatened.

Since the beginning of the rebellion Mr. Lino announced that the forces of the natives. He issued instructions and orders for the various native attacks from this retreat in the Matopos hills, and was in the act of officiating in some of the mysterious religious rites by which he retains hold over the Matabeleas when he was discovered by Burnham and Commissioner Armstrong. Numbers of the natives present were bringing offerings to the dusky deity at the moment when the shot was fired. The natives immediately fled in terror, while the whites succeeded in reaching their horses and galloped for their lives. London, June 25.—Dispatches received from Cape Town announce that Salisbury has been relieved by the arrival of a small body of imperial troops, bringing a Maxim gun, rifles and ammunition. Buluwayo, June 25.—It is officially announced that Fort Charter is surrounded by insurgents, and that wagons with food and supplies for Gwelo have been stopped near Marendela, which has been looted by the enemy, who secured 25,000 rounds of ammunition.

LIBERAL LOYALTY

The New Premier and His Adherents are as Unimpeachable in Their Loyalty

As Their Conservative Rivals—That is the Opinion of the London Times.

Which Also Thinks There Will be No Tariff Discrimination Against Home.

Tory Leaders Prepare to Resign Command of the Mismanaged Ship of State.

Ottawa, June 25.—The Mall-Emire says: "Quebec makes a remarkable showing. There were 31 Conservatives and 34 Liberals in the last house from that province. Yesterday the province dropped the Conservative figure to 17 and raised the Liberal figure to 47. The net result up to date is: 83 Conservatives, 112 Liberals, 4 Independents and 2 Patrons. It seems probable that missing returns, together with sections yet to be held, will bring the Conservative figures up to 94. The slumps, it will be observed, have taken place in Quebec. There have been changes in other provinces, but Quebec turned the scale. Had that province divided its representation half and half between the parties the Conservatives would have had a majority to work upon; as it is, the Liberal strength is drawn entirely from Quebec. The party indeed is a Quebec party."

CLEARING THE DECK

Tory Leaders Prepare to Resign Command of the Mismanaged Ship of State.

How News of the Saving of Canada Was Received in England—Press Comments.

Ottawa, June 25.—Ministers are arriving in the city to-day to attend a meeting in the council chamber at 2 o'clock this afternoon. What remains of the cabinet intends proceeding to make some appointments and superannuations. It is not thought here that the government will sanction these appointments, as to make them will be wholly unconstitutional. Messrs. Ives, Hazard, Wood, Tallon and Montague arrived to-day. Messrs. Dickey and Foster are expected this afternoon. Mr. Desjardins arrived last night. There are three vacancies in the senate and ex-premier Tupper will try and fill these.

It is thought that he will resign tomorrow. If not, he will inconvenience public business greatly. Later—Sir Charles Tupper has made up his mind to resign to-morrow, but some of his friends are persuading him to hang on a little longer. London, June 25.—Referring to the results of the elections in Canada on Tuesday the Times says: "The Liberals have achieved a decisive victory. The Daily News calls it a great upheaval, and adds that the Conservatives have been smitten and thigh. The Chronicle says: "By this decisive election the Canadians have shaken themselves free from the grip of the clerical protection party."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, when seen this morning, said that the news came to him as an unpleasant surprise. Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., said the result was not unexpected by him. Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., who is here with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as delegate to the Pacific Cable conference, said he looked to the government being sustained, and that the news of the Liberal victory was to him a genuine surprise. Many anti-remedialists here express the greatest satisfaction with the result of the elections. Shippers look for an improvement in trade. Regina, June 25.—Dundurn is not yet heard from but McInnes is still leading by a high pitch and the town is full of farmers, all awaiting the Dundurn report. Dr. Willoughby is driving across the country with the result unconscious of the great importance attached to it. The final result will not give either candidate more than three or four majority, and the general impression is that McInnes is elected. Regina, 2 p.m.—Dundurn gave a majority of 9. This elects Davin by 2 majority. A recount will be asked. Lisgar, June 25.—The result in Lisgar is yet in doubt, and while the election of Richardson, Liberal, seems likely, it is not yet by any means certain. Toronto, June 25.—The latest advice makes Dickey's defeat certain, with 120 of a majority for Logan. McInnes' election in North Simcoe is doubtful. His majority is down to four and the Liberals claim a majority of one. London, June 25.—The latest advice makes Dickey's defeat certain, with 120 of a majority for Logan. McInnes' election in North Simcoe is doubtful. His majority is down to four and the Liberals claim a majority of one. London, June 25.—The latest advice makes Dickey's defeat certain, with 120 of a majority for Logan. McInnes' election in North Simcoe is doubtful. His majority is down to four and the Liberals claim a majority of one.

MARTIN TO PROTEST

The Election in Winnipeg on Account of Tuesday's Conservative Rascality.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Spent to Elect Hugh John—Crooked Work.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Winnipeg, with regard to politics, excepting the hoodlum element, is incensed at the action of the government party here. There was a great scarcity of ballots in Martin's stronghold, and only on the threat of serious action did the disgraceful proceedings cease in this direction. It is also stated that the ballots were initiated by crooked deputies and handed to bought voters so that there would be a guarantee of their voting right. Any action the C. P. R. took was in favor of Macdonald.

The friends of the latter did not spend far short of \$100,000, but where it came from is a mystery. At a meeting of Martin's friends to-night it was decided to protest the election. Mr. Martin expresses great disappointment over the result in Victoria, but he is yet confident that a solid western Liberal representation will be formed at Ottawa, as many Conservative candidates will be elected. Hundreds of honest Conservatives have joined the Liberal ranks as a result of Tuesday's rascality.

UNCLE SAM BURNS POWDER

Dupont Powder Works Will be Kept Busy for a While.

Wilmington, Del., June 25.—The Dupont Powder Co., of this place, yesterday received several large orders from the United States government at Washington calling for shipments within a week. The works are being operated day and night to fill these orders.

THE VERY NEWEST WOMAN.

A 150-Pound Man Seeks Protection From a 95-Pound Woman.

Tacoma, June 25.—Mrs. Flynn, a resident of Fern Hill, weight about 95 pounds, was arrested Sunday on complaint of John Carlson, weight about 150 pounds, and bound over in the sum of \$100 before Justice of the Peace Churchwood at Fern Hill. In default of the bond she was sent to the county jail, but was released in a few hours, her husband going on her bond. Mrs. Flynn is a very independent woman and claims to be treated unjustly. Yesterday she was seeking legal advice.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RATES.

Returns Reduced While the Traffic Has Been on the Increase.

San Francisco, June 25.—The report of the Southern Pacific company for the year ending December 31, 1895, was issued to-day. The report shows that the net earnings per mile of the road have increased gradually from \$5,769.37 in 1872 to \$2,296.62 in 1895. The decrease in the net earnings is explained by the decrease in the receipts per ton, all of which is attributed to reduced freight rates. The figures show that the traffic has increased and the net earnings at the same time have decreased.

IN THE LAND OF THE CYCLONE.

Another Gustly Visitor Makes Itself Felt Through Texas.

Dallas, Tex., June 25.—A report reached here last night that a cyclone swept across the country from Willis Point to Waco, a distance of 200 miles. The Houston & Texas Central station at Garretts was destroyed and heavy damage was done at Willis Point. The details have not been received but it is feared that there has been some loss of life in the track of the storm.

MAJORITIES INCREASED.

Further Returns from Yale-Cariboo and Vancouver Island Districts.

Returns received to-day from Vancouver Island and Yale-Cariboo districts have slightly increased the majorities of both the Liberal candidates. Mr. McInnes has a majority of 174 over Mr. Haslam and Mr. Bostock is 283 ahead of Mr. Mann. Here are the returns as corrected:

VANCOUVER ISLAND.	
Toronto, June 25.—The Mall-Emire says: "Quebec makes a remarkable showing. There were 31 Conservatives and 34 Liberals in the last house from that province. Yesterday the province dropped the Conservative figure to 17 and raised the Liberal figure to 47. The net result up to date is: 83 Conservatives, 112 Liberals, 4 Independents and 2 Patrons. It seems probable that missing returns, together with sections yet to be held, will bring the Conservative figures up to 94. The slumps, it will be observed, have taken place in Quebec. There have been changes in other provinces, but Quebec turned the scale. Had that province divided its representation half and half between the parties the Conservatives would have had a majority to work upon; as it is, the Liberal strength is drawn entirely from Quebec. The party indeed is a Quebec party."	

YALE-CARIBOO.	
Clinton	30
Bridge Creek	16
Quessnell	10
Stanley	18
Barkerville	35
Lillooet	27
Ashcroft	14
North Bend	25
Donald	39
Shuswap	8
Revelstoke	51
Salmon Arm	28
Rogers Pass	22
Yale	16
Spences Bridge	17
Lytton	9
Hope	13
Agassiz	14
Kamloops	15
Savona	31
Hillicote	11
Nelson	92
Armstrong	39
Vernon	27
Lardevant	9
150-Mile House	19
Stewart	30
Enderby	40
Sicamous	21
Soda Creek	16
Field	12
Grand Prairie	22
Dreux	24
Nakusp	24
Kaslo	65
New Denver	42
Ainsworth	6
Neskeah	29
Douglas Lake	19
Pavilion	7
Rosshand	7
Alkali Lake	1
Pitt Meadows	0

ONE LEG, A CRUTCH AND A WHEEL.

Everybody who happened to be on Madison avenue in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street Monday morning, says the New York Tribune, viewed with undisguised interest and amusement a bicyclist who was spinning down the avenue at a lively rate. The wheelman had only one leg, but he was riding with all the assurance and ease of an expert and he evidently could have "scrooped" had he so desired. He had on a tasteful, quiet, bicycling suit and his one leg was neatly encased in a pair of old knickerbockers. Across the handle bars of the wheel he crutch and hobbled into a cafe. When he came out the people who had seen him dismounted and gathered in a little crowd in the interests of science to see him mount his wheel again. It was a very simple performance. He gave a glance mingled amusement and triumph at the crowd, put his foot on the pedal, and the machine, grasped the left handle bar firmly with one hand, gave a vigorous push with his right, and glided easily away. "That's easy," he shouted back over his shoulder to the crowd. The people looked at each other in astonishment. "Well well," said a fat man who had been looking at the most interesting of the cripple, "my wife may throw his crutches to the winds. That scheme discounts a warden leg."

THE CHINESE HOME.

A Happy Gathering to Welcome the New Teacher.

Friday, June 19th, was a festive day at the Chinese Home. Many of the girls who have left the Home for homes their own, and others, reached through the mission, two Chinese pastors and a few Canadian friends, gathered in the afternoon to welcome Miss Morgan, the new teacher, who had arrived a few days before. About fifty in all were present. Mr. Cleaver welcomed Miss Morgan in behalf of the church, Mr. Chan in behalf of the Chinese and Mrs. Spencer in behalf of the committee. The first part of the afternoon was spent in singing and prayers, the remainder in conversation and enjoying the refreshments provided by the hostess. It must have cheered the hearts of those who have labored on through many discouragements in the past, to see so happy a group of the mothers and children and think of the change in the lives of these girls, and yet this showed but a very small part of the work and good done during the history of the Chinese Home. The evening brought a number of Chinese boys, also a Japanese friend. Caste

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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ACHE.

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our best boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not hurt the stomach. In cases of indigestion please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents. Five for \$1.25. Sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

question. Made a very good and reliable. Guaranteed.

For thirty of THE holes today, and not a minute more.

Wigs Bangs Witches.

NOTIONS, and Prof. Dorewens

Friday, also carries with Theatrical Wigs. Victoria Hotel.

ices? e taken hold of allities and low ce, and we don't Sell in for the

15, 5, 25c. tin, 25c.

t Street.

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SECOND MONTH 1895

THIRD MONTH

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DEALERS' CLAIMS

the Convention between the United States and Great Britain.

For Settlement of the Claims Against the American Government.

is the text of the convention between the government of the United States and Great Britain providing for settlement of the claims presented by Great Britain against the United States...

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appointed, and all contingent and incidental expenses of the commission or of the umpire, shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article VIII.—The amount awarded to Great Britain under this convention on account of any claimants shall be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty within six months after the amount thereof shall have been finally ascertained.

Article IX.—The present convention shall be duly ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London within six months of the date thereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, D.C. (Sd.) RICHARD OLNEY. (Seal)

WOMAN IN A STATE OFFICE.

"For the first time in the history of the state," says the Baltimore News, "a woman is to-day holding a state office in Maryland. Colonel Luther H. Gadd, state librarian, sent his resignation to Governor Lowmide yesterday, and Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers of Annapolis received

the appointment to the office of state librarian, which she will enter upon on the 15th day of July next.

The appointment of a woman to a state office is a notable event in the history of the state, and is a sign of progress in the rights of women.

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BE UP TO DATE. The gentlemen of Victoria and vicinity are, as a rule, right up to date. If they are not, it is because they lack opportunity. When they get the chance they take, and catch right up with the procession. For that reason, when Prof. Dorenwend arrives in the city, they will visit him, and provide themselves with his first-class Wigs and Tonics.

The gentlemen who are bald, and from prejudice won't wear coverings, should remember that they are running great risks. Any candid physician will tell them so. The best men in the land wear these scientific coverings for no other reason than to keep their heads cool and their brains clear.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the paper is that it also has the distinction of being the only publication on earth that can calmly ignore the laws of libel. The editors can fearlessly say what they please in its columns, for they know that they will be able to get out of the country before trouble comes.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side—constipation, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

ALREADY POSTED THEMSELVES ON THE curiosities and history. Between the intervals of slight seeding there are hours and half hours of writing, and before one would think it possible that the city could have been explored and written about, the last touches are complete, and this number of "En Route" is on the press.

The last heard of "En Route" and its editors was that they were in Bombay, having just published the Bombay edition in three languages, English, French and Gujarati. They were about starting for some other land. What land is not known; for the movements of "En Route's" editors are secret and never told of ahead.

The German Emperor is very much addicted to practical joking, not always of a very amiable kind, and this does not tend to increase his popularity, as those who have suffered from his wit do not easily forget and forgive the pain caused them by His Majesty's spirit of wagery. Last week the people who suffered were the police.

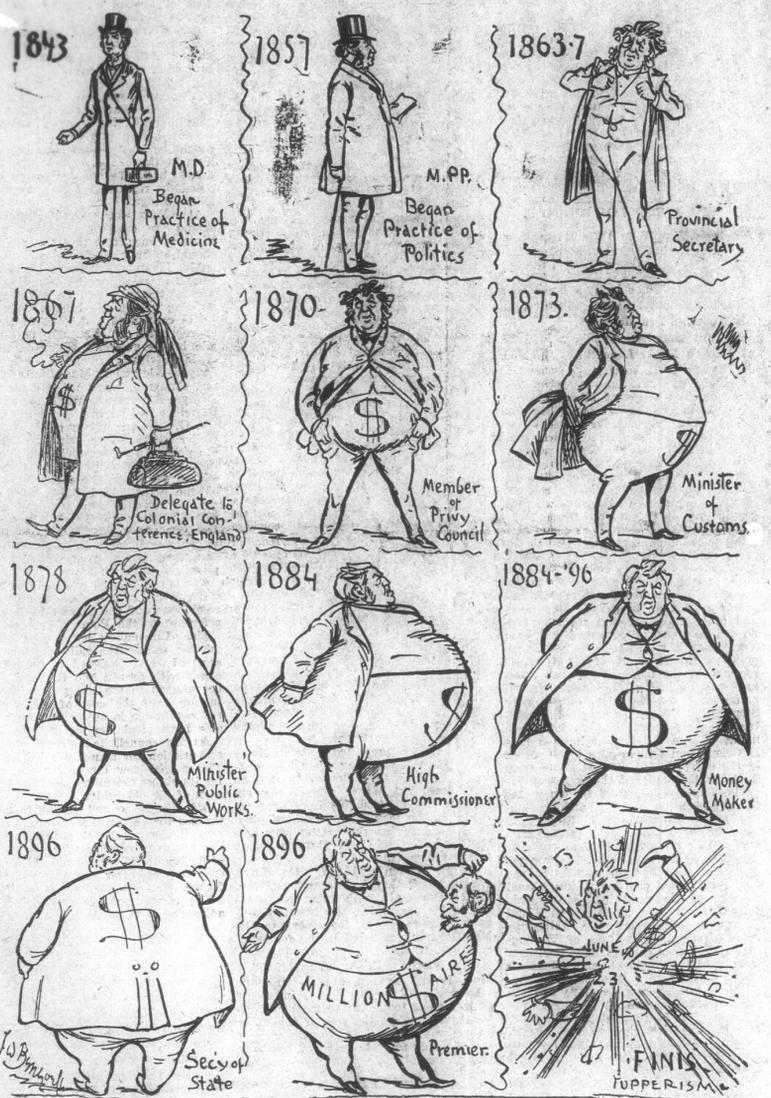
The duty of these officials was to steam in a small boat in front of His Majesty's yacht in order to keep the passage clear. The day was windy, and when the Emperor saw the boat struggling along in front of him he suddenly gave the order, "Fall speed ahead." The police-boat also put

A YOUNG RUSSIAN ADMIRAL. "Rear Admiral Maitaoff of the Russian navy," says the Philadelphia Record, "who was recently a guest of Charles H. Cramp, is one of the most conspicuous figures in modern European naval history. Although only 47 years of age, he is first on the list of Russian rear admirals, and is senior to a large number of officers whom he superseded by special promotion. He it was who, during the last Russo-Turkish war, was regarded the Skobeleff of the Russian navy, and like that great general, whose portrait he resembles, was several times promoted for his daring and enterprise. His career in the dashing attacks on Turkish ships was an unbroken series of successes, in which his skill was second alone to his daring. That is why he is the senior rear admiral at the age of 47 years. He recently commanded the Asiatic squadron, and is now on his way home to assume command of the Baltic fleet."

AN EMPEROR'S HUMOR. It frequently Causes Dismay in the Minds of His Subjects.

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"Something Happened"

her commission, filed her bond, and entered upon the duties of the office, to which she was appointed by Governor Lowmide and confirmed by the senate just before the adjournment of the general assembly. She is the daughter of a late gallant officer of high rank in the navy, a lady of much personal popularity, and will doubtless make an excellent state librarian as those of Kentucky, Michigan and other states in which this office has come to be regarded as one which women are particularly adapted to fill.

on the American globe trotter's plan of so many minutes to each famous sight. "En Route" is an eight-page paper, and is illustrated. In spite of all obstacles in each city in which its editors stop, the manage to get out the paper and make money on it, all within an incredibly few days. A complete issue is published in several languages.

A YEAR'S SUNSHINE Will Not Fade Garments Dyed With Diamond Dyes. No other method of human dyeing gives colors one-half so fast and beautiful as Diamond Dyes. The colors are full, rich, bright and handsome, and so fast and firm that a year's sunshine will not cause them to fade.

on steam, but was naturally unable to keep ahead of the imperial yacht which landed the Emperor and Empress at Treppe where they had come to open the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, a full ten minutes before their time, the consequence being that neither Prince Frederick Leopold nor the honorary president, Herr von Belpasch, was there to receive them. At the opening ceremony the Emperor was plainly very much displeased and would not deign to do more than nod when asked if the exhibition might be opened.

MAKE UP YOUR MIND Be Up-To-Date In Soap as well as in everything else. Old-fashioned Soaps and old-fashioned dragging wash-days are not good enough for up-to-date people. No, they are all using Sunlight Soap and are keeping their homes clean, bright and cheerful with very little labor. To all who use this world-famous Soap it means LESS LABOR GREATER COMFORT BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS For every 10 Sunlight wrappers sent to Lever Bros. Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound for 50 wrappers.

SHAKESPEAREAN RELICS. Signatures of Some Famous Men—A Plaster Panel Made in the Year 1606. The history of the grand collection of Shakespearean relics, which will be sold in London next week, is of a very interesting character. At an early period they became the property of a branch of the Hart family, who were the descendants of Shakespeare's sister Joan, and so remained until 1798. The owner at that time, Thomas Hart, having no issue, requested Thomas Hornby, a relative of his and the grandfather of Thomas Hornby the late owner, to take the remains of the relics belonging to Shakespeare and rent the house where Shakespeare was born and take the things by valuation. He lived there until his death, and his widow until 1820, when, owing to an increase of rent, she left the house and took one almost opposite the birthplace of the bard of Avon, where she used to show these relics for many years. The collection includes three most interesting visitors' books, containing the signatures of William IV., Lord Byron, Charles Keane, Loufellow, Charles Matthews and others; an oak chest said to have been the property of Ann Hathaway; sticks cut from Shakespeare's mulberry and crab trees; a lead lantern made of the remains of the window frame belonging to the poet's study; and a plaster panel in high relief in colors and gold, dated 1606, taken from the wall of Shakespeare's house.—London Chronicle.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion. DIFFERENT TYPES OF BEAUTY. "How would our European types of beauty be received in other zones? White travelers have declared that in the heart of the tropical forest, the negro's shining ebony skin is considered aesthetically lovely, while the white skin of the European suggests only sickness and disease. It is clear that the question of what constitutes beauty would be answered differently by every race. To quote the apt saying of an old Greek philosopher, 'Man is the measure of all things.' Every nation has its own Apollo and Aphrodite. The traveler Hearne, who is thoroughly acquainted with the North American Indians, says that in the eyes of these Indians the ideal of beauty must possess a broad, flat face, small eyes, high cheek bones, low forehead, a large, broad chin, a knobby, hooked nose, a golden brown skin, and Northern China only the native Manchou types are admired. A broad face, high cheek bones, very broad nose, and enormous ears. One of these cruel Asiatics who had travelled to Ceylon, upon seeing the prominent nose of the foreign ambassador wrote that he had the look of a bird and the body of a man. Among the traditions of Cochinchina a woman to be charming must have a perfectly round head and face. Among these colored races a white skin is regarded as ugly. White women receive little favor and are shunned from them. Chinese in the interior of the kingdom consider all Europeans ugly, because of their white skin and prominent noses. The Siamese, with their small noses, widely separated nostrils, large mouths, rather thick lips, big faces, and high, broad cheek bones, simply cannot conceive of European beauty. Their own women, they think, are so much better looking than Europeans."—Ludwig Jacobowski in the Chatsaugan for May.

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ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

