

ANOTHER SPECIMEN BRICK.

An Ottawa despatch to the Colonist reads:—"The regulations governing the admission of petroleum in tanks takes effect on Dominion Day. The points in British Columbia at which oil may be imported are Vancouver, Kamloops and Westminister. Owing to their insular position Victoria and Nanaimo, and on Prince Edward Island Charlottetown and Summerside, receive no direct benefit from the change, and it is suggested that the concession might extend to oil in tank vessels and that petroleum in packages of 50 gallons or less may enter any customs port."

The Liberal platform of tariff reduction the Conservatives offer the objection that the tariff now produces no more revenue than is necessary to meet the requirements of the country. This objection sounds rather strange when it is remembered that only last month the government joyously put forth the announcement that the surplus of revenue over expenditure for the current year is over \$6,000,000.

To Avoid Becoming Fat. Human fat is composed of 79 per cent. carbon, a little over 11 per cent. hydrogen, and a little over 9 per cent. oxygen. Of course this fat cannot be accumulated unless its ingredients are taken into the body in food.

The Load Off His Heart. "When Victor von Scheffel, the poet, was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health, he received from a friend in Germany an unfranked letter containing nothing but the words, 'I am well. With kind regards—Yours,' etc.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture. Saw 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Didn't a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 25 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive a post card picture, free from advertising and well worth the time. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost a few cents.

The country purchase at Greenwood, two miles east of Kentville, N. S., has been a very successful one. It was caused by an inmate upsetting a stove in the kitchen.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES

Teachers and Schools—A Wedding—Punishment for Law-Breakers.

Nanaimo, June 23.—It is now well known that W. S. Santo, who has been making a splash for the last twelve months on a grocery business, has fled, leaving a host of creditors behind.

THREATENED TO SHOOT.

Prisoner Taken From a Constable-Heartless Description. New Westminister, June 23.—Police Officer Graham of Kaslo brought down Daly to the penitentiary yesterday. Daly was committed for two years at the last assizes for embezzlement from the Bank of British Columbia. He remarked that he would meet several "spells" in the penitentiary, and appeared quite cheerful.

The west beat the east end in the lacrosse match last night, four consecutive games. A number of the best players in the cricket club will not be allowed to play against Vancouver to-morrow, as they have not paid their fees.

New Westminister June 24.—A fisherman named Samuel Holden died suddenly at the North Arm yesterday afternoon. At the inquest this morning a man named Henry Curtis swore he lived with Holden. At 2 o'clock an Indian woman came in and deceased asked him to go out. He did so, and five minutes afterwards the woman came out hurriedly, giving up the road. Curtis then entered the cabin and found Holden lying dead on the floor.

At the residence of Mr. J. Frazier yesterday, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Frazier, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mr. Robert Wallace. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. D. A. McEae, in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends.

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NANAIMO'S MISCELLANY.

The last of the Chinamen who have been here in bond for almost two months, left on Saturday night by the Haydon Republic for Portland.

The first of the Canadian Pacific Railway's sailing fleet, the St. Katherine, left Yokohama on Saturday for Vancouver.

The strike of Indians at the Rip Van Winkle mine is over; some Indians have been re-engaged at the old wages, and Chinamen will take the place of the ringleaders.

The Nestorian Tablet in Sweden. The present condition of the famous historical relic, the Nestorian tablet in Northwestern China, is described in a letter to a Shanghai newspaper by the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

The scholars of the boys' school were dismissed yesterday afternoon after being put through exercises for the edification of the visitors. Principal Mr. J. Shiu initiated the boys on Tuesday to the school which he would not accept any present, it having come to his knowledge they intended making one.

The Quadra has completed part of the work she was detailed to do, and Commander Walbran has discovered the rock on which the Romulus struck on the 30th of last March. The rock is not marked on the chart and was found to be in the fairway, bearing from Black Rock S. 25, E. true (S. E. by E. 1-4 east magnetic), distant about three cables' length, the depth around it varying from six to eight fathoms.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

There were two bad features about the big athletic tournament of the James Bay Athletic Association at the Driving Park on Saturday.

The five-mile race Potter acted merely as a pace maker for Ackland, who rode a wonderful race, and that to after a hard fall in the first mile. The day's sport brought out several very fine contests.

One hundred yards open—Blain first, Braden second, Murray third. Time given as 10-1-4 seconds.

One mile bicycle handicap—Bradley first, Clarke second and Wolff third. Corrected time, 3:03. Potter, scratch, shut out by the handicap.

One hundred and fifty yards hurdle, club—Ditcham first, C. W. Ward second.

Long jump—Bradford first, Ackroyd second, 16 ft. 2 in. Braden can do three feet better than this.

One-mile run—Blight first, Dalby second. Time, 4:50. Widdowson got the club mile, with Aden second.

Two hundred and fifty yards, boys, handicap—G. Wilson first, H. Wilson second, C. P. Higgins third.

Quarter-mile club—Haines first, Ward second. Time, 57-1-4.

One mile walk—Graham first, Blight second. Time, 8:27.

Quarter-mile open—Blain first, Sinclair second and Murray third. Time, 56-3-4.

Five-mile bicycle race, handicap, open—Ackland first, Deeming second, Bradley third. Time corrected, about 16:45.

Putting the 16lb shot—Kerr first, Ditcham second, 35 feet.

One mile steeplechase. Blight first, Cartwright second, Ackroyd third. Time, 5:33.

Half-mile handicap—Fraser first, Page second.

LACROSSE. PRACTICE EVERY EVENING. The Victoria team will practice every evening this week for the match at Vancouver on Saturday.

THE RING. FITZSIMMONS AND CHOYNSKI. New York, June 26.—From present indications there will be no fight between Fitzsimmons and Choynski if the former can help it.

STANBURY'S OFFER. Toronto, June 24.—Champion garsman Stanbury has declined to accept Gaudaur's challenge to row three miles with a turn for the championship of the world.

WATCHED BY THE SHERIFF. Chicago, June 26.—A report reached here this morning that imperative instructions had been given by Gov. Matthews to the sheriff of Lake County, Indiana, to raid the new quarters of the Columbia Athletic Club at Roby to-night.

PHOTOGRAPHING BULLETS. Curious Phenomenon Revealed by the Picture. March, the Austrian photographer, electrician and chemist—a man who seems to be Draper, an Edison and a Pasteur combined—has made some very extraordinary experiments in instantaneous photography.

TWO MATCHES MADE. Chicago, June 26.—Two matches were made yesterday by the Columbia Athletic Club, one in the heavy weight division, the other between two light weights.

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Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

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THE FAMOUS LONDON

The Palatial Quarters of "The Carlton THE BL... THE REFORM OF THE BR...



BUY BIG NEW 25c. BOTTLE.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.

and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a relief in need. It is the best Family Remedy for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache.

THE PAINE YACHT LAUNCHED. Boston, June 24.—The Paine yacht, Jubilee, a candidate for defender of the America cup, was launched this morning.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Thursday was the 144th anniversary of the founding of Halifax.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Knows Nothing of It. Mr. Henry Saunders says he knows nothing of the Port Townsend coal transaction in connection with which his name has been used.

A Joint Picnic. The Methodist Sunday schools of the city will hold a joint picnic at Langford Plains on Dominion Day.

Work for Court Revision. Two hundred and ten property owners have appealed against the assessment of their real estate by the city assessor.

Champion Heavyweight Strawberries. There have been strawberries and strawberries, but an exhibit of that popular fruit at present in the window of the Poodle Dog restaurant is easily champion.

Accident to the Barrimore. The collier Barrimore is at the outer wharf undergoing some repairs.

Great Northern Office. Mr. P. B. Shelby, vice-president and general manager of the Great Northern railway, stated as a representative of the Times at Seattle a few days ago.

The Mogul Released. The steamship Mogul will dock at the outer wharf at 6 o'clock this evening.

Officers Elected. The congregation of the Calvary Baptist church met last evening and elected officers as follows.

Home to California. Lucy Rucker and her father left last night for their home in Merced, Cal.

Not Sufficient Evidence. Justice Drake said that the evidence given in court yesterday afternoon against Rev. Alfred Reams, charged with raising Lucy Rucker, was insufficient for a conviction.

The Dispatch Erroneous. The dispatch from Washington relative to the wholesale dismissals from the U. S. service in the Puget Sound district.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS. Officers Elected Last Evening by the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.

Last evening the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of British Columbia, elected officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were appointed: Grand Senior Deacon, W. Bro. G. Thomson; Grand Junior Deacon, W. Bro. E. Williams; Grand Supt. of Works, W.

WITH MASONIC HONORS.

The Corner Stone of the New Orphan's Home Laid To-Day.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS

Historical Sketch of the Institution by St. Rev. Bishop Criddle—Grand Lodge Officers Conduct 'the Ceremonies—Assisted by the Clergy of the City.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

A Good Catch. Capt. Clarke, owner of the sealing schooner Enterprise, has received a cablegram from Japan reporting his schooner with 1030 sealskins.

British Columbia's Mite. On Wednesday Mrs. Dewdney, who has had charge of the work in the province of assisting its establishments a fund for a wedding present for Princess Mary from Canada, forwarded to Lady Derby the sum of \$241.

Second Lecture Delivered. There was a good attendance at the second lecture of Rev. J. E. Coombes of the World's Fair at the Victoria theatre last evening.

An Collegiate School. Summer term examinations at the Collegiate School will begin about July 10th, and the term will end on July 28th.

Damage by Floods in Okanagan—Crop Prospects in White Valley. (Lardo Reporter.) Contractor Ed. Sullivan has a crew of men at work near the mouth of Schroed.

A trail along the upper Duncan is an imperative necessity. The government should see to it.

The government trail being built from Pearsons to the foot of Howser lake is rapidly nearing completion.

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odism at a time when our country was not yet called British Columbia, namely, the Rev. E. Robson, is a sign of a liberal spirit on his part, which with his previous reputation, we were not unprepared to witness; but his writing also with the Masonic body, of which he is so distinguished a member, and in which he is exercising so impressive a function in bestowing a benediction on this Protestant Home—may, we hope, be regarded as a step to that unity which its founders sought, and not unsuccessfully, to attain in adopting as their guide the Sixth Article of the Church of England.

"We conclude with the earnest hope and prayer that within the year, which are now rising hymns of praise from children's tongues may resound through all remaining time to the glory of their kind and gentle Shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord."

Episcopal—Hon. W. J. Armstrong, Rev. Dean Criddle, A. J. Langety, J. P. Hon. W. J. Macdonald (Pres.), Mrs. Criddle, Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald.

Methodist—J. Jessop, Immigration Agent, J. E. Millin, J. P. Rev. W. Pollard, D. Spence (Grand Warden), Jeffrey, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Stafford.

Presbyterian—Rev. S. Macgregor, Alexander Munro, J. Robson, M.P.P. (Secretary), E. Wallace, Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Layman, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald.

The choir sang "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." Right Rev. Bishop Perrin and Rev. Dr. Campbell delivered short addresses, after which President Criddle presented the choir with a banner.

In accepting the invitation the Grand Master said: "The Committee of Management of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons have gathered here to-day by your invitation for the purpose of laying the corner stone of this Orphan's Home."

That would much refresh him. He apparently fell asleep. At 2 o'clock this morning the night nurse went to his bed to see how he was.

Something in her manner aroused suspicion. What could she want the money for? Was her excuse a good one?

These questions troubled Warden Johns, and he was determined to watch the woman. She was tracked from the city to the hospital.

Four constables were put on his track, but he had got a good start and was unhampered by the plaster of paris.

The application of the Union Steamship Company for better particulars from Bishop et al. was withdrawn.

The application of the plaintiff that the defendant make discovery of documents in their possession was granted.

An action to compel the defendant to carry out the terms of a marriage settlement. An order was made for the examination of the defendant before the registrar on Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

In the case of Adams vs. McBeath, as was intimated by Mr. Fell when Mr. Justice Crease delivered judgment, the defendant has appealed to the full court.

The Grand Chaplain offered a prayer, and the members sang the ode, "Hail Masonry Divine."

Right Rev. Bishop Perrin offered a prayer, and the ceremonies were closed with the reading of the hymn "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

It is just ten years since similar ceremonies were held at the laying of the corner stone of the Rae street Home.

To this and last year's committees of management a great deal of credit is due for the trouble they took to obtain every information that would lead to the erection of a perfect Home.

—A. Wisner, a carpenter employed at the outer wharf, was severely cut with an axe yesterday. He was taken to his home in the Work Estate.

HIS GENIUS GETS HIM FREE

Prisoner Day Plays Sick, is Taken to the Hospital and Escapes.

LEAVES BEHIND THE PLASTER OF PARIS

His Wife had a Horse and Buggy. Carlock's march on to see him. He escapes to San Juan—she is arrested—day at large.

Fred Day is free. He escaped from the Jubilee Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning. Day was serving a nine months' sentence for the robbery of a buggy and harness.

He was supposed to have been in the provincial jail. For days previous he had been complaining of the pain in his left knee.

He was taken to the hospital, and he groaned and moaned until the jail authorities sent for the physician, Dr. Davie.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLE

Which Shows the Method of the Great American Boomers.

Several years ago A. T. Garretson, E. T. Hedges, E. T. Hankinson and John Hornick organized a syndicate to boom Sioux City, Iowa, and incidentally, to enrich themselves.

They were all supposed to be wealthy men and very likely were so at the time. The local scene of their operations was a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, and the scope of their financial arrangements embraced the entire republic.

The first step taken was the formation of the Union Loan and Trust Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. A general banking business was done by the corporation, and the country was flooded with circulars offering notes, stocks and bonds.

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CANADIAN

SUCCESSFUL CASES EXTENDED

Although a Short Time, try the Press Photograph.

We have much pleasure in following the article in the Witness, relative to the success of the Press Photograph. We have done a great deal of work in this line, and we say concerning business methods and in the publication of the press relative to the success of the Press Photograph.

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CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

Although but a short time in that country has elapsed, the success Phenomenal.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following article from the Montreal Witness, relative to the success in Great Britain of a well-known Canadian business man.

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and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was so entirely powerless that he was unable to stand.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose home is his spiritual habitation in a substantial building on High street, Old Basford, took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost first to last.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed her husband's miraculous recovery to the use of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mr. Charles Leaysey, insurance agent, at Cowley street, Old Basford, has, among other neighbors, been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and is profoundly impressed by his remarkable restoration to health.

Attention is drawn to the circumstance that every fact in the above remarkable evidence which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers at 2s 9d per box, or six boxes for 13s 9d.

Paris, June 22.—The decision of the military authorities against allowing the band of the Republican Guards to go to Chicago is likely to be reconsidered.

HOLLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY.

Its Extermination Threatened by the Death of the Youthful Queen.

Little Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands, is believed to be doomed to die with consumption, and the men who re-arrange the map of Europe are already said to be discussing the possibilities for Wilhelmina, who is but 12 years old, is the last direct representative of the Nassau-Orange dynasty.

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STRUCTURAL AGENCIES OF THE AIR AND MOISTURE.

These discoveries prove that atmospheric humidity in the neighborhood of the Rhodanes is remarkably feeble. Mr. Blanc says that in his opinion the atmospheric humidity of the Sahara is even less than is supposed.

The Devotion of a Canine Mother. Half a dozen small boys, a shepherd dog and her five puppies, and a box of matches caused a \$500 fire in Allegheny at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Spanish Anarchists. Madril, June 22.—As a result of the dynamite explosion near the house of ex-Prime Minister Castillo, in addition to the damage already reported and the loss of life and personal injuries, the shock partly wrecked a building near by.

That Vulgar Little Boy. Atlantic City, N. J., June 23.—Diamonds valued at \$3,000, which were mysteriously lost on the beach by Mr. F. Regia of New York to-day, were returned to the owner eight hours after their disappearance.

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ABOUT KOOTENAY.

Prospective Candidates for the Legislature.—The Mining Act and Mr. Davis.

Nelson, June 20.—The present residents of West Kootenay are still in the same indescribable frame of mind which must have possessed Robinson Crusoe when he gazed upon his useless pile of Spanish doubloons.

While waiting for this prosperity and also for the final disappearance of the snow from the hills, the local legislature, the new mining act, and the future representative in the aforesaid legislature are matters that are receiving a lot of attention.

Already a batch of possible candidates for the next election have been mentioned and their characters and capabilities openly discussed.

Work on the new court house at Nelson has commenced to-day. Kaslo is making another effort to secure the establishment of a customs port of entry at that city.

In two days last week John M. Burke & Co. paid out at their Kaslo bank \$21,000, and there was still a big pile of gold left behind the wire screen.

Large numbers of prospectors are camped along the trail waiting for the snow to disappear. Four inches of the "beautiful" fell near the Washington mine yesterday.

The sampling works are assured. The site for the building is now being cleared, and a check for \$1,500 has been deposited with the Bank of British Columbia as a guarantee that the work will be completed.

Last Sunday Messrs. Pierce, Rowe, Winchester, Pound, Valentine and Slator mounted six fiery mustangs and started for the mountains.

—B. Van Volkenburgh has taken the old Haywood marker on Yates street and is fitting it up.

Winchester stood at the mouth of the tunnel armed with a pick. When the huge animal lunged past him he let go the pick and drove it through the head of the bear killing him instantly.

A new hotel called the Victoria is shortly to be opened. Mr. Smitheringale's (late of Victoria) solo in church Sunday night was greatly appreciated.

News of a big strike on Glacier Creek, 14 miles from Lardo, reached town Friday night. It is claimed that some of the richest specimens ever brought to town are to be seen at the Coeur d'Alene hotel.

On Monday night a pleasing event took place, when Frank Wilson, son of J. B. Wilson, merchant, presented by Messrs. Davlin and McKay with a silver medal, for saving the life of another boy who was nearly drowned on the 24th of May.

On Monday, June 12th, G. O. Buchanan's sawmill was shut down. The cause of this was the rapid and unexpected rise of the waters of the lake.

One of the good mining properties of the Kaslo-Steeles country is \$20,000, situated 15 miles from town. The Solo mine has got a tunnel 110 feet in, and shows a ledge of three feet with true fissure vein.

Early last week a party started up the lake to look for mineral. They found it, but not the kind they were looking for. Proceeding up the lake for about seven miles, and travelling inland about four, they came upon a ledge of beautiful mineral paint or yellow ochre.

For a number of years the most highly prized model in the National Academy classes in New York was a young woman known as "The Veiled Model," says the Washington Post.

"I am ready to pose nude," she said, "but I must remain unknown. If you are willing to employ me for the figure only I shall be glad of the position, but the pupils must paint and draw some other head than mine."

The artists demurred to this extraordinary proposition. But when the mysterious stranger requested the privilege of standing before them in a state of nature they were so delighted with the symmetry of her figure, and the exquisite purity of her flesh that an engagement was at once effected.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

More Big Catches. Several sealing schooners were becalmed off Carmanah point on Saturday.

Hickey-Beeves. R. H. F. Hickey, of French Creek, and Miss Charlotte Emily Reeves, were married at Nanaimo on Saturday.

A Tea Ship coming. The American Steamer C. S. Bennett left Yokohama on June 20 for Tacoma with a full cargo of tea.

Victoria's Soldier Boys. The headquarter companies of the B. C. B. G. A., will go to Vancouver for the 1st of July celebration.

Schraepnel Likes Strawberries. Edward Schraepnel, aged 16, was helping himself to strawberries in the market garden of Ah Hook, Cadboro Bay road.

Marriage at Esquimalt. William Ernest Scott of Fruitvale, Salt Spring Island, and Miss Ella Innes, the youngest daughter of J. H. Innes, Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt, were married this afternoon.

Opening Sermons. Rev. Solomon Cleaver, B.A., the new pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, preached his opening sermons yesterday morning and evening.

Death's Hand. James S. Brockhurst died yesterday morning. He was well known in Victoria, having resided here for many years.

Prisoner Day's Escape. Day, the prisoner who escaped from the Jubilee Hospital on Saturday morning, is still here.

Will Save Time. The steamer Transfer being built at Spratt's wharf for the C. P. N. Company, will be ready about the middle of July.

Steam Yacht Vachie. The steam yacht Vachie, owned by Rev. H. J. C. Nixon of Denman Island, which has been in the harbor for several days, is the only vessel on the Pacific coast which flies the Royal Yacht Club's flag.

Habits of Storms. In the northern hemisphere all storms revolve from right to left in the southern hemisphere they revolve from left to right.

Sealing Restrictions. Lord Rosebery Talks About the Arrangement With Russia. In the House of Lords on June 9th the Earl of Rosebery, in moving the second reading of the seal fishery (North Pacific) bill, said it was substantially upon the same model as that passed in 1891.

Accident to a Sealer. Capt. Brown of Yokohama, who came across on the steamship Mogul, was at Hakodate on June 2nd, and saw three sealing schooners there.

DIES IN HER ARMS. A Babe 14 Days Old Dies in its Mother's Arms at B. Juge Home.

AN OVERDUE MAIL CARRIER. Late Sealing News From the West Coast.

FLIES THE UNION JACK. The Steamer Premier Completely Changed-Extensive Improvements.

DR. DOUGLAS'S COMPLAINT. The Question of Religion and Political Preference. The Representation of the Different Denominations—Figures Quoted by Senator Read—The Public Works Department.

By-Laws Considered at a Special Meeting of the Council. Mayor Beaven and Ald. McKilloan, Styles, Bragg, Miller, Henderson, Baker, and Munn were present at the special meeting of the city council held on Saturday evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Revenue By-Law was taken up. The clause relative to the dog tax, licenses and road tax was amended to make those taxes due on July 3rd and January 16th.

There was some discussion relative to the tax on chair-yotants, fortune tellers, etc. Some of the aldermen thought it was wrong it should not be licensed, while others contended that it was just the reason why they should be taxed.

Ald. Miller moved that the clause levying the license be struck out. Ald. Munn did not think that frauds should be licensed. It was like licensing, faro banks, etc.

Ald. Henderson was in favor of the tax. The city did not want the frauds, but they would come and if they do they should contribute to the revenue.

The committee of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to whom was referred the tenders for repairs to the house at Ross Bay, reported that they could not agree and referred the tenders back to the council.

Port Townsend, June 24.—What is believed to be the longest distance over which a cablegram was ever sent—about 24,000 miles—was that over which one was sent from the local telegraph office this week.

Officially Shocked to Death. Auburn, N.Y., June 26.—John Fitzthum was successfully electrocuted at 1:24 this afternoon for the murder of John Roehrt, at Buffalo, April 7th, 1892.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Diet or Young, Old, Noble Manhood fully Restored.

THREE CORE YEARS & TEN GOLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH

Absolutely Cures Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tolerance, Opium or Stimulants, Headache, Energy, Lost Memory, Leakage and Wastefulness.

Address, D. E. CAMPBELL, Sole Agent, VICTORIA, B.C. Apply by wk

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia In Chambers. In the matter of the "Quieting Title Act" and in the matter of the Title to Lot 229, Subdivision of Section 8, Esquimalt District, British Columbia.

"Land Registry Act." Sections 33, 34, 35, 36 and 59 Lake District. WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Brown, dated the third day of April, 1875, has been destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate.

JOHN MESTON. Little Rock, Ark. was filed in the petition to contest the Col. Logan, H. Root, Fannie, Marion and grounds that the will in the presence of the articles in it leave of the income for the void on account of the uncertainty. The codicil that the provision be made for the estate for a perpetuity is also void on a point.

CARRIAGE MAKER. R. LACKSMITH, ETC. Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

FOR SALE.—One half interest in a good mill for sale, with 32 cows and 7 horses. Also 30 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farm implements.

WANTED.—Pushing Canvasser of good address, Liberal salary and experience paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS., CO., Nureyemren Portland, Oregon. mar25-m 4 wk 30

LOST.—4th inst. on David street, black dress, branded on left hip. Finder please return the same to Wm. Morrison, Bridge street, and be rewarded. 123-11

WILCOX'S COMPOUND ANS-O-PILLS. Safe and Sure when all others fail. There is nothing else to be had. It is the only safe and effective remedy for all cases of Consumption.

PISU'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. DURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, "Lungs Food." Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

EVERYTHING IN A STA... AT THE ISLAND... SPRECKELS FLIRTS VICTORIA... Blount Refuses to Pardon of July... His Action Criticized—Britain Believed to Plan—Anaxiote's British Ship Report to be Safe.

San Francisco, June 27. Australian arrivals at the City of London arrived on the 20th, pointing to the royalists regarding it as so remote a country of heterogeneous population which they believe Cleveland's language to imply a doubt also on the part of the people of Hawaii.

Claus Spreckels' night in honor of his China. It was a royal politics was not mentioned to make Britain before settling seems to be growing.

Postmaster Sixty Troy, N.Y., June 27. The report of the North China Mail is that the Queen of the United States had been engaged to marry the son of the United States and his seeking the Queen of the bride, and would under a gorgeous mandarin.

AMERICAN NEWS. Daily Chronicle of Events. Little Rock, Ark. was filed in the petition to contest the Col. Logan, H. Root, Fannie, Marion and grounds that the will in the presence of the articles in it leave of the income for the void on account of the uncertainty.

FOR SALE.—One half interest in a good mill for sale, with 32 cows and 7 horses. Also 30 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farm implements, with a good set of tools.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 30, 1893.

THE HOME RULE SITUATION.

The return of the Gladstonian candidate at the Pontefract by-election shows that there is no such reaction in England against home rule as some people affect to believe. The constituency is a very close one. At the general election the Hon. Rowland Winn, Conservative, was returned in Pontefract by a majority of 40, and when he succeeded to the peerage Mr. Reckitt, a Liberal, was elected by a majority of 63. Now the latter has been succeeded by Mr. Nussey, another Gladstonian, whose majority was 32. Seeing the closeness of the constituency, and deducing themselves with the idea of a "reaction" against Mr. Gladstone, the Conservatives held high hopes of recapturing the seat, and they put forth every effort to that end. The untoward result must be correspondingly disappointing. Gladstone has plenty of difficulties to contend with, but evidently he has not to reckon among these any great change in temper of the English people. The loss to the Liberals of the Linlithgow seat has been interpreted as a sign that Scotland was ready to "go back on" the Grand Old Man. It was certainly a discouraging loss, but there is good reason to believe that it was due to the feeling aroused over the question of church disestablishment and the bitter hostility to Gladstone which the "Auld Kirk" ministers are calling up. Of course the loss of a seat is a loss, whether caused by reaction against home rule or by opposition to disestablishment, and it may be that this latter question will operate somewhat extensively against the Liberals in Scotland in the event of another general election being held in the near future. Even with this disadvantage, if Mr. Gladstone should be compelled to appeal to the country again he can well entertain good hope of victory, because his fight will in that case be against the tyranny and injustice of the privileged order. The Tories, we fear, will have to fall back upon the ghoulish hope that the great Liberal leader's life may come to an end before his work is accomplished, and even in that event they are most likely to suffer disappointment. Mr. Gladstone's death might delay the final success of home rule for a time, but the cause which he has brought so far forward will inevitably triumph in the end.

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

The Times gives its readers to-day an opportunity of reading a full report of Mr. Laurier's speech at the Liberal convention. The speech was, of course, a notable one for the reason that it was made by the Liberal leader to the assembled delegates of the party; but those who read the report will be apt to judge that it is also notable in itself on account of both its matter and its manner. As Mr. Laurier is expected to visit this province in the course of a month or two the interest attaching to his utterances is all the greater. About Mr. Laurier's personal strength in the east there has been no doubt in any sensible person's mind, but the convention gave evidence more than usually striking of the esteem in which he is held and the enthusiasm with which Liberals all over the country regard his leadership. We believe only one Conservative newspaper has been foolish enough to assert, or rather hint, that there is any dissatisfaction in the Liberal ranks over the personality of the leader. That one exception is the Empire, and after the many displays of gross stupidity made by the chief organ this one will not cause much surprise.

CONVENTION COMMENTS.

Of course there is much variety in the comments which the Liberal convention has called forth; but it is apparent from Conservative as well as from Liberal utterances that the convention has placed the party in a better position for a contest. The feeling of Reformers generally is well put into words by Mr. Edward Holton, ex-M.P. for Chateaugay, an exceptionally cool-headed and sagacious politician. To a Montreal Star reporter on his return from Ottawa Mr. Holton said: "Speaking not as a partisan, though I am one, but speaking impartially and deliberately, I believe that the Liberal party is about fifty per cent stronger than it was a week ago. Those hundreds of convention delegates representing the brain, bone and sinew of Canada; coming together, some of them from a distance of nearly a thousand miles at their own expense on the invitation of Mr. Laurier—these men go home with enthusiasm that cannot easily be defeated, and with unanimous devotion to their leader, Laurier. He has proven himself by his action in this matter to be a really practical, masterful leader, as well as a philosopher and orator. But the greatest cause for hope is in the platform which we have now to present the people. The chief plank, of course, is the ideal policy of tariff for revenue only. In this we have a large and positive advantage over our opponents. Our policy is definite; theirs is hazy and meaningless. Tariff reform, as a phrase, may mean simply a revision; but tariff for revenue only means that taxes shall be raised only for the needs of government, and not for the unjust advantage of manufacturers."

The Globe in discussing the result of the convention takes up Sir Richard

Cartwright's suggestion, that the party now in power in the United States might prefer to accomplish reciprocity by concurrent legislation rather than by treaty, and says: "In view of this possibility it is of the utmost importance that there should be a government and parliamentary majority on this side of the line pledged to a reduction of tariff upon the clear lines laid down in the resolution adopted yesterday, namely, that taxation should be limited to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government, that it should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States. The resolutions embodied in the good name and honor of Canada, increase her prosperity and strength, and fit her for taking her rightful place as a nation."

The Mail concludes its editorial comments as follows: "Of course the leading topic was that of trade. The policy, as announced, fully sustains the forecast made with respect to it in these columns. Lower tariff with a limited and arranged reciprocity, if obtainable, is the entire matter summarized in as few words as possible. The unrestricted project goes to the rear, and the party is on Mr. Blake's platform, with, however, a rather stronger leaning towards trade with the United States. It would be idle to deny that a reduced tariff is a popular proposition. The government itself acknowledges this, hence the investigating committee. If ministerial organs will continue to weed out all Conservatives who think the tariff too high, the influence of the committee will be duly nullified, and the Liberals—strengthened as their opponents are weakened—ought to be duly grateful."

The criticisms coming from all sources that have any right to be considered independent agree in showing that the Liberals have a policy that suits the ideas of the majority of the people, and that they are in every way well prepared for a successful appeal to the electorate. On every hand the signs multiply that the country will at its first opportunity declare for a change of government.

According to a Montreal dispatch, Premier Blair of New Brunswick, while in that city on his way home from the Ottawa convention, predicted a general revival of Liberalism as a result of the recent organization of the Maritime Liberals at Ottawa. Hon. H. R. Emerson, minister of public works of New Brunswick, is also hopeful of a maritime revolution against the Thompson Government. Emerson attributes the great Liberal losses during the last contest to a lack of organization. The maritime provinces have perhaps more cause than any of the others to revolt against Conservative rule, because its disastrous effects are more plainly apparent there. It is hardly to be expected that the people down by the Atlantic shore will always be content to see their members remaining stationary and their country practically stagnant.

Judging from our morning contemporary's Ottawa advices, the Premier is taking up the census work where the Minister of Finance left off. The dispatch reads:—

"Premier Davis, of British Columbia, had an interview with Statistician George Johnson today regarding the British Columbia census. Mr. Johnson showed him conclusively that the Federal enumeration of the population of the province was approximately correct, nevertheless the department will continue to make an abstract of the names of the white people of the province from the returns as requested by the Provincial Government. Mr. Davis also wants the birthplaces of the father and mother stated."

This is very interesting indeed, but it is hard for ordinary mortals to understand just why the Premier is so anxious about the birthplaces of people who are not in the province.

The Quebec Trades and Labor Council sent the following rather sharp reply to a perfunctory invitation to meet the Dominion government's tariff investigators, Messrs. Foster and Bowell:—

"That the Central Council of Trades and Labor of Quebec have repeatedly noted that the government of which Messrs. Foster and Bowell form part has always turned a deaf ear to the prayers and petitions of organized labor; consequently only sees in such invitation an intentional and premeditated insult, and virtually believes that its advice is only asked at present to laugh at it to-morrow. We have need of as few repetitions as possible of the force of a royal commission on labor and of the parliamentary committee. Consequently we refuse to sacrifice either time or money in presenting our views to these honorable gentlemen."

Though not altogether pleased with the Liberal party in general, the Winnipeg Free Press declares that on the trade and tariff questions "there is no doubt the Liberal convention has met the expectation of the country." Perhaps the News-Advertiser will kindly make a note of this.

Victoria Catastrophe.

London, June 27.—A private letter written by a sailor on the Victoria and received here to-day reports that during torpedo practice near Naples, Greece, the Victoria's cutter ran into a torpedo and was sunk. The crew swam about until they were picked up by the Victoria's main boats. In a despatch dated June 26th, Rear Admiral Markham reports that Admiral Tryon's telescope and the despatch boat cap were recovered, but that the body had not been found. Admiral Markham has transferred his flag to the warship Nile.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Ottawa electric street railway system has declared a dividend of eight per cent.

L. K. Jones, for many years in the department of Railways and Canals, has been promoted to the chief clerkship.

The Canadian Pacific are quoting very low rates on experimental shipments of dried fish and canned lobsters from the Maritime Provinces to Sydney, N. S. W.

The ocean service between Montreal and Bristol is to be increased by the addition of a fourth steamer, the Dominion line finding this step necessary to meet the growing business.

The new French Colony and bounty system having diverted all the trade of the French West Indian Islands to France, the Government has authorized the Canadian steamers to call at the Danish Island of St. Croix in place of Guadaloupe.

A communication from the Colonial Office states that Bateman, principal clerk of the board of trade, is appointed to act as British official delegate to the international statistical institute, to be held in Chicago in September. George Johnson will probably be the Canadian delegate.

The steamer Columbian, of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, carried an excursion party to Oswego last Sunday. This is considered a violation of the Sabbath—action will be entered against those who took part and against the company.

Ten carloads of fish were shipped, recently from Milverton, Ont. for New York, via New York, by Mr. H. Honey, of Mitchell. It was put up in bundles averaging 140 pounds. This makes a total of 25 carloads or over 300 tons shipped during the week; \$5.50 to \$6 per ton being paid.

Mr. T. G. Vincent, representing the London Times, is coming upon a trip across the C. P. R. He is writing a series of articles upon the country and its resources. In the London dock labor troubles Mr. Vincent commended himself to his employers by the brightness of his work, and this roving commission is the outcome.

The Montreal correspondent of the Empire says he hears that Professor Campbell's resignation is expected by the Presbyterian College staff. Should this prove to be the case, all the actions regarding heresy brought against him will likely be dropped until the meeting of the general assembly in St. John, N. B., next year.

Andrew J. Hough, a Buffalo, N. Y., evangelist, was arrested in Toronto in the instance of Mr. Thompson, coal and wood dealer of Buffalo, charging him with having criminal relations with Mr. Thompson's wife. The woman has also been placed under arrest. She was a teacher in Hough's mission. Hough and Mr. Thompson have been running a restaurant for some months past.

James R. Allen, representing the Supreme Lodge of the Sixteenth Degree, was found guilty in the Toronto police court of a charge laid under the Ontario Insurance Corporation Act, 1892, of collecting money on behalf of the said league and transmitting the same to the United States, such league not being duly and legally instituted according to law. He was fined \$20 and costs.

Mayor Lamont, Calgary, Mayor Macleod, Edmonton, Mayor Hough and Mr. Lethbridge, and D. W. Davis, M. P., have gone to Ottawa to urge on the government the necessity for more vigorous immigration measures in the Western Provinces, better arrangements for receiving and locating immigrants on arrival, and the abolition of customs and quarantine regulations, and more practical steps for the general development of Alberta.

The Grand Trunk railway has been unable to find a purchaser for its rivet front property in the city, and the directors now that it will fall finally into the hands of the city, which has coveted the property for years. Though the property is assessed for \$80,000, it is thought it can be purchased for several thousand dollars less. By a special dividend of \$200,000 which are about \$12,000 a year for half a dozen years or less, the property would be paid for.

Permission to open the saloons of Montreal on Sunday was refused by the provincial government; but in spite of this the French portion of the city, the front doors of all of them were wide open last Sunday. A strict investigation will be held into the matter. So many drunk men have never before been seen on the streets of Montreal on one day as were seen there last Sunday. There were several small fights in different parts of the city, but no arrests were made.

Complaints having been made that the Canadian government is continuing its discrimination against the United States in the use of the Dominion canals, the Minister of Railways says that the statement is absolutely false, and challenges the production of any evidence of a case where the same rule regarding tolls has not been applied to both American and Canadian vessels alike. No rebates have been given in favor of transshipping at Kingston, thus discriminating against Ogdensburg, as alleged.

The Spanish caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, arrived at Toronto on Tuesday morning. They were towed to an anchorage off Centre Island park. The Spanish vice-consul boarded the Santa Maria and paid his respects to Captain Conegars, after which they both went ashore and waited on Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick. On the captain's return to his ship the mayor and aldermen went aboard and were shown over the vessel. The officers of the caravels were then taken on a trip about the city.

After a long debate in the A. O. U. W. grand lodge, the maximum rate assessment for the next three years, for the various jurisdictions, was decided as follows: Pennsylvania grand lodge, \$30; Ohio, \$30; Kentucky, \$30; Indiana, \$30; Iowa, \$25; New York, \$30; Missouri, \$27; Minnesota, \$19; Wisconsin, \$26; Tennessee, \$20; Michigan, \$19; California, \$30; Georgia and Alabama, \$30; Kansas, \$16; Maryland, \$22; Ontario, \$25; Ontario, \$28; Massachusetts, \$16; Texas, \$30; Nevada, \$28; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, \$25; Nebraska, \$18; the Dakotas, \$18; Montana, \$23; Washington, \$20; New Jersey, \$20; British Columbia, \$20; Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, \$20; Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, \$22; Delaware, \$17; Supreme Lodge jurisdictions, \$30.

An important judgment was handed down from the Ontario Supreme Court

concerning the Patrick Purcell estate, involving the distribution of upwards of a million dollars. The first of two wills was made by Patrick Purcell, of Glengarry, May 14, 1860, which will be, however, revoked by one made January 10, 1891. Subsequently he made a codicil to the former will; hence the trouble as to which should be regarded as the last. Justice Robertson, before whom the case was last argued, held that the codicil revoked the first will, while judgment the executor of the second asked the court to set aside. This the court yesterday refused, holding the first will to be revived by the codicil, only, however, as to its date. This has the effect of cutting off all charitable bequests, mentioned in the first will, to the archbishops of Kingston and Ottawa, the Bishop of Alexandria, and charities in Ottawa, Cornwall and Glengarry.

Chicago's snobbery.

Canadians are grinning at us, and including in side remarks about the fuss Chicagoans are making over the female relative of the ruler of a third-class power. They are justified in making comparisons between our practices and our preaching. Chicago has made a consummate ass of itself in its welcome to Eulalia. Beginning with Veragua it put society on guard, and the great unwashed witnessed a spectacle the counterpart of which in another country would have furnished material for American derision and republican sermons on the baseness and unmanliness of belly-crawling before royalty or blue blood of any sort. With the advent of the pretty little cigarette smoker from Spain, and an attachment in the shape of a husband, Chicago made the storm center of snobbery, throbbing with the life of toadyism. The city as represented by society and Hobart Chatfield-Taylor turned itself into a very humble admirer of Eulalia, and scarcely anything that was genuinely American dared to come near her. To kiss the hand of a princess of this brand was an insult to the best citizenship. To glorify her as a woman purer and nobler than the best of the native production was tantamount to a lowering of our own colors. Small wonder that Canadians are pecking at us in this respect. In this way, under the guidance of the Chatfield-Taylor and the perfumed glory of the inner circle, the veriest rake from Europe will expect us to bend the knee to him the moment he alights from one of Sir George Pullman's cars. Have we become ashamed of our own people, who profess to be all that the term implies?—Chicago Canadian-American.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

News of the Mining Regions of Slokan, Lardeau and Other Points. (Kootenay Star.)

The contract for clearing the right of way for the Revelstoke & New Denver line is being completed at a rapid rate. A good strike was made recently at the foot of Slokan lake by some prospectors, and the ore runs as high as 900 oz. It contains a good deal of native silver and the vein is of good size.

Mr. A. F. McKinnon left here for Hillendale on Monday with a collection of furs, the remains of the winter's catch. The skins included ten black bears, ten mountain goats, two wolves, one coyote, one marten and a fisher. One of the wolf skins was a beauty and was furnished by the wolf that killed Mr. Underhill's dog, Morzaus Jay. The post office authorities are woefully negligent in the case of New Denver, that busy center of a great mining district having but one mail a week. The steamer Hunsley is making daily trips to the head of the lake to connect with the pack trail. A tri-weekly mail from Revelstoke, there is no earthly reason why New Denver should not have a daily mail. It is hoped that the authorities at Ottawa will act over his head.

Mr. O. H. Allen, Revelstoke brewer, returned on Wednesday's boat from Nelson and Kaslo, where he secured several large orders. From conversation with mining men and others on the steamer, he found that a majority had a firm belief that Big Bend would yet prove the greatest attraction of the coast where Archibishop Fabre celebrated high mass.

A most interesting feature of the anniversary, which was also the 25th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, is an address issued by the French-Canadian and all the Roman Catholics by Count Honoré Mercier, ex-premier of the province of Quebec. He refers in inflammatory language to the aggressions of the English majority in Canada, which he claims is violating treaties and laws with audacity. English granny is seen in Canada by (to use Mr. Mercier's words):

"The abolition of the French language, and the confiscation, by political sects and libidinous expeditions, of the young men whose crimes have been to love their country too well; by the expulsion from Acadia of men, women and children; by laying waste our fields; by robbing and plundering our farmers—defenseless as they are;—and at last by the execution of Louis Riel. Englishmen, as well as British fair play, as understood by the French nation, means; by the butchery of Joan of Arc. At the same time the English, by the canon's mouth of prisoners of war held by England, Russia, Greece, Italy, etc. to Ireland; by her arbitrary laws, whereby Frenchmen, both civil and military, are treated as rebels; by the pithless Protestants mere obliged to sell their consciences to the English."

Mr. Mercier warns his countrymen that the only remedy against English oppression is the union of all French Canadian people, and that if they do not combine to protect themselves, they will be nationally and their religion will be done away with. He says that the English are circulating throughout the province a vile and untrue story, that the English and French in the province of Quebec were a letter to J. C. Nixon of Seattle from the Hokotate reports the schooner Allie S. Algar with 2,000 seal skins and the May Belle of Victoria with 1,400.

MEDITERRANEAN DISASTER

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Victoria.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN

The Number Lost Seems to Have Been Exaggerated at First—Supposed Cause of the Accident—Explosions Follow the Collision.

London, June 26.—The United Press correspondent sends from Beyroust an account of the sinking of the warship Victoria by the warship Camperdown, off Tripoli, on Thursday last. Admiral Tryon, he says, visited Beyroust last week, with his squadron of sixteen vessels, and he and his officers were entertained by the Anglo-American residents. The whole foreign population was in fête, guests were entertained at banquets, balls and receptions. The final reception was given at the house of an English physician on Wednesday evening. The farewells were said shortly before midnight, and at 10 on Thursday morning the fleet sailed away for the manoeuvres, off Tripoli. The weather was sunny; there was no breeze; the sea was smooth as a mirror. The vessels had been abreast in double line abreast; they were about six cable lengths apart. The bow of each vessel was two cable lengths from the stern of the vessel ahead. At about 3 the fleet was thus approaching Tripoli. Admiral Tryon signalled the order for single file. At the time the order was given the Victoria and the Camperdown were almost exactly abreast, both slowly turning inward with a sweeping movement and their bows covered. The Victoria was slightly ahead as they approached. The Camperdown pushed heavily upon her and rammed her on the starboard side of the bow. She tore with tremendous force through the Victoria's hull and drove the ram through the Victoria's middle. It was just 3:30 when, with the great rip in her hull, the Victoria began to founder.

Admiral Tryon tried at first to run her ashore, but the distance, nearly five miles, was too great. The vessel turned over broadside, and eight minutes after she was struck went down. Rigid discipline was maintained. The invalids and prisoners were brought on deck, and provision was hastily made for their safety in case of the worst. The crew remained at their posts. At the expiration of five minutes Admiral Tryon apparently realized that his vessel was doomed. He then gave the order, "Let every man save himself."

Many of the men rushed from their posts and jumped into the sea. Others were hurrying from below to follow them when the end came. The bow disappeared gradually at first, then rapidly plunged so that the hull stood almost perpendicular in the water, and paused motionless for a moment, and finally rolled completely over. Two tremendous explosions were heard, and then the Victoria went under. Admiral Tryon did not leave the ship. He was the last man seen as she first plunged her bows under water. He stood on the bridge as long as it was possible to stand anywhere on the deck. His body has not been found. Two hundred and ninety of the officers and crew were saved. Many were severely injured by the collision of the two vessels.

The Camperdown has a hole 16 feet in diameter in her bow. She made much water, and was only kept afloat by closing her water tight compartments and pumping. The feet lies at anchor off Tripoli, while temporary repairs are being made to the Camperdown, which will enable her to reach Malta. The Victoria lies in 70 fathoms of water. It will be impossible to float her. The bodies of twenty seamen have been found and buried in Tripoli. The Victoria had a band of Italian musicians on board. English Consul Trotter and Sir George Wellesey were to have been the guests of Admiral Tryon on the voyage to Tripoli, but the captain of the warship Edinburgh, who was an old friend of theirs, persuaded them to go with him, and they thus escaped the disaster. The memorial service for the lost sailors was held in the Anglo-American church in Beyroust yesterday. The church was draped in black. A despatch from Port Said says it is learned that Rear Admiral's dispatches regarding the loss of the Victoria have been sent by mail to the admiralty. The cruiser Barham, which it was thought, would carry the dispatches, has arrived at Port Said.

The officers of the vessel confirm the story already told, but they can give no explanation as to the cause of the collision. They state that Admiral Tryon's order was sixteen points to starboard for one division, and the same to port for the other division. This arduous movement, as it is called, is defended in naval circles as teaching commanders how to handle their ships, and enabling the admiral of the fleet to bring the flagship readily free to windward, or vice versa, to bear the brunt of an action or to obtain the best position to control a squadron.

The officers of the Barham say that even after the men of the Victoria were ordered to save themselves, they persisted in their gallant attempt to fix the collision mat in position. This usually occupies ten minutes. Admiral Tryon's signal for assistance was promptly obeyed, every vessel immediately sending boats to the rescue, but the suction caused by the sinking vessel dragged down the strongest swimmers.

After he had ordered all to save themselves, the coxswain ran up to him with a life belt. Tryon refused to take it, and told the man to see to his own safety. He stood on the bridge, motionless and with folded arms, awaiting sure death. Without exception the officers and crew behaved nobly. The explosions after the Victoria turned over are supposed to have been the bursting of her boilers. Besides those already mentioned in the admiralty dispatches, the list of drowned includes: Lieut. Munroe, Sub-Lieut. Gilbert, Engineers Harding, Foreman, Deadman and Hatherley, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Bernard and Carpenter Bell. The officers of the Barham say that the warship Nile narrowly missed striking the Victoria on the port side, but she had been rammed by the Camperdown. The admiralty think the collision was due to the momentary failure of the Victoria's steering gear. Nothing has been published here to censure anybody in connection with the disaster.

ter. The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the needy families who lost members by the disaster amounts to £6,000.

Questions were asked in the house of commons to-day regarding the foundering of the Victoria. Replying to these questions Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, secretary to the admiralty, said there was reason to hope, from despatches received from the British consul-general at Tripoli, Mr. N. T. Moore, that the number of persons drowned by the sinking of the ship would be under the estimate at first made. Some of the men belonging to the Victoria had been detached temporarily from that vessel and were detailed for duty on other vessels of the fleet during the manoeuvres. These men had, of course, estimated so far as ascertaining the loss numbered 360, comprising 22 officers and 338 men. The saved number 287, including 26 officers and 261 men.

Mr. F. W. Isaacson asked if the government intended to keep the Sansepacio, the sister ship of the Victoria, in commission, or to have her ordered home, consider her construction, and if possible, ascertain what, if anything, was faulty in it.

The secretary to the admiralty deprecates the asking of such questions, saying that the time had not come when they ought to be asked.

This statement was greeted with cries of "hear, hear."

Mr. Queen's despatch in reply to that of Ambassador Bayard, expressing President Cleveland's sympathy on the foundering of the warship Victoria was as follows: "I thank you most sincerely for the kind message you conveyed from President Cleveland on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe in the Mediterranean, the loss of the Victoria and so many brave officers and men, including a distinguished admiral. I assure you that I am much touched and most grateful for his sympathy."

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, since the death of Vice Admiral Tryon, is in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, has telegraphed the admiralty that the damage sustained by the Camperdown proves, upon examination, to be less than was expected. He adds that though the vessel was seriously damaged, he hopes she will be ready to proceed to Malta in a few days, where she will go on the dock for repairs.

Brazilian Revolutionists.

Valparaiso, June 28.—The revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul have seized all the horses in the vicinity of Santa Ana. General Saravia with a force of 500 revolutionists is besieging San Luis.

From Montevideo news comes that Brazil has asked the Uruguayan authorities to surrender the forgers of bank notes who have escaped to that country. The government of Uruguay, however, is disposed to get something from Brazil, and has asked Brazil to reduce her customs duties on importations from Uruguay.


A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that Avellaneda, the finance minister, proposed that Argentina build a mint, and he also favors the adoption of a protective tariff.

Admiral Wandel Kalk, who has been formally declared a traitor by Brazil, has arrived in Buenos Ayres. He denies the story that he participated in the revolution and declares that the Rio Grande do Sul papers are responsible for the story.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.



For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed 676 months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines, but with no benefit. In 1888 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg would swell to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I thought they would take my leg off. The doctors wanted to split it open and set the bone, but I was too weak to sit the operation. One old lady said it turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a sythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed, my pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,
Wm. McNeer, St. Ives P.O., Ont.

Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNeer and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.

SILVER A

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EARLY SESSION OF CO

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Senator Dolph of Mo

Opinion on the M

Race Winners—A

Accidents—Swift

Mexico.

Washington, June 29.—The action of the government has been to renew early session of Congress for the purpose of repealing the act of June 18, 1890, which gave Oregon, who is the only state in the country that opposed to my collection of this subject of favor of maintaining in the territory and in this action of the will diminish instead prospects of passing Sherman bill by the effect will be to members of Congress in favor of the law as it stands, suddenly throwing to the world 4,450,000 equivalent to nearly the government. It is anything better than the situation, but I am not sure that we need of that act of the silver."

Cincinnati, June 28.—The report of the trustees of the transportation law, questioning an early session and immediate repeal of and the putting in of a silver bill in the present. "A statement was expressed about.

India's 8th

Simla, June 27.—The Indian council the stoppage of the frigate and other monetary that a rise in the Marquis of Lansdowne's bill, but it was not criticized for a report on that question at the keynote of the shewent a further fall than a rise in the hoped the action would be fruitful that a sufficient reserve accumulated to maintain standard possible.

Prisoners

Kingston, June 26.—Dreaded prisoners at the end to revolt were bad quality of the dinner. At a given signal they were slashed down by the threats of better food. The whole prison a in short order and before anything se

Mr. Mackintosh's

Montreal, June 29.—Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., returned from the Vanco trip in Paris. Mr. Mackintosh, who is a member of the House of Commons, stated that he had seen the Mackintoshes in London, but that they were not in the world.

Shot W

Hermosillo, Mexico.—A ten brigands who had been captured by the authorities of the State of Sonora, have been shot. The law does not require a trial; all that identification.

Roasted

City of Mexico, Mexico.—A man charged with a crime was arrested and his name was changed to "the roasted man" because of his appearance, which was said to be like a roasted man. He was sentenced to the death penalty.

Deep S

St. John's, Nfld.—A mission ship was sunk by a storm on June 27, and the crew were rescued by the Labrador life boat.

The C

Chicago, Ill. The cowboy racers, Joe "Ferson," were defeated at 9:30 P.M. last evening. The race was made the last 150 yards in just 24 hours. Emmitt Albright, driving at 1:15.

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The Camperdown has a hole 16 feet in diameter in her bow. She made much water, and was only kept afloat by closing her water tight compartments and pumping. The feet lies at anchor off Tripoli, while temporary repairs are being made to the Camperdown, which will enable her to reach Malta. The Victoria lies in 70 fathoms of water. It will be impossible to float her. The bodies of twenty seamen have been found and buried in Tripoli. The Victoria had a band of Italian musicians on board. English Consul Trotter and Sir George Wellesey were to have been the guests of Admiral Tryon on the voyage to Tripoli, but the captain of the warship Edinburgh, who was an old friend of theirs, persuaded them to go with him, and they thus escaped the disaster. The memorial service for the lost sailors was held in the Anglo-American church in Beyroust yesterday. The church was draped in black. A despatch from Port Said says it is learned that Rear Admiral's dispatches regarding the loss of the Victoria have been sent by mail to the admiralty. The cruiser Barham, which it was thought, would carry the dispatches, has arrived at Port Said.

The officers of the vessel confirm the story already told, but they can give no explanation as to the cause of the collision. They state that Admiral Tryon's order was sixteen points to starboard for one division, and the same to port for the other division. This arduous movement, as it is called, is defended in naval circles as teaching commanders how to handle their ships, and enabling the admiral of the fleet to bring the flagship readily free to windward, or vice versa, to bear the brunt of an action or to obtain the best position to control a squadron.

The officers of the Barham say that even after the men of the Victoria were ordered to save themselves, they persisted in their gallant attempt to fix the collision mat in position. This usually occupies ten minutes. Admiral Tryon's signal for assistance was promptly obeyed, every vessel immediately sending boats to the rescue, but the suction caused by the sinking vessel dragged down the strongest swimmers.

After he had ordered all to save themselves, the coxswain ran up to him with a life belt. Tryon refused to take it, and told the man to see to his own safety. He stood on the bridge, motionless and with folded arms, awaiting sure death. Without exception the officers and crew behaved nobly. The explosions after the Victoria turned over are supposed to have been the bursting of her boilers. Besides those already mentioned in the admiralty dispatches, the list of drowned includes: Lieut. Munroe, Sub-Lieut. Gilbert, Engineers Harding, Foreman, Deadman and Hatherley, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Bernard and Carpenter Bell. The officers of the Barham say that the warship Nile narrowly missed striking the Victoria on the port side, but she had been rammed by the Camperdown. The admiralty think the collision was due to the momentary failure of the Victoria's steering gear. Nothing has been published here to censure anybody in connection with the disaster.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

News of the Mining Regions of Slokan, Lardeau and Other Points. (Kootenay Star.)

The contract for clearing the right of way for the Revelstoke & New Denver line is being completed at a rapid rate. A good strike was made recently at the foot of Slokan lake by some prospectors, and the ore runs as high as 900 oz. It contains a good deal of native silver and the vein is of good size.

Mr. A. F. McKinnon left here for Hillendale on Monday with a collection of furs, the remains of the winter's catch. The skins included ten black bears, ten mountain goats, two wolves, one coyote, one marten and a fisher. One of the wolf skins was a beauty and was furnished by the wolf that killed Mr. Underhill's dog, Morzaus Jay. The post office authorities are woefully negligent in the case of New Denver, that busy center of a great mining district having but one mail a week. The steamer Hunsley is making daily trips to the head of the lake to connect with the pack trail. A tri-weekly mail from Revelstoke, there is no earthly reason why New Denver should not have a daily mail. It is hoped that the authorities at Ottawa will act over his head.

Mr. O. H. Allen, Revelstoke brewer, returned on Wednesday's boat from Nelson and Kaslo, where he secured several large orders. From conversation with mining men and others on the steamer, he found that a majority had a firm belief that Big Bend would yet prove the greatest attraction of the coast where Archibishop Fabre celebrated high mass.

A most interesting feature of the anniversary, which was also the 25th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, is an address issued by the French-Canadian and all the Roman Catholics by Count Honoré Mercier, ex-premier of the province of Quebec. He refers in inflammatory language to the aggressions of the English majority in Canada, which he claims is violating treaties and laws with audacity. English granny is seen in Canada by (to use Mr. Mercier's words):


"The abolition of the French language, and the confiscation, by political sects and libidinous expeditions, of the young men whose crimes have been to love their country too well; by the expulsion from Acadia of men, women and children; by laying waste our fields; by robbing and plundering our farmers—defenseless as they are;—and at last by the execution of Louis Riel. Englishmen, as well as British fair play, as understood by the French nation, means; by the butchery of Joan of Arc. At the same time the English, by the canon's mouth of prisoners of war held by England, Russia, Greece, Italy, etc. to Ireland; by her arbitrary laws, whereby Frenchmen, both civil and military, are treated as rebels; by the pithless Protestants mere obliged to sell their consciences to the English."

Mr. Mercier warns his countrymen that the only remedy against English oppression is the union of all French Canadian people, and that if they do not combine to protect themselves, they will be nationally and their religion will be done away with. He says that the English are circulating throughout the province a vile and untrue story, that the English and French in the province of Quebec were a letter to J. C. Nixon of Seattle from the Hokotate reports the schooner Allie S. Algar with 2,000 seal skins and the May Belle of Victoria with 1,400.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.



For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed 676 months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines, but with no benefit. In 1888 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg would swell to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I thought they would take my leg off. The doctors wanted to split it open and set the bone, but I was too weak to sit the operation. One old lady said it turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a sythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed, my pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,
Wm. McNeer, St. Ives P.O., Ont.

Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNeer and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.

SILVER AGITATION

The Indian Government's Action Hastens American Plans.

EARLY SESSION OF CONGRESS DEMANDED

The Repeal of the Sherman Act the Bone of Contention.

Senator Dolph of Oregon Expresses His Opinion on the Matter—The Cowboy Race Winners—A Variety of Fatal Accidents—Swift Execution in Old Mexico.

Washington, June 27.—One effect of the action of the government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of Congress and that this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle this morning, many of his congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country. Before going to the cabinet Secretary Carlisle received a telegram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver to 35 cents. At this price a silver dollar is worth 53 1/2 cents.

Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is the only Pacific seaman in the city, said this morning: "I am opposed to my colleagues, as you know, on this subject of free coinage and am in favor of maintaining all the currency on a par with gold, but it seems to me this action of the Indian government will diminish instead of increase the prospects of passing a repeal of the Sherman bill by the senate. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful members of Congress hesitate before they further depreciate the value of silver and suddenly throwing upon the markets of the world 4,450,000 ounces of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now purchased and stored by the government. I do not know that Sherman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finance of the government and to silver."

American Silver Reform.

Cincinnati, June 27.—At a conference of bankers at the board of trade and transportation last evening on the silver question, resolutions were adopted favoring an early session of Congress, the immediate repeal of the Sherman bill and the putting in of one hundred cents of silver in a silver dollar. A majority of the leading bankers of the city were present. "A go-slow-with-reform" sentiment was expressed outside of the resolution.

Indian's Silver Question.
Simla, June 27.—In explaining to the Indian council the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, the Marquis of Lansdowne, viceroy of India, said he hoped the government will not be criticized for disposing of the important question in a single sitting; that a further fall in exchange rather than a rise in the value of the rupee. He hoped the action of the government would be fruitful in good results, and that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

Prisoners in Revolt.

Kingston, June 28.—About one hundred prisoners at the penitentiary threatened to revolt yesterday, owing to the bad quality of the potatoes supplied for dinner. At a given signal the convicts slashed down their plates and made threats of what they would do in the matter of better food was not remedied. The whole prison staff was on the scene in short order and the difficulty quieted before anything serious occurred.

Mr. Mackintosh's Wonderful Discovery.

Montreal, June 28.—About C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., returned from a European trip by the Vancouver yesterday. While in Paris Mr. Mackintosh called upon Mr. Chapleau, whom he found in good spirits, despite the fact that he had undergone several severe operations. Mr. Mackintosh stated that there was absolutely no truth in the report that Sir Adolphe Caron was soon to make way for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. Sir John Thompson and other members of the Government in Paris also ridiculed the report when it appeared in the papers over there. Mr. Mackintosh is more than ever convinced of Canada's prosperity, although he is a believer in tariff reform. He found things very dull in England, and formed the opinion that Canada was the most prosperous country in the world.

Shot Without Trial.

Hermosillo, Mex., June 27.—The fifteen brigands who took part in the killing of Onore Ramos and the wounding of his two daughters at Rosita, a short time ago, have all been captured and will be shot. In a case of this kind the law does not require that the prisoners be tried; all that is necessary is their identification.

Roasted Her Child.

City of Mexico, June 26.—Anita Sanchez has been arrested at Piedra Gorda, charged with a terrible crime. She became angry at her daughter, aged 8, and forced her into a large oven, then lighted a fire and roasted the child to death. She confessed having committed the crime, and will receive a life sentence, as the law does not provide the death penalty.

Deep Sea Missions.

St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—The deep sea mission ship Albert arrived here from England last evening, making the passage in 30 days. She will refit and sail for the Labrador coast in a few days.

The Cowboy Race.

Chicago, Ill., June 27.—The first of the cowboy races held by John Berry, on the chestnut "Pacer" reached the World's Fair entrance at 9:30 a.m. to-day. He left Freeport, Ill., at 9:30 last night, and made the last 150 miles of the long race in just 24 hours.

Emmitt Albright came in second, arriving at 1:15. Albright made the last

140 miles in 24 hours. His horse is in fairly good condition.

Chicago, Ill., June 27.—An incoming milk train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, while crossing Millard avenue this morning, crushed the life out of two children, badly injured their mother and fatally wounded a 13-year-old girl. The killed are Fred Inghosen, 6 years; Race Inghosen, 5 months. Injured, Mrs. Flora Inghosen, mother, spine injuries; Maggie Slavin, 13, skull fractured.

Rough on the Fruit Growers.

Toronto, June 27.—Later reports from the cyclone of Sunday state that at the same time a disastrous hailstorm beat over Oakville, destroying almost all the crop of fruit in a radius of six miles. The majority of the fruit-growers of the district expect to realize little or nothing out of their orchards this season in consequence of the destruction done to what promised to be a fine crop.

MR. TRUDEAU DEAD.

A Veteran Official of the Dominion—The Criminal Code.
Ottawa, June 27.—Mr. T. Trudeau, ex-deputy minister of railways and canals, died this morning at 3 o'clock, of heart failure. He was in good health until Saturday last, and had only recently been superannuated. A few days ago he was presented with a testimonial and address from the employees of the department. Mr. Trudeau, who was born in Montreal in 1826, entered the public service in 1859. At different times he acted as secretary, chief engineer and as deputy commissioner of the public works department. In May, 1893, he was appointed deputy minister, and he retained that rank in either the public works or the railway department until a few weeks ago. Mr. Trudeau was always known as a faithful and honest servant of the country.

Sir John Thompson's criminal code comes into force on July 1st. No procedure is necessary, since the statutes make provision to this effect. The department of justice is receiving many enquiries as to the code from the legal profession.

Hugh Sutherland, president of the proposed Hudsons Bay Railway, has just returned from England, and says the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finance of the government and to silver."

GERMAN SECOND BALLOTS.

Sozial Democrats Disappointed—Riotous Conduct at Mannheim.
Berlin, June 26.—Corrected returns from the constituencies in which second ballots were taken on Saturday show that the Democrats have not gained so many seats as were claimed for them on Saturday night and Sunday morning. From West Havelland, Hainburg and Rudolstadt false reports were sent in to the effect that the seats had been lost by the National Liberal candidates, although to-day's returns show that the latter carried all three constituencies by good majorities. At 10 o'clock this morning the number of Sozial Democrats known to have been elected on and since June 15 is but 44. The gains of the National Liberals in the second ballots have been especially notable. The government parties generally have held well together, and have secured more seats in the second ballots than they were thought to have any chance of obtaining. Early this evening all the constituencies heard of numbered 373; their deputies are classified as follows: Clericals, 17; Sozial-Democrats, 44; Alsatiens, 12; Conservatives, 74; Free Conservatives, 25; National Liberals, 47; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 19; Radicals, 19; Independent Clericals, 11; Radical, 11; Radical Unionists, 11; Guelphs, 6; Bavarian Peasants' League, 2; South German Democrats, 11; Danes, 1.

It is estimated that on the first ballot

it was estimated that on the first ballot there were some 390,000 votes for the bill and 390,000 against it. The total vote polled was 172,000 larger than in 1890.

The taking of the second ballot has been accompanied by riotous Socialist demonstrations in several cities. In Mannheim, where a Sozial-Democrat was ousted by a National Liberal, the Sozial-Democrats tried to march in disorderly bodies through the streets. They ignored the orders of the police to disperse, and fired on the police with revolvers when the first attempt was made to enforce the orders. Mounted police, who were called out, eventually charged and scattered the mobs. Several policemen were shot and many Socialists were tramped or cut. Numerous arrests have been made. In Schwetzingen, Weinheim and Neustadt similar encounters have taken place. Nobody has been killed, but many have been wounded and arrested in each of these cities.

Facts About Opium in India.

It is always difficult to separate customs from their abuses, and in our judging of them we are apt to let our minds be over-biased by the carrying to excess of what may be in itself a harmless thing. And so it certainly is with regard to the opium question in India, says the London Hospital. With the bare mention of the drug our mind flies to such haunts as have received graphic description at the hands of more than one popular novelist of the day. In India, indeed, opium dens exist less in fact than in fiction; English agitators in this respect have let their philanthropy carry them away in a curiously exaggerated manner. Opium smoking and opium dens only have the same relation to one another that the ordinary consumer of the habitual lounge in a public house. As taken in India opium is not indulged in in any large quantities, neither is it so harmful as our everyday alcohol. The stimulant are to us, indeed, Sir George Birdwood affirms that the evil of the Indian habit is less injurious than that of our European one; whilst, on the same authority, we are told that opium is actually beneficial to the native population; it is a certain and effectual preventive to malarial fever, and stops all craving for stimulants. The Chinese habit cannot be defended in the same manner for its moderation as the Indian can; but there, again, it is the abuse and not the thing itself which is at fault.

PHELPS ON PHOCAE

The Eloquent American Counsel on Habits of Seals.

HE DISSECTS THE BRITISH ARGUMENTS

Seals, He contends, Do Not Winter in British Columbia.

Lord Hennen and Sir Charles Russell Frequently Interrupt—Bloody Battle Between Spanish Troops and Philippine Islanders—Awful Ravages of Cholera at Mecca.

Paris, June 27.—Hon. E. J. Phelps resumed today his closing argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. He examined the assertions made by British counsel that the seals from the Pribiloff Islands, and those from the Commander Islands, He traced upon the map and commented on the respective migratory routes as printed in the United States argument. Mr. Phelps contended that the testimony of the British commissioners, sealers and furriers was far from proving that intermingling of the herds occurs, on the contrary he held the evidence was conclusive that the herds did not mix with each other. Lord Hennen and Sir Charles Russell frequently interrupted Mr. Phelps during the course of his address.

Mr. Phelps contended that the British claim that the Pribiloff Island seals wintered on the British Columbia coast was not supported by the evidence, and the claim was directly opposed to the migratory habits of the seals. The evidence submitted by Great Britain that some seals were impregnated while at sea, was also completely disproved. All trustworthy evidence supported the American claim that the seals were beget, born and reared on the islands, remaining there several months in the year and returning there with their regularity. These facts, coupled with the protection of the husbandry of seals, gave the United States such property in the herds as entitled the government to protect the species against extermination.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

Blake Has no Intention of Resigning—Canadian Cattle Sale Improving.
London, June 27.—The statement published by the Scotsman that Hon. Edward Blake feels that the strong disaffection with the state of affairs in the Irish parliament; that he finds that his advice counts for nothing owing to personal jealousy; that no useful purpose is served by his presence at Westminster, and that therefore he is anxious to resign his seat, should be regarded as a specimen fiction of the Unionist press. Mr. Blake says he has no thought of resigning.

The City of Quebec issued £313,000 4 per cent. debentures at 97.

Canadian cattle in the Scotch market met a slightly better demand for best quality, but clearance was not made last week. Swan & Son say that hitherto there has not been the slightest indication of a rise amongst the cattle slaughtered at Sheriffhall, Dornoch, to-day, rates were maintained; 872 Canadian calves fetched three shillings and tenpence, to three shillings and elevenpence per eight pounds.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

World's Fair Grounds, June 27.—This is Brooklyn's day at the Fair, and thousands of people from the city of churches are here celebrating the event. Chief among them are Mayor, Minny and Lord, T. Dewitt Talmage. This evening the enterprising citizens from Brooklyn will wind up their day's celebration with a banquet.

Boston, June 27.—Gen. Nelson H. Miles was elected president of the society of the army of the Potomac to-day. When asked by Dr. McGlynn why he stepped in to help, Dr. McGlynn said he was anything but a soldier, and that means a great deal.

Dr. Burtzell would not say whether he knew what McGlynn intended to do, but said there was no telling what the future might bring forth.

London, June 27.—The Times publishes a dispatch to-day giving a report that a serious Mongolian rising has occurred at Waboh. The Chinese Government, the dispatch adds, has sent troops to quell the disturbance.

Montreal, June 27.—Hennessy and Mulcahy, who were sentenced to four years' imprisonment some three years ago for assault on a young girl at Point St. Charles, named Melina Roberts, will be released from the penitentiary. It will be remembered that though the verdict of the jury was against them, strong doubts have always been entertained of the men's guilt.

Omaha, Neb., June 27.—A gang of train robbers was taken to-night by the Omaha police in the act of robbing the Missouri Pacific outboard in the suburbs of the city, where the same train was stopped a few nights ago, and where it has been previously robbed several times by highwaymen. On Saturday morning Detective Savage was approached by one Bennington, who informed the officer of a plot between two thieves, Squires and McClure, and himself to rob the Missouri Pacific train three miles from the city. Bennington said he did not wish to carry out the plan, and disclosed the whole scheme, with the result that the express car that night carried a company of police and detectives who would, had the attempt taken place as planned, have made an example of the thieves. But the robbery did not, owing to a trifling incident, take place. Three train men happened to climb on the roof of the car to look for traps, and the would-be train robbers took them for police and fled.

SIAM WILL DO BATTLE

Climax Reached in the Boundary Dispute With France.

BANGKOK CITY TO BE BOMBARDED

Blockade of Menam River Accomplished by Siamese.

French Warships Send Down Topmasts and Prepare for Action—The Admiral Hurrying on His Flagship—Siam's Defences Stronger Than Supposed—Twill be a Bitter Fight.

Bangkok, Siam, June 28.—The French gunboat Lutin has anchored in the river opposite the centre of Bangkok, and has made preparations to fire upon the city; the topmasts of the gunboat have been struck and guns mounted in the fighting tops. The French admiral in his flagship is expected to arrive in Siamese waters from Saigon. Siam, though most anxious to maintain friendship with the French, is quietly determined to resist aggression, and is prepared for any contingency that may arise. The defences of the country will prove stronger than expected. Three ships have been sunk at the entrance of the Menam river on which Bangkok is situated, about 20 miles from its mouth. This reduces the channel to the narrowest limits possible for use, and the government is ready at a moment's notice to complete the blockade to prevent the ingress of hostile vessels. The troubles between France and Siam had their origin in a boundary dispute. The population of Bangkok is 450,000. It is a splendidly built and very wealthy city.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Mexican Banker's Scheme for Raising Silver Values.
City of Mexico, June 28.—The tremendous drop in the price of silver yesterday and to-day, bringing exchange in New York to 96 per cent, has caused much discussion among Mexican bankers. They generally regard the present situation as offering great opportunity for the United States to force bi-metalism upon Europe. It is suggested by one man that the United States might issue a gold loan of \$500,000,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds, which, if sold, would be immediately taken up in Europe, where all other government securities would at once drop heavily, not being able to compete with American bonds. Then, according to this theory, gold would flow into the United States, and in a short time bi-metalism would be adopted by Europe, and the enormous quantity of silver held by the American treasury would rise in value to the value of the United States debt, which would be profitable to the United States. It is said here that if nothing is done to bring about bi-metalism, all the silver-using countries will begin manufacturing for themselves, and the United States and Europe will lose enormously in their foreign trade. The United States, it is argued, could afford to undertake a gigantic financial operation, being able to feed it, and has now a wonderful opportunity to settle the silver question permanently.

INDIA'S RUPEES.

Silver Coinage Stopped in Hindostan for a Time.
London, June 26.—A telegram received to-day from Calcutta by the Anglo-Indian banks here states that the Indian government has stopped the coinage of silver for private accounts at the Indian mints. The corresponding order has been issued by the India and the Indian office has been issued. It opens with a letter from the Indian Council, dated June 26, 1893, which, upon the home government to aid in the free coinage of silver. The Council, in a resolution, advised that the India government should stop the coinage of silver, and that the United States might suddenly stop the coinage of silver, and that the Council, in a letter written in June, 1892, advised that if the International Monetary Conference at Brussels falls in a direct agreement between India and the United States cannot be reached, the United States should stop the free coinage of silver and a gold standard. In a minute Mr. Barbour, financial secretary of India, opposes the stoppage of free coinage until it becomes evident that the United States will not adopt free coinage. Mr. Barbour estimates that the total amount of Indian mints is 115,000,000 rupees, while a much larger amount is held by the banks. To establish a gold currency with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation 115,000,000 rupees, replacing them with 77,000,000 rupees of gold. The Council, in a resolution, advised that the India government should stop the coinage of silver, and that the United States might suddenly stop the coinage of silver, and that the Council, in a letter written in June, 1892, advised that if the International Monetary Conference at Brussels falls in a direct agreement between India and the United States cannot be reached, the United States should stop the free coinage of silver and a gold standard.

Another Liberal Victory.

London, June 28.—The bye-election in Pontefract to-day resulted in the victory of F. Williams Nussey, Liberal, who received 667 votes, over Edith Lees, Conservative, who received 1,150 votes. The vacancy was left by the resignation of Harold James Reckitt, Liberal, for securing his election on February 11, 1893, by a bare majority of 115,000,000 will suffice. Mr. Lees, in a minute to the Council in August, advised that the adoption of a gold standard and concludes by suggesting that the ratio of conversion be about one in twenty. It is a subsequent telegram from the Earl of Kimberley to the viceroy of India, dated June 26, 1893, which contains the following recommendations of the Herschell commission as adopted by the council at Simla. In advising the Indian government to exchange gold at the rate of 64 to the rupee, the Council states that the only safeguard against a sudden considerable rise in exchange. Hereafter the ratio ought to be raised if circumstances make it admissible.

Repulsed by the Spaniards.

Madrid, June 27.—Advices from Manila show that a desperate fight has occurred on the island of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine Islands. A force of 6000 bold natives, under the leadership of their sultan, made an attack upon Fort Munungan on Mindanao. The Spanish garrison succeeded in repulsing the natives after a stubborn fight. The natives lost 87 killed, including the sultan, while 300 of their number were wounded. The Spanish loss, if anything, is trifling.

Astor on Assassination.

Chicago, June 26.—John Jacob Astor and wife arrived at Auditorium hotel yesterday morning. After breakfast they went to the fair. Mr. Astor's road cleaning machine is on exhibition in the machinery department. "If I came to Chicago to see the fair," said Mr. Astor, "and I shall endeavor to do so systematically. I recently spent some time in Canada, mostly in Montreal, and I became very favorably impressed with the annexation idea. I am heartily in favor of joining the two countries. I was a short time ago asked to assist financially in sending a committee to Canada to circulate a petition asking for annexation. I, of course, consented, but I think the government would entertain of the men's guilt."

In a Receiver's Hands.

Seattle, June 27.—Judge Hanford to-day placed the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern railway in the hands of a receiver. Thomas Reeves Brown was appointed receiver. The receiver was granted on petition of Thos. Earle and Angus Mackintosh, stockholders of the Seattle Shore & Eastern railway company, against the corporation as trustees and the Northern Pacific railway company to enforce the further operation of the first named corporation's railway by the receiver as to the operation of said railway. The receiver was granted an accounting as to the dealings of said corporations with each other. The court held that the traffic contract was illegal. The road has been operated by the Northern Pacific for two years.

BLACK HAWK SURVIVORS.

Reunion of Aged Warriors Who Fought the Indian Braves.

Kant, Ill., June 28.—Sixty-one years have elapsed since the battles of Illinois resounded with the war whoop of the red men, but the name and fame of Black Hawk still live, and to-day old settlers whose memories are still clear on those trying times, and survivors of the Black Hawk war, are fraternizing in the little city which boasts the only Black Hawk war monument in the world.

Today is the 61st anniversary of the battle of Kellogg's Grove, where Col. Demolis and his men fought a decisive engagement that brought disaster to Black Hawk and his horde of red-skinned followers, and it is being observed by a general reunion of the settlers and veterans.

The exercises began this morning with a procession formed upon the main street of Pearl City, and headed by a band proceeded to the old battle-ground of Kellogg's Grove, the remnant of the octogenarian warriors riding in carriages. At the grove an old-fashioned picnic was enjoyed until one o'clock, when the gathering was called to order and prayer offered by Rev. P. H. Cartwright. The Black Hawk survivors, about a dozen in number, were seated upon the platform. After patriotic music by the band an address of welcome was delivered. At the conclusion of the address the survivors, assisted by the Grand Army of the Republic, decorated the graves of those who fell more than half a century ago in the struggle with the red men. It was a noble and touching scene, and one that was attended with a kind of melancholy interest from the fact that very few of the survivors of the Black Hawk war that participated to-day are likely to be on earth when the next anniversary rolls round.

The French Canadian Convention.

Montreal, June 27.—The French-Canadian National Congress closed its session to-day. Before the adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted: That the constitution of the Dominion of Canada having conserved the principle of separate schools and having permitted them to have their schools it is the duty of all French-Canadians to strive for the maintenance of that principle; That in conformity with that declaration we express our ardent hope for the success of that struggle which is now being waged in all the colonies in Manitoba, to whom the constitution by virtue of which this province entered the confederation assured the rights which the school legislation of 1890 has taken away from them; That the education of children, being a matter which interests the whole of society, it is only just that the money raised for education be distributed according to the school population of the Catholics and Protestants of Canada; The report of a committee submitting a scheme for the alliance of all French-Canadian societies in Canada was adopted. The alliance will embrace all the national societies and its chief object will be to protect the interests of French-Canadians, the maintenance of separate schools and the principles and the propagation of the French language.

A committee composed of the presidents of the various associations will shortly meet in Montreal to establish the alliance.

Addresses were made by ex-Premier Mercier, J. Israel Tarte, M. P., and others.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, June 28.—A motion was made in the division court here to-day to commit C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., on a judgment of the court, to the prison, because that he could not commit a member of Parliament. It was said that he had been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest, still no action was taken by the judge.

Michael L. Hennessy and John Mulcahy, of Montreal, convicted of criminal assault in 1889 and sentenced to 14 years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, have been released by the acting minister of justice, on the ground that owing to circumstances surrounding their case they have sufficiently atoned for their crime.

Succeeds Sir George Trjoh.

St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—The British warship Blake, Admiral Sir John Hopkins, arrived here to-day from Halifax, which place she left early on Saturday. Admiral Hopkins succeeds to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and Rear Admiral Bator replaces him here. The first news of his promotion was given Admiral Hopkins here, and he was greatly surprised.

'Twixt Love and Duty.

Louisville, Ky., June 28.—Miss Blanch Cuthbertson, the New Albany belle, who is trying to break her father's will disinheriting her in case she marries Leigh French, grew tired of the slow process of law, and wedded French this afternoon. Immediately after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. French came to this city. Miss Cuthbertson was practically forced to the step, as her income was stopped. She is heiress to nearly a million dollars, but was without a penny. Her stepmother, Mrs. Cuthbertson, her halfbrother, Samuel Cuthbertson, and J. J. Brown, trustees under the will, refuse to talk. The bride is 23, and a beautiful girl. French is 25, a medical student, poor but handsome.

Buried Treasure.

City of Mexico, June 28.—Several German merchants of this city have organized a company with the object of conducting a search for buried treasure at a place near San Angelo. They profess to have received information that at the place mentioned was buried several hundred thousand dollars by a Frenchman, who left the country suddenly after the defeat of Maximilian.

American Consuls Appointed.

Washington, June 28.—The President to-day made the following appointments to be United States consuls: H. C. Armstrong, of Alabama, at Grenoble, France; John B. Laquila, of Louisiana, at Martinique, West Indies; Samuel Thakshauer, of Georgia, at Matamoros, Mexico; W. C. Emmett, New York, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany; James Sheakley, of Alaska, to be governor of Alaska; to be surveyor-general of Idaho; Chas. Pealey to be surveyor-general of New Mexico.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 30, 1893.

MAYOR BEAVEN AND THE CHINESE.

One of the gentlemen interviewed by the Times on the exclusion of the Chinese laborer insisted that Mayor Beaven employed a Chinese cook. Of course all these who know anything of Mr. Beaven and his record know that the insinuation was both baseless and absurd, but some people who do not know the Mayor so well have been misled by it.

COAL BAKER ABROAD.

Mr. Labouchere has been receiving instruction from various sources in regard to British Columbian affairs. In the number of Truth that came to hand two weeks ago there appeared a brief comment, which was reproduced by the Times. That comment attracted the attention of two gentlemen more or less acquainted with this province, and their efforts to furnish enlighten Mr. Labouchere have resulted in the appearance of the following remarks in Truth's issue of June 15:

I have been favored with a good many communications on the relations of Vancouver Island to the rest of British Columbia, which were referred to in Truth of the 1st inst. Among other things, I have had the honor of an interview with Colonel James Baker, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education in the Columbian ministry. Speaking on behalf of the Government, Colonel Baker categorically denies the statement that it is proposed to guarantee any issue of the proposed British Pacific Railway. He also strongly repudiates the suggestion that in the proposed Parliament buildings at Victoria, or in any other way, the Government are increasing liabilities for the benefit of the "Island" which will fall unfairly on "the Mainland."

Other authorities, however, take a very different view. For instance, Mr. A. Mainland Stenhouse, who, although a former member of the Legislature, has lately been involved in Columbian politics, writes to me as follows from Edinburgh: "Dear Truth—Your animadversion (v. this week's Truth, p. 118) on the financial methods of the ruling party in British Columbia is not without justification. I was once a member of the Parliament of that province, and while there I saw things which I hope never to see again. There are no party lines in the English sense—only the "Ins" and the "Outs."

The present "Ins" (Ministerials) have kept themselves in power for an unbroken period of eleven years, by means of a very clever scheme of electoral corruption, such as is happily unknown to the greenhorns of English politics. They have become the largest employers of labor in the province, and have large numbers of voters employed on public works of all sorts in a majority of the constituency. Thus, bribery and intimidation in their most insidious form prevail everywhere. The public revenue and borrowed money are all applied primarily with this object. Of course, the works are not always useless, and they are projected ostensibly for the development of the country. Still, the Government is the paymaster, and for the last decade it has been uniformly recognized that consistency represented by "Outs" (Oppositionists) are not entitled to the blessings of public works and lavish pay."

That it is mainly a question between the "Ins" and "Outs" even Colonel Baker admits. I have enough to do with the differences between the "Ins" and "Outs" in this country without entering into the conflicts of rival parties in Columbia, even if there were any prospect of my getting from this distance at the merits of their differences. As a general rule, however, I am on the side of the Opposition, wherever it is to be found. In British Columbia, it is evident that the "Ins" have had an unduly long innings, and whether or not their innings has been prolonged by the methods Mr. Stenhouse suggests (which is to my mind extremely probable), a change of side between the two parties must be by this time highly desirable.

The drift of events seems to be carrying Vancouver ahead of Victoria, and I fully appreciate the objections of inhabitants of the former to any expenditure of public money designed for the purpose of permanently rooting the seat of government at the latter place at the expense of its rival. As to the guarantee of the new railway, experience teaches me that smoke in these cases commonly indicates the presence of fire, though it occasionally happens that on the smoke showing itself the fire is suppressed. From recent Columbian newspapers I gather that the petition of the Mainlanders referred to in my last article has been very extensively signed, and it ought to receive full attention from Lord Aberdeen and the Dominion Government.

It is hardly necessary to point out to readers of the Times which of Mr. Labouchere's ideas are right and which are wrong. We can hardly expect that much good or harm will be done the province by their correctness or incorrectness. It is certain that British Columbia will suffer no injury from being brought to the notice of the British public, even if through the medium of our little differences. Of much greater interest to the people of the province is Col. Baker's peculiar explanation of the opposition to the new government buildings. When a member of the Government indulges in such deliberate misrepresentation it is not surprising that people abroad should receive some erroneous impressions. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Labouchere derived his mistaken notion that Vancouver is being carried ahead of Victoria; that at least could not have been inspired by Col. Baker. It is also rather amusing to find Mr. Labouchere insisting on the interference of Lord Aberdeen and the Ottawa Government, which shows that he has a very poor appreciation of the extent to which home rule is enjoyed in Canada.

The Ottawa Journal, an independent newspaper with Conservative leanings, sums up the general Convention in this way: Mr. Laurier in his speech last evening to the Liberal Convention made clear the issue between his party and the Conservatives. He said that he and the Liberals aimed at free trade, and will strain every nerve to reach it. Circumstances aimed at the best prevent any sudden departure towards free trade. The scale which Dominion expenditure has reached forbids any but a gradual reduction of the tariff. But the Liberals, Mr. Laurier declared will, if the people give them power, attempt at once the utmost tariff reduction consistent with the maintenance of government, and continue their efforts at reduction until it reaches the policy, on the other hand, as defined by the Cabinet ministers in recent speeches, is to maintain the principle of protection, reforming the tariff in such directions as may modify and equalize the taxation. This is the clearest issue before the people since 1878.

The Montreal Star, which supports the "principle of protection," but urgently calls for tariff reform, says: "The government, as we said, have the first 'move' but it carries responsibilities as well as opportunities. The position of the Liberal party, having freed itself from the incubus of Unrestricted Reciprocity, will render the tariff reformers more resolute in their demands. Tariff reform on protective lines is a winning card held only by the government; but it must be Tariff Reform."

The Montreal Gazette, though usually accurate in statements of fact, fell into a curious blunder when it said: "At the other extreme of the Dominion we see Vancouver Island seeking a restoration of its former independence after more than a quarter of a century of union with the mainland." Surely the Gazette was attempting to put the boot on the wrong foot.

The Dominion government threatens to enforce the fishery regulations on the Fraser river this season, notwithstanding the petitions offered in favor of their abrogation. "Enforcement," like a good many other terms, seems susceptible of various interpretations at Ottawa.

YANCOUVER. Vancouver, June 27.—Provincial Police Officer Colbeck will take Gov. Morson's place at the New Westminster jail during the latter's absence. Capt. Lee of the Empress of Japan has been called to Montreal to explain why the Empress touched the rocks at Esquimaux during her last trip. The health committee refuse to take charge of all sick mariners, as arranged with the department of marine, because so large a proportion are afflicted with filthy diseases. The marine department will probably be obliged to build a seamen's hospital.

The city council has struck a new set of water rates. James Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph, has returned from the upper country, where he made arrangements to connect Revelstoke, Ladang, Nakusp, New Denver, Kaslo, and Nelson by telegraph. The total length of the line is 190 miles. The recent dry weather has greatly increased the prospects for a fair harvest in Victoria, and the crops are being well cared for.

Vancouver, June 28.—A chorus of 70 voices produced the cantata "The Haymakers" last evening. The sailing schooner C. D. Rand is expected in port this afternoon. The following is the lacrosse team for Saturday: Myers, Suckling, Cheyne, Swift of the M.C.A., Bagnor, Morney, Quigley, Campbell, Pears, Nicolls. All are carefully training.

The following cricket team will play at Victoria on Saturday: Saunders, Campbell, Hamilton, Lemaistre, Sewell, Cracknell, Thynne, Nelson, Suckling, Sharp, Clinton. John Morton of Agassiz gives \$1000 to the M.C.A. Building, and D. McGillivray will pave the floor of the gymnasium with asphalt floor of charge.

The schooner C. D. Rand arrived at 2:30 this afternoon with 1080 skins, mostly bears and very large. She left Sand Point on June 11th. The Pioneer and Mischief were to leave for Victoria on June 20th. On June 8th the Triumph had 1800; Brenda, 1800; E. B. Marvin, 1000; Sapphire, 1250. On June 14th the Mascotte had 800; Ainoko 1300; Victoria, 600. On May 31st the Favorite had 800; Prosper, 700. The Marvin, Triumph, Brenda and Sapphire were bound for Copper Island. The American gunboats accompanied the fleet and the report was that a small schooner had been seized and taken to Sitka, but the story probably originated with Indians who did not want to go to the Russian coast.

Both Legs Cut Off. Brockville, June 28.—Last evening John Winters, 70, was crossing the Grand Trunk track at the station. A pilot engine was coming up the track, but being somewhat deaf Winters evidently did not hear it, and was run over. Both his legs were cut off below the knee. He was taken to the hospital, but there is very little hope that he will survive the terrible shock.

A large number of Toronto citizens, on Wednesday afternoon, witnessed the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Lount and Matthews, two men who were hanged in 1837 for participating in the rebellion.

SHOT DEAD.

Terrible Tragedy at a Reid Island Logging Camp.

WHISKEY CAUSED THE TROUBLE

John O'Conner Murdered by Ben Kennedy—The Aggressor Armed Does Anybody to Take Him Alive.

Union, June 28.—The steamer Stella arrived at Comox at 4 this morning from Taylor's logging camp, Reid Island, with the body of John O'Conner, who was shot by Ben Kennedy, some time on Sunday. O'Conner was an employee of Taylor's and noted as being a quiet and inoffensive character. Kennedy arrived at the island a few days ago with a sloop load of whiskey, and proceeded to dispose of it to the loggers and Indians. During a quarrel over a game of cards he shot O'Conner, and then defied the onlookers to arrest him. He is armed with a Winchester rifle and says he will never be taken alive. A party of special policemen led by W. B. Anderson, provincial constable, arrived on the scene of the murder at 10 this morning.

Quarrelled Over a Trunk.

Mrs. Annie Terry summoned A. E. McEachern in the police court this morning, charging him with threatening to burn down her house. Mrs. Terry keeps a boarding house on Johnson street, and McEachern was a boarder. Mrs. Terry told another boarder, who was a mate of McEachern's, to vacate. McEachern told his mate to go and get his trunks from the house, and then returned. McEachern's trunk, McEachern then demanded the trunk in person. She refused to give it up unless he paid a full week's board. McEachern paid the money for the time he had been in the house, and was going upstairs to take his trunk. Hot words were exchanged and McEachern threatened to burn down the house if he did not get the trunk. He admitted the threat in the police court, but said it was said in anger. He was fined \$20 and costs. McEachern will take other proceedings for the recovery of his trunk.

A TALE OF THE FRONTIER.

Exciting Chase After a Troublesome Gang of Freebooters.

THE LEADER SHOT AND CAPTURED

Settlers Take Effectual Measures to Protect Themselves Against Thieves—A Slew Where Peace Officers Are Scarce.

Granite Creek, May 13.—The public will be surprised to learn that the ubiquitous burglar has been here on his summer raid, turning up everywhere, but where he is most wanted—that is, in jail—picking up the best horses and confiscating such portable articles as may happen to be on hand. It is very difficult to get a man to stay in the country here for years staid the exactions of these free lancers with a forbearance worthy of a sculptured statue of Trajan under the heads of "custumari" and "land revenue." But there is a limit to all things mortal; even the struggling rancher objects to being despoiled of his hard earned goods and chattels. So strongly did this feeling of self-protection manifest itself that a number of settlers have organized a "cavalry" to kill or mangle any person interfering with their nefarious traffic, the people of the Similkameen valley determined to call the spouter's hand, and in the show down which followed the gang in the district was found wanting. Your thief is not often a brave man. And here let me take occasion to say that for 60 miles on each side of this place there is but one government officer to keep the peace and guard the rights of property. The trouble this season began with the robbery of Mr. Thompson's store. The constable overtook the spoils-laden robbers near Princeton and succeeded in capturing one of the robbers, and some time later he captured another. The property was stored at Mr. Allison's place; but under cover of the night the thieves returned, burglarized Mr. Allison's storehouse and again got possession of the stolen property. The assets of such articles of food as they required. They then went on the cattle range, captured Mr. Allison's little son, who was looking after the stock, and proceeded to round up the best horses, preparatory to setting for sale where they could market their stolen property without being molested. In the meantime Mr. Allison, who is a magistrate, and Mr. Hunter, the constable, had organized a posse, and were on their way to the place where the horses were hidden. They were met by the thieves to earth or know the reason why. The thieves were trailed to the Jamieson ranch, on the river, where they had been making their headquarters for some time. The night being dark, and the brush around so thick that it would be impossible to see men hiding in it, without the aid of daylight, the posse had to patiently guard the place until there was light enough to make sure of allowing nobody to escape. But when the house was searched no robbers were found, and the honest inmates had neither seen nor heard of them for some days. "They thought they had left the country. No use in searching around there for them." But the men who had trailed them to the place thought differently, and forthwith began beating the brush around the river bank. About 11 o'clock the men were discovered on a bushy island in the river, and were all ready, saddled. When called upon to surrender they mounted their horses and boldly pushed for the opposite bank, but the river being in flood, the current was too strong for them. One horse and rider were carried far down the river; the man escaped in the thick brush while the horse was drowned.

The other man was swept back to the point of the island where, as soon as he landed, he was shot and killed. He boldly opened fire on his pursuers. The fire was promptly and effectively returned, the man falling in the water. He recovered his rifle and attempted to shoot again, but the sand had got in the lock and it would not work, and before he could experiment with the dangerous thing a horseman stood over him holding a rifle to his head, and in a voice above a whisper, asked him to drop it, which he was not slow in doing. This is the lower end of the gang, and by a name of aliases—Metlock alias McCarmey, alias Thompson, alias etc., and he is said to be wanted for every alias. He has no Sunday name, that is, associated with anything that is good. The other man, who is named Brown, and he is a native of the Chikotka country, where he is wanted for high crimes and misdemeanors. The stolen property, together with the robbers' outfit, has been captured, several horses and a miscellaneous spread of things, useful and ornamental. There are two dress suits of clothes, and when Metlock was asked why he carried such fine clothes he said that it was an indispensable part of his outfit. "For," said he, "the highest and best in the Chikotka country, where he is wanted for high crimes and misdemeanors. The stolen property, together with the robbers' outfit, has been captured, several horses and a miscellaneous spread of things, useful and ornamental. There are two dress suits of clothes, and when Metlock was asked why he carried such fine clothes he said that it was an indispensable part of his outfit. "For," said he, "the highest and best in the Chikotka country, where he is wanted for high crimes and misdemeanors. The stolen property, together with the robbers' outfit, has been captured, several horses and a miscellaneous spread of things, useful and ornamental. 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B. C. COAL MINES.

A Correspondent's Review of Their Remarkable Development.

It is creditable to the system of mining in this country that the men who initiated and developed the enormous coal industries of the North Pacific should have directed their aims upon the basis of the systematic tuition obtained in our collieries. These collieries, it appears, turn out something more than coal—they produce a peculiar class of engineers. These are not always so precisely exact as some of their foreign and more academic contemporaries, and, as far as I observed, do not betray such consuming zeal as Prussian or Belgian scientific engineers, but the men who have graduated in the British collieries act with a unique self-reliance, insight, inventiveness, and exactness which render them extremely invaluable in the coal fields of Georgia Straits. Far away as the collieries are, it is not easy to appreciate the value of their activities, to sympathize with the men upon their shoulders, so to speak, rests much of the onus of providing with fuel the steamships of the North Pacific and the great cities of the Pacific, and in short, the world's most important superior advantages of true over the inferior brown or lignite coal, which is at that nature, more brittle, and more flammable, and, consequently, more dangerous. The "find" of the Scottish engineer Dunsuir of the vast basins of coal on the east shores of the Gulf of Vancouver has attracted attention of what the home collieries have done in training men for the colonial coalfields, and the eye that detected the rich "veins" of coal on the surface rocks around Nanaimo harbor late one Saturday evening in the autumn of 1860, undoubtedly—as has been admitted—was the penetrating skill of long years of patient training in the school and pits of North Britain. Claims were immediately staked off, and the adventurous Scotch miners of what are now the Wellington Collieries.

In considering the British Columbia collieries it is essential to take into consideration their relation to a "sphere of influence," the radius of which embraces the North and Pacific Oceans, the California Gulf, the North Pacific, and the Canadian Gulf. The coal for export is shipped from Nanaimo, Departure Bay and Comox, principally to San Francisco and other points of California; Alaska, U.S.A., the Hawaiian Islands and China and Japan per the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These figures indicate that the Australasian competition does not seriously increase in volume. The explanation of this, in part, is that the physical economy and general geographical positions of the Australian coalfields negatives, and always will, any very sturdy attempts at exportation, on a very large scale, to other markets. The Australian coal can scarcely be profitably handled outside a given latitude, of which California is the approximate northern limit. To a certain extent this applies to Australasian grain, a good deal of misapprehension and financial loss may be obviated by adapting the provision of the natural inter-commercial laws. The position of Great Britain as a competitor of the British Pacific provinces is hardly as favorable as the figures teach, the volume of British exports to California cannot exceed more than a quarter of a million tons. This is because coal is a freight-consuming item, and the long voyage into the North Pacific, and the only reason that any British coal is sent into California is the transportation of the freight, the return freight that the large craft employed in the European "Frisco" trade are able to obtain.

As far as the exports from Eastern North America are concerned, it will be observed that the Vancouver collieries do not suffer in competition with the worth particular reference. It appears to consist chiefly of anthracite from Pennsylvania, but in view of the activity of the Canadian anthracite mines east of the Rocky Mountains, very little time will elapse before this competition is so weakened as to be of no importance whatever. There are other interesting competitors of the British mines are Japan and Alaska; the latter is, of course, of no importance as a competitor of the British, but the former is of activity of races towards the limits of the Arctic circle in preference to the unexploited and genial provinces of Southern America, offering some increased evidence of the self-reliance of the Asiatics, who have driven out of the Japanese Archipelago. But in spite of these competitors the Vancouver mines rule the markets. The mines are being worked with vigor and unprecedented energy, with immense capital; and although rather serious differences disturb the harmonious relations of masters and men, it should be stated that does not prevail in the Atlantic coalfields—the collieries of the North Pacific, with an exception in the higher series, are not so far from the complete non-existence of the Pacific provinces, which is the constant aim of the Vancouver operators, is the absence of fiscal reciprocity relations between America and Canada.

Your readers will recollect that it is also the explanation of the fact that today Nova Scotia is shut out of the 1,700,000 market of the New England States, and the fact that in this country upon such produce as can be exchanged is thus called in question. When once the Canadian coal is removed, the British coal cannot overcome in two seasons under such conditions, quite irrespective of other markets, the California market of one to two million tons per annum is theirs entire.

As I have remarked, serious differences between employers and employees form a feature of some importance in these mines. This is owing, I believe, to the presence of Chinese labor in or around the pits, and the high cost of living. The number and earnings of the men are as follows:

Nanaimo Collieries—Value of plant £7,000 (5 pits); 1377 whites, 10s to 14s 6d per day; 46 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 78 Chinese, 6s to 8s; miner's average, 12s 6d to 21s.

Wellington Collieries—Value of plant £30,000 (4 shafts); 824 whites, 10s to 14s 6d per day; 33 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 100 Chinese, 4s 2d to 6s; miner's average, 12s 6d to 18s 6d.

East Wharfedale Collieries—Value of plant £20,000; 156 whites, 10s 8d to 14s 6d per day; 109 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 23 Chinese, 4s 2d to 6s; miner's average, 12s 6d to 18s 6d; pushers and drivers, 10s.

The coal is generally wrought at contract terms, and the monthly earnings of the average miner varies from £20 a month in the high season to £12 a month less in the low. The 2 to 2 feet seams of some of the pits. The working day is eight hours. The mines are examined every morning from 3 a. m. to 7 a. m., and the "mine boss" of

each shaft is compelled to telephone his report to the colliery office. Shot-drills enter the pits at 7 a. m., "riding" at 8 p. m. Roberts is used in preference to ordinary blasting powder, and is manufactured on the spot.

Accidents in the Pacific Collieries—In some instances the precautions against accidents include periodical deputations of workmen, who examine every part of the principal mines, with the assistance of the necessary appliances specially furnished by the managers for that purpose. This entails upon the men some higher sense of the grave responsibility which rests upon them as miners, and furnishes them with a practical insight into the control and management invaluable to them in the ordinary routine of a colliery. Notwithstanding this, all the accidents that occurred in 1891 happened while the men were in thick places, fully one half being falls of rock and coal, thus suggesting a discreditableness and disregard of careful roping.

Coal Cutters—Of course the mining appliances of these collieries are orthodox, but in one instance I find that electric coal-cutting is being introduced, i.e., in the Union Mine. A Jeffrey electrical cutter plant, consisting of four cutters connected by heavy wires with the dynamo (at bank), is used for undercutting in the 30 to 35 ft. seams. At work the machines stand end on to the "face" at regular distances apart, each fitted with a tapered cutter head set to cut 4 clear inches, and in five minutes a cutting 3 ft. 3 in. by 6 in. by 4 in. is made, after which the coal is brought down the shaft. Apparently the maximum underground mining to the extent of 90 ft. long by 6 ft. in. and, as a whole, they prove a valuable adjunct to the economic working of the mine.

Some progress has also been made in the allied art of electric pumping, and tail-ropes hauled by compressed air is also being adopted. As a rule, it may be stated that the mining is now

The Water Supply of Galveston.

One of the most remarkable systems of water supply in the world is to be found in this city. About a mile north of the city is a valley a thousand feet wide, which surveys determined to be the location of an underground stream, though the valley is dry and under cultivation.

It was suggested that wells might tap this stream and give the city a pure supply of water. The city engineer, a young man from the east, suggested that, in lieu of a reservoir, the hidden stream be dammed, when there would be an inexhaustible supply. He was derided, but, firm in the belief that his theory was right, he obtained an appropriation for an experimental sinking a large one in the centre of the valley, he struck living water at the depth of 80 feet, coming in such quantities that a powerful steam pump could not lower it to any perceptible degree. An appropriation enabled him to carry out his plans, which resulted in obtaining an unlimited quantity of pure water.

Sinking five wells, 200 feet apart, he covered the entire width of the stream. He next tunneled from well to well, making a six-foot excavation the entire distance across the stream. This was enlarged so as to six feet high and eight feet wide. Then on the lower side he built a substantial stone dam six feet high, its foundation being below the bed of the submerged stream, which was clearly defined. The water collected so fast that the central section had to be left until the two wings were completed. When this was done work was begun on the central unfinished portion, two powerful steam pumps being required day and night to keep down the water so that the workmen could complete the structure.

Soundings showed that before connections were made with the mains leading into the city the tunnel was filled with water, and a current flowing over the

KOOTENAY'S MINES.

Great Progress—New Discoveries—Fresh Arrivals—Better Weather.

Ore is being shipped from the Mountain Chief to Kaslo.

The owners of the Best mine have already invested \$900 in their claim.

Men have commenced work on the Blue Bird trail, getting it ready for the shipping of the season's supplies.

Some \$13,500 was sunk by the Lucky Jim before the recent strike of solid ore rewarded the pluck of the investors.

The Poor Man stamp mill is working steadily and it is expected that the first cleanup of the season will be made in a few weeks.

A tunnel is being put into the Northern Belle by Bob Jackson, acting under instructions from Dr. Kibbourne, who is also owner of the Lucky Jim.

J. M. Burke, W. Bailie and C. W. McAnn have applied for incorporation of the Kaslo Wharfage, Storehouse & Drayage Company, limited liability.

W. D. Evans and Wm. Davidson have recently discovered a four-foot ledge of gray copper five miles east of the south end of Howser lake, on Glacier creek.

The latest rumor concerning the Pilot Bay of the submerged stream, which was succeeded by Mr. Tomlinson, and that the smelter will be put in shape for work this summer.

Detectives looking up evidence in the trial of Ursula Juanita Unfug for the murder of Thomas Henderson Boyd, report that two of the women wanted to give evidence are either in Nelson or Kaslo.

President T. C. Brainerd, of the Hamilton Powder Company, is here on his annual tour of the province. The company are supplying the powder for blasting the rocks of the N. & F. S. railway right of way.

Recent mineral discoveries 13 miles east of Bonner's Ferry have caused considerable excitement at that town. The district is known as the older Boulder district. The ledge measures 27 feet across and lies in carboniferous lime walls, with indications of granite formation. The average assay shows 33.6 per cent. copper, ten ounces silver, \$9 in gold. There seems to be unlimited quantities of ore. Twenty-five prospectors left the ferry at the beginning of the week for the new fields.

The Nelson Sawmill Company will furnish the lumber for the new court house at Nelson.

The hospital building is under way, and within 60 days it will be ready for the reception of the sick, with or without money.

The graders are making a showing on the Nelson end of the Nelson & Fort Sheppards railway, as can be seen by making a trip down the outlet to Five Mile Point or up Cottonwood Smith creek to the summit. About 500 men are at work.

The postoffice at Kaslo handles more letters than all the other offices of the Kootenay combined. The one at Watson is kept open more hours in the 24 than any other office in the whole Dominion. Its office hours run from 1:45 a. m. to 11:45 p. m.

"Bob" Jackson has taken another contract to extend the tunnel on the Northern Belle, a Slocan mine under bond to Dr. Kibbourne of Seattle. Dr. Kibbourne is also the largest owner in the Lucky Jim, a claim that is likely to turn out to be a big mine.

A tree foundation in a flume partly completed, and machinery scattered along the road for several miles is the present condition of the Watson sawmill. On Monday, however, a start was made to get the machinery through, and on the afternoon of that day a team managed to get the turbine water wheel up to the mill site.

There are all sorts of hotels in the Slocan country. Some that set up good grub and some that don't; some that sell interesting liquor and some that sell nothing but temperance drinks; some that have beds with spring mattresses and some with beds without mattresses; and in only one is the traveller allowed to camp without money or without price.

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There are all sorts of hotels in the Slocan country. Some that set up good grub and some that don't; some that sell interesting liquor and some that sell nothing but temperance drinks; some that have beds with spring mattresses and some with beds without mattresses; and in only one is the traveller allowed to camp without money or without price.

There is yet a great deal of snow on the mountains in Slocan district, and several of the trails leading to the mines will have to be shoveled out in order to get in needed supplies. This would not be necessary, however, if a road was built from the mouth of Cody creek to the Kootenay river, a distance of not to exceed 12 miles.

There are about 60 pack animals on the same number strung out between the end of the Kaslo wagon road and the mines and camps around New Denver. Geo. H. Hutchins will have his whole outfit at work again within a couple of weeks. He has decided to remain on the Kaslo road, because of the expense of erecting new stables and removing stock and supplies from the Kootenay river. He proposes to freight offering than the pack trains can handle.

Whilst there is comparatively little real property changing hands at Nelson, there is considerable doing in the way of erecting new buildings. Fully twenty buildings, mostly residences, are under way. Among the business houses may be mentioned a brewery, a bakery, a cigar store, and a steamboat company's general office building. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Nelson is so quiet that the average old-timer longs for a return of the days when the only hotel in the town was a tamarack tree.

There are two sawmills on Slocan lake, both in operation. One of them is run by water power, the other by steam. The one run by water is across the lake from New Denver and is owned by S. M. Wharton. The other is at the head of the lake and is owned by Hill Bros. & Co. The capacity of the two mills is about 15,000 feet per day. That of Hill Bros. & Co. has planned and shingle machinery in connection. The discovery that they were ultimately able to make without having a bottle of the medicine in the day they made the planer and shingle mill at night.

Probably no more prospectors ever struck a pick in West Kootenay than the four men who have made a find three miles up the creek that flows into the south end of Slocan lake. The discovery was made the week before last, and since then two ledges have been uncovered, one a foot wide, the other three feet. The three-foot ledge carries eight inches of mineral that assays 50 ounces of silver. It is yet to early to give any further

particulars. The prospectors are Bill Springer, Tom McLeod, Jap King and Al Beebe.

HOME RULE.

London, June 28.—The galleries of the House of Commons were packed with people to-day, their presence being due to the expectation that Mr. Gladstone would make a statement in regard to the course the government had decided to follow with reference to the Home Rule bill. When Mr. Gladstone entered the house almost perfect silence prevailed, but before the prime minister had reached his seat a storm of cheers, repeated again and again, greeted him.

Shortly after Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat Mr. John W. Benn, Liberal member for the Wapping district of Tower Hamlets, and Mr. Samuel Woods, Labor member for southwest Lancashire, asked questions, prior notice of which had been given to the house, in relation to the closing of the discussion on the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, briefly announced that to-morrow he would move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the house to expedite the passage of the bill. This announcement was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the government. Mr. Gladstone added that the terms of the resolution were nearly prepared, and he hoped to communicate it to the house during the day.

Eighty Hon. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house, asked that the terms of the resolution be communicated to the opposition leaders before they were publicly stated in the house.

With subtle irony Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Balfour that the resolution was based on the proposal made by the Conservatives by which the Crimes act was rushed through parliament in 1887.

This evoked hearty laughter and a hurricane of cheers from the Irish benches. Mr. Balfour was not at all put out by the answer he had received, or if he was he did not show it, and as Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat Mr. Balfour smilingly bowed toward him. When Mr. Balfour was seated his disaffected supporters rushed into the lobby, where they discussed the government's plan. The Irish members are jubilant. The consensus of opinion is that some such action could not with safety be delayed. If this action had not been taken there would have been open revolt instead of mutterings in the Irish ranks against the government.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, June 28.—W. R. Dickinson, employed in Rowlings' logging camp at Burnaby, was badly crushed yesterday by the overturning of a log on him. His injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Burglars entered Tietjen's cigar factory last night, and a large quantity of cigars was missing this morning. A few days ago a man named Howder had a leg broken by two men giving him the "Dutch flip" at the Caledonia Hotel. They are being prosecuted in the police court.

Dominion Day will not be formally celebrated here. There are jokes by the dozen arranged for that day. At Fort Haney the A.O.U.W. will hold a meeting. Four boats will convey excursionists there.

New Westminster, June 27.—A dozen informations have been laid against the white and Indian fishermen who took a drunken Sliwam from Officer Julien on Saturday night at Seveston.

Governor Moreby has been allowed a holiday account of ill-health. He will probably go on a short sea voyage. Officer Calbeck, of Moodyville, has taken his place for the present.

The five-year-old child of A. Lavery contracted diphtheria yesterday. This makes two cases of the disease in a survey camp has been removed to Langley. The survey from Vancouver to the bridge approach at Westminister is finished.

New Westminster, June 29.—Findley, a prisoner, escaped from the chain gang yesterday. He was serving 18 months for larceny of goods at Barnett mill. Last night he called at a house in Sapperton for food. His arrest is expected this evening, as he is known to be hiding in the bush beside the Ross-McLaren Mills. The woods are full of specials.

The Victoria Albions have to meet the following strong eleven at the cricket match here Saturday—Rev. H. Irwin, Rev. P. Woods, H. F. Clinton, E. A. Wylie, J. G. Roberts, E. L. Beer, F. J. Coulthard, G. Raymond, B. M. N. Woods, E. O. Mallis, Arthur Mallis.

The Steveston mob affair was heard in the district court this morning, the result being that half of those summoned did not appear. Those who did were acquitted. One outcome is that the police have laid two informations for illegal whiskey-selling.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, June 27.—The sports arranged for Dominion Day by the Caledonian Society are likely to stimulate athletics here. The practice of allowing one or two professionals to contest and win every race has been abolished. These sports will be for amateurs mainly, one or two events being open. All other clubs and societies are following this scheme. The Wellingtons also intend to celebrate Dominion Day, and the prizes for the athletic contests will consist of cups and medals.

Mr. Kelly, architect, went down to Victoria yesterday with a neat set of plans, prepared for the new Nanaimo jail. It is decided that the new premises will be in the Newcastle townsite, on the land in dispute between Hoggan and the E. & N. Railroad Co., who sold the site to the provincial government for that purpose.

Shipping is again becoming scarce in the harbor, owing to the large increase in shipment of foreign coal, and rapid dispatch of vessels. Providing the mines are not kept waiting for vessels the output for the present month will be the largest the company has yet worked.

The N.V.C. Company is opening up a beautiful country in what is known as Wake Siah Park. The huge trees have been cut by the roots, and the soil requires little tilling to place it in a good state of cultivation. Should the company lay this plot out in five acre blocks there are many who will jump at the chance of taking them up on the same terms as the other blocks.

Nanaimo, June 28.—Mayor Haslam has called a public meeting for Thursday night for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the residents as to the re-survey of the city. A by-law has been introduced for that purpose, and that it may not be deferred the mayor decided to explain matters to the ratepayers.

The Liberal club of Nanaimo has already a large number of names of persons wishing to register as voters, so they may have a voice in the election of a representative. Steps have been taken to enlist the sympathy of other portions of the district, and it is expected the appeal will be successful.

The New Vancouver Coal Company has had a plan surveyed on the No. 3 level of the esplanade shaft for a new level, which will be run under the bay for a considerable depth. The slope will be sunk on a good seam of coal, and with the electric motors constantly passing the spot it will make it comparatively easy to get the coal out. These motors bring out 55 tons at a time.

An inspector from the agricultural department has been paying a visit to the farming district and private gardens of Nanaimo and found certain kinds of fruit trees almost destroyed by insects. It is hoped he will make some suggestion in his report to compel all those who possess fruit trees to do all they can to kill the insects.

Nanaimo, June 29.—When a cage full of miners was about to descend to the esplanade shaft yesterday morning one of the receiving rods gave way and fell to the bottom of the shaft. There were four men on the ascending cage at the time, but fortunately the heavy bar broke clear of them into the sun. Had it fallen on the ascending cage the result would have been fatal. The men considered they had a lucky escape.

C. H. Barker, who has been managing the Nanaimo office of Yates, Jay & Russell, has purchased the whole interest in the future will conduct it on his own account.

The licensing court met yesterday afternoon and had to adjourn because Judge Harrison was unable to be present. The constant adjourning of the court is causing considerable inconvenience.

Two Victoria tug-of-war teams have intimated their intention to take part in the contest for \$100 to be given at the Caledonian picnic on Saturday. It is expected quite a number of billed visitors will be present from Victoria. Last year they took nearly all the prizes given for contests in costume.

BADLY SQUEEZED.



It was stated that the industries are energetically prosecuted and are producing, in the opinion of the British press, a better result than in any other part of the world. As to whether there is opportunity for further capital investment in the coal fields of the British Empire, it would be very cautiously attended to. Although there are only four collieries, it would appear that the output of these is sufficient to supply the adjacent markets in all its demands, present or prospective. However, so rapid are the developments upon the mainland of the Kootenay, that it is not safe to predict the prospects of the western collieries for more than a very limited period. But it appears that so far as tonnage is concerned, there is some opening for colliers. At times mines have been stopped for want of craft to take coal from the wagons, and it is evident the market for coal being on the upward grade, that craft such as frequent the waters of the North Pacific coast for the purpose must very soon be increased either in number or size.

Now the circumstances of the rise and progress of the Pacific collieries are also the circumstances of the decline of the higher prosperity of the British pits. But the energies of those whose judgment the mines of this country are accustomed to accept as prudent are not in the direction of dissemination of these facts and illustrations among our colliers. My own experience tells me that a miner is that, approached in his dispassionate mood, he is ready to listen to and able to accept these true explanations of the decline in prices of his staple industry. Instinctively he appreciates the logic of the argument, and the force of the illustration, and is not for the counteraction of certain extremists, he would, as a rule, be prepared to join issue and work more harmoniously with the operator of the mine. Another unique though unavoidable feature of these colonial pits present a striking analogy to a certain period of the decline of the Roman Empire, when aliens were introduced into the Roman armies and taught the art of war so successfully that they were ultimately able to subvert to the very empire, the prosperity of which they proudly defended. This is practically the case with us. In our mines we educate to splendid perfection a race of engineers, who will ally forth into the uttermost parts of the earth and initiate the industries which necessarily supplant our own. This however is merely the evolution of industries, and reflects the greatest possible lustre upon the enterprises of this country, which stands far from every other country under the sun in which coal can be mined.

Correspondence of the British Colliery Guardian.

When the Sun Will Die.

According to all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun in twenty million years or more—perhaps thirty—since its condensation at a relatively moderate rate will give in on one hand 17,000,000 years of existence, while on the other hand the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to 40,000,000 years, it is still uncontested that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium.

The day will come when the sun will be extinct. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be crushed from the great heat and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun. Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably, in the case of Jupiter, and perhaps Saturn. No beyond a doubt, for the small bodies, such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the earth appears to have turned its toward the final desert. Mars is much further advanced than the earth toward the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us.

These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. It takes a century to count from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand the continents are crumbling away and

ABRAHAM SUCCEEDS DAVIDT.

Dublin, June 28.—The election of the parliamentary division of Northeast Cork to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the withdrawal from the house of Michael Davitt, Anti-Farmilites, nominated Wm. Abraham and he was elected without opposition.

THE LIBERAL LEADER

His Brilliant Speech at the Convention.

ENTHUSIASM OF HIS FOLLOWERS

A Unanswerable Criticism of the Great N. P.

Its Effects Shown Up by Means of the Census—It was Copied by the Americans and Adopted With Shouts of Loyalty—The Gerrymander Act Unfair and Unjustifiable.

Following is the full report of Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech at the Liberal convention in Ottawa:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I could vainly seek to find adequately any words of physical effort to convey to you the sense of gratitude that I owe to those interested in the heavy way in the Liberal party to have responded to the call of this convention. (Cheers.) It is most gratifying that there should be so large a number present, and that we should have with us so many provinces of the Dominion, not only from the banner province of Ontario, but from the provinces of Prince Edward Island. (Cheers.) Sir, if you allow me to utter a few words, I thought upon this matter the presence of Sir Oliver Mowat, of Premier Fielding, Sir Premier Blair, of Premier Peters of the little province of Prince Edward Island, of Hon. Mr. Sifton, of Manitoba, if you would allow me to speak that I am still more from a personal point of view the presence of my old friend, Mr. Joly, of Lotbiniere. (Immense cheers.) Under his leadership many years ago my good fortune was to meet him when he was leader of the opposition in the local assembly of Quebec. (Cheers.) He has told me that he had retired from public life, but when he fell into line, I thought proud to tell you, gentlemen, that we have to-day representatives from all parts mostly of the Dominion of Canada—of the provinces by the Atlantic, from the valley of the St. Lawrence, from the north of the great lakes, even from the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest. The only province which is not represented officially in the province of British Columbia, and yet, I should like to say, the convention received the following telegram: "Although not represented, British Columbia takes warm interest in the proceedings of the Liberal convention. Sentiments of sympathy for Great Britain and her colonies, especially Australia, and reciprocity of trade with all other nations." (Applause.) Nothing like this convention has yet taken place in the history of the country. Sir, I thought that the kind of approaching it you must go back to the days of old Canada—the famous Liberal convention which met in Toronto in 1850. And, Mr. Chairman, you will allow me to say a few words at the meeting it was presided over by one of the leaders of that convention in that year. Sir Oliver Mowat was one of those who helped on that occasion to shape the policy which afterwards prevailed. Sir Oliver Mowat is in my mind more than one of the school of that great old man who to-day, under the gaze of an admiring and wondering world, is struggling against many odds to relieve a country of the regime of oppression, and to give it good government for the people. (Applause.) Time seems to have made no impression on Gladstone; his mental activity seems to increase with years. Sir Oliver Mowat, perhaps more than any other man of our time, has shown the way to deal with the difficulties that were then prevailing. Canada was suffering from severe ills at that time. These ills, however, were of a constitutional nature. For years an imperfect constitutional system had been the rule in Canada. There was the union of Lower and Upper Canada, an English and a French province, with all the disadvantages of a federal and a legislative union, and without any of the advantages of the latter. The principle which was then adopted as a solution of the woes which Canada was then suffering was representation by population. This principle was gradually extended until it became the origin of confederation, and finally became the means whereby the four provinces of British America were united into a confederation, with the object that it was to alter all over the continent the many ills which then afflicted the country. Assembled in order to discuss the present position of this country, I am glad to say that though Canada is suffering many ills and woes they do not arise from the same cause as those which afflicted the country at that time. I would like to say that it should command the love and love of all Canadians. (Applause.) I want it to be known at the close of our proceedings that the Dominion is to discuss the political situation of the country, to remedy, if possible, the ills from which the country is suffering, we do not come here in any carping spirit, with any revolutionary words. I say we come here with our hearts full of love for our Canadian country—(applause)—with pride for its past and hope for its future. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Chairman, it is undeniable that to-day the position of Canada is not what it ought to be. In the eyes of many of us I should say in the eyes of all of us—the position is such as to make a good many of the people of Canada feel anxious for the fate of the country. We are not a Frenchman, and they are supposed to be chivalrous, and I must stand up for the Conservative press. It is not fair for Mr. Foster to discount its influence. If the people around Orangeville read the Globe, as it is not possible they read the Empire, which tells them they are prosperous? (Laughter.) Is it possible the people of Orangeville and vicinity are so stupid as to believe the Globe when it tells them they are not prosperous when they are? (Loud laughter.) Are they such fools as not to know their own circumstances and to rely upon the Globe papers to tell them? (Laughter.) Sir, such arguments do not deserve any answer. There was another meeting held elsewhere. At the present time there is a roving commission going from place to place to find fault, if they find it, in the national policy. A few weeks ago they were in the city of St. John, N. B., and his admirers gave Mr. Foster a banquet, at which a fellow-countryman of mine, who happens to be the exodus and prosperity of the country, and told the people assembled that the exodus "was not of a very great size." He spoke in a city which in ten years has not increased in population, but has actually lost 2,000 souls. The population of St. John under Mr. Mackenzie's regime exceeded 40,000; by the last census the population was reduced to under 40,000. That is to say that the whole of the natural increase had been swept away and 2,000 souls were lost. He spoke in a province in which the whole increase in ten years was 37. Yet Mr. Angers said the exodus was not of a very great size. We are told that the first born of a people to punish them for their cruelty, but here not only the first born are swept away but the whole issue of the people are extinguished. (Loud cheers.) Yet Mr. Angers says that the exodus has done nothing to the population of the province. The newspaper report did not say that this statement had been received with cheers, but if it did not, they did not do him that justice to which he is entitled, because he will say that something new to them to know that the exodus was of no great size. What would be the condition of New Brunswick and of the city of St. John if the exodus had been of a great size? There would have been nothing left of the city; the whole population would have been swept away. Under Mr. Mackenzie the city of St. John was swept by a disastrous fire. I assert in your presence, without fear of successful contradiction, that the nation's policy has done more to injure the city of St. John than that great fire, and, in the face of this, Mr. Angers could tell them that the exodus was of no great size. Once a missionary went to preach the good news to a heathen city. From the first house which he passed he received the contents of a pot of boiling water. He did not go further. He thought he had gone far enough and went back and told his friends what had occurred. He was asked "What did you say?" "I said, 'I thought them, 'For what do I care,'" he answered, "for they did not pour the pot as well as the water." (Laughter.) Well, Sir, the people of St. John must thank Mr. Angers for knowing that the exodus was not of a great size. The statement was made at a dinner to Mr. Foster, who, as you know, is, or was, a cold-water man. (Laughter.) He is still a cold-water man, I believe, yet of not the same degree of coldness as in former days. (Loud laughter.) In former days I remember in the house of commons he wanted every man to be a cold-water man like himself. He seems to have changed his mind, but for that I have no remark to make, except that the statements of Mr. Angers require a good deal of cold water to wash down, and perhaps something else besides. (Laughter.) But, Sir, the ills of Canada to-day are not constitutional; they are altogether of an economic nature. In my humble opinion we should set it down at once that this is an assembly of plain and practical men, met together to deal with plain and practical questions. I agree with every word of the chairman of the day. We might be tempted, and the occasion would be a tempting one, to enlarge the political horizon, to enter new fields, and perhaps direct a policy to the future destiny of Canada. Some people—perhaps they are represented here by one of the speakers with the mother country—hear, hear—some want Canada to take rank with the other nations of the earth—hear, hear—and there are some to-day who would favor the union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon world on this continent. (Cheers, hear, hear.) Sir, I respect all these opinions; but listen to me when I say that we should not indulge in speculative politics. (Cheers.) This convention ought to be confined to

PLAIN, PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

It is not when you speak on the fact that we should need improvements. Our first duty is to arouse the people to a sense of their immediate danger, and the immediate danger is the tariff, and the immediate danger is the tariff, and the immediate danger is the tariff. (Cheers.) There is, as you know, a universal consent of opinion among classes, my among all parties in this country, that the tariff which now prevails in Canada is a burdensome tariff, that it is an oppressive tariff, and that it is known by us as known by the people of St. John to have been found to be a fraud and a failure. (Loud cheers.) I say there is this universal consent of opinion amongst us that the tariff has to be reformed. What do you see in Ontario to-day? A large number of people are bank and file of the Conservative party openly declaring that they want to undo the evil they helped to establish in former years. Look at the ranks of the faithful, those who have declared as a man rising in his place in parliament and proposing amendments to the tariff, men like Messrs. Cleveland, Pope, and others, proposing to take one break here and another there until the wall was threatened with destruction. Sir, the feeling became so unanimous among the Conservatives themselves that the government had to come forward and promise that they would deal with the question and reform the tariff. That was the promise extracted from them, but what reform can you expect from men who tell you the country is prosperous and that there is no exodus, who tell you that the system is perfect and hardly in need of modification? Look at what took place a few months ago. Sir John Thompson, at the board of trade banquet in Toronto, told a large audience that the government would prepare next session a bill of protection and a robbery—(loud applause)—and I call upon you and all to pronounce at once and give your emphatic support to the proposition that we shall never rest until we have wiped away from our system that fraud and robbery

under which Canadians suffer. (Great cheering.) But Sir, there is something more. We pronounce to-day in favor of tariff reform, and our opponents have borrowed the word from us. You know it has been the system of the Conservative party more than once, whenever their clothes become dilapidated, to steal the clothes of their opponents, and present themselves before the public decently attired. This is what they want you to do again, and on this occasion I do not object to their appearing before the country in false colors. They want a reform of the tariff only to retain the system of protection. I submit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. (Cheers.) Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does not ooze from the pores of my body, but I do not wish to see an example to the mother country and not to the United States, much as I respect the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they are to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it; that is to say, that though it should be our misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue which we are obliged to raise, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. (Cheers.) I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pocket of an individual, but whenever we need the workingman in order to be better off than the farmer? We were told in 1877 and 1878 that by adopting a policy of high taxation we would create labor, and if we created labor those who bore the burden would be relieved in some way. All these promises have been found to be fallacious. If the principle had been true that by high taxation we would create labor we would see the result to-day; our population would be increased, and the system of protection which is to be maintained by the government, that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, would be condemned without any qualification. (Cheers.) Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade. Their interest is to increase the duties of our tariff for revenue, and for revenue only. (Cheers.) Upon this issue we engage in battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desert until we have achieved victory; until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for 15 long years. (Loud cheers.) Nothing is more difficult than to wipe away protection, because under its interest every man who has at heart the interests of all classes must take into consideration. It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals, and whenever we decrease the tariff it has always to be done with careful consideration, and I am sure that when the Liberals are in power they will not be indifferent to these truths. Any one of the audience, any Conservative in the country if I ask you to give me markets for your products, I would be told "Yes." If I were to tell him that there is on the other side of the line a nation of 65,000,000 of the noblest and ablest men, that the greatest commercial race in the world would not like to be able to trade with them untrammelled and unfettered?

RECIPROCIITY WITH THE U. S.

Some years ago we had a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and you know that was the golden era in the history of Canada. Again and again we represented that we were ready to obtain that treaty, but it has been a settled fact with both the great parties in the United States that they will not renew the treaty of 1854; that is to say, a treaty confined to mutual protection, but that the United States have included as well. In 1888 we adopted a policy of untrammelled trade with the United States. This policy was distorted to a most wicked perversion by our opponents. They asserted on the platform that what we wanted was unrestricted reciprocity, and nothing else, and that we would not take anything else, whereas the fact was that we were prepared to negotiate upon a basis of unrestricted reciprocity; but we have never been ready to obtain any treaty with reciprocity upon a basis of natural products and manufactures as well. The Liberal party, when it formed the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, never disguised that there were difficulties in the way, and that when we came to negotiate the treaty several lines of manufactured goods would have to be eliminated, but what we wanted was to send a commission to Washington to lay down a basis for a treaty. We would have supported our opponents in any similar policy, but, while professing a willingness to go to Washington and negotiate a treaty, they never had any breath they told the people they wanted to negotiate a treaty, with the other breath they said we were dismayed because we wanted to negotiate a treaty. (Cheers.)

You know the part disloyalty played in the last election. I am loyal to the British crown. I have often repeated in the province of Quebec, and I am happy to repeat it to-day, when so many of my fellow-subjects of French origin are present, that we owe a debt of gratitude to the British crown for the way it has treated us in the last 50 years. (Cheers.) Loyal although I am I do not think it would be my part to say that the interests of a colony are the interests of the empire. Take the best families in the land; there is often a diversity of interests between the members of that family, and there is a diversity of interests between the members of an empire. The commercial interests of England are not the commercial interests of Canada, and the commercial interests of England. And there is no Conservative who can say that the interests of England are the interests of Canada. Sir, I want now to say that, if the interests of Canada clash with the interests of France, or if any part of my loyalty to France is such that we should make the interests of Great Britain give way to the interests of France? (Cries of "no, no.") What is the reason, I want to give you my view. You are aware that two years ago, against our protest, how-

try? Simply because they were not satisfied with their condition in France and thought they would better it in Canada. What is the reason that your own fathers left the shores of Great Britain, of England, Ireland and old Scotland? Simply because your own fathers were not satisfied with their condition upon their native soil, but believed that by coming to this country they would build up for themselves and their families a better and more prosperous condition of things. And are we, their descendants, to be told when we find our interests clashing with those of the mother land we must stand by the mother land? I do not attempt any such thing, and I am quite sure of the position that would be adopted in any part of Great Britain. I would not hesitate to go upon any platform there and state the same things that I state to-day. I am a British subject, and if there were any basis of membership of the British House of Commons I would speak like an Englishman and stand up for England in preference to Canada any time.

CANADA FIRST.

But I am a member of Her Majesty's House of Commons of Canada, and I leave it to Englishmen who represent the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in the Imperial Parliament to deal with the interests of the English nation, and I call upon the people of Canada to stand up for the interests of Canada; and if there be any man in this audience who is not of French origin, he should be if there be any man outside of this audience who says he stands up in preference for the interests of England, I tell him "go back to England." And in speaking as I do, I claim I am perfectly loyal, because Her Majesty the Queen does not expect that any of her Canadian subjects should abase themselves or should refuse to stand up for the interests of their country; but she expects from us upon every occasion that the interests of Canada should be paramount. (Applause.) Again, I say, this is loyalty such as I understand it. But there is more than this to satisfy the conscience of those extreme Conservatives, who, I am afraid, will not be satisfied with anything except the possession of power. Let me tell them that if a treaty is negotiated by Canada with a foreign country that treaty will have to be ratified by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen in England, and if the British Government object that we should make such a treaty, then, sir, and not sooner, it will be time to raise objections. What I claim is that upon this policy of reciprocity, it should be well known and well understood that while claiming to do the best for our country, we know full well that our nation is subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen. These two questions, in my judgment, ought to constitute mainly the programme of the Liberal party. (Applause.) The battle in which we are engaged at this moment is a battle in which the welfare of Canada and the welfare of Canada depends upon her fiscal policy.

But there are other questions still. One of the evils of the National Policy and the system of protection has been here, as everywhere else, to lower the moral level of public life. It is a subtle evil, however, into which I do not desire to enter at length. I speak of it more in sorrow than in anger; but I tell you this, if you want to purify the political atmosphere of this country, you must revert to the principle that not a cent is to be levied for the legitimate expenses of the Government, economically administered. I speak of this subject more in sorrow than in anger, but there is not a man who has his bosom with shame that the name of Canada has become a byword of corruption among the civilized nations of the earth.

THE MAJORITY MUST RULE.

There are other questions, but we have not the time to take up too many. One or two, however, ought not to be forgotten. We should endeavor to retain in every election an honest expression of the public mind and of the public will. We must have government by majority. I do not say that the majority is always right, but until we have something better we must abide by the rule that the majority must govern. What I want is a true and honest expression of the public mind. I object, therefore, to those laws which have been placed upon the statute book by which the men in power continue not to have an honest expression of the public mind, and distort the true expression of the public will. I do not wish to say to you as infamy. I say that the act was passed, so infamous is it that the men who promoted it dare not put it in force because the law requires that there should be revision every year. But a revision every year costs so much that the Government are beset by their followers not to put that expense upon them. But the act is put in force on the eve of an election because it gives to the party in power an unfair advantage. Again I denounce this infamy, this system of government. It is necessary that there should be after every census a redistribution of seats. There is but one basis to adopt, the basis of the mother land. There have been redistributions in the mother land, but there has never been a word of complaint, because the redistribution takes place upon a well-known basis and principle, and that is that the boundary of no county should be interfered with. That is a principle which ought to be adopted here, and I hope that upon this we will have most emphatic expression from this convention.

There are other questions, and it would not be fair on my part not to deal with them. Within the last fifteen days I have received several applications from different parts of the country asking me "What are you going to do about temperance?" "What are you going to do about prohibition?" I ought to speak frankly upon this. I don't pretend at this moment to give you any more than my view. On a former occasion I already announced that this was a free, democratic convention, in which no outlandish resolutions are to be placed before you. You are free to move upon prohibition or anything else you choose, but I ask you simply to allow me to give you my view. You are aware that two years ago, against our protest, how-

under which Canadians suffer. (Great cheering.) But Sir, there is something more. We pronounce to-day in favor of tariff reform, and our opponents have borrowed the word from us. You know it has been the system of the Conservative party more than once, whenever their clothes become dilapidated, to steal the clothes of their opponents, and present themselves before the public decently attired. This is what they want you to do again, and on this occasion I do not object to their appearing before the country in false colors. They want a reform of the tariff only to retain the system of protection. I submit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. (Cheers.) Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does not ooze from the pores of my body, but I do not wish to see an example to the mother country and not to the United States, much as I respect the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they are to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it; that is to say, that though it should be our misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue which we are obliged to raise, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. (Cheers.) I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pocket of an individual, but whenever we need the workingman in order to be better off than the farmer? We were told in 1877 and 1878 that by adopting a policy of high taxation we would create labor, and if we created labor those who bore the burden would be relieved in some way. All these promises have been found to be fallacious. If the principle had been true that by high taxation we would create labor we would see the result to-day; our population would be increased, and the system of protection which is to be maintained by the government, that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, would be condemned without any qualification. (Cheers.) Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade. Their interest is to increase the duties of our tariff for revenue, and for revenue only. (Cheers.) Upon this issue we engage in battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desert until we have achieved victory; until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for 15 long years. (Loud cheers.) Nothing is more difficult than to wipe away protection, because under its interest every man who has at heart the interests of all classes must take into consideration. It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals, and whenever we decrease the tariff it has always to be done with careful consideration, and I am sure that when the Liberals are in power they will not be indifferent to these truths. Any one of the audience, any Conservative in the country if I ask you to give me markets for your products, I would be told "Yes." If I were to tell him that there is on the other side of the line a nation of 65,000,000 of the noblest and ablest men, that the greatest commercial race in the world would not like to be able to trade with them untrammelled and unfettered?

RECIPROCIITY WITH THE U. S.

Some years ago we had a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and you know that was the golden era in the history of Canada. Again and again we represented that we were ready to obtain that treaty, but it has been a settled fact with both the great parties in the United States that they will not renew the treaty of 1854; that is to say, a treaty confined to mutual protection, but that the United States have included as well. In 1888 we adopted a policy of untrammelled trade with the United States. This policy was distorted to a most wicked perversion by our opponents. They asserted on the platform that what we wanted was unrestricted reciprocity, and nothing else, and that we would not take anything else, whereas the fact was that we were prepared to negotiate upon a basis of unrestricted reciprocity; but we have never been ready to obtain any treaty with reciprocity upon a basis of natural products and manufactures as well. The Liberal party, when it formed the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, never disguised that there were difficulties in the way, and that when we came to negotiate the treaty several lines of manufactured goods would have to be eliminated, but what we wanted was to send a commission to Washington to lay down a basis for a treaty. We would have supported our opponents in any similar policy, but, while professing a willingness to go to Washington and negotiate a treaty, they never had any breath they told the people they wanted to negotiate a treaty, with the other breath they said we were dismayed because we wanted to negotiate a treaty. (Cheers.)

You know the part disloyalty played in the last election. I am loyal to the British crown. I have often repeated in the province of Quebec, and I am happy to repeat it to-day, when so many of my fellow-subjects of French origin are present, that we owe a debt of gratitude to the British crown for the way it has treated us in the last 50 years. (Cheers.) Loyal although I am I do not think it would be my part to say that the interests of a colony are the interests of the empire. Take the best families in the land; there is often a diversity of interests between the members of that family, and there is a diversity of interests between the members of an empire. The commercial interests of England are not the commercial interests of Canada, and the commercial interests of England. And there is no Conservative who can say that the interests of England are the interests of Canada. Sir, I want now to say that, if the interests of Canada clash with the interests of France, or if any part of my loyalty to France is such that we should make the interests of Great Britain give way to the interests of France? (Cries of "no, no.") What is the reason, I want to give you my view. You are aware that two years ago, against our protest, how-

try? Simply because they were not satisfied with their condition in France and thought they would better it in Canada. What is the reason that your own fathers left the shores of Great Britain, of England, Ireland and old Scotland? Simply because your own fathers were not satisfied with their condition upon their native soil, but believed that by coming to this country they would build up for themselves and their families a better and more prosperous condition of things. And are we, their descendants, to be told when we find our interests clashing with those of the mother land we must stand by the mother land? I do not attempt any such thing, and I am quite sure of the position that would be adopted in any part of Great Britain. I would not hesitate to go upon any platform there and state the same things that I state to-day. I am a British subject, and if there were any basis of membership of the British House of Commons I would speak like an Englishman and stand up for England in preference to Canada any time.

CANADA FIRST.

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ever, the Government of the day appointed a commission to investigate the liquor question not only in this country but in other countries as well. This was done against our protest. We believed, I still believe for my part, that we have all the information we require which to form an opinion upon this subject. The Dominion Alliance, which is the great prohibition parliament of the country, has a representative to speak for it upon the floor of the House of Commons. That gentleman is Mr. Dickcy. You know very well that, not upon one occasion, but during two sessions—the sessions 1892 and 1893—the Dominion Alliance, by the mouths of its spokesmen and the other members of the alliance upon the floor of the House of Commons, declared that until that commission had reported the question of prohibition should be left in abeyance, so far as the Dominion Parliament is concerned. Well, sir, for my part, I do not see how long, as long as this report is to come, as long as this investigation is to proceed and as long as the Dominion Alliance professes to be satisfied with it, the Canadian Parliament, the Liberal party, can deal with it. As far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to give my views now and at once upon this question, and as soon as it is removed from the state it is in now I shall not hesitate to give my views with no uncertain sound, in a public way, if it is possible for me to frame a motion. If they did, the Government would go to their friends and say "This is not fair towards us, we are seeking information at your request," and therefore do not ask us to have an issue on this, and gentlemen, I want to have an issue with the Government on every question that comes up. (Hear, hear.) There is another question upon which I read several communications urging me to take a course upon that question. Different persons in the various provinces have asked me to take opposite courses. One man I have given no answer. I give it now, gentlemen; I wish the question were in any other condition. Those of you who follow political events know that last session Mr. Tarts on the one hand and Mr. Dalton McCarthy on the other agreed that the Government were not to deal with that subject in a party way. Upon my part I spoke in the same sense, and I now say that the Government acted in a cowardly way and did not dare to speak either way or the other. It was their bounden duty to say one thing or the other, but instead of acting like men of courage they allowed passion to be inflamed in Manitoba and Quebec and never dared to stand up like men and put an issue of the question. They are to be blamed for this. (Hear, hear.) They shunted the question to the courts, where it is now. The opposition are not in a position to take any action until such time as a report has been given by the courts and until the courts have decided whether or not the Government have the right to interfere. Then, sir, it will be time for us to interfere. We will not act or not. In my estimation it is not prudent, now that the question is before the courts, to deal with it, because it would be appealing to the prejudices which it would be better to be left aside. (Applause.) For my part, as soon as the temperance question is before us, it is possible the time may never come to speak on this subject again in parliament, because, if the courts decide that the Government have no right to interfere, that will be an end of the question for ever. (Hear, hear.) One word more. It is now 26 years since confederation. We were openly said at the time that the object of those who framed the constitution was to make this Canada of ours a nation under progressive British institutions. For my part, I have always regretted that upon that occasion a province was trampled on, instead of appeal being made to the best instincts of their hearts. Such an appeal would have reconciled them long ago to a system which, in my estimation, is a noble one because it has a great aim. Now and forever, whether we are in opposition or in power, it will ever be our duty on every occasion to appeal to the generous heart of the people and not resort to force or coercion. (Cheers.) We are divided in this country as to race and creed, but I am glad to see that in the high-aim we have in view there is no creed or racial division. We are probably on the eve of a general election. When it will come is among the secrets of the gods upon Parliament hill yonder. It is possible we may have a repetition of the deceit of the last dissolution and it, therefore, behooves us to be henceforth prepared for the fray, whenever it comes. Let us resolve, here and now and henceforward and for every moment from this day on until the battle has been won, that we shall never cease our efforts, and for my part in this struggle I shall endeavor to do my duty to the best of my ability—(loud cheers)—and I hope, may I am sure, that every one of you, general, colonel, captain and private, whenever it comes, will always be found at his post. (Loud and prolonged cheering, the entire convention rising and cheering vociferously.)

Berlin, June 27.—The Bundesrath has approved the new army bill, which is said to be substantially the old bill modified on the lines of the Hun compromise. The bill will be laid before the new Reichstag immediately after the opening on July 4th.

London, June 27.—Augustin Daly's new theatre in Leicester Square was opened to-night, the play is "The Taming of the Shrew."

DRUGS

COAN BAKING POWDER

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CANADA'S GREATNESS.

Sir Oliver Mowatt Vividly Demonstrates its Sources.

COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES

Who Make a Nation What it Ought to Be—Liberal Principles Canada's Salvator. Mackenzie's Splendid Administration.

At the Liberal Convention in Ottawa Sir Oliver Mowatt, on his election as chairman, spoke as follows:

There have in times past been important contentions of the Liberals of my own province, and with good results. The present is the first convention of the Liberals of all Canada since Confederation. I hope and believe that good results will come of this convention, also in consolidating the party for its patriotic work and preparing for victory at the next general election. In this work we have comfort in knowing that there are good grounds for hope that, with proper effort on our part, meanwhile, the next general election will place at the head of Canadian federal affairs the distinguished Canadian who is our cherished Dominion, the gentleman whom we need without distinction of party or race admire, whose purity of conduct and purpose all recognize, and who has the well-founded confidence in all respects of the Liberal party. A prospect so hopeful to our country, well merits every one of us, us to the greatest possible exertion for its realization. The provinces of the Dominion are bound together by a common constitution and a common relation to the empire whose citizens we are; and the representatives of the Liberal party of every province have met to-day to take counsel together as to the best devisable policy for the Liberals of all Canada to pursue as a party in order to the largest practicable prosperity and greatest well-being in all respects of every province of the Dominion, and therein of the Dominion as a whole. Ontario's Liberals are not for Ontario only, are we, my friends? And Quebec Liberals, though they love Quebec much, are not for Quebec only. Is it not so, my brothers of Quebec? The Liberals of the Maritime provinces are not for the Maritime provinces only. Am I not right in saying so, my brothers? The Liberals of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories are not for these provinces and Territories only. Is this not so, my brothers who come from those parts?

Yes, all of us from every province and part of Canada are Canadians; and all of us are bent on doing our best for all Canada. I am glad to know that so. There is no earthly object more noble or grander for any people to apply themselves to with profound correctness and hearty zeal than the common good of their country. It is said to be a glorious thing to die for one's country; and Canadians of every province and of every race and creed in it, have repeatedly, and whenever occasion offered, shown their readiness to hazard their lives in defence of their country. Thanks to them all, but if it is a glorious thing to die for one's country, it is also a glorious thing to live for one's country. Not many of us may ever be called on to die for our country; I hope none of us may; but all of us may live for our country; and when we perform with fidelity our duties as its citizens. We live for our country when we take part in its thoughtful interest in procuring for our government, and in adopting or supporting a beneficial and just policy in the conduct of its affairs, and, my fellow-Canadians, are not these the objects which have brought us together to-day? It is not the business, however interesting and necessary, of a township or a town or a county that we are about to deliberate upon, but the affairs of a half a continent as extensive as the United States of America, and many times more extensive than France or Germany or the British Isles. Questions are to occupy the attention of the convention, which the future of half a continent may depend, and not for a year or two only, but for generations.

Our country in the largest sense is the British Empire, whatever the nation may have been to us or to any of our ancestors in the past. To most of us the British Empire, however extended the fatherland, but loyalty is not confined to these. In Canada all nationalities are on a level, all have received the same consideration from the sovereign and her imperial advisers and Parliament. Canadians have no complaint to make of injustice at her hands or at theirs. Our grievances are brought on us by the mistakes of Canadians and by the wrong-doing of some of them. The result of the Imperial policy and practice towards Canadians is that no line of nationality or of creed or of class distinguishes those among us who are attached to the empire from those who are not. Many or perhaps all of even those who look favorably on annexation do not so from hostility towards the empire. They are for annexation because they think that the present and future inhabitants of Canada would be better off economically if citizens of the United States than if they were not, and as against this view of the economical results of annexation they do not appreciate the force of considerations which have weight with the rest of us.

The president of the Continental Union Association has declared himself, and I doubt not honestly declared himself, notwithstanding his annexationism, to be an Englishman to the core. My desire is in what I say to avoid exciting subjects on which we may not be united, but if on such an occasion as this I should say nothing about annexation or British connection and there should be

ascertained to be some annexationist in the convention, my silence would be misconstrued by the enemy and perhaps by others elsewhere as implying that I had found the sentiment of the convention to be against annexation, and that, for that reason I had said nothing. Such a notion would cause a sufficient stampede from the Reform ranks as to make our success at the next general election to be out of the general sentiment regarding British connection. I apprehend that a French Canadian Roman Catholic Archbishop recently spoke the sentiments of Canadians, generally, as well as of himself, when in a document for the public he said, "I was born and reared in the British possessions, and my allegiance is to the crown of England. My heart and conscience would rebel anything contrary to these obligations. I am a British subject, and I am happy to live under the glorious flag of the Empire, and I desire that this noble standard continue to fly and give protection to my co-religionists as well as to my other fellow countrymen," etc. The sentences may be read or listened to with comfort, when the Reform ranks are in other respects is concurred in or not.

It is pleasant to remember here that for nearly 80 years the British Empire has been at peace with all those nations of Europe, America and the islands thereof, amongst the Canadian people, and that the war with Russia, the only European war in which the British nation was engaged during those 80 years, the brave soldiers of France, from whom so many of the Canadian people are descended, fought side by side with no less brave Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen against a common foe, and fought successfully. Since the war was over, the British Empire has remained in peace, and we have had no opportunity to see from time to time that as regards the relations between two nations and that common foe, the enemies of war have passed away. But while our country in the supreme sense is at peace, and the British Empire is at peace, and the British people are at peace, and while I do not heartily appreciate our status as citizens of that Empire, Canada is our country in another sense, and we love it as our country and our home. It is with pride and with a profound sense of our responsibility that I take this opportunity to speak of the greatness of Canada and that we think of the greatness which belongs to its future. It is great now in the extent of its territory, it is great in its resources and it is great in its fitness for maintaining a comfortable people of a large population. We like to remember that in territorial extent this Canada of ours is about as large as the great republic south of us, and that if some portions of the territory of that nation have advanced over the past century, we have had portions of ours have advantages over theirs. It gratifies us as Canadians to reflect that while Canada is thus as large a country as the United States is, it is many times as large as the European continent, except Russia, and that it has nothing to fear from double the European territory of even Russia.

CANADA'S CHANCES.

The population of Canada is not quite five millions, according to the last census, but it is somewhat greater than the population of the United States was in 1790, when the States separated from the parent nation, for years afterwards, and it is well worth knowing and bearing in mind that we are in other important respects far ahead of what that population of the United States was at that time. Canada has moved with it in spite of all drawbacks. I refer to this because in considering what we should aim at as a Liberal Convention, it is important that we should be clear as to the actual facts, may be reasonably contemplated as our country's future. Let us remember then that when the United States, which has now sixty-three millions of people and great wealth, separated from the British Empire, the latter nation had not one city with anything like so large a population or with anything like such developed wealth as many of our Canadian cities have now reached. We do not see any statistics of that earlier date, but in that year Philadelphia was the largest city of the United States, and it had a population of (in round numbers) about 42,000 only; New York had but 33,000, and Boston, 18,000, and Baltimore had but 13,000, and the four largest cities which had a population of over 10,000. Now, at this day in Canada, instead of four cities, we have no fewer than 20 cities which by the last census have more than 10,000 inhabitants. The city of Montreal alone has a population twice as large as the aggregate population of what were the four greatest cities of the United States at the time I have mentioned, and the city of Toronto has a population nearly as large as that of Philadelphia. We have three other cities with each of them a larger population, larger than Philadelphia then had, seven cities with a larger population than New York had, nine cities with a larger population than Boston had, and seven cities with a larger population than Baltimore had. Then again, the revenue of their federal government in 1790 was about \$4,000,000 only, while ours in the year ending 30th June, 1891, was nearly ten times that figure or \$38,570,311. The greater part of this sum is obtained from customs and excise duties; and the amount so raised is an enormous amount to take from our people, but the fact that year after year a great amount is obtained from Canada pockets, however much to be deprecated, illustrates in a striking way the immensely greater wealth of Canada at the present time than the United States had with about like population a century ago. Take some further facts. The imports into that country in 1790 amounted to \$23,000,000 only. The imports into Canada in the year ending 30th June, 1891, amounted to five times that sum (or \$119,967,638). Their exports in 1790 were \$20,000,000 only; ours in June, 1891, were nearly six times that amount (or \$119,967,638). In 1790 the United States had but 75 postoffices in the entire country, Canada has 800 times that number (over 60,000). They had only a single steamboat; the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels had not been invented; and while they were consequently without a steamboat they had but few sailing vessels. Canada in 1891, had 1348 steamers and 5983 sailing vessels. In fact Canada had in 1891 more sailing vessels and three times more steamboats than even at that date the United States had. Their vessels were larger in average tonnage, but the tonnage owned by the shipping companies was in 1891 little more than twice the tonnage owned by our five millions of Canadians.

Again, our neighbors had no canals. We have about 80 miles of canals, con-

structed at a cost of \$37,000,000. They had not a mile of railway, and their other roads are described as having been "beyond conception," and communication was so limited that one stage a week was sufficient communication between any of the cities. I copy a reliable statement on the subject of their roads from an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica, written by a professor of Princeton College, New Jersey.—"The communication was as bad as could be. The traveller was subject to every danger and annoyance that bad roads, bad carriages, bad horses, bad inns and bad police protection could combine to inflict on him." Many of our Canadian roads might be better than they are, but the average of them is better than the average of the United States at even the present day. While their vast territory of population had no railways, our four millions have no less than 14,633 miles of railway. These railways have cost many millions of dollars, (the exact figure I have seen is \$816,647,758), and instead of one trip by stage in a week, there are many made in a few days in the week between some of our cities. Further, telegraphing and telephoning were unknown then. Canada in 1891 had 27,866 miles of telegraph lines and many miles of telephone lines.

I wish that a comparison of our public debt to-day with that of the United States at the close of the last century was equally satisfactory from the Canadian standpoint. I observe that the net amount of the debt of Canada in June, 1891, is stated at \$237,800,030. The largeness of the amount shows at all the principal markets which in the interest of the people of this great country must need present attention. In addition to those there are other great questions which are exciting the interest of large sections of our people and may be brought before us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to unite upon, either affirmatively or negatively, and they must be open questions, or union and success are impossible. The party must be content with a platform which meanwhile leaves such questions out, or the party can carry nothing, or get from the electoral position which would enable them to carry anything. I do not say this is so with every important question not hitherto embraced on the platform of the Liberal party. Those matters which our honored leaders and representatives in Dominion affairs and our public journals have for some years been pressing on public attention with ability and perseverance have been so well chosen that they are now being recognized as just and right and in the country's interests, not by the Liberals only, but also many who are not of the Liberal party. I hope that we shall secure these at all events.

REFORMED TARIFF

and reciprocity of trade with our neighbors, if we can obtain such reciprocity on fair and honorable terms. This is my reason to believe a Liberal government could do. Reciprocity restricted to the natural products of the two countries is unattainable; but our neighbors know that Liberals are willing and have always been willing that the reciprocity should not be restricted to the natural products of the two countries, but should include such manufactures also as may be agreed upon. Liberals believe such an arrangement to be practicable, unless our neighbors should be misled into supposing the majority of Canadians want reciprocity so badly that they will consent to any terms, and even to annexation, rather than not to it. It is not correct that Canadians in general are prepared to buy reciprocity at the price of annexation, or at any other price which may appear to them to be exacting, or may be otherwise distasteful, but Liberals in general believe that a fair measure of reciprocity, not restricted to natural products, would be an advantage, not to Canada alone, but to both countries. They believe that it is quite practicable to convince statesmen of this—the statesmen of the United States as well as those of Canada, and that many of them are already convinced of it. Some anxious loyalists fear that more intimate trade relations with the United States would lead to political union, and they on that account oppose reciprocity. An opposite view is taken by some United States statesmen and public journalists, who argue that reciprocity would delay or wholly prevent political union, and they are for that reason against reciprocity and are endeavoring to prejudice their fellow-citizens against it. On the other hand those Canadian loyalists who, like most of us here, favor reciprocity, believe and hope that it would have no effect either way on any question of political union, and having this hope and faith we do not think it consistent with duty or patriotism to refuse acceptance of such a measure if attainable.

On many other subjects of prime importance to the country the Dominion Liberals are also agreed. We are agreed as to the inquiry of the wastefulness which there has been in the management of federal affairs during the last fifteen years, and which is likely to continue as long as the present government continues. We therefore do not want that government to continue. We are agreed as to the duty and importance of conducting the business of the federal government on business principles, which for party objects the federal government has in so many ways disregarded to the injury of the country and the demoralization alike of members of parliament, of contractors for public works and of officers of the government. We want to save our country from any further such injury.

We are agreed as to the inquiry of such gerrymandering of the constituencies and as to the inquiry and inconvenience of such a franchise act as a disgrace to the statute book of the Dominion. We want to have respectable and just measures substituted for these.

We are agreed as to the necessity of

ans, and its constitution is the constitution which 20 years ago Canadians by their representatives prepared and asked for and got for the asking, as they may get whatever changes in that constitution they from time to time hereafter desire. The whole management and demoralization of this great country are in the hands of the Canadian people, and for its constitution and government and welfare, present and future, the Canadians of the present day are responsible. Let us bear in mind all these facts while we are deliberating on what lies in the power and what belongs to the present of the Liberal party.

With such a country as Canada is, and with such a population as Canadians, and with such a history as belongs to it, why has there been so much depression in it of late years, and why is there still so much among important sections of the people? Why has there been, and why does there continue to be, such a depression of the population of all the old provinces, others not coming from outside to take the places of those who go? Liberals think that they see and know some of the principal causes, and that they are removable causes, that they have come together to confer on their removal. For this purpose matters of organization are of essential importance to our success and will receive your earnest attention, but since we have come together, our plan of campaign must, I suppose, embrace also some formal statement and declaration of principles and contemplated measures. What shall it be? So far as I know the Liberal party of Canada have been pretty generally agreed as to the principal matters which in the interest of the people of this great country must need present attention. In addition to those there are other great questions which are exciting the interest of large sections of our people and may be brought before us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to unite upon, either affirmatively or negatively, and they must be open questions, or union and success are impossible. The party must be content with a platform which meanwhile leaves such questions out, or the party can carry nothing, or get from the electoral position which would enable them to carry anything. I do not say this is so with every important question not hitherto embraced on the platform of the Liberal party. Those matters which our honored leaders and representatives in Dominion affairs and our public journals have for some years been pressing on public attention with ability and perseverance have been so well chosen that they are now being recognized as just and right and in the country's interests, not by the Liberals only, but also many who are not of the Liberal party. I hope that we shall secure these at all events.

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a fundamental reformation of the Senate, if for any reason a Senate must be and should be retained. The Senate, as now constituted, is the weakest point in our constitution. All Liberals, or nearly all, want to have a

JRM IN THE SENATE.

We are agreed as to various other matters. If the policy of the Liberal party on the subjects named, and other subjects which are not set for the votes of the members who have elected as Conservatives, it is quite certain that that policy has at all events the actual approval of some of them, and has gained and is gaining the favor of many Conservatives in the constituencies. Multifarious are in favor of trade reform who were not in its favor until recently. Many are against the waste of public money which has been going on in the Dominion. Many acknowledge the indefensibility of the gerrymandering act; approve strongly of the franchise act, and admit that the Senate needs reform in some such direction as is claimed by the Liberal party. These opinions of old opponents in the constituencies cannot, but tell at the next general election, if Liberals are just active and diligent and prudent (as I am sure they will be) in the Liberal campaign.

In connection with the Liberal platform, one thing I am certain of is that we are all alive to the importance of party unity and to the applicability of the old maxim to our case, that "united we stand; divided we fall." Even united the Liberal party has not been able in fifteen years to dislodge the protection party from power, notwithstanding all their efforts, and the party who adopted the policy of protection in its principal plank in their platform in the general election of 1878. The general depression at that time in Canada in common with the rest of the world unfortunately imposed on them a policy almost a political experiment from which there was a chance of relief, and the policy of protection proved a fortunate piece of party tactics for the Liberal party. They adopted it, however disastrous to the best interests of the country in the long run. But the end appears now to have come. Our neighbors south of us have just dislodge their protection party, and there is every prospect of our having a like success at our next general election. But for this purpose the Liberal party must be united. We must endeavor to retain present parties and go on adding to the number from without. This convention must be asked to consider whether for this purpose some modification should be made in regard to any of its planks or whether there should be added some new planks. All such proposals are to be weighed from every standpoint. On the one hand, important beneficial improvements are being hastily rejected, and on the other hand we can some of us forget the danger of swapping horses while crossing a river. We are now in the river. We want to get to the other bank. We have a fair prospect of getting across the river, and it might perhaps be serious for us to swap horses while on our way. But this is for the convention to consider and determine. We all hope that the general election will result in the formation of a Liberal administration under the premiership of our distinguished chief. This administration will have the opportunity of crystallizing into the law and into the constitution and into the executive action the respective matters which so far Liberals have agreed about and have contended for as a party. In doing that work first, if for the present we can do no more, a grand work will have been done towards promoting the

PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY

and securing its future well-being. Further reforms in all directions may follow.

I hope, and from what I know I have learned of those who compose this convention, I not only hope but I expect, that in considering the subjects which may be brought before you the convention will prove itself a model convention of earnest and thoughtful Liberals, that many will go home from the convention with their political faith strengthened and their political zeal quickened, that we may all be stronger Liberals and sounder and more hopeful Canadians for having been here and shall be more united politically as a party before, and that after the next general election it may be truly said by the whole country that it was at the Liberal convention at Ottawa in June, 1893, that protection, and bad government, and consequent political unrest among some people, received their death blow. It is fifteen years since Canadians, for the sake of the protection experiment, withdrew their support from the best of governments, under the premiership of an excellent man, an able statesman, a noble patriot, and a pure politician, the universally lamented Alexander Mackenzie. As Canadians, lovers of Canada, and desiring for it the best possible fortune we could not wish for our country to-day anything better than a government of another fifteen years and more like that of Mr. Mackenzie, or than we know a government would be if under the premiership of our distinguished and esteemed Dominion chief with some of his able coadjutors in the two houses of parliament as his colleagues. Our country needs such a government. May its accession to office be soon, and may its tenure of office be long. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

Prosperous Hudson Bay Co. London, June 29.—The Hudson Bay Company announces a dividend of 12 shillings per share as compared with 5 shillings per share last year. The company is also carrying forward a balance of £11,000 more than last year.

LIQUOR

South Carolina's No. 1 Charleston, S. C. The fact that it is generally said to be a very little of the best of the number of which it has been opened upon the operation on Sunday report received may be of some interest. It is believed in all those that are strict. Its experience considerable in the country, and ready in receipt of notices from as well as from national prohibition.

Epworth Lect. Cleveland, O., midnight when the convention of the Epworth League of Cleveland was held. The object of the meeting was to obtain admission to the Epworth League, with Rev. B. Perkins, of St. Paul, as president. Hamilton, N. Y. New York, urged that the world they have determined upon for the next year for the humanity. At a later inaugurated which continued was followed by Rev. Dr. As a finale, B. farwell exercises commenced at 11:45.

To-day the bound, quite a number towards Chicago.

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

Gold Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VOL. 6—NO. 52.
WHOLE NUMBER 48.

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Shocking Accident
and Child

ADDRESS TO THE G

South Carolina's No. 1
the Drink

Great Meeting of the
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ABERDEEN'S

A Witty and Polite Injury Day

London, July 3.—
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LIQUOR

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