

# Victoria Times.

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PART 1.

## THE NEW BRITISH CABINET

### Marquis of Salisbury Succeeds in Forming an Exceedingly Strong Cabinet.

### Sir Charles Dilke Says the Liberals Have Not the Ghost of a Chance.

London, June 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury has completed the work of forming a new cabinet. The new ministry is as follows: Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Salisbury; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne; First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen; Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton; President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. G. T. Ritchie; President of the Local Government Board, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Baron Ashbourne; Secretary for Scotland, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James; Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Right Hon. George H. Curzon.

In the house of lords yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury announced that he hoped to obtain the Queen's consent to the dissolution of parliament on July 5. The time had not arrived, he said, for a declaration of policy on behalf of the Conservative party. The latter, he added, only had one policy at present, and that was to dissolve parliament as soon as possible.

Lord Rosebery expressed surprise at the government declining to disclose its policy. He said that the Marquis of Salisbury's strange proceedings in sending to the Rt. Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday morning for the seals of the latter's office.

The Marquis of Salisbury said Lord Rosebery's statement was incorrect. He explained that after Friday's vote in the house of commons, he, the Marquis of Salisbury, thought it desirable to appoint a new Minister of War forthwith, and therefore he sent to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to ask him if it was convenient to deliver his official seals to the Sovereign earlier than the other ministers, and if he did not desire to go to Windsor himself he could deliver them to the private secretary of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord Rosebery went to Windsor Castle this afternoon and paid his respects to the Queen. Her Majesty graciously accorded him an audience and approved the outgoing ministry's list of royal honors. The retiring premier took luncheon at the castle. The Queen privately invested him with the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle.

The Times says that Lord Londonderry declined the office of lord privy seal with a seat in the cabinet because it

## NEWS OF THE DOMINION

### Shocking Departure at Three Rivers. Que.—Daring Robbery in Hamilton.

### Tenders for the New Franco-Canadian Line—Schultz's Closing Speech.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Engineer Farr, charged with arson and attempted murder, was again up for trial today. Being asked if he had anything to say, Farr's reply, in a clear voice, was: "I have nothing to say, except that I am not guilty." Farr's counsel then said he would reserve the case for the defence till the higher court, and the prisoner was committed to the October assizes.

Montreal, June 28.—Eight tenders have been received by the Dominion government for the establishment of a line of steamships between Canada, Belgium and France, as follows: Two from the Furness Company of England, one from the Hamburg-American Packet Co., two from the Columbia and Belge Steamship Co., one from the Boreaux syndicate, one from N. Armstrong, and one from Marsan & Marsan. The government will not make the tenders public, as several of the steamship companies have not kept within the terms.

Tweed, June 28.—A fire this morning destroyed a number of stores and outbuildings, besides the Albion hotel and livery stables here. The loss is about \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000.

Toronto, June 28.—A London cable says that Hon. Edward Blake's subscription of £1,000 to the election fund of the McCarthy wing of the Irish National party, has created a good deal of enthusiasm among his colleagues, and his action is favorably commented on by the Irish press.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Tenders for the Winnipeg 4 per cent. scribbles were opened today and the highest bid proved to be a very satisfactory one. Meldrum & Co., of Toronto, offer 98 1/2 cents on the dollar for the entire issue, which is the best quotation ever made for Winnipeg bonds of either the city council or school board.

Toronto, June 28.—Harry Dent, market gardener, was struck by an electric car and instantly killed. He fainted on the track while on his way home and lay down on the spot where he met his death.

Kingston, June 28.—Mr. Hardy, commissioner of public works, is ill here.

Three Rivers, June 28.—John Bourgeois, an infant father, is under arrest on charges of "kidnaping" his child. The father is charged with incest and with putting a child out of the way two years ago. The daughter has with her a second child aged six weeks.

Winnipeg, June 28.—The Manitoba legislature has prorogued this afternoon. Lieut.-Governor Schultz, in dismissing the members said: "I am pleased to relieve you from your prolonged legislative duties at the close of this session. Circumstances arising outside of this legislature have necessitated your attendance in Winnipeg on two occasions at inconvenient periods of the year, after the legislature had been in session for the usual time. I congratulate you on your public business. During the session you have been called upon by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to pass legislation which would have the effect of impairing the public schools act of 1890, by restoring to one class in this province rights and privileges previously enjoyed by them. Your refusal to comply with this order, I have no doubt, meets with the approval of the majority of the people of Manitoba. I commend your memorial to His Excellency in Council for its firmness and moderation of tone. Several measures of great public advantage have been passed by you. I note particularly an act respecting the constitution and practice of the Court of Queen's Bench, which I am assured will have the effect of simplifying legal procedure and lessening its expense."

Hamilton, Ont., June 28.—James Neelon, 18 years of age, went into the bar-room of the Tremont house this afternoon with three companions and called for drinks and put down a \$2 bill and only received back 80 cents from James Ward, the hotel proprietor. Neelon demanded another dollar and a dispute arose, during which Ward fired a shot into Neelon's stomach. The wound may prove fatal and Ward is under arrest. Mrs. Ward says her husband fired in self-defence, while Neelon's companion says the firing was deliberate. Ward having prefaced the shot by the remark that if they did not leave the saloon at once he would shoot them all.

This afternoon as the lady bookkeeper of Chisholm & Logie, barristers, was proceeding to the Traders' Bank with a deposit amounting to \$2,500 in endorsed checks and cash, the bank book with contents was snatched out of her hands by a middle-aged man, who dashed down a lane, and by the time the police were notified had disappeared.

Halifax, June 28.—A fire has been raging to the south of Catalina, near Sydney, C. B., and swept the forest to the sea at Lorraine. Eight houses were destroyed on Clark's road and one at Lorraine. Donald Johnson lost his house and barn, and Donald J. Nicholson lost his barn. Angus McLaren lost his mill and Donald McEwen his barn. A barn belonging to Donald McCulloch, and a school house were also burned. Hun-

## THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC

### Smuggling Chinamen Over the Line in the Eastern States—Four Nabbed.

### Buffalo Will Have a New Bicycle Track—Desperado Hanged in Lexington.

Buffalo, June 28.—A man, six feet tall, weighing about 200 pounds, was found in the river here last evening entirely nude. It had evidently been in the water for a long time. Both legs were torn from the knee and one arm had sloughed off. The upper part of the skull is missing, so that identification is almost impossible. What appears to be two stab wounds over the heart suggest the suspicion that the man was murdered in Buffalo and the body thrown into the river, and found its way down here over the falls.

Lexington, Ky., June 28.—Bad Tom Smith, a member in the French faction in the mountain warfare and the murderer of eight men, is to be hanged at Jackson this afternoon. He was baptised in the Kentucky river at three o'clock this morning in the presence of an immense throng of people who camped along the river bank all night awaiting the event. Excursion trains are running to Jackson this morning and hundreds of mountaineers are arriving on foot and on horse-back. The execution will be public. The scaffold is being erected in a hollow near the jail. Smith will speak from the scaffold.

Lowell, Mass., June 28.—During a heavy thunder storm here this morning lightning struck the house of Thos. Porter, at Lewisburg, instantly killing Mr. and Mrs. Porter, who were in the kitchen of the wrecked building. Four children of the Porters, who were asleep up stairs, escaped uninjured.

Lexington, Ky., June 28.—Bad Tom Smith, horse thief, incendiary and wholesale murderer, was hanged at 1 p.m. in the presence of 3,000 people.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28.—A movement is on foot among the Iron Hill creditors to sue Receiver Failey for the illegal distribution of funds in dividends. Attorneys have been retained in Boston, Chicago and New York. Judge McBride has been retained here. Should the suit be won the order will be reorganized.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 28.—News comes by boat today of a tornado in Put-in-Bay islands. One wall of brick in the town hall at Put-in-Bay was blown down, half of the trees in the park were uprooted and great havoc was wrought in the peach orchards.

Buffalo, June 28.—Cedric Fraser and L. M. Whitney, of Louisville, builders and designers of the famous Fountain Ferry and New Orleans bicycle tracks, arrived at Buffalo last night with full plans and specifications of the new Red Jacket Cycle track, which will be built in Buffalo this summer.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 28.—Internal Revenue Collector Noyes received word yesterday from United States Inspector Blanchard at West Stewartstown, a small New Hampshire town near the Canadian line, that four Chinamen had been captured at that place while being smuggled into the United States from Canada. Inspector Blanchard was instructed to hold the Chinamen pending investigation, which will be begun at once.

New York, June 28.—The stock market closed irregular.

The Lake Shore Railway Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable August 1st.

The New York Central Railroad Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent., payable July 15th.

The Michigan Central R. R. Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., payable August 1st.

The children of the Cedar Hill, Saanichton and two North Saanichton schools joined in a picnic yesterday. They went out over the V. & S. railway and were received and looked after by the people of Sidney and North Saanichton. Lunch and dinner were both enjoyed on the grounds, and between the two there were games, races and all manner of field sports. The youngsters enjoyed the day hugely.

## HARRY GOOD SENTENCED.

### Fined \$1,000, in Default of Which He Will Serve 333 Days.

### Seattle, June 29.—In the criminal department of the superior court this morning, Harry Good, who shot and severely wounded Police Officer J. W. Glascock, appeared for sentence. Judge Thomas J. Humes ordered that he pay a fine of \$1,000, or in default serve 333 days in the county jail. It is understood here that Good, who took the sentence very hard, will serve the time which the court fixed in default of the payment of the fine.

## OTTAWA NEWS.

### A Lively Rumpus Occurs in the Railway Committee.

Ottawa, June 28.—Deputy Governor Strong called to several bills yesterday. Mr. McCarthy cancelled his trip to England in order to fight the remedial bill.

An untimely wrangle took place in the railway committee yesterday morning over two rival Nova Scotia railway bills. A dozen members tried to speak at once, one member challenged another to come out, and the session was adjourned. Eventually choice phrases were used. Eventually the committee was stopped for want of a quorum.

In the senate yesterday Sir Macensie's report introduced a bill for the settlement of certain questions between the Dominion and British Columbia. He explained the bill proposed the giving of power to enter into an agreement with the provincial authorities for the settlement of the boundaries of the railway belt in that province, and to empower the government to grant patents for land within the railway belt.

Daniel Wade, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Mitchell five years ago, was liberated from the Kingston penitentiary today. The evidence presented to the minister of justice showed that Mrs. Wade suffered from brain disease which largely contributed to the cause of her death.

## NANAIMO NEWS.

### W. W. B. McInnes Will be the Choice of the Liberals.

Nanaimo, June 28.—Requisitions are being circulated over the entire Vancouver electoral district. The Liberals are determined to place Stone in the position of a winning position. The requisitions are being extensively signed, and the position of the Conservative party is daily becoming more unfavorable. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes will undoubtedly be the choice of the party in this city from various parts of the district expressing dissatisfaction with a nomination received by the Liberal party in this city.

It is stated that the Athletic Club have under consideration the erection of a swimming bath for the spring of the convenience of its members. At present the want of such baths is badly needed, although a large number of those who are fond of swimming are glad to enter any part of the harbor.

The crowning event in connection with the closing of the school took place yesterday when the High School scholars were dismissed for their vacation. The school had been decorated by the deft fingers of the gentry and the sight presented a picturesque appearance.

Principal Hunter had a very satisfactory report to make for the term's work. Arthur David Morgan passed the examination in a most brilliant manner, gaining 200 marks more than has ever been obtained at the High School examinations before, winning for the second time the Governor-General's medal.

John Luker also did remarkably well. Superintendent Pope, in a letter to Mr. Hunter, congratulated the scholars upon the great proficiency displayed by them.

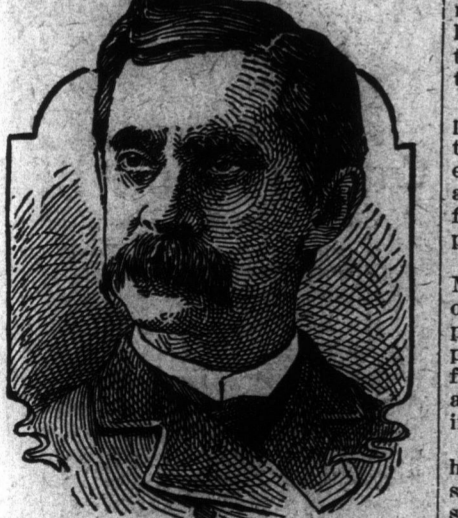
The feature of such closing exercises was the examination of the pupils as to their ability to teach correct subjects to pupils in the lower divisions.

The arrangement between the miners and the New Vancouver Coal Company expires this week. It is understood that another six months' time will be conceded by the men under the present arrangements. The matter is expected to be definitely disposed of at the regular meeting of the lodge this afternoon.

A large number of chickens have perished within the city limits during the past week, whether from the excessive heat or from some dread disease remains an open question. Among the heavy losers are R. Nightingale, I. Lawrence and W. H. Philpott.

Mrs. L. Redon is suffering from a broken ankle. She was walking on the grass at Bay View when she slipped and fell. Mrs. Redon was much better today.

J. A. Fullerton, H. G. Abbott and Ross Fullerton, of Vancouver, are at the Driford.



**No Other Medicine SO THOROUGH AS AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for Liver and Bowels.

## SEND TO-DAY.

### Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest.

"There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful 'Hair Grower' and 'Complexion Whitenings.' This 'Hair Grower' will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thick growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful 'Hair Grower.' It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this 'Hair Grower.' I also sell a 'Complexion Whitenings' that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitenings for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. For the use of this Whitenings, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The 'Hair Grower' is 50 cents per bottle, and the 'Face Whitenings' 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Elmour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps sent as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 5

## BISHOP GRAVEL'S MISTAKE.

Eastern papers have been discussing, with severe comments in some cases, the statements made by Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, in his recent circular letter to his clergy in relation to the Manitoba school question. The bishop states that when he was in Rome last December he was asked by Cardinal Ledochowski, the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, to draft a memorandum for the Holy See in connection with the school dispute, and quotes in his circular letter the report he drew up in compliance with this request. Part of that report reads as follows:

Now, I am asked if the sacred congregation of the Propaganda can usefully intervene to assist in the settlement of this important question. It is certain that the sacred congregation can contribute assistance of great value to the bishops by giving them its support. As stated above, it has been sought to create the impression that the Catholics of Manitoba were complaining without cause, and that the church would be well satisfied with the common schools of Manitoba, just as it is satisfied with the public schools of the United States. This opinion, which it has been sought to create among the public, would fall to the ground in the face of a support given to the bishops by the Propaganda. But in what way can this sacred congregation accomplish this intervention? It might, perhaps, through the intervention of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, represent, among other things, to the colonial minister in London, that his predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, had given in his own name and in the name of Her Majesty the Queen the assurance to the Catholics of Manitoba that they would have their separate schools, and that consequently the crown is bound in honor to fulfill these solemn promises if it does not wish to alienate the hearts of the Catholics of Manitoba. An intimation of this nature might have a good effect in reference to the judgment which the privy council will render within a few months upon the question which the Canadian government has submitted to it. At the same time, this sacred congregation might address to all the bishops of Canada congratulations upon the noble and truly episcopal which they have accomplished by their petition to the government in favor of the persecuted Catholics of Manitoba, and express the hope that they will continue by common action to demand the equitable settlement of this question. Besides the fact that such a letter would be calculated to create a favorable opinion on the question and unite Catholics in the vindication of their violated rights, it would greatly strengthen the hands of the future archbishop at St. Boniface, upon whose shoulders the Holy See is about to place the burden of a succession difficult to be borne.

After quoting the memorandum which he furnished to Cardinal Ledochowski, in which the above passage occurs, Bishop Gravel proceeds to show in his letter that his suggestions were acted upon. In the course of his letter he says:

The most eminent prefect at once placed himself in communication with Cardinal Vaughan, and it may be that his intervention has contributed on his part to create in the English official world an opinion favorable to the Catholics of Manitoba. However that may be, his eminence wrote me on the 18th March that "he had seized the occasion of the favorable judgment of the privy council to send a circular letter to all the Bishops of Canada, trusting much to the zeal and prudence of these prelates to secure a happy issue for so serious a business."

Naturally the idea herein conveyed, that the judgment of the privy council may have been influenced by the efforts of Cardinal Vaughan at Cardinal Ledochowski's instigation, has caused a large amount of adverse comment. We should say that the idea is erroneous, and that the judicial committee was not influenced in any such way, but there are many people in Canada who are ready to take Bishop Gravel at his word. In any event the statement was a rash and inconsiderate one, which good members of the bishop's church themselves condemn. For instance, when Mr. Jones, M. P. for Gaspé, was asked his opinion about the action of the clergy generally he replied:

"They are talking too much; Mgr. Langevin, the Protestant synods and conferences and Mgr. Gravel have all had too much to say in the matter, and for Bishop Gravel's publication I feel very strongly on the subject. It was the worst kind of a mistake, and I have said so very plainly in my paper. I have heard, however, that the bishop is not responsible for its publication, and I hope this may be true. It is said he showed the documents to a friend, and confidence was betrayed."

## A FAILURE OF DUTY.

It was unfortunate that the public meeting last evening was allowed to a journal without a test of opinion in respect of the water works contract. Out of the many who object to the setting aside of the lowest tender, surely some person might have been found to move a resolution expressive of that view and prevent the meeting from taking on that inconsequent appearance which was given.

There seems to have been a remarkable lack of courage or a lack of readiness on the part of those who were instrumental in having the meeting called to pronounce upon the council's action. As far as could be judged, the sentiment was overwhelmingly against that action, but if there had appeared to be a preponderance of opinion in favor of the council's course it was nevertheless of importance that the formal test should be shown in what light their action was viewed. As the matter stands no other formal result has been achieved than a repetition by the mayor and the aldermanic majority of their reasons for awarding the contract as they did; there should have been a vote to show whether those reasons commended themselves to the meeting. It is only fair to note that further explanation is promised in the event of the matter going into the court, and that opportunity is now to be given.

Monetary Times: In offering £500,000 of its bonds to the public, the Atlantic & Lake Superior railway company, according to a cable report, states that the Dominion government guarantees and will pay interest on the bonds during their currency. The Ottawa government being questioned on the subject, replied, through Mr. Foster, that the alleged guarantee had not been, and would not be given; that all the government had done was to consent to receive £300,000 as a loan, for which it would pay 3 per cent. interest, and would make payment, as asked by the company, to the coupon holders of the bonds. It would have been better if the government had not mixed itself up with the affair at all, and if we may credit the report, it looks as if the transaction was being represented in a light not quite justified by the facts. We trust there will be no excuse for any one to say that he subscribed under the impression that the responsibility of the government is other than what it is; but in such cases fine distinctions are not observed, if disappointment in repayment comes and the government is blamed for what it does not deserve. If the lenders knew, as they ought to have known, that the so-called guaranteed interest would come out of borrowed capital for twenty years, they would have better understood their chances of repayment.

The London Times says that according to the report of the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1894, the war with Japan does not appear to have affected Chinese trade to any great extent. The gross revenue collected by the customs was 22,523,000 taels, or 534,300 more than in 1893. Each of the great divisions of trade, except that in Indian opium, contributed to this increase. The export duties, indeed, exceeded the maximum collected during the most prosperous days of the China tea trade. The total value of the foreign trade last year was 290,207,433 taels, as against 207,965,130 in 1893 and 237,084,723 in 1892. In this total Hongkong participated to the extent of 133,217,855 taels, Great Britain of 41,443,683, the United States of 25,705,870, the continent of Europe (Russia excepted) 24,889,975, India 22,471,702, and Japan 15,309,805. The total value of the imports was 162,102,911 taels, against 151,362,819 and 135,101,198 in the two preceding years. The value of exports was 158,104,522 taels, against 116,632,311 and 102,583,525 taels in the two preceding years respectively. In shipping British tonnage amounts to 69.19 per cent. of the whole, Chinese coming next with 18.7 per cent., then German (6.7), Japanese (1.28) and French (1.18).

## HE LIVED LIKE A LORD.

The Career of the Late Duke of Hamilton Reviewed.

No idea of the late Duke of Hamilton would be given by giving a long list of his titles. To the world he lived in and preferred to live in he is best described by his college nickname of "Sandy Hamilton." His mother was a princess and his father premier peer of Scotland. He was heir to a triple dukedom, four earldoms, seven baronies, innumerable castles, estates running over four counties in Scotland and several in England, and a rent roll of £150,000. He preferred as a youth to figure as a prize fighter and play innumerable bad practical jokes, and to spend his days on land, attired in plain homespun knickerbockers attending race meetings when not suffering from gout, and the rest of his life clad in blue serge on board a yacht in foreign water. It would be futile to repeat the many disgraceful stories which were told of him in racing circles years ago. Suffice it to say that he dissipated his fortune, incumbered his estates to the tune of a million and a half at least, and sold the wonderful art collection of Hamilton Palace by auction for \$162,452, and the famous Beckford library, which he inherited from the daughter of the author of "Vathek," for 273,500. If this record is to live up to one's position, then the big, burly man with red hair, the red face and the red tie, lived like a lord. He owned many race horses, and naturally won some races, and in this some of the papers find reparation for everything.

—Lawn mowers at Shore's hardware, cheap for cash.

## SILK MADE FROM SPRUCE

From the Pulp of the Common Spruce a Beautiful Silky Fabric is Made.

## The Discovery of a Swiss Doctor—How a Mechanical Silk Worm Works.

A process has been discovered by which a material closely resembling silk may be manufactured from wood. Even now women are walking about the streets of European cities in the most elaborate gowns of silk in the manufacture of which the worm had no part. In fact, the silkworm has lost its occupation. The palm for this valuable discovery in chemical science must go to Switzerland, for a native of Zurich, Dr. Lehner, by name, is the inventor of the process. Some years ago he began to make observations upon the habits and physical characteristics of the silk worm and became deeply interested in the subject. He discovered the chemical action which took place in the worm in producing its cocoon, and at odd times sought to counterfeited the work of nature. So convinced did he become of the feasibility of his ideas that he soon abandoned all other work and devoted his time to this single study, in which he has achieved a signal triumph.

In the process of manufacturing the new fabric the principal ingredients used are sprucewood pulp, cotton or jute waste, etc., combined with a large quantity of alcohol. The use of the alcohol is the most important feature, and creates a market for what was hitherto of no use whatever, being burned in factory furnaces to get it out of the way.

Spruce sawdust now has a market value, for this as well as the other materials are digested by a chemical process in which alcohol plays an important part. The material thus digested is so much like the cocoon spun by the silkworm that when the two are placed side by side in a finished state it takes an expert to determine which is which. The artificial material at one stage is in a liquid state, and of a density about equal to the ordinary syrup of commerce. When in this state a machine of Dr. Lehner's invention, which may be called an artificial silkworm, comes into play. This machine, which is very simple in construction, requiring so little attention that it can be kept at work with about as much labor as is devoted to a watch, performs the same mechanical work that a silkworm does. It draws from the liquid a continuous unbroken thread of even diameter and unlimited length. As this thread is spun, for this as well as the other materials are digested by a chemical process in which alcohol plays an important part. The material thus digested is so much like the cocoon spun by the silkworm that when the two are placed side by side in a finished state it takes an expert to determine which is which.

Thus the fabric can be made of any desired weight or thickness, so that it will be seasonable at all times. This artificial silk has been spun in Bradford, England, and worked up into a large variety of fabrics. In the dyeing, weaving and finishing of these no special treatment has been found necessary. It has been dyed in all imaginable colors and colors, and owing to the peculiar qualities of the material it takes a dye more readily and gives a more brilliant effect than the natural article. In texture it is equal to the best Chinese and Italian silks, being soft and pliable and strong. The new invention will greatly reduce the cost. It would seem that this new process would give an immense impetus to the manufacture of textile fabrics all over the world, and it probably will, but Dr. Lehner also differs from the average inventor, in that he combines financial prudence with his remarkable genius so that every yard of the new material made will put so many pennies into his pocket.

Patents on the process have been obtained in most of the European countries, and an application for one in the United States is now on file at Washington, as well as in the patent office of the Canadian government. A company with a capital of \$1,500,000 is about to be formed in Montreal to manufacture the material. There has already been formed in England a company with a capital of \$540,000, the inventor receiving \$160,000 in cash and \$380,000 in full paid shares, the remaining \$200,000 being used as working capital.

It was originally intended to manufacture the article in England, but when the demonstrating plant was established at Bradford it was found that there was a prohibitive tariff on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes. For that reason the plant was located at Glattpurg, near Zurich, Germany, where there is no tax on alcohol used in manufactures. From this place the raw material is sent to England for manufacture.

## THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

Evidence to Show That Sir Philip Francis was not the Author.

Some time ago we referred to the attempt made by a descendant of Sir Philip Francis to strengthen by corroborative evidence the theory that his progenitor was the author of the famous "Letters of Junius," a theory which has found many supporters, and among them Lord Macaulay. The theory has now not a leg to stand on. In a communication in a recent number of the London Athenaeum, Mr. W. Fraser has accomplished the difficult task of proving a negative; that is to say, of demonstrating that, whoever the author

of the "Letters of Junius" may have been, it could not have been Sir Philip Francis. The ground, therefore, is cleared for new hypotheses and fresh investigations.

It was Mr. McCalmont, of Washington, who put Mr. Rae in the right track by directing attention to the following postscript in a letter written by Lord Camden to David Garrick on Sept. 7, 1774:—Is Lord Mansfield gone to Paris to deprecate peace? He is all-sufficient. Junius has taken advantage of his absence to give him another stab in the Morning Chronicle." Having examined the files of that journal, Mr. Rae found in the number for Aug. 27, 1774, a letter signed "Junius," which was the one Lord Camden called "another stab" given to Lord Mansfield. Obviously, Lord Camden had no doubt of the letter's being from the pen of him who had adopted Junius for a signature, and an inspection of the style renders untenable any doubt touching the authenticity of the signature.

It is pointed out that hitherto the search for Junian letters has been confined to the columns of the Public Advertiser. The assumption has been that Junius would have sent to its editor, H. S. Woodfall, any letter he might pen after the publication in 1772 of his previous letters in collected form. That there was no ground for the assumption should have been plain to any reader of the private note to H. S. Woodfall, dated Jan. 19, 1773, in which Junius makes it clear that he was bidding farewell to his old publisher and his paper. When next Junius addressed the public, he did so through the medium of the London Evening Post; but the decisive letter reproduced in the Athenaeum, which appeared on August 27, 1774, was sent to Wm. Woodfall, the brother of H. S. Woodfall, and editor of the Morning Chronicle. Now, in this letter Junius chastised or rebuked the Boston Port bill, the Quebec bill and "contriving" the Boston Port bill. The first public intimation of the latter measure was given by Lord North in the House of Commons on March 7, 1774, and it became an act, which was to take effect on June 1 in that year. The Quebec bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords on May 2, 1774, and after passing through that chamber, it was accepted by the House of Commons and became a law toward the end of June 1774.

Why do these dates prove that Sir Philip Francis could not have written the "Letters of Junius"? For the following reasons—Philip Francis embarked for India on March 31 or April 1, 1774, and he did not reach Calcutta until October 19 of that year. He could not have had any knowledge of the inception or passage of the Quebec bill, or of the passage of the Boston Port bill, until months after their enactment had been mentioned by Junius in the Morning Chronicle. This proof that Francis could not have written the "Letters of Junius" is conclusive; but if strengthening were needed, it is furnished by the fact that Junius sent a second letter to the Morning Chronicle while Philip Francis was on the high seas. This is demonstrated by a notice which Wm. Woodfall inserted in his paper on Sept. 12, 1774, to the effect that a letter from "Junius to super legale meritum is under consideration." Apparently this letter seemed libellous, and Wm. Woodfall refrained from printing it, having a natural dread of the Fleet prison.

Now the impossibility of Francis's writing the celebrated letters seems definitely established, it is interesting to recall that he carefully avoided affirming that he was Junius, though his inordinate vanity led him to encourage by silence and head-wagging the flattering hypothesis. In all likelihood he originated the legend which has linked his name so long with the famous letters. He dared not claim them in so many words, because in his lifetime there were men living that knew who the author really was. For instance, H. S. Woodfall, the publisher of the Public Advertiser, averred, according to the testimony of his sons:—"To my certain knowledge, Francis never wrote a line of Junius." The first Marquis of Lansdowne in 1805 and a week before his death, told Sir Richard Phillips that he knew who Junius was, and that, if he lived over the summer, he would write a pamphlet which would set the question at rest forever. He added, "Junius has never yet been publicly named. Nobody has ever suspected him." These words were published during the lifetime of Francis, and the wife of the latter wrote that Lord Grenville stated at a dinner table, at which Sir Philip was seated, that he "knew who Junius was, but would never tell," and she goes on to say that at that time Sir Philip was not succeeded. William Pitt told his ward Aberdeen that he knew who Junius was, and that Francis was not he.

At last a negative seems to have been proven. The field of inquiry is again wide open, and we may expect to see the question of the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" engaging public attention once more, as it has at intervals for a hundred years.

## ARTESIAN WELL FISHING.

Curious Specimens Caught on a Hook in the Bowels of Indiana.

Thomas Mould and Editor E. L. Rors are the heroes of a fishing story beside which the stories of ordinary fishermen sink into insignificance. Both are known as ardent devotees of Isaak Walton, and whenever their business permits they are usually found in pursuit of the gamey black bass or the voracious pickerel. On Saturday they visited Glenmore together. The fish were not biting, with any enthusiasm and about 4 o'clock they started for home.

At Howell's condensery they stopped to talk with some workmen who were repairing the pump at the artesian well. It will be remembered by readers of this paper that at the time this well was sunk an account was given of the striking of a subterranean stream at a depth

of nearly three hundred feet, the volume of which could not be ascertained except that soundings showed it to be of considerable depth. The stream and its probable size were the subjects of discussion among the little group at the well and somebody wondered if it contained any fish.

A bright idea occurred to Messrs. Mould and Rors. Each had in his basket a long trolling-line and by uniting them a line long enough to reach easily to the bottom of the well was formed. Amid the good-natured "jollity" of the bystanders the lines were rigged and a hook attached. It was baited with a big "night-walker" fish-worm and lowered 298 feet through the six-inch hole. The distance had been carefully measured out on the line, to which a heavy sinker had been attached, and the hook fastened a short distance above to a stout piece of line. Everybody laughed except Mr. Rors as Mr. Mould carefully lowered the line and waited anxiously for the little tug at the bait which brings joy to the heart of the fisherman.

After a few minutes the expression on Tom's face became one of rapt attention. "I believe I've got a bite," he said. A moment later he began to pull in the line rapidly hand over hand. "I've got something," he said, and as everybody began to gather about the well he drew out a fish. It was about half a pound in weight and of the eyesless species, which are sometimes found in the waters of caverns. The fish was nearly a foot long, shaped something like a perch, and its struggles as it lay upon the ground showed that it was game to the backbone. Unlike fish which dwell in waters on the earth's surface and which have dark back and light-colored or white bellies, this fish was of a uniform color of light gray. It had very small scales, and where the eyes might be expected to exist there were slight indentations as of rudimentary eyes.

When the excitement attending the capture had died away the hook was baited again and the line lowered. Editor Rors took charge this time, and after waiting for about ten minutes, he drew to the surface another of the fish, a trifle larger than the first one. Five fish were caught altogether, the largest of which weighed a plump pound and a half. One fish was brought part of the way to the top, but loosened itself from the hook and escaped. Mr. Mould, who had hold of the line at the time, says it was the largest by far of any that fastened themselves on the hook, and is positive that the reason he was unable to land the fish was that it was too big to pass through the well, which is only six inches in diameter.

The singular appearance of these fish and the remarkable manner in which they were captured made them objects of curiosity to the persons to whom they were shown. Reference to the encyclopaedia shows that these fish are remarkable, aside from their appearance, in that they are viviparous, bringing forth their young alive and not depositing eggs, after the manner of most other fish. They have rudiments of eyes, but no optic nerve, and are, therefore, incapable of being affected by the most intense light. Those who tasted them say they are of excellent flavor, but rather too plentifully supplied with bones.—Goshen Independent Republican.

Contracts for supplies for the provincial jail have been awarded as follows: Groceries, Erskine, Wall & Co.; bread, McMillan Bros.; clothing, Gilmore & McCandless; meat, John Parker; and coal, Messrs. Ratay & Hall and Spratt & Macaulay.

—Harold E. Forster, Charles C. Woodhouse and Fred M. Wells, of Kamloops, and Harry Symons, of Calgary, have incorporated the Kamloops Mining and Development Company. The company has the usual powers of a mining company. Its capital is \$300,000, \$100 shares and headquarters at Kamloops.



## Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FUSSELL, Newmarket, Ontario.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Customary Election Fight Occurs at Cork—O'Brien Reaches for Flynn.

Jockey Sims Will be Punished for Driving a Horse to Death.

London, June 28.—The Times this morning announces that James William Morgan was married to Edith Loo Potter yesterday at Ringmer, Sussex.

In the house of lords yesterday afternoon the royal assent was given in the usual form to the seal fisheries bill.

A factional fight occurred at Cork in which J. C. Flynn, member of parliament, and Patrick O'Brien, ex-M.P., stopped the scrutiny of polls last night. During a wordy quarrel over admitting a person to the counting room O'Brien tried to strike Flynn across the table and the scuffle became general.

The election for a member of parliament to represent the city of Cork has resulted in a victory for the anti-Parnellites candidate by a majority of 175.

Constantinople, June 28.—The representatives of the powers are continuing their efforts to induce the Turkish government to give an explicit reply to the note of the powers outlining the reforms demanded for Armenia, and the foreign envoys are indignant at delay.

Buda Pesth, June 28.—In order to insure the adoption of the remaining political ecclesiastical bills, the Emperor Francis Joseph is asking if Hungary sanctioned the proposal of Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, for the immediate creation of several Liberal peers.

Paris, June 28.—A conflict occurred last night between the students of the Latin quarter and the police, during which two students were injured and five others arrested.

Rome, June 28.—It is announced that King Humbert will shortly issue a decree exonerating Premier Crispi from the charges of having been connected with Cornelius Here, the Panama canal lobbyist.

Lyons, June 28.—Advices received from Shanghai at the headquarters of the Catholic missions here say that the persecutions of foreigners in the Chinese province of Szechuan have ceased, and that an imperial decree has been issued ordering the damage done to the property of the missionaries and others to be repaired.

London, June 28.—The Daily News today says that Redmond has issued a manifesto to the Irish people declaring that since Lord Rosebery took office the Irish question has been entirely shelved.

According to the latest information the dissolution of parliament will take place next week and the members of the AccCarthy party have nearly all returned to Ireland to make preparations for the struggle.

The Conservative leaders seem to have opened a Pandora's box of troubles in forcing the Rosebery government to resign. The latter have clearly the best of the situation.

policy about the present burning social question. Joseph Chamberlain, who precipitated the present situation, demanded the chancellorship of the exchequer, but Lord Salisbury refused it and gave him the secretaryship of state for the colonies, which he has accepted.

The fact that Lord Dufferin has come from Paris has excited some uneasiness quite apart from home politics. It transpires that the present state of relations between this country and France is serious, if not threatening.

L'Etalier, referring to the conflict between French citizens and citizens of Brazil on the frontier of French Guiana, says advantage must be taken of the occurrence by France to formally claim the whole of the disputed territory, and especially the entire country as far as the river Amazon.

The Times Hong Kong correspondent telegraphs that Japanese warships are assembling in Makung and preparing to attack the Black Flags. The Chinese general has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of the British forces, and on one occasion guns were trained on the foreign settlement, but the British men-of-war Spartan, Rainbow, Kedgrew, Plover and Pigmy cleared for action and the Chinese commander rescinded his order.

The consul at Foochow, China, reports the appearance of the Honk Kong plague there. He says it already established as an epidemic but is far confined to the city proper. He adds: "Symptoms unmistakably stamp it as the plague, and in infected districts within the city rats are dying in great numbers, just as has been invariably the case in the past."

The Chronicle says that Thomas Sexton has finally decided to re-enter parliament.

AT DUTY'S CALL. Five Firemen Lose Their Lives at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—Last night's fire in the establishment of McDonald Bros. on First avenue south, near Third street west, was the most disastrous in the lives of firemen ever witnessed in this city.

The British Mediterranean squadron left Alexandria on Tuesday and steamed north.

The Turkish government has received news of the defeat of two insurgent bands in Macedonia. Steps have been taken by the Porte to suppress all attempts at revolt.

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IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Civic Boasting at Ottawa—Mayor Aubrey Heavily Fined and Disqualified.

Murder and Attempted Suicide at Lennoxville—Drowning at Paisley.

Toronto, June 27.—The Mail and Empire, referring editorially to Mr. Martin's letter to the Citizen, says: "Without comment upon the offer or suggestion, but reading it in the light of Manitoba's reply, and remembering that since Mr. Greenway has proposed to delay the inquiry, the impression is conveyed that the province is not unwilling to find a way out."

Paisley, June 27.—James Schmidt's two and a half year old child was drowned in the Sauguen. It had been playing at a neighbor's house and starting for home strayed to the river near by.

Lennoxville, June 27.—A horrible tragedy took place here to-day. About 1:30 J. H. Hull, carriage maker and wood stripper of this village, his harness maker Mark Sherman, harness maker of Martinville, Sherman has been backward and forwards here lately and stayed here last night.

Montreal, June 27.—A London cable says that owing to the unprecedented short crop of hay in England it is expected that heavy importations will be necessary.

Winnipeg, June 27.—The legislature to-day decided the Sunday street car agitation in Winnipeg by passing a clause amending the city's incorporation act and providing that no street cars shall run on Sundays in a Manitoba municipality.

In answer to Mr. Prendergast in the legislature to-day, Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that Manitoba's reply to the Dominion government's remedial order had been forwarded in his honest opinion, and it was presumed has since been transmitted to Ottawa.

The legislature is expected to prorogue to-morrow. Premier Greenway left to recuperate at his farm near Crystal City.

Isaac Thomas, a tall, burly Indian, who has been an inmate of the Selkirk asylum for the past seven months, committed suicide at the institution.

Roberval, Ont., June 27.—The barge Roberval ran into the lower lock gate, stopping the steamer Persin and a fleet of about 15 barges and tugs.

Ottawa, June 27.—Civic boasting has reached the quiet French Canadian city of Hull, Que. At the assizes there this week Mayor Aubrey was charged with having received two bribes of \$500 each from the contractors of the new court house, with having received moneys from the contractor for a bridge in Hull; for giving his influence in favor of contractors and having received a bribe from the promoter of a Hull street railway company.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—It now transpires that the author of the bold and successful scheme for extorting money by the Cottle kidnapping case was no stranger to his victim or to this city, nor was he an ordinary criminal.

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SIR HIBBERT SNUBS WALLACE

Marks and McDonald Have a Nice Little Job at Eight Dollars an Hour.

Removed That a Remedial Bill Will be Introduced—A Crisis Imminent.

Ottawa, June 28.—The house went into committee of supply and spent an hour on the item of \$15,000 additional for dredging the harbor of Kamistiquia, Ontario. Gibson, of Lincoln, criticized the fact that no tenders had been called for work already done.

The House will not sit on Dominion day. The chaplains and surgeons of penitentiaries hereafter will not be allowed outside engagements. They must be strictly prison officers.

Hargart told Edgar that three Canadian commissioners will meet three United States commissioners and discuss the deep waterway subject.

In committee on the bill amending the general inspection act, affecting the inspection of grain at Port Arthur and the collection of fees, (the fees received by Mr. Gibbs at Port Arthur amounted to about \$4,000.) Wood said the government thought these too large and in future all over a certain amount would be paid into the consolidated fund.

Martin stated that complaints had been made to him that the salary of Gibbs, the inspector at Port Arthur, was engaged in the business of insuring grain. Wood said he could not prevent it. Martin contended it was improper.

The reply to the remedial order is expected to be introduced to-morrow. It will require to be forwarded to Lord Aberdeen, who is at Quebec, and cannot come up for consideration before the cabinet until Tuesday.

St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—Stormy scenes occurred in the legislature to-day in the sitting over the straits settlement bill. Even the government supporters objected to the reductions and a government caucus had to be called this morning to reduce the obstinate members to submission and it is doubtful if it will prove successful.

The Peary relief party arrived here this evening and the Portia will start for Greenland as soon as the whaler Kite is ready.

Mr. Colclough, a noted American traveler, arrived yesterday and will proceed to Labrador.

The reduction in the educational grant for the province is \$44,000. The Methodist conference now in session is expected to pass resolutions denouncing the reductions.

The postoffice employees have been paid this month again on the \$23.10 basis. The checks have come minus the provisional allowance, and the Ottawa authorities vouchsafe no explanation.

Last month, when kept out of their allowance, the statement was made that the appropriation has been exhausted and that more money was to be voted, but this time the bare \$23.10 is sent without any consolatory promises.

The best value for your money at Shore's hardware.

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

THE VARSITY CHALLENGE.

Oxford and Cambridge Are Greatly Disappointed at Harvard's Reply.

The Grounds Alleged Considered to be More Sentimental Than Real.

London, June 27.—The reply of the Harvard university committee on athletic sports to the invitation of Oxford and Cambridge universities to meet in an international contest in the United States next autumn in conjunction with Yale University has caused much regret at Oxford and Cambridge, where the answer of the American university was communicated to the president of the university athletic clubs by the Associated Press.

The suggestion of Harvard that Oxford and Cambridge should challenge Yale and Pennsylvania is considered quite out of the question and the reasons given by Harvard for refusing the invitation of Oxford and Cambridge are regarded as sentimental rather than real.

Harvard may allege regarding a semblance of exclusiveness, Oxford and Cambridge selected Yale and Harvard as appropriate opponents because they are regarded as the two leading American universities both in number and status.

No idea was originally entertained by Oxford and Cambridge of sending a challenge to any two American universities who came out first and second in the inter-collegiate games. Their idea, it is added, like the challenge sent, was intended solely to promote an athletic tournament between Yale and Harvard on one side and Oxford and Cambridge on the other side in consideration of the visit which the team representing Yale and Harvard made to England last year in order to meet Oxford's team.

Continuing it is stated on behalf of Oxford and Cambridge that if they had received earlier information regarding the difficulties which their challenge seems to have provoked between Yale and Harvard and the American universities, they would not have been induced to subject Yale and themselves to such disappointment.

As a Yale and Harvard vs. Oxford and Cambridge match may now be regarded as having been definitely abandoned, the remaining point of interest relates to any match which may be substituted. For this the Oxford and Cambridge committee will not depart from the position it members have already defined. What may happen in other years is another matter.

In spite of grievous disappointment Oxford and Cambridge will exhibit the spirit of true sportsmen and will take into favorable consideration the proposal of an athletic proposal likely to bring in competition with England the representative athletes of English and American universities.

The Standard in an editorial this morning says on the reply of Harvard to the challenge of the Oxford-Cambridge athletic committee, the reasons given by the American undergraduates for declining the match are creditable to their modesty.

Interesting as the proposed meeting would have been, we are not altogether sorry that the scheme has collapsed. It might have been necessary to defray the expenses of some of our champions and thus convert into a business matter what ought merely to be a recreation. For those possessing means ample opportunity is provided for the arrangements made between the athletic clubs of London and New York.

Killing the Foreman of the Pit and Injuring Nine Others.

Seattle, June 28.—Two explosions occurred within a short time of each other in the Oregon Improvement Company's Franklin mine yesterday. P. B. Robinson, pit foreman, was killed and nine others injured, but none of them fatally.

Accumulations of gas caused the explosion.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

the vol- ascertained it to be of am and its acts of dis- out at the if it con- to Messrs. in his bank- by uniting each easily as formed. ment of the aged and a with a big and lowered hole. The assured of slinker had fastened a at piece of covered the the little joy to the pression on the attention. said. A in the line got some- body began row out a pound in dies, which went from a foot upon the ame to the well in and which colored or a uniform very small ight be ex- ight inden- ending the ook was red. Edie, and af- inutes, he of the fish, one. Five the largest and a part of the test from ould, who e, says it that fast- and be us unable as too big is only these fish in which m objects to whom the en- sh are re- appearance, r, bringing at deposit- other eyes, but before, in- the most a- them say- ones.—Go- the pro- as fol- all & Co.; G, Gilmore arker; and and Spratt C. Wood Kampoos f Calgary, pe Mining The com- a mining 30,000 m at Kam- Head use it is cearing or sumption. erer from and the r eyeight ly a year than five red severe was almost she com- arilla, and Improved. ood's Sars- a complete of Hood's recommended t, Ontario. arilla y rifier today. l constant- ce per box.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 5

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Developments at Ottawa in regard to the Manitoba school question are not altogether reassuring. Quebec members are reported as determined on forcing remedial legislation in parliament, and are said to have a bill ready to be introduced by a private member. So far as we can see the results of introducing a private bill would in the long run be little different from those of a government bill; doubtless a good deal would depend on the character of the bill. Judging from the Ottawa advices to the ministerial papers any measure following strictly the lines of the "remedial order" would have no chance of passing, and it would in addition cause a total break-up of parliament. It should be possible to arrange some compromise that will prevent this dispute from causing the country the irreparable mischief which it threatens. There seemed to be some prospect of a compromise when the interview with Minister Ouimet appeared in the Citizen and was followed by Mr. Martin's letter. The latter after quoting Mr. Ouimet's statements, reads as follows:—

"There has been all along a serious misunderstanding between the Roman Catholic church and the people of Manitoba if the above is an accurate statement of the position of the church. "I suppose, however, that we must take for granted that Col. Ouimet is in a position to formulate the wishes of Roman Catholics in connection with this question. If so then I may say at once that there is no need of any remedial legislation in order to bring about such a state of affairs. I believe that the people of Manitoba would be willing to give to the Roman Catholics all that is asked for. Everybody wishes that a solution of the question may be found without any coercion on the part of the Dominion parliament and if the demands of the minority are correctly expressed by the minister, I am very much at sea in my acquaintance with the views of the Manitoba people if they will not bring about of their own accord all that is asked.

"When I introduced the school bill of 1890, I pointed out that in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools it was in my opinion, defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the state to interfere in any respect in matters of religion. I said then, and I still think that the clause of the 1890 act, which provides for certain religious exercises is most unjust to Roman Catholics. If the state is to recognize religion in its school legislation, such a recognition as is acceptable to Protestants only, and is not only a rank tyranny. The desire of those with whom I think in this matter is to eliminate every opportunity of a religious nature from the school laws and to make the schools purely secular.

"This has not been done in Manitoba and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of the people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of religious exercises or religious teaching (I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two) should be such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools. "I have sufficient faith in the liberality of Manitoba people to declare on their behalf that if a final settlement of this question can be reached upon the lines suggested by Col. Ouimet, they will do their part. What Manitoba has insisted upon is that the Roman Catholics shall not have a system of separate schools such as existed prior to 1890, which were exempt from the several laws as to efficiency. If the Roman Catholics are willing to accept the schools as they exist at present, and as they may from time to time be modified with the addition of such religious teaching as they may desire, then there would be no difficulty in reaching a settlement of the whole question without any legislation on the part of the Dominion parliament. This was followed by the ungracious reply from Mr. Ouimet which we noticed a few days ago, and thereby hangs a mystery. It would appear from the minister's attitude that he and his friends will accept no compromise from Manitoba but will insist on remedial legislation from parliament. This appears to be a very foolish line for them to take.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The preposterous contention of the "old-fashioned" economist(?) that an excess of exports over imports represents a favorable balance of trade, only requires the exercise of a little reflection to demonstrate its absurdity. These ancient wise acres also assert that while free trade may suit one nation, it may be unsuited to another—in other words they claim that there is no fixed principle in political economy. Let us examine these claims. To revert to the first proposition, it is only necessary to point out as we have frequently shown that Britain annually imports some £150,000,000 in excess of her exports, and that her wealth is steadily increasing. Now if there be any vestige of truth in the "balance of trade" theory, Britain is not only transacting her foreign trade at an enormous loss, but she is sending abroad specie to the amount of £150,000,000

GAINED A POUND A DAY

A LANARK COUNTY FARMER'S REMARKABLE CUKE.

Taken With Bilious Fever, the After Effects of Which Brought Him Almost to the Grave—He Gladly Speaks for the Benefit of Other Sufferers.

Smith's Falls Record. Mr. Joseph N. Barton, who lives about a mile from the village of Merrickville, one of the best known farmers in the township of Montague. Up to the spring of 1894 Mr. Barton had always enjoyed the best of health. At that time, however, he was taken with a bilious fever, the effects of which left him in a terribly weakened condition. When the time came round to begin spring operations on the farm he found himself too weak to take any part in the work, and notwithstanding that he was treated by an excellent physician, he was constantly growing weaker and his condition not only greatly alarmed himself but his friends. Having read so much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he determined to give them a trial, and without consulting his physician he began their use. He only used one box, and not feeling better, he discontinued the use of the pills. This was where he now admits he made a serious mistake, as he not only fell back to his former weakness, but became worse than before. He could do no work of any kind, and the least exertion left him almost helpless. Life was a misery to him and he was on the point of giving his case



I gained a pound a day. As hopeless when a friend strongly urged him to again begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He agreed to do so, and by the time he had used three boxes there was a marvellous change in his appearance, and he felt like a new man. He still continued the use of this life-saving medicine, with astonishing results. During his illness he had fallen in weight to 135 pounds, but soon increased to 180 pounds. In fact, as he says, the increase averaged about a pound a day while he was taking the pills. He is now able to do any kind of work, and he says that it is needless to say that he is not only a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but loses no opportunity to sound abroad their praise, with the result that others in his locality have benefited by his experience and advice.

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a veritable boon, curing when all other medicines fail, and restoring those who give them a fair trial, to a full measure of health and strength. They will be found an absolute cure for St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, and after effects of meningitis, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness. In the cases of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A telegram received from Winnipeg announces that Earnest Holmes, son of Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.A.C., was drowned while in bathing in the Assiniboine river yesterday afternoon. The boy was 10 years old and brought home by his father.

SOCIETY CEMETERY.

Several of the Secret Societies Combine and Bond Langford Plains. A number of the secret societies of the city have bonded one hundred and fifty acres of land at Langford lake for cemetery purposes. It is not the object to use the property immediately, but the societies are looking to the future. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand consider that the present cemetery is too near the city, and besides it will not be long before it is filled.

The property is suited in every respect for the purpose. It extends from the railway track to the shores of Florence lake. The soil is dry and sandy, while lots of water can be obtained from the lake for irrigation purposes. The Goldstream road also runs through the property. The railway company will provide every accommodation, and if the scheme is successful will secure a funeral car. In most large cities the cemeteries are some distance from the town, as this one will be. The property is owned by Messrs. Joshua Davies and H. Levy.

The steamer R. P. Rithet arrived from Fraser river points shortly after noon to-day and left at 1.30 for Ganges Harbor with the St. John's church excursion.

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

Advertisement for JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Text includes: FOR ATHLETES TRAINING, FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, FOR SOLID COMFORT AS A BEVERAGE, FOR INDISPENSIBLE IN SICKNESS AND HEALTH, FOR SIRENGTH TO ALL.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE COWICHAN INDIANS' COMPLAINT.

To the Editor:—I wish to communicate to the readers of your valuable paper the real expression of the Indians' sentiments concerning the most shameful treatment we now receive, through the thoughtless doings of the so-called paternal Dominion government. You are aware of the condition of the Indians; the fishing at the canneries, and the hopelessness of having last year failed to supply the Indians with the necessary money to provide for a year's sustentation, the largest number of Indians have at the present day to live on fish and nothing but fish. They have consequently put out their weirs to catch a few salmon. This, however, does not suit a handful of white sportsmen; I say a "handful," for numberless white people, including the sensible sportsmen, side with us in the dispute I am about to expound. Under the false pretext that our weirs destroy the fish and prevent them from going up the rivers, those too zealous protectors of fish had a Somenos Indian summoned before Justice of Peace Messrs. Musgrave and Elkington, hoping to have the poor Indian either fined or imprisoned, and thereby to scare all the Indians. The case was dismissed yesterday on account of a technical objection raised by Mr. S. Perry Mills. A conviction, however, would not have scared us more than the dismissal, for we are decided "to keep hold of our right, were we to suffer imprisonment." The right to catch fish for our daily sustentation has ever been ours, and we will not give it up, for we know that we cannot do without it, as we have not sufficient means from other sources to live upon, and since our very nature requires the use of fish.

I say that we have not sufficient means from other sources to live upon, the smaller number of Indians, even in Cowichan, are farmers, and all those farmers do not get from their labors the necessary means of feeding and clothing themselves, and their families throughout the year. And suppose we were all farmers with plenty of food and clothing, does that by laboring acquire deprive us of our immemorial right of fishing? Since when does Mr. Dunsmuir lose his right to the benefits of his E. & N. railway belt because his Wellington mines pay him more than a hundredfold? Why he should lose all his rights and have nothing, besides enough to keep body and soul together, like us poor Indians, is a matter that we cannot do without fish, since our very nature requires the use of it. Were the white people forced to live on nothing but fresh, salted or smoked salmon, and clams and devil's fish, etc., how long would they live, I wonder? We are used to living on the above mentioned victuals, and now we are forced to live on tea, bread, vegetables, bacon, and jam to finish with. Verily, the Indians do not die out fast enough yet!

We learn that our paternal government by an act of parliament has deprived us of the right of fishing at any time of the year for our daily food. We look upon it as unjust and a most shameful act, and we do not hesitate to say publicly that we will not submit to it. The idea that a few sportsmen, the instigators of such iniquitous law, should be allowed to come from all parts of the country to catch in our rivers and lakes hundreds of pounds of fish for mere pleasure's sake, impudently exhibit their grand catches before us, now starving Indians, who have the first right to the fish, and seemingly say with a smile of arrogance on their face: "Saalwash, look out. Don't you catch a fish in the river. There's the look-up!" They accuse us of destroying the fish. Why! before a white man set foot upon our soil, we were twice as many Indians and the fish were more abundant. The same may be said of game. Now, the too zealous protectors of fish are just the very destroyers of it, together with the traders in fish, such as the cannery owners and others. To them should the law of protection be applied, not to the Indians. "To protect the fish and destroy the Indians," seems to be the selfish sportsman's motto—practically. The government at Ottawa—the supposed-to-be papa of the Indians—has brought about this state of affairs; it has sacrificed the interests of 35,000 Indians of British Columbia to please a handful of passionate fishermen, forgetting the sacred agreement it had made with us, an agreement deciding of its honor. "For ever will I protect you, and look after you," it said, "providing you be law-abiding, and give up your lands to us." We have given up our lands, we have been law-abiding; but who protects us? Who looks after us, after our interests? And not being protected, and not being looked after, by so far that we are now almost starving, must we keep the condition of the agreement, the government trampling upon its condition, and breaking it again and again? It does not seek us much of an example! Anyhow, we are still law-abiding, be-

lieving to the exaltation of the Dominion government that it does not know—although it should know—the true condition of the Indians of British Columbia, and that it has been misled by a few egotistic sportsmen. Therefore all our hope is not lost. We sincerely hope that the government will listen to our devoted and sympathizing superintendent, Mr. Vowell, and our local agent, Mr. Lomas, and that through their increasing endeavors, the unjust and shameful act of parliament above referred to will be repealed; otherwise, let the Indian department support the Indians, as it does in the Northwest Territories. Under that condition we are willing to give up all our fishing rights, were it but to a few sportsmen, and all our land too, for that matter, to those who now already look at us with a covetous eye. A COWICHAN INDIAN. Cowichan, June 28.

A CREDITABLE PRODUCTION.

The "Haymakers" by the First Presbyterian Church Choir.

The school room of the first Presbyterian church on Pandora street was comfortably filled last evening when the operatic cantata, "The Haymakers," was produced by the church choir under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. The room had been prettily decorated with shrubs, ferns, etc., while the hay rakes which were arranged becomingly around the stage seemed particularly appropriate. The cantata, which abounds in bright, pleasing songs, was, on the whole, successfully executed. The principal parts were taken by Miss Wilson, soprano; Mrs. Gresson, mezzo-soprano; Mr. W. D. Kinnaird, tenor; Mr. Cochrane, baritone; and Mr. K. Wilson, basso. Mrs. Hall was accompanist while Mr. J. J. Brown wielded the baton.

In the absence of Mr. C. W. Rhodes, who was suffering from a severe cold, the solo, "St. Anthony," in which Mr. Rhodes was to have been heard, was taken by Mrs. Gresson, who delighted the audience by her sweet rendition of this lovely song. Mrs. Gresson possesses a remarkably attractive voice, which gives evidence of careful training and it is to be sincerely hoped that the lady will be heard very often on future occasions. Miss Duffie was heard in Ivan's "The Flight of Ages," which was executed in a very pleasing manner. Miss Duffie possesses a very sweet, pure soprano voice. Mr. J. G. Brown, the popular baritone, then gave in his inimitable style the favorite song "The Outpost," which brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

The Governor-General's medal given by vote to the best deserving boy of the school. The greatest number of votes was given in favor of Andrew Gray, of the commercial course, who accordingly received it.

The Alhion Iron Works Co. has made a number of improvements in its stove department and a better stove is now being made than ever before. One very attractive range that is being turned out is the "Victoria" which is a model as to design and usefulness. It has all of the attachments and features of the latest improved stoves and is splendidly finished. The department is being run to its capacity, but is at present behind with orders. A store and show room for the display and sale of stoves exclusively is to be built at once on a vacant place in the yard of the works. It will face on Store street, will be 28x48 feet in size, and the first stones for the foundation were laid this morning.

Advertisement for SUNLIGHT SOAP. Text includes: REDUCED, SUNLIGHT SOAP, PURE & SURE. For every 12 'Sunlight' Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 33 Scott Street, Toronto, Lever Bros. Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.

Advertisement for CURE FITS! Text includes: CURE FITS! Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free in any wrapper. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. 207-209, E. C. 22 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

H. M. SHIP TERRIBLE.

The New British Battleship the Most Powerful Cruiser on the Ocean.

A Displacement of 14,000 Tons and With Engines of 25,000 Horse Power.

The Terrible, which was launched from the yards of Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, at Clydebank, Glasgow, on the 28th of May, is spoken of by British naval experts as the most powerful war cruiser on the ocean. She far exceeds in size any vessel of her class that has ever gone before. When the dimensions of the Blake and Blenheim were announced a few years ago, says the Times in its description of the ship, it was considered that a remarkable advance had been made in regard to size, and there were some critics who exclaimed against the extreme dimensions which it was considered had been adopted. These ships are 375 feet long, and 65 feet wide, and the displacement 8,000 tons. The Terrible and her sister ship the Powerful, now under construction at Barrow, are each 500 feet long between perpendiculars, or 538 feet overall, and 71 feet wide, and are designed to have a draught of 27 feet, and are to be 14,200 tons each in displacement. In the machinery department the advance is hardly less marked. On trial the engines of the Blenheim, which alone of the two vessels was tried with force draught, gave off 21,411 indicated horse power; the Powerful and Terrible are to be driven by engines exerting 25,000 horse power. On the normal draught trials, however, the Blake's propelling machinery gave out 14,525 horse power, with an air pressure equal to a head of 0.2 in. of water only. As it is intended to run the Powerful and Terrible with natural draught only, the powers just quoted should be compared with the 25,000 horse power expected to be obtained with the later vessels. It may be stated, for the information of those who are not acquainted with Admiralty trial practices, that the term "natural draught" is not at all ways used in its primitive sense of being the draught due to the chimney alone, but that a slight plenum is generally maintained in the stokehold, anything under about half an inch being considered natural draught. On her forced draught trial the Blenheim had 2 in. air pressure, which is the maximum allowed for large vessels.

The chief feature of interest in the two cruisers is not, however, their size, or even the enormous power that is to be obtained from their engines, but the manner in which the steam is to be generated to supply that power. In fitting water tube boilers to these important ships the Admiralty have made one of the boldest and most important steps ever taken in the history of naval engineering. The correspondence and articles which we published on the subject a few weeks ago, under the title "Essential," that we should discuss here the relative merits of the Belleville and the ordinary return-tube boilers. We may well wait for the trials of these vessels to throw more light on the subject. The Terrible is a first class screw protected cruiser, but, like all her modern sisters, she has no side armor, the protective element being entirely confined to the armored deck, which extends over the full length of the ship. In its thickest part it is 4 inches thick, and it tapers to 3 inches at the ends. It is composed of three layers of steel plating, the practice of fitting the deck in layers, instead of solid plates, much facilitating construction and reducing cost, as the price of curved plates rises enormously as their thickness increases. The edges of the deck join the skin of the vessel 7 feet below the load water line, and the deck rises amidships to 3 feet 6 inches above that level, so that in cross section the deck forms a flattened arch 10 feet 6 inches from the springing to the crown. This, we understand, is in excess of anything hitherto planned, and it enables the cylinder tops of the engines to be kept, below the deck without the use of armored coamings. The spandrels at the sides are arranged in the usual manner for excluding water by means of subdivision and stowage for coal or stores, the provision for coal armor being very complete. In hull construction, the universal double-bottom system has been followed, the virtues of which were made manifest in the grounding of the Apollo and the Howe. The usual flat keel with internal vertical keel is used, together with the ordinary longitudinal. The hull is wood sheathed for coppering, but only a very small part of the metal sheathing at the extreme bottom is now in place as the ship lies on the ways. The remainder will be attached when the vessel goes round to the dockyard to be completed by the government. The rudder is of large area and is partially balanced. The stem and stern frame are of phosphor-bronze, and there are long bilge keels which are covered with metal sheathing. The ship is extensively subdivided into water tight compartments. The armament of the Terrible will consist of two 9 1/2 inch guns, twelve 6 inch quick firing guns, sixteen 12 pounder quick firing guns, twelve 3 pounder quick firing guns, nine machine guns, and two light guns. There will also be four torpedo dischargers. The twin screws are each three-bladed, the diameter being 19 feet 6 inches. The blades are of manganese bronze and the boss is of gun metal. Both screws rotate inwards, which is the reverse of the ordinary practice, but recent experiments made by the Admiralty warrant the change. The engines are of the vertical three-steam compound type, with four cranks, there being two low pressure cylinders. The diameters are as follows: High pressure cylinder 45 in.; intermediate, 70 in.; the two low pressure cylinders being each 78 in. The stroke is four feet. An excellent arrangement of standards has been adopted, the engines

possessing the advantage of being very open and accessible, with efficient and simple rubbing surface for the guides. There are four cast-steel standards to each cylinder, two back and two front. The cross head is of considerable length, the guides being at each end, both back and front. In this way the cranks are quite exposed, and the cross girders in the engine bed, taking the main bearings are conveniently placed between the standards. The low pressure and intermediate pressure valves are of the ordinary flat type, with an arrangement for relieving the pressure at the back. The high pressure valve is of the open piston type. The link motion and the reversing gear are of the usual description. There are two air pumps to each set of engines, both worked by the side levers, one from the high pressure cylinder and the other from the forward low pressure cylinder. The receiver pipes are of steel with gun metal expansion joints. The thrust block has eight adjustable collars, with white metal bearings. The shafting is hollow, and is of Vickers steel, being 20 in. diameter. The stern shafts are covered entirely with brass. There are two main condenser of the cylindrical type, having a combined cooling surface of 25,000 square feet. There are also two auxiliary condensers, the combined surface of these being 3,000 square feet. There are four 24 in. centrifugal pumps, for the main condensers, and the two 9 in. auxiliary centrifugals, with air pumps, for the auxiliary condensers. There are three Weir's feed pumps in each engine room, or six in all. There are also six pumps of the same type in the stokeholds.

The ship has no fewer than 48 boilers, these being all of the Belleville water-tube type. They are situated in eight compartments, four of which contain eight boilers each, and the two 9 in. auxiliary centrifugals, with air pumps, for the auxiliary condensers. There are three Weir's feed pumps in each engine room, or six in all. There are also six pumps of the same type in the stokeholds. The ship has no fewer than 48 boilers, these being all of the Belleville water-tube type. They are situated in eight compartments, four of which contain eight boilers each, and the two 9 in. auxiliary centrifugals, with air pumps, for the auxiliary condensers. There are three Weir's feed pumps in each engine room, or six in all. There are also six pumps of the same type in the stokeholds.

The Belleville system of steam generation, as they are used for forcing air, through suitable nozzles placed above the fire doors, into the interior space of the boiler. The object is to promote combustion, not only by the admission of fresh air, but by securing a thorough mixture of the gases, whilst, at the same time, the flames are spread over the heating surface so as to reach all parts. Baffle plates of sheet steel are also placed amongst the tubes to secure the same end. The collective grate surface is 2,200 square feet, and the total heating surface 67,900 square feet. The tubes are of lap-welded steel, 4 1/2 in. external diameter and about 6 ft. 8 in. long. The total length of pipe in an element, is 120 ft. The boxes into which they are screwed are of iron, carefully annealed, or what is generally known as "malleable cast." The thickness is 5.16 in. A great deal of care has been taken to make sure that these malleable castings are trustworthy, though the long continued use of them abroad should give confidence in their adoption. A test piece is cast on each part and any one box is liable to be tried. The tubes are screwed into the boxes by means of bifurcated pipe jam nuts being provided as additional security. The boiler castings are of sheet steel with 3 in. of asbestos between. The boiler pressure will be 290 lb. by means of reducing valves. The steam piping is of steel with gunmetal expansion glands. There is a centre line longitudinal bulkhead running right through the machinery space, and on each side of this there are three lines of steel piping between the boilers and engines, or six lines in all. The arrangement is such that the boilers on either side can be made to serve either set of engines at will. The steam separator, the lime tanks, the automatic feed regulators, and other parts, essential to the Belleville system are, naturally, all to be fitted. There will be four funnels having a total height of 80 ft. above the grate level, and with these it is hoped to get the 25,000 horse power without forced draught.

A FIERCE FIRE IN 'FRISCO

\$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Hundreds of Families Are Homeless.

Many Persons Injured—One Woman Cremated Alive—The Fire Under Control.

San Francisco, June 28.—This city was visited by a conflagration last night which converted \$2,000,000 of property into smoking ruins and exacted a sacrifice of one human life. Shortly after 6 p.m. a fire broke out in the box factory on 5th and Bryant streets. The building and contents were like kindling wood and their combustion quickly ignited a fire in the sofa works adjoining. Within a few minutes the entire eastern half of the block, bounded by Brannan, Bryant, 5th and 4th streets was a mass of flames. A strong southerly wind fanned the flames and rendered futile the attempts of the firemen to contain the ravages to half a block. By 6.45 the whole block was destroyed. The houses along the line of cross streets surrounding the block were consumed. The fire worked steadily northward across Bryant street. This section of the city is devoted to all branches of the lumber trade. The same section was completely gutted by fire nine years ago. People in the neighborhood were terror-stricken. Most of them being of the poorer classes, they made strenuous efforts to save their small belongings. Tens of thousands gathered from all the adjoining streets and the police were powerless to drive them back. A number of persons were injured by falling walls and flying timbers. Miss Gilroy was covered with burning oil and was cremated alive. One hundred families lost their homes and all their possessions. The fire was under control at 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Encouraging Reports Gathered by the Great Commercial Agencies.

Increasing Trade With China and Japan From Puget Sound Points.

New York, June 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade to-day says: "The half yearly report of the failures next week will include about 8000 against 7039 for the first half of last year, and liabilities of about \$88,000,000 against \$101,578,152 last year; but for the cordage concern the aggregate would be nearly 23 per cent. less than last year, and the manufacturing liabilities 26 per cent. less, including it, the manufacturing liabilities will be about \$40,000,000, against \$41,576,102 last year, and the trading receipts against \$52,345,978 last year, while miscellaneous liabilities were only \$2,700,000, against \$7,350,073 last year.

Railroad receiverships cover eleven roads with 3356 miles and \$109,556,410 of indebtedness and \$87,423,631 of stock.

Failures in Canada have been about 1100 against 1042 last year. Failures for the past year have been 256 in the United States, against 214 last year, and 22 in Canada against 19 last year.

Business is better, although the crop outlook affecting prospects beyond the near future is a little less distinct. There is more ground for doubt about winter wheat and cotton than a week ago. Thrashing receipts are comparatively low, though the prospects for spring wheat are exceedingly good. The price, 1/4 cent lower for the week, is beyond mistake too low, if the latest impressions of injury to winter wheat are correct. Receipts for the week are comparatively small, but for the last four weeks they have been 5,106,414 bushels against 5,794,528 last year, while Atlantic exports, included, have been for four weeks 4,812,729 against 7,444,002 bushels last year. Corn has declined a fraction and pork is steady. Cotton has fallen 3-16 to 7 cents in spite of the reports of serious injury by rain in Texas and Louisiana. Speculation has even spread to the wool market, and with an advance of 10 cents in prices the sales have been the largest ever known for one week, 14,067,980 pounds against 6,835,000 in 1892.

Copper has been strengthened by a large sale of Calumet at Hecla for export at 10 1/2 cents, which is now quoted, while tin is slow at \$14.05 and lead at \$3.27 1/2. Iron still advances. Bessemer is selling for \$12.00 at Pittsburgh, and Grey forge \$14.80. The western demand for steel rails at the advance of \$2 per ton is quite good. The rise in bar is maintained, and plate and sheet mills are crowded, so that it is difficult to place orders at current prices.

New York, June 29.—Bradstreet's to-day says: "The dominating business conditions of the week are the continued large demand for and further increase in prices of iron and steel, which have surprised even the trade. The jump in rail prices has excited the market, and all the world wondered how General Annenkoff, whose engineering genius carried the work through, would solve the problem of keeping the road bed from being overwhelmed by storms of drifting sand. It has been repeatedly announced that he has solved the problem and proved the perfect feasibility of building a railroad across a desert. The fact is, however, that after the road has been in operation seven years, the great question still is how to keep the tracks above the sand. No satisfactory answer has yet been given, and to-day the Transcaspian Railroad is kept in operation through the sandy wastes chiefly by the prosaic and somewhat expensive method of shoveling the sand off the track. If anybody will tell Russia how to defeat the sand fiend a big fortune is within his reach. For many hundreds of square miles the country is almost perfectly level, save for sand dunes piled up by the action of the wind. The breezes have ample chance to gather strength as they sweep over these level plains, and the results are seen in many thousands of sand heaps. These dunes have been newly formed along the track, and the next high wind will sift a great deal of the upper part of them over the rails. What will be done then? An army of shovellers are kept busy all the time to get rid of the line. The shovel brigade is a costly and unsatisfactory expedient, and Russia will be slow to regard it as the final solution of the problem.

The Russian engineers in 1889 and 1890, after vainly trying various remedies against the sand evil, decided to raise the bed of the road wherever the drift had been most difficult to control. It was a costly proceeding, because some hundreds of miles of track were raised over three feet above its former level. The good results were very satisfactory for a time, but they were only temporary. The drifting sand steadily piled up against the embankment that had been raised across the surface of the desert, and by the end of 1891 it was, in many places, again on a level with the rails and covering them out of sight whenever a high wind blew. It is not likely that this experiment will ever be repeated. It is too costly, and the good results are not lasting.

General Annenkoff early conceived the idea of planting desert shrubs not only along the track, but also for a long distance away from it, on either side. It was believed that these shrubs would have a tendency to catch the sand and greatly diminish its drift. The experiment has been fairly tried, and it is too early to say that it is a complete failure. In fact, the attention of the engineers has been so much taken up with other expe-

dients for dealing with the sand problem that the culture of desert shrubs along the track shows only sickly results. In fact, there is to-day less protection by means of desert vegetation than there was when the road was first completed, for the workmen have dug up and used for fuel a great quantity of saxaul and the other scanty varieties of desert flora for miles on either side of the track. Just enough has been done to encourage the belief that the systematic cultivation of vegetation will do something to mitigate the evil, but the work must be done on a large scale, for the puny efforts thus far made have produced no practical results. The Russians, however, are not at all worried by their failure thus far to solve the sand problem. Why should they be when the freight and passenger earnings of their railroads are to-day paying all expenses and a good deal more, including the large outlay for sand shoveling? The great enterprise called into existence purely by the military necessity of placing Russia in closer touch with the vast region she has conquered, has stimulated agriculture to a degree that was not expected for many years to come. Russia is now receiving nearly one-half of all the cotton she consumes from these Asiatic provinces, which only a few decades ago could be entered by white man only in disguise and at the risk of his life. It was estimated last year that the entire cost of extending the road into Ferghana, which is now in progress, would be defrayed in two years by the sale of government lands in that rich district. Silk, tea, wine, carpets and a number of other Central Asian products which have hitherto come to Europe, if at all, by means of slow camel caravans, are now forwarded by rail. European merchants now have branches in Bokhara and Samarcand, and Central Asia has become the marvel of recent development.

BATTLE WITH SAND DRIFTS.

Russia's Problem in Connection With the Transcaspian Railroad. The cable dispatches announced a fortnight ago that the Czar, not liking the stand England had taken with regard to Russia's controversy with Japan, had ordered the construction of the Transcaspian Railroad for three hundred miles east of Samarcand to the heart of the fertile region of Ferghana, in order to bring Russia within easy reach of India's frontiers. The fact is, however, that the enterprise has nothing to do with the recent misunderstanding in the Orient. The extension of the road to the cotton lands of Ferghana was ordered a year ago, and this spring was fixed upon as the time for beginning operations. If Russia wished to menace England with her railroad she would extend it south or toward Herat, instead of due east. Between the proposed new terminus and the Indian frontier nature raised the mighty bulwark of the Pamirs, the loftiest plateau of the world, whose surface is corrugated by lofty mountains and deep valleys. No railroad will ever be built across this formidable and inhospitable region, and no army will ever brave the colossal difficulties of the march across the Pamirs. Work on the railroad extension has just begun, in accordance with the plans adopted last year. The purpose of the work is to tap one of the best parts of Russian Central Asia, and that is all that is in it.

There are some new things of interest to be said about this remarkable railroad, remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact is well known that it extends for 600 miles from the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea to Samarcand, in Central Asia; that the larger part of it was built through one of the most desolate and sandy deserts in the world, and that it was completed in 1888, most of it having been built in three years. It was the first and only railroad built through an illimitable wastes of sand, and all the world wondered how General Annenkoff, whose engineering genius carried the work through, would solve the problem of keeping the road bed from being overwhelmed by storms of drifting sand. It has been repeatedly announced that he has solved the problem and proved the perfect feasibility of building a railroad across a desert. The fact is, however, that after the road has been in operation seven years, the great question still is how to keep the tracks above the sand. No satisfactory answer has yet been given, and to-day the Transcaspian Railroad is kept in operation through the sandy wastes chiefly by the prosaic and somewhat expensive method of shoveling the sand off the track. If anybody will tell Russia how to defeat the sand fiend a big fortune is within his reach. For many hundreds of square miles the country is almost perfectly level, save for sand dunes piled up by the action of the wind. The breezes have ample chance to gather strength as they sweep over these level plains, and the results are seen in many thousands of sand heaps. These dunes have been newly formed along the track, and the next high wind will sift a great deal of the upper part of them over the rails. What will be done then? An army of shovellers are kept busy all the time to get rid of the line. The shovel brigade is a costly and unsatisfactory expedient, and Russia will be slow to regard it as the final solution of the problem.

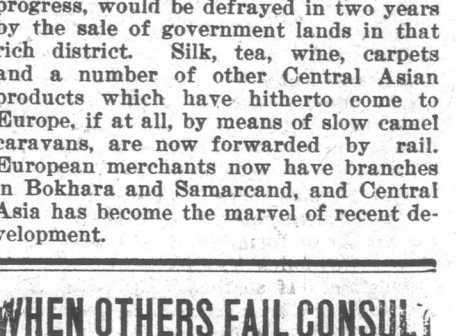
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General Annenkoff early conceived the idea of planting desert shrubs not only along the track, but also for a long distance away from it, on either side. It was believed that these shrubs would have a tendency to catch the sand and greatly diminish its drift. The experiment has been fairly tried, and it is too early to say that it is a complete failure. In fact, the attention of the engineers has been so much taken up with other expe-

dients for dealing with the sand problem that the culture of desert shrubs along the track shows only sickly results. In fact, there is to-day less protection by means of desert vegetation than there was when the road was first completed, for the workmen have dug up and used for fuel a great quantity of saxaul and the other scanty varieties of desert flora for miles on either side of the track. Just enough has been done to encourage the belief that the systematic cultivation of vegetation will do something to mitigate the evil, but the work must be done on a large scale, for the puny efforts thus far made have produced no practical results. The Russians, however, are not at all worried by their failure thus far to solve the sand problem. Why should they be when the freight and passenger earnings of their railroads are to-day paying all expenses and a good deal more, including the large outlay for sand shoveling? The great enterprise called into existence purely by the military necessity of placing Russia in closer touch with the vast region she has conquered, has stimulated agriculture to a degree that was not expected for many years to come. Russia is now receiving nearly one-half of all the cotton she consumes from these Asiatic provinces, which only a few decades ago could be entered by white man only in disguise and at the risk of his life. It was estimated last year that the entire cost of extending the road into Ferghana, which is now in progress, would be defrayed in two years by the sale of government lands in that rich district. Silk, tea, wine, carpets and a number of other Central Asian products which have hitherto come to Europe, if at all, by means of slow camel caravans, are now forwarded by rail. European merchants now have branches in Bokhara and Samarcand, and Central Asia has become the marvel of recent development.

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WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



DOCTOR SWEENEY, SPECIALIST. (Regular Graduate Registered.) Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who for a number of years has had permanent office at Seattle, Wash., 713 Front St. (Union Block), into which he has moved and will receive treatment in the future as they have in the past from the ablest and most successful specialist of the age.

Diplomas and Licenses

hang on the walls of his office. He has had many years of experience in the leading Eastern hospitals, and many years of successful practice that

Challenges the World.

He publishes no names of patients, nor their diseases, but cures them, and any one in need of his services desiring testimonials on file in his office which grateful patients have requested him to use.

WHY DO THE SICK PEOPLE OF BECAUSE

Do the SICK PEOPLE of BECAUSE the wonderful full cures he is making hearts of those who have struggled in vain for years against the ravages of disease in this successful doctor, whose picture appears above, restored them to health.

BUSINESS MEN

Now realize the fact that DOCTOR SWEENEY can be depended upon to fulfill every promise in every respect and be low numbers among his patients prominent business men of this city and vicinities. Treats all medical and surgical diseases.

LOST MANHOOD

among young, middle aged and old men. The awful effects of youthful indiscretion or excesses in after life.

YOUNG MEN

If you are troubled with exhausting drains, pimples, hairiness, aversion to society, stolidity, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.

MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN

There are thousands of you troubled with weak acting backs and kidneys, frequent painful urination and sediment in the urine, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unflinching success. Delay is dangerous.

PRIVATE DISEASES

Inflammations, Stricture, Venereal, Gonorrhea, and kindred troubles quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

CATARRH

—Which poisons the breath, stomach and lungs and paves the way for Consumption, Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder and all constitutional and internal troubles. Remedies treated far in advance of any institution in the country.

BLOOD AND SKIN

Bleeding, Scabs, Spots, Tetter, Eczema and Blood Poison, primary or secondary, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

LADIES

If you are suffering from poor complexion, indigestion, irregular menstruation, intolerable itching, or any of the distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

WRITE

Your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands of letters have been answered in correspondence. Strictly confidential. Medical advice given free of charge. Send for the entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH" sent free to those who enclose their names. Address: LEVERETT SWEENEY, M. D., 713 Front St., Seattle, Wash.



WATER WORKS CONTRACTS

Major and Aldermen Explain Their Action in the Matter at a Public Meeting.

Some Lively Cross-Firing Between Aldermen and Contractor Haggerty.

The action of the city council in awarding the contract for the cofferdam, filter beds, etc., at Elk lake to Walkley, King & Casey, whose tender was \$16,000 higher than John Haggerty's, was thoroughly discussed at the lively public meeting held at the city hall last evening.

Major Teague explained the object of the meeting and how he came to call it and asked those present to elect a chairman. Postmaster Shakespeare was selected and he asked the meeting to afford the speakers a fair hearing. He called on Mayor Teague to address the meeting.

His Worship said that most of those present were aware that the water works scheme had from its inception until the present time been a matter of anxiety to both the council and the citizens. It was not necessary to go into details as to why it had been a matter of anxiety, but one of the features was the many delays that had occurred. Delays of various kinds had been met with. One of the recent delays was due to opposition to awarding the contract. He had expected this and was prepared for it.

After it had been made public that the contract had not been awarded to the lowest tenderer the corporation was threatened with an injunction and he was notified that an injunction would be applied for. He was anxious that an injunction should be applied for. In the first place, if the judges of the supreme court had refused to issue the injunction the majority of the council would have been upheld. If it had been granted, and the council were told by the judges that they could not award the contract to any but the lowest tenderer, the council would, to a certain extent, be relieved of the responsibility. If the work at Elk lake was not done well, the water works scheme would be a total failure. Should it be found after a great deal of the work had been done that some of it was defective, what would the reservoir be worth? It would not be worth ten cents. In fact it would be worth less than that, as it would have to be torn down again.

The council were anxious to place the work in the hands of a first class man. He did not mean to impute that the lowest tenderer was not a good contractor, but he had never met a man who was willing to lose \$20,000, and the lowest tenderer must lose that if he undertook the work at his (the lowest tenderer's) figures. The plans were sent out to be examined by experts. One of those experts was drawing a salary of \$10,000 a year, which was pretty good proof that he was a competent man. The estimates of those experts was \$50,000. Since the plans had been returned extensive alterations had been made in them which would increase the cost of the work. The walls had been raised three feet and it had been found necessary to provide for more excavations and fillings. This work would increase the estimate by \$10,000. Mr. Jorgensen's estimate was \$64,833. When the estimate was received from the east he questioned Mr. Jorgensen regarding his estimate. Mr. Jorgensen explained that his estimate did not include the cost of the plant nor had he allowed for contingencies. If these were included it would bring Mr. Jorgensen's estimate up to \$81,000. The tenders for the work were: John Dean, \$88,000; Walkley, King & Casey, \$83,500; and John Haggerty, \$66,943. The majority of the council came to the conclusion that the work could not be executed for the amount of the lowest tenderer. It would have been successful for the council to have jumped into the trouble that they knew must follow. He had done what he thought was in the best interests of the city and he was sure that before the work was completed his action would be justified. In many instances it was not best to accept the lowest tender and it very often happened that the lowest tenders were thrown aside. Men who took a contract at too low a figure, when they find they are losing money, work the oracle and then goodbye to good work. You cannot get good work under such circumstances. With a good engineer, a clerk of the works and a contractor with a fair margin, you will get good work. If the figures are too low, both the work and the material will be poor. (Applause.) He would be pleased to answer any questions.

Trustee Lewis—You said the contractor would lose \$20,000? Mayor Teague—I did not say he would lose it. I said he might lose it. He might lose \$30,000. I know that the figures of the lowest tenderer are very little over the cost of the material. The contractor would have to secure 7,650 barrels of the best Portland cement. If that did not go into the work it would not be properly done. I got the estimate from one of the best engineers on the continent.

Ex-Alderman Humber—You say it is impossible to do the work at Mr. Haggerty's figure? Well, why not give Mr. Haggerty \$8,000 more and allow him to do the work? Also why did not the council purchase the cement, as business men would have done? Mayor Teague did not propose to give any man \$8,000. The contractor should purchase his own material. He would give an instance of material being supplied to contractors. This was done in connection with the Esquimalt dry dock. The contractor for that work dumped \$900 worth of cement in a hole to save

a few dollars' worth of gravel that he should have purchased himself. A voice—Did you expose that fraud? Mayor Teague—It was not my duty to do so.

Ald. McLellan, who was next called upon, said he had voted for the higher tender for the work after having looked into the matter thoroughly. It was his opinion that the lowest tenderer could not do the work for the amount of his tender. He could not estimate the cost of cleaning out the basin, and a large amount would have to be added to the contingency fund to cover this. He had other ideas regarding the dam, but he always respected the opinion of professional men, and especially of the young man who had been awarded the price for his plans. When he tendered for a section of the E. & N. railway his figures were the lowest, but the late Hon. Robert Dunsuir said, "Your figures are right, but where is your money?" and he had to get a moneyed man to back him. He would make the same proposition to Mr. Haggerty. If Mr. Haggerty would get the backing he would vote to reverse the resolutions and give the contract to Haggerty. Haggerty wanted to be allowed to sign the contract and he said he would afterwards show where his money was.

Mr. Haggerty—That is a lie. Ald. McLellan contended that what he stated was a fact and there was some cross firing between the two. Continuing, Ald. McLellan challenged Mr. Haggerty to bring forward anybody who could show that he had intentionally done anybody a wrong. If the ratepayers want Haggerty to get the contract, all right, but they would be responsible. If it was given to him he would see that he did the work properly and that justice was done by him.

Ex-Mayor Carey—How many yards of concrete would have to be put in? Ald. McLellan—Five thousand five hundred yards. Ex-Mayor Carey could not see how 8,000 barrels of lime could be used in 5,500 yards of concrete. In answer to Mr. Haggerty Ald. McLellan said he did not have the bill of quantities with him, and they got into another lively discussion. Mr. Haggerty claiming that Ald. McLellan should have them with him, and the latter that having looked into them he was thoroughly acquainted with the facts although he did not have the figures.

Ald. Bragg said that as far as he was concerned everything done by the council in connection with the water works was open and above board. The ratepayers elected men to the council to represent them and they must allow those men to use their judgment. If the ratepayers thought he had not done his best for them he was willing to give up his seat. After thoroughly considering the matter he was well satisfied with the way in which he had voted. He did not have confidence in the figures of the lowest tenderer, and to speak plainly, he did not have confidence in the man. He had spoken to many of the men who had signed the petition asking the mayor to call a public meeting. They said they would not like to see Mr. Haggerty get the job, but they did not like the idea of paying another tenderer \$16,000 more than Mr. Haggerty. The eastern engineers decided upon Mr. Jorgensen's plans, but differed as to the cost. Mr. Jorgensen explained that he had just given a neat estimate and not a working estimate. The estimate of the eastern engineers was \$30,000, they supplying a tabulated statement. Mr. Jorgensen had gone over the plans again and decided to raise the walls, which would increase the cost. He had no doubt that if the eastern engineers had the plans as they now have their estimate would reach \$100,000. The council reserved the right to reject the lowest or any tender, and he believed the best results would be obtained by standing to the decision of the majority of the board.

Mr. Haggerty—Are you capable of making an estimate of the work? Ald. Bragg—We have an engineer to advise us in such matters. Mr. Haggerty—What was the engineer's estimate? Ald. Bragg—His first was \$60,000 and his second \$73,000. Both were neat estimates.

Ex-Mayor Carey—How could engineers 3,000 miles away make any estimate of the work? Ald. Bragg—They had all the necessary data. Ald. Macmillan—Did you not move a resolution to have the engineer prepare an estimate of the work? Ald. Bragg—Yes, I did. Ald. Macmillan—Did you not do that to table my resolution to have the work done by day labor? Ald. Bragg—I did so to get the matter in business shape. Ald. Macmillan—Did not the engineer supply the water commissioners with an estimate? Ald. Bragg—I believe he did. I was governed by the engineer, taking his advice the same as I would a lawyer's.

Mr. Haggerty—You based your idea on the estimate of the eastern engineers? Ald. Bragg—To a large extent. In answer to a question, Ald. Bragg said he could not say what the contractors' profit would be. Ald. Cameron considered that the meeting being a representative one, some decision should be arrived at as to the best means of dealing with the water works contract. His vote at the council was evidently unsatisfactory to some and he was present to explain it. He was not an engineer, neither was he a contractor, and consequently he had been guided by the engineers. The tenders had been referred to a special committee of which he was a member. The report read as follows: The undersigned, to whom was referred the tenders for the construction of the filter beds, reservoirs, cofferdam, etc., at Beaver lake, beg to report as follows: Having carefully considered the tenders (three in number) sent in for the proposed works we are of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the city to award the

contract to Walkley, King & Casey, as we are convinced from the report of the engineer in charge that theirs is the lowest amount for which the work can be satisfactorily carried out to completion. The reasons given in the report were the principal reasons why he voted as he did for the work of the kind a large amount should be allowed for contingencies. The cofferdam was a very important part of the work, and if there was any defect in it, it would practically ruin the whole thing. If Mr. Haggerty's figures were good he would very singularly that there was not a tender between them and the higher one. He considered that the advice of the engineer was good.

Ex-Ald. Henderson—is it possible that the city can lose anything with the \$3,000 check deposit and the \$16,000 difference in the two tenders? Ald. Cameron—That is hard to say. Ex-Mayor Carey contended that the mayor and aldermen were keeping back information and that it was prejudicial against the lowest tenderer that caused them to act as they did.

Ald. Partridge explained that the competitive plans for the water works came in with the new council. They were sent east and Mr. Jorgensen's were recommended and selected. The eastern experts were of the opinion that the plans could be executed for \$80,000. Still Mr. Haggerty said he could do it for \$66,000. The city paid \$300 for the advice of the eastern engineers and he was going to act upon it. The council called for tenders for the work, but did not let the contract, as it was thought better to do the whole work. The tenders for the whole work were: John Dean, \$88,000; Walkley, King & Casey, \$83,000; and John Haggerty, \$66,943. Shortly after the tenders were opened he had seen Hugh McDonald, a contractor, who had figured on the work, but had not put in a tender. Mr. McDonald's figures were \$78,000, and McDonald told him that Haggerty could not have allowed for contingencies. He was a report from the sewerage commissioners, gentlemen, he said, whom he considered had more than the average business ability. In their report they say a contract should not be let if the figures are lower than the engineer's estimate. He would not let the city would save twice sixteen thousand dollars by engaging men who had credit in the city. There would be no lawyers around the city hall waiting to grab the money due the contractor, and there would no quarrels placed on it. The workmen would go to work on Monday morning feeling satisfied and knowing that they would have no trouble in getting their pay at the end of the week. He based his vote on the report of the engineers, and he would have the meeting was called he went to these gentlemen, Messrs. D. H. Ross, Beaumont Boggs and Hugh McDonald and offered them \$10 each to take the matter into court if they were not satisfied with his advice. He would have the matter better in the court than he could at a public meeting.

Mr. Haggerty—Did I not tell you that I would secure 10 per cent. bonds? Ald. Partridge—You came to me after the meeting and said: "If I had done this (putting your hand behind your back) you would have voted for me." If you had done so you would not be here now, Haggerty. You would lay me on the street.

Mr. Haggerty—That is a lie. Ald. Partridge—You made a mistake when you tried to buy me and what? Mr. Haggerty—Why didn't you report to the council regarding my offer to give ten per cent. bonds? Ald. Partridge—If I had submitted your proposition to the council I would have been considered the biggest fool in the city. If my word was not better than yours I would wish to be struck down. I tried to keep out of your way for had I been seen associating with you I would not have been considered a booby.

Hugh McDonald denied that he had said that Haggerty could not have allowed for contingencies. He said that there was not much margin for profit. Mr. E. M. Johnson, after asking a few questions, said he could not see how the city council could lose anything by giving the contract to Haggerty.

Ald. Macmillan was loudly called for and responding, said he had but one object and one motive in connection with the water works. He had advocated day labor from start to finish. (Applause.) He did not have any support in the council, but it did not matter. The quarter which he expected. The eastern engineers fixed the figures at \$80,000. At the same time they said the wall should be raised three feet, but he thought the cost of this was included in the \$100,000. Mr. Jorgensen stated that his surveys were only preliminary and the figures might be low, but he did not think a more careful survey could increase the figures to a great extent. He (Ald. Macmillan) had put a resolution on the bulletin board to build the cofferdam by day labor, but did not let the contract, recommending that all the work be done at once. The fact of the matter was, there was a quarrel among the contractors as to the amount of their deposit, and the committee being unwilling to decide it, referred it to the council. The present question was one as to the reputation of the contractors and the honesty of the aldermen. It would always be so as long as the contract system was adhered to. The council had been working themselves more and more into the mire by doing work by contract. This was a matter of \$16,000. When it was proposed to send the plans east, Ald. Bragg whined over it on the ground of economy. Now he thinks if more economical to pay away some \$16,000. While he was in favor of day labor he contended that it was not his place to discuss the character of contractors. The duty of the council was to see that the work was carried out properly. The city should carry out her part of the obligation, give the contract to Haggerty and see that he carries out his part of the contract. If we want men to act honestly

by us we must act honestly by them. (Applause.) Mr. Haggerty had fulfilled all the requirements and he was in favor of giving him the contract. Mr. Jorgensen's first estimate was \$80,000 and he practically admitted that he had made out a second estimate of \$88,000 which he had handed to the water commissioners. He had a high opinion of Mr. Jorgensen as a draughtsman and he considered that he was capable of securing a good job for the city, but he did not have confidence in his estimate. Mr. Jorgensen's figures were \$68,000, but when he discussed it and saw those figures connected with Mr. Haggerty's name he came to the conclusion that they were too low and that the contract must be given to a higher tenderer. Only part of the committee to which the tenders were referred were directly responsible to the citizens, and they were evenly divided, the mayor and one alderman voting for the higher tender and two aldermen voting for the lower tender. The two men who were not directly responsible to the citizens voted for the higher tender. It was not the place of the water commissioner, the engineer, the committee, or the council to make figures for the contractor. The contract was a very binding one and he could not see any loophole by which the city could lose. If Haggerty could not get the money to carry on the work, there was a clause in the contract that the city can do the work by day labor. The city solicitor drew up the contract and he gave him credit for having done it well, but in the contract he says that the city can do the work by day labor, which is directly opposite to his advice. It was the practice in the city to do work on the water works system by day labor, yet the law did not step in and interfere. It was not done because the city wanted to know better. It was done because the contract system had been tried and it had been found that the work could be done cheaper by day labor. If it is advantageous to do the work by the day in minor matters, and there were books in the city hall to show that it was, why is it not more advantageous to do the same in major matters? It would do away with all this gibbling over contracts. He had proposed that the city should purchase the cement and make sure that the quantity and quality was obtained. He could not find a supporter in the council. Some aldermen seem to be very anxious that all men should get all that was coming to them. The surest way to provide for this was to deal with the men directly by day labor. They would not then have to cringe to anybody and a man would know that if he did his work well his job would last until the completion of the work. Others were very particular to have anti-Chinese clauses inserted in the contracts. These same men had been enriched by employing Chinese. He was supposed to have a warm spot in his heart for Chinamen, but he never employed them and why? When he required a servant he paid a white girl \$20 when he could have obtained a Chinaman for \$10, because it was more profitable. (Applause.) He knew that she would not steal his groceries. The labor that was required at Elk lake was that given by good stout white men, but the contract does not prevent the contractor from employing Chinamen. Let the city purchase the cement and do the work by day labor. Then there will be no fear of the cement being buried by contractors and residents of the city would be employed. (Applause.) There were those who held that workmen would do no work as good as day's work for the city as they would for a contractor. He lauded that insinuation back in their teeth. Working men maintained as high a standard of honesty as any other class. After thanking the audience Ald. Macmillan took his seat amidst an uproar of applause.

Ald. Williams flattered himself that he was fortunate in voting for the lowest tenderer, Mr. Jorgensen's estimate of the cost of the work, exclusive of the cofferdam, at \$68,833, and Mr. West's tender for the cofferdam was \$3,200, so that Mr. Haggerty's figure was not so far out. The contract was binding, and if any of the work was found defective the engineer could take it out and charge it to the contractor. The work already done at Elk lake by day labor cost less than it would have cost by contract, and besides the work was done to the satisfaction of all. He believed that the majority of the council voted for what they thought was best. They thought they were right and he thought he was right. If the work at Elk lake was his, Mr. Haggerty would have secured the contract, as he thought the \$16,000 would pay him for watching Mr. Haggerty both day and night, if necessary.

Ald. Wilson thought he had done his duty in voting for the lowest tenderer. The contract was a binding one and the city was well secured. After waiting for some time for a resolution the chairman declared the meeting adjourned. He was on motion of Mr. C. E. Redfern, tendered a vote of thanks.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. Manitoba Legislature—Prologues—Storm at Glenhurst. Winnipeg, June 28.—The legislature prorogued to-day.

Glenhurst, Ont., June 28.—The storm on Wednesday did considerable damage to the roads, many bridges being washed away and a number of barns were totally wrecked. Curtis Nef was seriously injured by the falling of his barn. A barn belonging to B. Orr fell, killing several cattle. James Hamilton & Sons are heavy losers, their lumber and contents, together with piles of lumber, wood and staves, being washed down the river. The G. T. R. branch trains were stalled at Glenhurst station.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Facts Relating to the Immense Sum Expended for Horses.

The total number of horses on the establishment of the English army—including officers' charges, which are private property, and animals on the Indian strength, the expense of which is borne by the Indian government—is shown by the estimates for the current year to be 14,556. Of these, 7,841, or just over one-half, belong to the three regiments of household cavalry and the cavalry regiments of the line; 4,446 are accounted for by the Royal Artillery, while the remainder are distributed among the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, mounted infantry and infantry transport establishment.

The huge herd represents a capital value of about \$3,000,000, taking the rate at a little over \$200 per head; and, as army horses last, on an average, about ten years, the stock has to be renewed at the rate of ten per cent. annually. Thus, it is estimated that during the current year 1,480 new horses will be required in order to keep up a full strength.

The prices paid vary considerably, according to the particular branch of the service for which the animals are intended. For instance, while the cavalry of the line can be provided with horses at \$200 each, a mount for a trooper of the Royal Horse Guards or the Life Guards costs no less than 50 guineas. This higher price is due to the fact that the latter animal must possess special qualifications. He must be big and strong, and able to carry a weighty guardsman heavily equipped; furthermore, the color must be black, and this is a condition which considerably limits the field of choice. The prevailing colors of army horses, it may be remarked, are brown and bays; there are chestnuts in the artillery, grays must be provided for the Scots Greys, and a few odd piebalds for cavalry drummers.

Horses for the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps fetch \$225 apiece; animals for infantry transport service can be bought at \$165 each, and the total cost of the 1,480 re-mounts is put down at \$319,725, giving a grand average of a trifle over \$215.

The year's bill also includes \$35,000 paid in the way of subsidy, at the rate of \$2.50 per head annually, to the owners of 14,000 horses, in order that they might be at the immediate disposal of the government in case of any sudden emergency; \$9,550 is allowed in "expenses prior to joining"; sixty-nine mules, to be used in colonial transport work, and costing \$4,900, must also be reckoned, and we have then a total of \$369,575. From this, however, we must deduct a sum of \$67,565, to be realized on the sale of the year's "casts" or worn-out animals, and the net charge for new horseflesh stands at \$292,000.

A most serious item—that of maintenance—remains to be dealt with; and taking \$2.50 a week as the cost of feeding, doctoring, etc., we find that the 14,000 odd horses eat up annually a sum not falling far short of \$2,000,000. If to this sum we add the net cost of new animals, and allow for interest on the capital invested, we arrive at the final fact that the total amount to be raised by the British taxpayer year by year in order to maintain the equine strength of the army amounts to \$2,000,000.

The big engines being built at the Albiion Iron works for the Union Colliery Co. are rapidly nearing completion and will be shipped north some day next week. They are a pair of winding engines with Corliss valves and cylinders 30x80 inches. They constitute the largest piece of work of the kind ever turned out in the province and their construction has consumed several months. With the same contract the Iron Works turned out four boilers 24x34 feet. The work at present being done is almost entirely of a finishing nature and likely by Tuesday next the entire order will be ready for shipment to Union.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

Cottolene and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lately Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry ours in Cottolene. Sold in 8 and 4 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE K. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

# Pants! Pants!

All Wool Tweed Pants, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.  
Large Consignment just to hand.

**B. Williams & Co.,** Clothiers and Hatters,  
97 Johnson St.

### BRIEF LOCALS.

#### Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.  
—Flags on the Government buildings were flying to-day, it being Coronation day.

—The barkentine Kima, from Victoria, was spoken on June 18 in latitude 42.5, longitude 9 west.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New Westminster Southern railway will be held at New Westminster on Friday, July 12.

—Mr. D. Cartmel has been appointed Lloyds' surveyor for British Columbia, and has received the papers from London conveying his authority.

—The great humorist Mark Twain is making a tour over the great lakes, via the magnificent steamer "Northwest" of the Northern Steamship Co., operated by the Great Northern Railway.

—William Merriman and Peter Neter had a dispute over some trifle that developed into a fist fight last night and they were arrested. This morning in police court they were charged with assault, tried, found guilty, and fined \$3 each with costs of \$2 added. Both of the men paid their fines at once.

—W. C. Bruce and J. O. Anderson, representatives of the Orange and A.P. A. lodges of the Sound, are in the city arranging for participation in the big celebration here on July 12, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. They say that at least 500 Orangemen and a band of 30 pieces will come from the Sound that day.

—Daniel McIntosh forgot himself a day or so ago long enough to break several sections of the public morals by-law into small pieces with forcible and violent expressions of opinion about a certain person. He did the right thing, however, when he cooled off and the case against him was withdrawn in police court this morning.

—The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., limited liability, has been organized by H. McDowell, Thomas E. Atkins and Harry H. Watson of Vancouver, to take over the drug business of McDowell & Co., Vancouver, and Atkins & Atkins, of Vancouver and Nanaimo. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of the value of \$100 each.

—Every once in a while a letter makes a phenomenally fast trip from the old country to the coast. Last evening a C. P. R. officer mailed a letter mailed at Perth, Scotland, on June 15. It caught the Campania at Queenstown, was six days on the ocean to New York and crossed the continent in five days. A passenger could have come just as quickly.

—The marine and fisheries department is calling for tenders for the erection of a lighthouse on Prevost Island opposite Pumper's Pass. This light has been required for some time and its necessity has been urged upon the department by Captain Rudin of the steamer Charmer. The light will be a fixed one and will show a red light over the dangers between it and the Pass.

—Sidney Williams, of Quesnelle, has the following notice in the Gazette: "I intend to apply to the commissioners of Cariboo district for permission to divert, convey, and use for agricultural purposes, for a term of 50 years, 500 inches of water from Four-Mile Creek, near Quesnelle, B. C., at a point on said creek near the ditch head of the Hopedale Mining Company's ditch; thence in a northerly direction to my pre-emption claim."

—Immediately on the arrival at Portland Monday of the first of the new line of steamers the Northern Pacific steamship agents announced a west bound rate from the Sound and Portland points of \$4 per ton, making a reduction of \$2 per ton, this rate to apply on the next three sailings for the Orient. This rate was at once met by the Great Northern-Oregon Railway & Navigation company representative of steamship interests, F. C. Davidge. It is not thought probable that the C. P. R. will enter the fight.

—The following Victorians were in London in June: Mr. Frank S. Barnard, M.P., and Mrs. Barnard; Mr. E. A. Bickmore; Mr. Henry A. Barton; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin; Mrs. Henry Croft; the Misses Dunsmuir; the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Gordon Kane; Captain J. F. Maurice; Sir Rich and Lady Musgrave and family; Dr. I. W. Powell; Mr. E. A. Powell; the Hon. Piers-Stewart St. Aubyn; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Snowden; Hon. J. H. Turner, premier; Mrs. Turner and Mr. Arthur Turner; Hon. Forbes George Vernon and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward and family.

—A number of letters from agents of sealing owners in Japan were received last evening, having arrived at San Francisco three days ago on the Ooptic. The known catches are: Casco, 1,200 on June 3; Brenda, 770, May 28; Umbria, 1,100, May 25; Sadie Turpel, 798, June 3; Retriever, 532, May 31; Pioneer, 547, June 1; Annie E. Paint, 1,124; and Mermaid, 1,156, June 1. The reported catches are: Allie I. Algar, 750, Arietas, 740; Bonanza, 850; E. B. Marvin, 700; Edward E. Webster, 530; Isabella, 541; Jane Grey, 1,120; and Agnes Macdonald, 710. It will be seen that the catches are improving.

—The members of the provincial ex-

ecutive have for some time past been engaged in the rather difficult task of selecting a coat-of-arms for the province. At present the province has no coat-of-arms, but simply a seal or crest. This would be included in the new coat-of-arms for which several designs have been prepared. There is a difference of opinion among the members of the executive as to which wild animal is most representative of the province and it is upon this point that they cannot decide. Some think that the bear should be represented, while others say that would look too much like California and Russia. At present it seems as though the big horn and Wapiti will be selected.

#### From Saturday's Daily.

—Hardly a day has passed during the last two weeks that a bridal party has not registered at the Driad. Most of the happy couples come from the coast cities.

—This was the last day on which the provincial taxes could be paid, and consequently there was a big rush at the treasurer's office all morning.

—At the request of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association, the Local Council of Women have undertaken the organization of the women's exhibit at the fall fair.

—The A.O.U.W. building association met last evening to appoint a board of managers for the ensuing year. Noah Shakespeare resigned and was the only member of the old board not re-elected. Thomas Hooper was elected in place of Mr. Shakespeare.

—William Cucker, quartermaster of the steamship Queen, is in Jubilee hospital suffering from a broken jaw, sustained by being thrown against the ship's railing when she was landing here on Thursday afternoon. The fracture is a bad one, but Cucker will come around all right in a few weeks.

—Victoria is to be visited late in July by a party of the most prominent telegraph and cable men on the continent. The party will include John W. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Co. and Postal Union Telegraph Co.; Chas. R. Hosmer, general manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., and Mr. Mathews, a director of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co.

—Harry O. Miles, of Great Falls, Mont., and Miss Clara M. Collister, youngest daughter of Capt. Collister, were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's father, Dallas road. The wedding was a quiet one, being largely a family affair. Rev. S. J. Omon Cleaver performed the ceremony, and Miss Agnes Johnson and J. R. Callister supported the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Miles left for Great Falls yesterday.

—Mrs. Heloise Tremblay, summoned by Mrs. May Dean for assault, was tried in the police court this morning. It was shown that she had been trouble over a child's quarrel and that a message at arms had grown out of it. The assault consisted of very harsh threats, followed by the accused shaking her fist in the face of the prosecutrix. A fine of \$5 with \$2 costs added was imposed by Magistrate Moore. Mr. Davey, of P. Walls' office, defended, while the prosecution was in the hands of Chief Sheppard.

—George Dickson, the colored man who attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night at the outer wharf, has been pronounced sane by the doctors who examined him. He was submitted to a critical examination this morning, and answered all the questions put to him in a satisfactory manner. The doctors were of the opinion that Dickson had been reduced to his plight by actual hunger and exposure. Dickson will be let go at once, but without a few dollars to keep him in food.

—The fire last evening at 7 o'clock was in a big frame structure at the corner of Government and Pembroke streets, occupied by A. S. Felto as a fertilizer factory. Sparks from a defective stove stack fired the roof, and after the blaze was discovered there was some delay, as the key produced would not fit the alarm box. The department was called by telephone and a stream of water in short order, after a quick run, settled the fire. There was virtually no loss, only a small portion of the roof being burned. The building is owned by the Albion Iron Works Co.

—The law students of the city have organized with the object of furthering the plan of the Victoria Bar Association to have a series of lectures for the students. The name decided on is the Victoria Law Students' Association, and the officers are: Honorary president, Hon. A. N. Richards; president, A. Stewart Fottis; vice-president, A. D. Crease; secretary-treasurer, E. Simkins; executive committee, D. Murphy, A. Van Innes and A. C. Anderson. The course will start about October 1, and there will be one lecture weekly during the winter months.

—The Horsely Hydraulic mine, Cariboo, cleaned up on Monday and Tuesday last. The amalgam from the sluice boxes was estimated to contain from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of gold, but the amount is not yet officially known. The bed rock was not cleaned up and may not be until later in the season. The result is generally considered satisfactory, although it does not warrant the high prices paid for stock by a few purchasers during the last few months. The wash-up is the result of about 30 days' hydraulic. Until the gold on bed rock is taken out the actual result will not be known.

## THE CLYDE REGATTA

### The Valkyrie Swiftly Steals Away From Both the Britannia and the Ailsa.

#### She Presents a Beautiful Appearance and is Cheered to the Echo.

#### Yale Defeats Harvard—Opening Meet at Oak Bay—Other Sporting News.

London, June 29.—It was not until late yesterday that Lord Dunraven finally decided to allow Valkyrie III. to race with Britannia and Ailsa to-day. He remains in London during the contest. The interest in the political situation at present is far more intense than the interest in racing. It is learned on good authority that the elaborately decorated yachts between Valkyrie III. and the Defender are erroneous, especially in regard to sail area. Lord Dunraven is not the man to give himself away a moment earlier than is absolutely necessary, especially over such an important matter. Hatsey, the famous sailmaker, and Lord Dunraven understand each other perfectly in this matter.

The course for the big yachts to-day was facing a westerly line from Rotsey bay, round the flag boats of Mount Stuart to Largs and Weyness bay and back; twice around with an extra leg, or a distance from Rotsey bay to and around the Largs flagboat and back, totalling distance 20 miles. The first prize is £75 and the second £25. The course for yachts above ten and not exceeding twenty rating is once around the course, the distance and back being 31 miles, and for those not exceeding ten rating the course is 28 miles long. For yachts above twenty and not exceeding thirty rating the course is 38 miles. Valkyrie III. is rated 185, and gives the Ailsa, which is estimated to rate 170, a margin of 15 miles. The Britannia is rated 153, and gets an allowance of 4 minutes 2 seconds. It is expected that Valkyrie III. will not be greatly pushed, and it is not the intention to start straining her. The Niagara crossed the 20 rating line at 10.30.09; Britannia, 10.32.59; Valkyrie III., 10.34.12. It will be seen that Valkyrie III. had the worst of the start.

This was due to the fact that she was a few feet behind the Ailsa, and she was also behind the Britannia. The Ailsa was well handled and before a half mile of the course had been covered she took the lead. The Britannia was close behind her and the Ailsa a long distance astern. The yachts, however, were merely drifting. The breeze freshened after beating around Craigmorlie point and the Valkyrie, it seems, thought it advisable to lower her jib topsail, but she passed Mount Stewart a good distance ahead of her competitors, and then in working across to the Largs mark boat increased her lead, until, when preparing to round that mark, she was quite a mile ahead of the Britannia, the Prince of Wales' yacht having the lead of the Ailsa. There was much excitement when the Valkyrie, on entering Largs bay, got rather near shore, lost the wind and became completely becalmed. In the meantime the Ailsa and the Britannia stood more out in the channel and got a little breeze and gradually drew up and passed the Valkyrie. But the Ailsa did not succeed in passing the mark boat ahead of the Valkyrie, as she got too far to leeward. He added that he had some here specially to meet Lord Lonsdale's new twenty rater Eucharist, which will race for the first time on Monday. She is reported to be a great improvement on the other English twenty raters, and it will be a feather in herresschiff's cap if the Niagara proves herself to be a better boat than the Eucharist. The Valkyrie reached around on the home stretch and completed the first round at a good pace and in a better breeze than she had had all day previously. She presented a splendid picture under full sail, the sun shining brightly on her white hull and prettily lighting up her

beautifully filled canvases as she rounded the Rotsey mark boat at the end of the first round. She was greeted with hearty cheers by thousands of spectators afloat and ashore, who have already made up their minds that she is the champion British yacht, and the sanguine remark made by an enthusiastic yachtsman, "She will bring the cork home right enough," merely echoed the opinion of the onlookers as the first round was finished inside of five hours. The race was continued, the Valkyrie beating quickly back to the Mount Stewart mark boat on the second round. The Valkyrie developed a great deal of speed in the reach to Mount Stewart on the second round, and the yachts then ran across towards Cumraie head on their way to Largs. The new boat rounded the second mark boat on the way to Largs 36 minutes ahead of the Britannia, which yacht was followed by the Ailsa 9 minutes later. When Valkyrie III. rounded the Skelmorlie mark boat on the second round about the same gap separated the yachts. The Valkyrie then started on the reach home. She maintained her lead easily on the second round. The breeze was fresher and the new yacht showed good speed. As this report is sent the result seems without doubt a victory for Valkyrie III.

The Britannia won. The race for the 20 raters was stopped at the end of the first round. The Niagara was declared the winner. Bristol, R. I., June 29.—The Defender was launched to-day and stuck in the mud.

### VALKYRIE III.

London, June 29.—The Field says that Valkyrie III. will continue to compete until she has been through two or three reliable tests. If these matches occur next week she will not sail in any of the Clyde regattas, but will be prepared for the Atlantic passage. She entered to-day an approximate rating of 185.

### THE OAR.

#### YALE WINS.

New London, Conn., June 29.—Yale won her fourth consecutive victory over Harvard in the university boat race here to-day and won easily by nine lengths, the official time being 21.30. The conditions of water and wind could not have been more favorable. The story of the race is told in the record of the official time, which is as follows: first mile, Yale, 5.04; Harvard, 5.20; second mile, Yale, 10.21; Harvard, 10.37; third mile, Yale, 15.32; Harvard, 16.21; fourth mile, Yale, 21.30; Harvard, 22.05.

Two members of the Harvard crew were badly exhausted by the time the course had been rowed, but the Yale men appeared fit for a continuance of the work and rowed a quarter of a mile without ceasing their stroke. Harvard caught the water first and led a quarter length within five strokes, Yale rowing 55, Harvard about 34. At 3/4 mile Harvard tried a spurt, but made no perceptible change in the position, Yale eased up very slightly near the 3/4 mile stake. Harvard was trying desperately to clear the gap, but number two and number four were splashing badly. Coming into the last half mile, Yale slowed her stroke, while Harvard was quickening hers. Yale's stroke was perfectly clean, while that of Harvard, though steady, showed weariness.

At the first Harvard was slightly in the lead. Both crews were pulling beautifully, neither splashing nor ragged.

Harvard crossed the first half mile line in 2.25 from the start and on exact even terms with Yale. At the half mile line Harvard was splashing a little; Harvard's stroke was about 36 to the minute while Yale was rowing about 37. As the crews neared the mile line, Yale was a little in the lead. Yale crossed the line a full length and a half ahead of Harvard; time, 5 minutes 8 seconds. Harvard now quickened her stroke to about 38 and gained on the Yale crew slowly but surely. As the crews neared the 1 1/2 mile line Harvard came up to within half a length of Yale's bow, both crews rowing in fine form and Harvard not splashing so much as in the first.

Both crews were rowing very strongly. Yale splashing a trifle, but holding their own. As they neared the two mile stake Yale seemed to be coming easy and leading by about two lengths. The yells from the shouters on the observation train and the yacht following were deafening. Yale seemed to be gaining and rowing easy, Harvard splashing. Time at the two mile stake, 10.15. Yale still led and as they neared the 2 1/2 mile flag, Yale went four lengths in the lead, taking it very easy and rowing as if only on a pleasure jaunt. At the 2 1/2 mile Harvard was out of the race. At the third mile Yale was six lengths in the lead and still rowing as if the race was over. Time 16.28 1/2.

### THE ARGONAUTS

Henley on Thames, June 29.—The Argonaut crew of Toronto are receiving quite a good deal of attention both in and out of their boat. Muntz, in particular, has made himself a record as an all round athlete. He was invited a night or two since by some English sportsmen to take a hand at billiards, at which he played a brilliant but not a winning game until it was suggested that the play be for a dollar a corner, when, greatly to the astonishment of his entertainers, his brilliancy developed a winning streak that filled his antagonists with respect and Muntz's pockets with dollars. All of the Canadians are in good health and spirits and will be freely backed in the coming regatta for first money.

Spavins, Ringbones, etc.  
Cured by Dick's Blister.

### INTERIOR ITEMS.

#### The Coming Country is North—Copper at Murphy Creek.

The Eldorado has been sold by Gaudin and Noel to A. Beamer for \$22,000, ten per cent down. The purchasers are to keep four men at work on the property continuously until the bond is taken up. Ben Finnell and Bob Mackie came to-day from Murphy Creek with copper ore that would make an expert's eye water and a mining man's palm itch. The strike is about five miles north of Rossland. There is a stampede already in this country, and a number of the rustlers round camp have made locations.

The ore shipments this week show a very satisfactory increase over last week. The amount shipped so far in June is 2083 tons, or 163 tons more than the May total, and this is only the 22nd. The value of the shipments has already passed the \$100,000 mark. June will not only beat the record for Trail Creek, but more than equal the combined shipments of all the divisions in Kootenay for any previous month.

That the list of Trail Creek's producing mines will not be confined to Red Mountain alone is now an established fact. Ore from the North Star, on Columbia Mountain, is now on its way to the smelter, and in the future the ore from this hill will be a most important factor in the annual output of the camp. The North Star is the first claim on this mountain to send out ore, and for a claim that has only been bonded for one month, such a showing is as remarkable as it is encouraging. The wagon road to the mine was completed during the week and already the teams are hauling ore. The claim itself is looking very well indeed.

A prospector in Trail Creek has located a mile square, eighteen claims in all. He was hard up for names until he hit upon the idea of calling them by the names of all the dukes he could remember. They form the most aristocratic group of mineral claims in America.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

#### Whiteway Party in Difficulties Over the Retrenchment.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 29.—Sir Graham Bower, imperial secretary to the high commissioner for South Africa, and the next governor of Newfoundland, is expected here in August.

There is a crisis in the Whiteway party. Members of the assembly refuse to consent to any reduction in their sessions pay and perquisites. The government is now in a position to resign, and the supporters of the party are bringing pressure to bear upon the leaders of the revolt to induce them to accept the decision of the chief of the government. The defeat of the government a few days ago is now admitted to be due to dissatisfaction among the party. One Whitewayite member last night prophesied before a full house in the course of a speech that the retrenchment measure would prove the death knell of the Whiteway party in the constituencies.

### MEDICAL.

## Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent free on receipt of Express and Post Office order. 21, BLOUIN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to regulate and purify the system, producing free health and vitality. No other medicine can do this. Do not use any other medicine until you have tried these. Only those with our signature are genuine. Avoid substitutes. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for particulars mailed to stamp, 25c per bottle. Address: KILBICK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

## GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A valuable medicine for the treatment of all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant and antiseptic. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of cough, croup, and asthma. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of whooping cough, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of measles, mumps, and smallpox. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of malaria, yellow fever, and plague. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of cholera morbus, and all other forms of acute and chronic diarrhoea. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of vomiting, and all other forms of acute and chronic gastritis. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of indigestion, and all other forms of acute and chronic dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of neuralgia, and all other forms of acute and chronic headache. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of rheumatism, and all other forms of acute and chronic inflammation. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of erysipelas, and all other forms of acute and chronic infection. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of erythema, and all other forms of acute and chronic skin disease. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of eczema, and all other forms of acute and chronic dermatitis. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of psoriasis, and all other forms of acute and chronic skin disease. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of leprosy, and all other forms of acute and chronic infection. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of syphilis, and all other forms of acute and chronic infection. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of gonorrhoea, and all other forms of acute and chronic infection. 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# Victoria Weekly Times.

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WHOLE NUMBER 533.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

PART 2.

## FAREWELL TO MIDLOTHIAN

Gladstone Writes a Farewell Letter to His Old Constituents in the North.

Conflicting Reports Regarding Bismarck's Condition—Craigie Divorce Case.

London, July 3.—Bismarck's condition has undergone a great improvement. Despite the heavy rain he took a two hours' drive yesterday in an open carriage and appeared to be in good health. Ernest von Plener, minister of finance for Austria in the late cabinet, announces that owing to his failure to form a coalition of the moderate parties he has decided to retire from active political life.

News regarding the condition of Prince Bismarck is both contradictory and difficult to obtain. The London Times correspondent at Friedrichsruhe confirms yesterday's cablegram to the Associated Press, and the Hamburg Boersenhalle says the accuracy of the statement that the prince is seriously ill is undoubted.

The suit for divorce instituted by Mrs. Pearl Craigie, author, best known by her pen name of John Oliver Hobbs, was heard to-day. Adultery upon the part of the husband, who is a clerk in the Bank of England, is alleged in the complaint. Mr. Craigie pleads both condonation and connivance on the part of his wife in his illicit relations with other women. Mrs. Craigie took the witness stand to-day, and sobbing very hard, related the terrible story of her married life. She was, she said, during her honeymoon, afflicted with disease by her husband. Later, she alleged, he had been guilty of repeated acts of cruelty toward her and adultery since the marriage in 1887.

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was summed up in his "Evidence of Man's Place in Nature," in which he endeavored to trace the ancestry of man to the anthropoid apes. He continued to lecture to workmen on Darwin's views and he took an active part in the discussion of educational systems, and was conspicuous for his opposition to denominational teaching, and for his vigorous denunciation of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church.

During his extraordinarily vigorous career of investigation he advanced many startling ideas in his peculiarly trenchant style and with that rare felicity of illustration which at once lent both a charm and a vigor to his argument. Perhaps the most startling doctrine advocated by Professor Huxley was before the British Museum in Belfast in 1874, and based on the phenomena of certain cases of "heredity," to the effect that the second voluntary movement of animals, and even those of man, are really automatic and independent of will and to some extent consciousness. It embraced the definite declaration that an animal is a machine, a sort of highly complex clock, wound up to run for a certain period, and that such consciousness as exists is but a side product of its activities, and has no actual controlling influence over these activities.

He was a man rather above the middle height, squarely built and upright; perhaps his most striking features were his very bright black eyes that met and seemed to look through those of anyone to whom he was speaking; they were set wide apart and deep beneath the grey eyebrows; the forehead was square, the iron-gray hair brushed straight back from the temples, white whiskers framed in the lower part of the face and accentuated the squareness of the chin, firmly moulded into an expression that would be stern and almost defiant but for the extreme mobility of the lips. The nostrils were wide and sensitive, the whole face somewhat rugged, but constantly lighted up by the smiling lips or by a very characteristic twinkle of fun in the dark eyes.

A few years ago Professor Huxley received the title of "Right Honourable," which he enjoyed the distinction of being the first privy councillor to attain that honor without previously holding some political appointment.

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## NEWS OF THE DOMINION

English Capitalists Purchase the Sultana Gold Mine at Rat Portage.

C. P. R. Reduce Rates on Butter and Eggs—Fire at Fort William.

Montreal, July 2.—An event of great interest here on the Dominion day holiday was the unveiling of the Massourette monument on Place d'Armes Square by Lieutenant-Governor Chabreau at 10 a.m. The statue of the founder of Montreal is a beautiful piece of work by Hebert, the Canadian sculptor, now in Paris, which with the pedestal cost \$25,000.

Hamilton, July 2.—Mrs. Dick, who resided with Mike Welsh on Bay street North, was found lying in a pool of blood dead. Foul play is suspected and an inquest will be held. No arrests have been made.

Montreal, July 2.—Alderman Patrick Kennedy, M. P. P. for Montreal Centre is dead. The deceased was an important factor in local Conservative politics, having been a strong ally of Hon. J. J. Curran. He was 85 years old and was a prominent in temperance work. He defeated Hon. James McShane at the last provincial election.

Minneapolis, Man., July 2.—Jack Simmonds, a colorado horseman from Brantford, in an affray following the horse races yesterday. Simmonds was arrested.

Gaspe, Que., July 2.—The cruiser Constance reached here with a schooner and liquor cargo captured off Seven Islands. The catch is valued at \$10,000.

Chatham, July 3.—Chief of Police Ketchum, of Blenheim, has arrested a tramp who is supposed to be George Windish, who murdered his wife in Pittsburg, Pa.

Kingston, July 3.—J. F. Ward, printer, and one of those sent to the relief of General Gortian at Khartoum, was found dead yesterday in his boarding house. He came from Madoc and will be buried there.

Fort William, July 3.—Fire broke out early this morning in the store occupied by John Thompson, a local contractor. The store was totally destroyed, covered by insurance. The contents of the store were saved.

Rat Portage, July 3.—The famous Sultana gold mine has been purchased by a syndicate of English capitalists, who will develop the property and surroundings. Mrs. Caldwell, who has been the chief proprietor of the mine since its discovery, retains an interest with the new syndicate.

Brandon, July 3.—It is said that nearly the entire wool crop of the Northwest ranches has been purchased by John Hallam, of Toronto, this season. A new rate tariff on butter, cheese and eggs has been issued by the C.P.R. and several important reductions have been made. The rates from western points to Montreal and vicinity have been reduced several cents.

Winnipeg, July 3.—A petition from the citizens has been presented to acting mayor Jameson asking that a public meeting be held to-morrow evening for the discussion of the Hudson Bay railway scheme.

Several Winnipeg street railway conductors have been discharged, the result of investigations by a "spotter" Miss Lockhart, dressmaker of this city, died suddenly last night of heart disease. The steamer Red River is now a week overdue at Selkirk from Norway House, and fears are expressed for her safety.

Toronto, July 3.—Fred Tiedemann, of New York, who has been in custody since January on a charge laid by Herman Bronsel, also of New York, of forgery, and whose extradition was applied for, was discharged from custody to-day. Bronsel failing to supply evidence to support his charge. The case is somewhat unique from the fact that Tiedemann was remanded between the 30th January, when he first appeared before Judge McDougall, and 30-day when he was discharged, twenty three times.

Niagara Falls, July 3.—The body of Alexander Wood, of Buffalo, was found this morning in the river below the Horse Shoe Falls. James Hall and B. Spencer went down to spear sturgeon near the bass rock eddies on the Canadian side below the Dufferin cafe. Spencer noticed the body, and with Hall's assistance secured it. It was fully dressed and had not been in the water long. The pockets of the clothes were turned inside out with the exception of the breast pocket of the coat, in which was found a letter to Wood at 155 Massachusetts avenue, Buffalo, from his sister at Springfield, Ontario, which requested him to come home, and stated that money for his passage was enclosed. Wood was an artist and engaged in portrait work. Two years ago his estate was burned and the loss caused him to become dependent. The case is evidently one of suicide. Another body was seen yesterday, but has not been secured. It had both legs and arms missing.

Toronto, July 4.—Joseph Bella, guard at the county jail, committed suicide by hanging at his home.

Quebec, July 4.—A young woman named Maisenneuve is reported to have had her hearing restored by a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaurpre.

NOT YET SIGNED.  
Contract for the Construction of the Filter Beds May Be Signed To-morrow.

It was currently reported this afternoon that the now celebrated contract which it is supposed will be eventually framed and hung in the council chamber—between the city and Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for the construction of the filter beds at Elk Lake would be signed this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mayor Teague, however, decided to defer the matter another day. This, he says, he did in consequence of certain information which reached his ears re injunction proceedings. When asked if the writ has been served on the city officials the mayor answered in the negative, but declined to divulge the reason which prompted him to again postponing the signing of the contract.

The air is full of rumors bearing upon the matter, one being that in the event of the mayor signing the contract with Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey Mr. Haggerty's forthwith being a suit for libel and defamation of character against the mayor and the five aldermen who have been opposed to him signing the contract.

Messrs. Yates & Jay to-day issued a writ for John Haggerty against the city. The injunction is the same as that in Storey vs. the city, which action, it is understood, will be abandoned. The injunction order would have been applied for this morning but up to the time of going to press a judge had not been available. The material to be used in support of the application for an injunction consists of two affidavits, one made by the plaintiff and the other by Thos. Storey. Mr. Haggerty's affidavit consists of four pages of type-writing and recites that in compliance with an advertisement calling for tenders he sent in his tender for the filter beds contract at \$68,943, accompanied by a certified check for \$50,000 as required. Then follows a recital of the several terms and exactions of the contract and the specifications, and Mr. Haggerty winds up by saying that he has always been willing and ready to enter into a contract for the work in accordance with his tender. Mr. Storey's affidavit first deals with the by-law authorizing the city to raise by way of tax certain sums of money for the improvement of the waterworks system of the city, and then the contemplated contract with Walkley, King & Casey, notwithstanding their tender was higher than that of Haggerty's. The last three clauses of the affidavit are as follows:

"The said John Haggerty's tender was the lowest one. He complied with all the requirements of the advertisement, and I am informed and believe, he is ready and willing to enter into a contract with the defendant corporation for the due completion of the work for the sum tendered by him and the tender was only \$1,050 below the estimate of the engineer of the works."

"I am informed and believe that the council have not examined into the figures of Haggerty's tender, and in my opinion the said John Haggerty is fully competent to carry out the said work, and he has had more experience in excavation and filling and rock work than almost any other contractor in the city of Victoria to-day, and for this reason he is eminently qualified for the work, a great portion of which consists in excavation and filling and rock work. In accepting the tender of Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for \$83,500, the council propose to expend the sum of \$16,557 more on the work than is absolutely necessary for the successful completion of the said work; and I am of opinion as a ratepayer that the defendant corporation should be restrained from so doing."

SOUTH GABRIOLA.  
Closing Examination of the Public School—Annual Picnic.

South Gabriola Island, June 28.—This morning the South Gabriola school, of which Miss Thomas is teacher, closed for the summer holidays, a number of parents being present. The prize list follows: Rolls of honor—Maggie Lewis, proficiency; Frank Degnen, deportment; Sam Martin, regularity and punctuality. A number of other prizes were distributed among the scholars. The examination closed by the children rendering a programme of songs and recitations under the management of Miss Thomas, which did great credit to her. After the examination those present went to Mr. Edgar's maples, where luncheon had been prepared by Miss Ellen Degnen and Miss Thomas, assisted by J. H. Degnen. Sixty-five persons sat down to lunch. After luncheon the sports for school children began. The first on the programme was a boat race for boys 14 years old, single scull, L. Roberts, 1st; R. Peterson, 2nd. Single scull for boys 14 years, R. Martin, 1st; F. Degnen, 2nd. Double scull for boys of 14 years, R. Martin and R. Peterson, 1st; L. Roberts and F. Degnen, 2nd.

Boys 14 years and under, three-legged race, 20 yards, R. Peterson, 1st; G. Lewis, 2nd. Girls, 14 years and under, 70 yards, M. Lewis, 1st; L. Peterson, 2nd. Boys 10 years and under, 70 yards, A. Martin, 1st; H. Peterson, 2nd. Girls, 14 years, 70 yards, L. Peterson, 1st; M. Lewis, 2nd. Ladies' race, 25 yards and under, Mrs. Scates, 1st; Miss Thomas, 2nd. Girls, 6 years and under, F. Peterson, 1st; L. Lewis, 2nd. Sack race,

boys 14 years and under, R. Martin, 1st; R. Peterson, 2nd. Sack race, boys of 10 years and under, S. Martin, 1st; W. Silvey, 2nd. Boys' race, all ages, 255 yards, handicap for the last dollar, R. Martin, 1st. The sports were managed by J. H. Degnen, John Degnen, judge; and J. Martin, starter. The sports were conceded by all to be the best that had ever been witnessed on the island.

In the evening Miss Thomas and her scholars gave a concert which was enjoyed by a large number of visitors. Miss Thomas, who is the daughter of a farmer of Cedar district, is very popular among the parents and pupils of South Gabriola. The election of school trustees passed off very quietly. Mr. John Martin was elected by acclamation in place of Mr. Edgar.

## GRAVE-CRISIS AT OTTAWA

The Cabinet is Discussing Manitoba's Reply to the Remedial Order.

The Government Threatened With Defeat—British Columbia Matters.

Ottawa, July 4.—The cabinet is in session to-day discussing the school question. All committee meetings at which ministers had to be present were cancelled to-day. The only cabinet ministers absent from to-day's meeting were Patterson and Ives. Patterson is not in the city and Ives has been ill and unable to attend to his parliamentary duties for some time past, and if he were here it is not likely that he would attend. As next lieutenant-governor of Manitoba Patterson dare not interfere in a question which he may have to handle hereafter in a different way. What decision the government is likely to arrive at no one can guess, but few will deny the gravity of the situation. Resignations in the cabinet are looked for no matter how the question is decided. Many predict the defeat of the government before all is over.

The result of to-day's session is that forty Conservative members will vote against remedial legislation. In the house to-day Laurier asked the leader of the opposition was able to say anything further in regard to the remedial legislation. The cabinet will discuss the matter to-day.

Foster—"I am not in a position to make any statement to-day but I hope to be able to do so to-morrow afternoon."

Martin yesterday drew the attention of the house to the importation of certain Jew peddlers by Daly, and the latter defended his committee.

The judges' committee was reported yesterday in committee after some criticism upon the increased allowance to Chief Justice Davis.

Mr. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, who has been visiting Montreal and Ottawa, has left for the coast.

The government civil service bill was amended to-day fixing 18 as the minimum at which writers, a new class of officers, may enter the service.

There was a long discussion last night regarding the military college at Kingston. Colonel Dennison (Conservative) strongly criticized General Cameron, the college commandant, as not competent to fill the position, and moved that his salary be struck out. The motion was defeated by 26 to 8.

The government has been compelled to listen to the indignant protests of Senators Macdonald and McInnes against the penitentiary outrage, and there are substantial reasons for assuming that Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons will be withdrawn from British Columbia. He may possibly be appointed to the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul. Warden McBride is superannuated and will be succeeded by Moresby of the provincial jail. Harvey has been appointed accountant. There is a rumor to the effect that Fitzsimmons will be succeeded by an official from the Kingston penitentiary.

A canvass made by the Conservative whip revealed the fact that thirty-nine ministerial supporters would vote against remedial legislation. The cabinet will decide what policy it will pursue to-day.

YACHTING.  
THE VALKYRIE III.  
London, July 4.—The Sporting Life is of opinion that Valkyrie III. was not kept going for as she was worth, but was simply making a trial of her capabilities under difficult conditions. Captain Carter, the Britannia skipper, said after the race he was sorry Valkyrie III. lost to-day's race. Although he liked to run a boat to win, yet the feeling of patriotism took first place, and he feared that Valkyrie III. had a poor chance of winning the cup unless she improved. He thought, however, that if her masts were clipped it would make quite evident to-day that she could not carry her sails. He saw the Buchanist sailing to-day and judged from that that the Niagara would have little chance against her. The Niagara's masts will be described as looking like a bunch of rags and her foremast little better.

The Times says that until something shall have been done to Valkyrie III. it would be sheer madness to send her to America. She was better off in her boat. There are high hopes that the Alisa will yet make the best of the trio. It is contending to find that either the Andrey or Buchanist is able to lower the Niagara's colors on any fair sailing day.

THE CLYDE REGATTA.  
Humber Quay, Scotland, July 4.—The third day of the Mud Hook Yacht Club regatta opened with a soft north east breeze. The only race of interest was that in which the 20 meters contended, and it was a complete fiasco, being nothing short of a hapless drift: first one yacht and then another leading according to luck.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 5

THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Lord Salisbury has formed his government with what must be supposed was the best material at hand. Both the Conservatives and the Unionists appear to be satisfied with the arrangement of the ministerial positions, and there is nobody beside these whose taste has to be consulted. The elections come in a week or two, with every prospect of the new government securing a good working majority. The disintegrating and demoralizing influences which brought the Liberals to defeat in the house will in all probability cause their defeat in the country, and the Salisbury government is very likely to keep office during the life of the next parliament. The season of exclusion will doubtless discipline the Liberals in a wholesome way. During that term they will be pretty sure to free themselves from the hamper to use a nautical simile—that now cumber the party ship, and when the next contest comes it will be in much better trim for battle. There is of course no practical interest for Canadians in the political change experienced by the mother country. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that any change will be made in the treatment of matters in which Canada, or any other of the colonies, is concerned. The Roselyne government looked after our interests as efficiently as their knowledge would allow, and the Salisbury government need not be expected to do any more or any less. Mr. Chamberlain will probably prove an able and faithful colonial secretary; there is at least no other among the Conservative-Unionist group of politicians who could be expected to do better than he in that office. Apart from the fact that the majority of the Canadian sympathize with Liberalism in sentiment, the turnover in the old country's politics will possess but little moment for us.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

Some days ago the announcement came over the cable that the New South Wales parliament had rejected the land and income tax bills which formed an important part of the fiscal reform scheme proposed by the new government of the colony. It was also stated that the government had decided to dissolve parliament and appeal to the people. This announcement seemed to afford some gratification to the Colonist, which moralized upon it in a jubilant strain. Unfortunately for our neighbor, it turns out that the bills were rejected not by the popular branch of the legislature but by the legislative council, an irresponsible body constituted after the manner of our own senate. Of the legislative assembly, which represents the people, 73 members supported the government's proposals while only 22 opposed them. Perhaps a knowledge of these facts will lead the Colonist to revise its jubilant vocalizations. The following paragraph from the premier's speech in introduction of the free trade scheme is respectfully commended to our worthy neighbor's attention:—"I look upon protection, as applied to agriculture, as a hollow farce. If, for instance, there had been a duty placed on wool 40 years ago we would now have protectionists confusing hazy free traders with the magnificent example of what protection had done for the great staple industry of Australia. The fact is, in the case of agriculture, as in the case of wool, we have such vast stretches of virgin soil and small population that in the shortest space of time the temporary, selfish and illusory advantage of protection disappears. The moment our local market is supplied all our farmers are exposed to the vicissitudes of the free-trade prices of the world. We propose in place of duties, which would, according to our estimate, give £555,000 of revenue in the next financial year, to find other revenue to take its place in the shape of a national land tax. The amount I intend to propose as a national land tax is a penny in the pound."

LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons the other day the Hon. David Mills quoted some figures showing in a graphic way how heavily the present government contrive to load the Dominion with expense. He gave examples from every department of the government at Ottawa. For instance in 1877 the customs department employed twenty-three clerks receiving \$24,000, while in 1894 there were forty-six clerks. In the inland revenue there were twenty-three clerks in 1877 and fifty-four in 1894. The total salaries of both customs and inland revenue in 1877 amounted to \$78,000, while now, including the department of trade and commerce, which controlled the other two, the salaries were \$111,000. In the post office department the clerks employed in 1877 were ninety-seven. In 1894 it was \$21, and the salaries had grown from \$88,000 to \$232,000. The Indian branch, which employed eight clerks in 1877, now employed fifty-four, and the number in the department of the interior had grown from twenty-eight in 1877 to ninety-three in 1894 and there had been an increase in salaries from \$39,000 to \$171,000. These, says an Ottawa dispatch, were only a few of the many examples given by Mr. Mills in a speech displaying great industry and an intimate acquaintance with the conduct of the public service in its various branches. The Indian department furnished Mr. Mills with another striking example of wasteful expenditure, and particularly the management of the British Columbia Indians. In this province in 1885 the expenditure for officials was \$42,717, incurred to pay the Indians \$8,983. In 1887 official expenses were \$56,000 and the Indians got \$5,096. In 1894, after industrial schools had been established, we paid \$48,000 to officials to administer \$107,000. As a rule, almost every dollar of appropriation was eaten up by official expenses. Out of a total appropriation for British Columbia Indians of \$1,029,000, officials had drawn \$895,000. In the Northwest the government had, Mr. Mills declared, a political octopus stretching its tentacles all over the country under the pretence of administering the affairs of the Indian department. The minister had said that the Indians of the Northwest were progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Mills did not think so. He read figures to show the value of the average annual produce of an Indian's labor on the farm in the Northwest. At fishing and the chase he could still earn about six dollars a month, yet we employed farm instructors and labor to help to earn about thirty cents a month on the farm. Turning to the general question, Mr. Mills said that the total expenditure for civil government, which had been \$800,000 in 1877, was now \$1,400,000, and he therefore moved "That this house declares that since 1880 the public expenditure has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished." Of course Mr. Mills' amendment was voted down, the government being able to muster 87 "nays" to the 57 who voted yea. The figures presented by Mr. Mills will be apt, however, to command more attention from the people at large than they did from the hidebound government majority in the house.

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When Sir Hilbert Tupper in the commons was supporting the proposal to increase the salary of Chief Justice Davie as local judge in admiralty from \$600 to \$1,000 he adduced as an argument the fact that the cost of living is higher here than in the east. Yet the government of which Sir Hilbert is a member expects the letter carriers to get along on \$29.10 per month. Perhaps the ministers have an idea that chief justices and letter carriers are made up of different material.

The American Ship Builder says: There are only about 70 American full-rigged ships afloat, and as they are being lost, or sold for coal barges, etc., at the rate of nine to a dozen a year we shall have none left in seven years. No sailing ships are being built in the United States at present.

The Comox News supported Mr. Jos. Hunter, M.P.P., who supports the government, which is responsible for the condition of things thus feelingly deplored by that paper:

"Blessed are the cities. They constitute all there is of British Columbia. The country is simply—Dirt. The laws enacted for the province don't apply to Dirt, and the people (worth caring for) all live in the cities. The cities have county courts and their small debts courts. They are doubly blessed. But poor Union! if she wants anything of the civil counts she must go sixty miles to Nanaimo. She can't collect a \$5 bill without going that distance to do it and being subjected to an expense in time and money of at least \$25. And the lieutenant-governor and his council don't care a fig! If they did they would observe their official oaths and see that the acts of legislature were put in operation in every part of the province. The Dirt will be ignored for a season, but there will a time come when it will be vindicated and avenged."

The insinuation that the lieutenant-governor and his advisers "don't care a fig" for their official oaths is probably a little too strong; but if it is true that the people of Comox have to travel sixty miles to get the advantages of small debt court, the situation is unquestionably one for strong language.

He doubtless is a good young man, as fine as ever you saw. But he calls his mother "mommer," and he calls his father "paw."

Magistrate—The evidence shows that you threw a stone at the man.

Employer—I don't see why you should ask me to pay you more; you do no more work than former days.

Typewriterist—No, sir; but you see I have a husband to support now.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS

Loss of Life and Valuable Property—Lives of White People in Danger.

Japanese People Still in a State of Unrest—Collapse of Formosan Republic.

Tokio, Japan, June 12.—(Per Express of China.)—The anti-missionary riots in Szechuan province, occupy the exclusive attention of foreigners in China. Many deaths are reported, chiefly among native Roman Catholics, and the loss of property is estimated at five million dollars in the city of Cheng Tu alone. The French mission at this place was established one hundred and fifty years ago, and claimed thirty thousand converts. The four Protestant institutions were of modern origin. All have been destroyed, and their occupants including several ladies, are said to be in extreme danger, though the authorities of Peking declare that measures will be taken for their protection. The French envoy professes to have absolute proof that the outbreak was directly instigated by the Sze Chuan viceroys, Liu Ping Chang, who has been implacably hostile to foreigners during his nine years of vice-regal power. His term of office is just about to expire, and he has aimed to close his career with a crushing blow against the objects of his hatred. Copies of documents signed by him, and calling upon his subordinate officials to unite in the work of exterminating the missionaries have been discovered and sent to the diplomatic body at the capital. The reassuring statements of the central government are therefore received with suspicion, especially as no communication with the possible victims can be opened. Telegrams sent to Cheng Tu by their friends remained unanswered up to June 9th. Among the Americans and Europeans attached to the Methodist and Baptist missions are Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Dr. and Mrs. Kilborn, Dr. Hare, Miss Brackhill, Dr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Cormack, Miss Wilson, Miss Hol, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. Peat and Mrs. Gady.

Was the petulance of ill-tempered children, the majority of the Japanese people refuse to accept the government's assurances that no European complications now threaten the peace of the empire, and business remains as stagnant as during the last weeks of the war. By many financial authorities it is apprehended that the depression may continue until after the payment of the first Chinese indemnity instalment. Ministers of state, however, hope that confidence will be restored before the meeting of parliament in November affords opportunity for an aggressive combination of the hostile political factions. Count Ito seems resolved to cling to office as long as his position remains tenable, and it is therefore a premature announcement of dissolution might provoke agitations which the present administration is not strong enough to deal with. Though the cabinet does not work harmoniously, more than one prominent member having signified a desire to resign, it is felt by all that the impending changes must be cautiously and discreetly arranged, and that no pretext for domestic disorders be allowed to appear. But it is by no means certain that the programme can be carried out as designed. The Korean question also presents more difficulties than the government can readily dispose of. Count Inouye is believed to have entirely abandoned the task of regulating that troublesome autonomy, which is being treated as a mere pretext for Russian influences. If the 'lost ground' is to be recovered, it must be by methods totally different to those which Inouye employed, and it is even doubtful if the Corps will have yielded to any course of treatment prescribed by Japan. The Queen controls the political situation at Seoul, and her hatred of the Japanese is undisguised. The king has issued a proclamation authorizing an annual festival on May 5th, the day when the independence of his country was nominally guaranteed by the exchange of the ratified treaties between Japan and China, and has sent a message of thanks for the efforts of the former empire in behalf of the Korean autonomy. But neither the king's actions nor utterances have the slightest weight in determining the course of public affairs. Unless Japan is prepared to acquiesce in Russia's ambitious schemes in the peninsula, she must declare her intentions without further delay.

The fare of a Formosan republic came to an end as soon as the Japanese troops landed on that island. The self-styled president, Tang, fled from the capital, Taipei, pursued by Chinese troops demanding the pay of which they had been defrauded. As he was believed to have taken refuge on a ship flying the German flag, the disappointed Chinese sent a few May from their forts promising only to Keelung harbor; in response to which a German gunboat bombarded the forts. Whether Tang escaped or was killed by the mob is still uncertain. The Japanese imperial garrisons took possession of the northern seaports early in June, and on the seventh occupied Taipei, which had been almost completely destroyed by Chinese plunderers. Evidences of communication were found, however, between Tang and the viceroys at Nanking, showing that the attempt to resist the Japanese was instigated by high provincial officials, and probably encouraged by members of the Tung li Yamen.

THE BRITANNIA WINS AGAIN

Valkyrie Suffers Another Defeat on the Clyde—Oxford-Cambridge Athletics.

British Columbia Record Broken at Brockton Point-Gun and Wicker.

Hunter's Quay, Firth of Clyde, July 3.—The Britannia, Ailsa and Valkyrie started to-day in the race for the Muir challenge cup in the regatta of the Mud Hook Yacht Club. The first round was completed as follows: Britannia, 12:45:30; Ailsa, 12:46:37; Valkyrie, 12:48:44.

During the first round the yachts maintained the order given above. On the second round, off Kilmorie, the Valkyrie lowered her club topsails, the breeze being apparently too strong for her.

Following are the times for the three big yachts at the finish: Britannia, 2:56:37; Ailsa, 2:57:47; Valkyrie, 2:59:45. According to these figures the Britannia beat the Valkyrie by three minutes eight seconds actual time, and seven minutes two seconds on time allowance. On the other hand the Ailsa beat the Valkyrie 1 minute 58 seconds actual time and 4 minutes 57 seconds on time allowance.

The course was as follows: From Hunter's Quay, passing between the commodore's yacht and No. 1 mark boat, thence to mark boat off Skelmorie, thence to mark boat off Asog, Isle of Bute, thence to mark boat off Alderog, thence to mark boat No. 1, twice around, about 30 miles.

Valkyrie III allowed the Ailsa 2 minutes 58 seconds and Britannia 4 minutes 2 seconds.

The Valkyrie made a poor showing. She heeled over a great deal in a slight breeze.

The 20-raters started in the following

proposing, before his arrival in China that he shall not proceed to the capital until after he has settled with Li Hung Chang, at Tientsin, the question of giving back the unclaimed territory. The Japanese government has answered that no business of any sort will be transacted out of the diplomatic order, or before the legations are re-opened at Peking and Tokio.

The Chi Li provinces are suffering from a rice famine, and riots are feared in Peking.

The ships of war captured by Japan have been partially repaired at Port Arthur, and will all be brought over to Japanese dockyards before the end of June. Renewed efforts will be made to raise the Ting Yuen from the bottom of the Wei hai-wei harbor.

The great merchant steamship company of Japan, known as the Yusen Kaisha, is about to establish a regular line to Formosa.

The safe of the United States ship Oneida, sunk 25 years ago in Yokohama harbor, has just been recovered by divers. Gold and silver to the amount of \$3500 were found.

The torpedo defences have been removed from Vladivostok harbor.

Chinese residents are slowly returning to Japan. The total number on May 1st was two thousand three hundred and ninety-one, of whom more than one-half were in Yokohama.

The northern ports of Formosa are quiet, but the Chinese "black flags" are threatening Taiwan, the former capital, on the western coast, and foreign residents are flying to ships in the harbor.

A Japanese force is rapidly proceeding to the scene. Tang, the fugitive president of the abortive republic, has reached Shanghai.

In consequence of the gloomy spirit of the Japanese people, the government has indefinitely postponed the proposed peace celebrations in the capital and elsewhere.

The parties opposed to the present Japanese government demand that an extra session of the diet be convened without delay. Their desire is to force a dissolution of the ministry while the popular feeling against Count Ito and his colleagues is at its height.

Newspaper organs of the cabinet assert that the cabinet will not sanction any meeting of parliament before the regularly appointed date in November.

The Italian Duke of Abruzzi has been presented to the Emperor of Japan and is quartered in the detached palace at the Shiba Park.

Commander Barker and Lieutenant O'Brien, naval and military attaches to the United States legation in Tokio, were entertained at dinner on June 18th by the Emperor of Japan.

Anti-foreign demonstrations are now reported in all parts of Sze Chuan province, and are extending to other interior regions. A general conspiracy under the direction of Viceroy Liu is apprehended. No direct news can be obtained from the imprisoned missionaries, but the Peking authorities assert that their lives are not in danger.

Gun boats are pushing up the Yangtze river, to the scene of the disorder.

Li Hung Chang's son resigned all his offices on his return from Formosa to Shanghai, and retired in humility to his native province.

General John W. Foster received extraordinary attentions from all classes in Japan during his brief stay, and his early departure is universally regretted. During the negotiations at Hiroshima and Baku he won the unqualified esteem of the Japanese by the sincerity of his endeavors to establish a peace that should be just and honorable to both parties.

The confidence in which he is held by the Chinese is attested by their proposal to intrust their foreign affairs permanently to his guidance. Liberal inducements were offered him to return and establish himself at Peking, but without avail.

order: Euchariet, Zanita, Niagara and Dakota with only ten seconds difference between the time which the first and last of these yachts crossed the starting line. On reaching back for the powder buoy Euchariet passed the Clochfelloch light ahead and the yachts were timed there as follows: Euchariet, 11:11:50; Niagara, 11:13:30; Zanita, 11:14:35; Dakota, 11:15:20. They completed the first round as follows: Euchariet, 12:24:05; Niagara, 12:26:24; Zanita, 12:28:38; Dakota, 12:30:30. The Dakota finished 20 minutes behind Euchariet, which won outright. Euchariet finished three minutes ahead of the Niagara, which was a little ahead of the Zanita.

The Valkyrie's failure to-day caused intense disappointment in yachting circles and at the club house of the Mud Hook yacht club after the race all the yachtsmen assembled looked very glum.

"There is no good sending her to America, better send the Britannia," was the general comment. Sufficient proof was given by her performance to-day that she has quite fallen short of all expectations. In no point of sailing did she show the least ground for believing that she can be a real aspirant for cup honors. In to-day's course there were 30 miles free reaching and about 14 miles of windward work. On both points of sailing the cup challenger was decisively beaten, not only by the Britannia, but by the Ailsa as well. The Valkyrie was unable to carry her immense spread of canvas. Never once during the race did she get into second place, and only once, about a mile after the start, did she succeed in drawing level with the Ailsa's lee quarter, and soon dropped back.

THE WHEEL. Waterloo, July 2.—The C. W. A. championships meet yesterday was not distinguished by any record breaking. The one mile, class B, was won by Angus McLeod, Sarnia, in 2:52. The half mile, class A, was won by A. F. Loughead, of Sarnia, in 1:07 1-5; five mile championship, class B, W. McIntosh, in 12:55; two mile, 5:40 class, John Willis, Toronto, in 5:22 2-5; one mile international, class B, Coulter, of Toledo, in 2:00 2-5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RECORD. The British Columbia record for one mile was broken at the Brockton Point grounds by Charles F. Barker of Vancouver. He was paced by Hill and J. Deeming. Two watches caught his time at 2:22 and two others as 2:22 1-5. The latter went on record.

The other races for the meet were well contested. The one mile novice was won by G. B. Johnson, of Westminster, in 2:52. The quarter mile dash was won by Hill, of Aberdeen, in 3/4, and the half mile by Barker in 1:23. In the one mile handicap J. Gray, of Nanaimo (95 yards), took first place; Emanuel (85 yards), second. The Deemings, Hill and Barker, on the scratch, were not in it. In the three mile handicap J. Deeming (scratch) won from 17 other competitors; Gray and Emanuel being second and third. In the team race between Wellington, Nanaimo and Vancouver, Wellington won, the Deemings taking first and second places.

THE TURF. PLANTATION STAKES. Newmarket, July 3.—This was the second day of the Newmarket First of July meeting. There were 12 runners for the Plantation stakes, including Mr. Richard Croker's Montauk, which, however, was not placed. Following was the result: Mr. J. Porter's Chinkara first, Mr. Douglas Baird's Donegal second, Lord Radnor's Longford Lady third.

THE GUN. MORE GOOD SCORES. Victorians were again very much in evidence in the trap shooting matches at Vancouver yesterday. In the 25 singles Dell Cooper took first money (\$25) with the straight 25 birds; E. S. MacLure and Captain Miner, of Seattle, divided second money (\$17) on a score of 24; and Churchill, of Seattle, won third (\$8) with 23. C. W. Minor made the possible at the fifteen singles, unknown traps; B. H. John securing second money on a score of 14; and J. C. MacLure, Dell Cooper, Captain Miner and Featherstone dividing third. In the final at ten singles F. S. MacLure, Otto Weiler and C. W. Minor tied for first honors each with a straight score of eight. In the match between Seattle and Vancouver, Seattle won by eight points.

ATHLETICS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE. London, July 3.—The annual athletic games between Oxford and Cambridge universities began at the Queen's Club grounds at 4:40 p.m. to-day. The prospect of an international contest between the winning team to-day and a team representing Yale university are greatly increased by the interest taken in the meeting. The following are the events: One hundred yards dash, won by G. Jordan, time, 10 1/2 seconds. Watson, Cambridge, won the weight-putting contest with 37 feet 9 inches. G. A. Gardner, Oxford, won the high jump with 5 feet 9 inches. The one mile run was won by W. D. Luytens, Cambridge, time, 4:23 2-5.

W. J. Oakley, Oxford, won the hurdle race in 16:25 seconds. The quarter mile run was won by W. Fitzherbert, Cambridge, in 50 seconds. In throwing the hammer, C. B. Robertson, Oxford, won, 116 feet 7 inches. The score stands four firsts for Oxford and four firsts for Cambridge. The three mile run was won by F. S. Horan, Cambridge, who thus scored a victory for his university. The time was 14:50 2-5. The score at the end of the games was Cambridge 5 firsts and Oxford 4 firsts.

CRICKET. At Nanaimo on Dominion day the Athletics defeated the Nannimos by 104 to 28.

The Navy defeated Vancouver on Monday by 229 to 154.

BRITISH POLITICAL NEWS.

Unconcealed Pleasure of the Queen at receiving Lord Rosebery's Resignation.

Home Rule Appears to be Utterly Dead—Certain Victory for the Unionists.

London, July 1.—The cabinet crisis has seen the Queen's health and energy...

The change of government, with the certainty that the elections were near...

The constitution of the new cabinet, the chief secretary for Ireland excluded...

Timothy Healy, in his speech in Dublin last night, proclaimed a new departure for the anti-Parnellites...

The anti-Parnellites are enabled by lack of numbers. The Parnellites will be able to contest twenty-two seats...

Official calculations fix the time for the dissolution of parliament as July 10...

The English non-conformists, resenting the opposition of the Irish members to the Cromwell statue...

The Liberal candidates who are now on the stump find it advisable to ignore home rule...

The political character of the next parliament, according to an imperial force cast, gives a solid majority to the Unionists...

It is rumored that Lord Charles Bessford has become a candidate for parliament from the central division of Birmingham...

The Radical members of parliament held a meeting yesterday afternoon and issued a manifesto in the shape of a campaign document...

At the opening of the house of commons yesterday the parties changed sides in the house, the ministers going to the right of the Speaker...

Mr. Middleton, chief executive of the Unionist electoral committee, said: "We shall win a number of seats in England, and some in Scotland and Wales..."

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new colonial secretary, is credited in the Unionist clubs with being determined on a strong imperial policy in connection with the colonies...

From the present appearances the Unionists will have a walk over in several constituencies at present held by the Liberals...

Mr. Gladstone returned to Hawarden Castle on Saturday. While in London he stayed at the home of Baron Rendell...

vention during the electoral period; but they got negative replies in every case...

London, July 2.—The Duke of Norfolk, Unionist, has been appointed postmaster-general in succession to the Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley...

London, July 2.—The first meeting of Lord Salisbury's new cabinet, which took place to-day, attracted many sight-seers to Downing street...

Although the fact is not yet officially announced, the statement in the Yorkshire Post that Mr. Gerald William Balfour, member of parliament for the central division of Leeds...

The Chinese loan about to be issued in London is not for a large amount and is independent of the negotiations for a Chinese loan made from St. Petersburg and elsewhere...

The Macedonian question is causing much excitement at Philippopolis, Bulgaria. The town last night was pelted with posters reading: "The hour for revolt has struck..."

Prince Bismarck is seriously ill at Friedrichsruhe and unable to partake of food. Count Herbert Bismarck and other members of the ex-chancellor's family have arrived there...

A dispatch from Hong Kong says the Japanese have not advanced upon the island of Formosa. The withdrawal of the British marines from the island has caused much surprise among foreigners who remain ashore...

The Rt. Hon. Akers-Douglas, member of parliament for the east division of Kent, whip of the Conservative party, has been appointed chief commissioner of public works at Philippopolis, Bulgaria...

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The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin regarding the conference between M. Fouget and Thery, vice-president and secretary of the French bi-metallic league, and Herr von Mirbach and Kamböck and Dr. Arndt on behalf of the German bi-metallic association...

There was no racing of importance on the Clyde to-day, but the Valkyrie, Britannia and Ailsa are entered for the regatta of the Mud Hook yacht club to-morrow and an interesting contest is expected...

According to a dispatch received from Rome, King Humbert of Italy has bestowed the title of prince upon Premier Crispi and as a protest against the repeated attacks made upon him by socialists and others...

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Bi-Metallists Believe the New Ministry is in Sympathy With the Movement.

Disastrous Fire in Paris—Cardinal Gibbons and the Pope—Chinese Loan.

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THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Sir Hibbert Says the "San Pedro" Will be Removed From Brocton Ledge.

The Cabinet Wrestling With the Remedial Order—Prorogation Next Week.

Ottawa, July 2.—Hugh Ryan, contractor for the "Soo" canal, was again on the stand at the public accounts committee to-day and was examined by Lister...

A dispatch from Colon says the United States warship Montgomery, having on board the United States commission appointed to report upon the route of the Nicaragua canal...

Oscar Wilde, who is confined in Pentonville prison, is in good health, but the doctors have prohibited him being put on the treadmill. Consequently, he is kept picking oakum...

William Simms, Croker's colored jockey, was examined yesterday by the officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding the statements made that he had driven a horse to death Monday, June 17, in an attempt to drive from Newmarket to Cambridge and back...

A special receipt here from Rome says that the Pope invited Cardinal Gibbons to surrender his diocese, that of Baltimore, and reside in Rome and take part in the politics of the Vatican. It is added that the cardinal refused the offer of his holiness...

Advices from Baltimore, United States, say significance is attached here to the report from Rome that Cardinal Gibbons' diocese and residence in Rome. One of the members of the cardinal's household said: "Even admitting it to be a fact that the Pope would extend to his eminence such an invitation, which is very contrary to the cardinal's ideas...

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A dispatch from Sofia says the situation is serious, almost amounting to a state of war between Bulgaria and Turkey. News has been received at the Bulgarian capital that two bands, composed of 75 and 100 men respectively, have crossed the Bulgarian frontier into Turkish territory...

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Berne, July 2.—The temperance session of the Grindelwald conference concluded yesterday. The American delegation numbers 150. The representatives of the W. C. T. U. will leave on Thursday for Paris. Later in the summer the monster petition of the W. C. T. U. will be presented to the governments at St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome and Athens. There was a vigorous discussion at the conference on the subject of bills providing for local control of the liquor traffic. The American delegates were opposed to the suggested modifications of Sir William Vernon Harcourt's bill to compensate the holders of expired licenses by funds raised by imposing a high license upon surviving public houses. The Americans claimed that the proposed high license is in the interest of the brewers, and is so regarded by the American liquor interests...

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Don't Wait till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER You may need it to-night

# BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RIGHTS.

### Senator Macdonald on the Question of Representation in the Cabinet.

### Premier Howel Indulges in an Undignified Attack on Senator McInnes.

In the senate on June 18, Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) rose to call the attention of the senate to the commercial and financial position of the province of British Columbia, and to other matters; and to ask the government if it considered that province entitled to as full a proportionate representation and all the other rights and privileges now enjoyed by every province in the Dominion? The senator in the course of his remarks said: I feel it my duty, at this stage of the history of British Columbia, to lay before parliament statements showing the unrivalled commercial and financial position of that province. I do this also to show the people of our province that their interests and their laudable expectations have not been neglected, but have been brought to the attention of parliament and the government, with a view to an early consummation of such expectations. It is only by comparison that we can arrive at an actual knowledge of our position. I propose to submit a comparative statement of the commercial and financial transactions of the different provinces of the Dominion—excepting Manitoba which, from its geographical position, cannot form a proper comparison. I will show what we have done during a season of great depression and the possibility of greater things in better times. I take this course also to inform the government, and to strengthen its hands in dealing with British Columbia, in removing every disability under which it rests, and in giving that province its full proportionate share and voice in the public administration of the country. On this subject there is a very strong and growing sentiment among the electors of that province. The question is asked, and naturally so—why should the province most loyal to Conservative principles, and the largest proportionate contributor to the treasury, be treated so unequally and unfairly? It is not my intention to find fault with or to arraign the government for what has not been done, but rather to give my own opinion and that of the electors of my province as to what should be done, and to express the hope that every shred of dissatisfaction may be removed. I know the prime minister likes plain talk, because he likes to talk back plainly, therefore I have less hesitation in stating these matters than I may be led to think is not admissible to recognize provincial divisions in forming an administration, that the best men should be taken regardless of locality. It is too late to say that now, when we find locality—special localities—has much to do with it. Even in England the three great divisions of the empire are taken into account in forming a government. Hon. gentlemen will at once see how important it is for a province like ours, of great commercial possibilities, to have a voice in the forming of the commercial and fiscal system under which we are governed. So far as we are concerned, a cast-iron policy is put in operation in which we have no voice, part or lot, but to hand over our checks, is this proper, fair or just? I fully recognize—even if we had a voice—that we must yield cheerfully to the opinion of the majority, yet we would have the satisfaction of having the voice and the power to suggest, and the position in which we could approve, or try to amend a policy. Although the representation of British Columbia in parliament is numerically weak, and not strong enough to enforce its claims, other provinces have enforced and demanded their claims, and perhaps a little more than they were entitled to, that is no reason for withholding its just rights, but the reverse. Nothing should be done or left undone in the weaker provinces which could not be done or left undone in the larger provinces. We know that political favorites or political parasites have from time to time been palmed off on British Columbia as their own people were incapable; that could not be done in the older provinces. The loyalty of British Columbia to the Conservative administration and its policy has no parallel in provincial history. Not only the electorate but the provincial governments of the province have been in harmony with the administration for the last sixteen years, whereas in other provinces it has been the other way. I desire to draw particular attention to this loyalty and disinterestedness for the general good. No province in the Dominion benefits so little by the present trade policy and feels the taxation so much as British Columbia, because we manufacture little and import nearly every article we consume. But we have cheerfully given our support to what has been and is for the general good, and to a policy which keeps wealth and labor in the country which would, under a different policy, flow out of it. The prime minister knows this as well as I do, and I hope he will bear in mind disinterested loyalty when giving consideration to railway subsidies and other matters to which British Columbia is entitled. Although our province is rich in natural resources, yet the outgo of brain for imports and revenue is so great as to make it impossible for our people to find the capital necessary to open up avenues of communication for the successful development of these resources and their transportation to the markets of the world, and for the emigration and colonization of our public lands. For these reasons we ask and should receive subsidies—a generous re-

turn of a portion of our own money. The stimulus thus given to trade would well repay the government for any outlay made in the way I have described. The richest mining district perhaps in the world is calling loudly for railway facilities for the removal of ores and supplies, and any aid given private enterprise to assist in the development of the Kootenay mining region will be well laid out.

Our wealth of fish, timber and coal is well known, and in no respect attention to it now. Our exports show what they are. I fully understand, and am fully aware of the fact, that the younger and smaller provinces coming into the Dominion, without the safeguard of written stipulations of their rights, are placed at a disadvantage compared with the older and more populous provinces. I am also fully conscious of the tendency to keep the smaller provinces in leading strings "as hewers of wood and drawers of water," not from any designing intent on the part of the government of the day, but more from indifference mixed with some selfishness. I think I shall be able to show the government and the people that the time has come when British Columbia should no longer be kept in leading strings, but should be given its legitimate place in the government of the country. The premier in stating his reasons for giving Prince Edward Island representation in his cabinet, said it was on account of distance. If that holds good in the case of that province, how much more should it do so in the case of British Columbia, which is 1,800 miles from the capital? I will now endeavor to show what the provinces have done in the way of trade and revenue for the fiscal year ending June, 1894, and in doing so, hon. gentlemen will understand that comparisons must be made, but I can assure the house I have no intention to hurt any one's feelings or intentionally make any invidious comparison. I consider the provinces which are self-sustaining, with an abundance of the necessities of life, and pay the smallest contribution to the revenue, are in a better position in some ways than those otherwise situated.

Senator Macdonald here quoted the figures relating to imports, exports and revenue of the five eastern provinces and British Columbia, and thus continued: I will now group the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and compare their aggregate trade and revenue with that of British Columbia. In this statement I have given Ontario credit for its proportional share of the tonnage previously credited to the maritime provinces and Quebec. I will first take tonnage inwards and outwards per capita for these five provinces is 1 1/2 tons as against 18 1/2 tons per capita for British Columbia. I admit that goods are landed at our ports in transit for other places, but this is the case with regard to tonnage to Quebec and the maritime province. They carry goods in transit for other places, but the fact remains that the tonnage as stated comes to these different ports in the several provinces. The imports of these five provinces show the amount per capita to be \$25,884, as against \$53.28 per capita for British Columbia. The exports of these five provinces show the amount per capita to be \$24, as against \$8 per capita for British Columbia. The revenue of these five provinces per capita is \$6.06, as against \$17.31 for British Columbia, which shows that our province has contributed nearly three times as much revenue to the Dominion as the five provinces. New Brunswick, with three times our population, contributed to the revenue \$1,524,478, whereas British Columbia contributes \$1,706,090. Our imports are about \$200,000, and our exports about \$150,000, whereas those of that province, I will take another item of revenue about which there can be no mistake, as to its being paid exclusively by the province to which it is credited. I refer to the postoffice revenue. Prince Edward Island, which has 339,196; British Columbia contributed \$135,554, or about \$0.558 more under the above head. New Brunswick with three times the population of British Columbia paid contributions on money orders \$7,074; Prince Edward Island on the same account, \$1,289; British Columbia for the same account paid \$9,439—more than those two provinces together—with a population four times greater. I ask hon. gentlemen have I not proved my contention that we are beyond the stage of leading-strings, and stand in an unrivalled position.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I feel that I ought not to allow this motion to pass without offering a few remarks, especially in reply to what has fallen from the hon. gentleman who has just resumed his seat. He casts a doubt on the accuracy of the figures presented by my hon. friend from Victoria, and claims that the duty on a very large percentage of the goods consumed by the people of his province is not paid in Prince Edward Island but in other provinces. I admit that this is correct to a very great extent, yet I can assure that hon. gentleman and this house that probably the duty on a larger percentage of goods consumed in the province of British Columbia is paid in the eastern provinces than in the case in Prince Edward Island. He also claims that the amount per capita paid into the Dominion treasury is as large in his province. I have endeavored on more than one occasion to explain to this house how it is that the small population that hon. gentleman from British Columbia contributes such enormous sums to the Dominion treasury. I will repeat the explanation now. In the first place, our population is largely composed of male adults, engaged in different enterprises that enable them to be large importers of foreign goods. I ad-

mit that in respect to the fishing industry the province of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are on a par, but it is the only respect in which that can be said. We are largely engaged in lumbering, Prince Edward Island is not a lumbering province. We are largely engaged in mining—in coal, silver and gold mining. The province of Prince Edward Island unfortunately has no such industry. I may also say that the proportion of males being so much greater in British Columbia than in the province of Prince Edward Island, or any of the sister provinces, the percentage that we contribute to the Dominion treasury is necessarily from three to four, and in some instances six times, as great as that in the sister provinces.

Hon. Mr. McKay—Are not the females the most expensive part of the family? Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—In some cases they are undoubtedly the most expensive, but unfortunately we have not like the same female population that the sister provinces have. The hon. gentleman and this house must be convinced that whatever claim there may be in the contention he put forward that a great deal of the duty on the goods consumed in Prince Edward Island is paid in other provinces and credited to other provinces, I will call attention to the fact that the exports of our province were over eight millions of dollars last year, while the exports of Prince Edward Island were about one million and a quarter. I find again that in the post-office department referred to—and very properly referred to—by my hon. friend who has introduced this subject, that we are contributing no less than \$155,000, while the province from which my hon. friend hails contributes \$20,000. We contribute over \$96,000 more than that province, though we have probably a less population. That will give an idea, and will probably convince even the hon. gentleman himself of the character of the business in which the people of British Columbia are engaged, in order to create such a large correspondence and to pay such an enormous sum to the postoffice department. I am not going to detain the house any longer on this subject, because it has been so well and ably presented by my hon. colleague, but I can assure this house, that the people of British Columbia are not satisfied. We will not be satisfied unless they have what they are justly entitled to, namely a portfolio—not merely a member having a seat in the cabinet, but a member holding a portfolio. It is utterly impossible, as has been stated by the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island, that people from the province of Quebec and Ontario, ministers who probably have never been even in those western provinces, can intelligently legislate and enact laws and measures by which these provinces are so successfully governed. The conditions in British Columbia are different from what they are in Prince Edward Island. While I am delighted to see every political division in the eastern part of this country represented in the cabinet, yet I claim that the Maritime Provinces ought to be taken as a whole. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there is very little variation in the conditions, and representation in the cabinet as a group, but the Northwest Territories and British Columbia should remain no longer without a representative in the cabinet. It is a downright shame to leave them unprotected, and I can assure you the people will not submit to it any longer. That is pretty strong language to make use of, but I can tell hon. gentlemen that such a feeling exists in British Columbia, that they will not submit to it, and I am sure that the election takes place this house and the government will realize the fact. I care not, as I said before, whether it is a Liberal or a Conservative government is in power, we want to have a representative in the cabinet that we can hold responsible, and that we can appeal to, and see that he carries out or tries to carry out what is in the best interest of that particular province. That is the object we have in view. I feel it, every British Columbia feels, no matter whether he is a Liberal or a Conservative, that we have been badly used, and I would caution the premier who is here now to immediately, or within a very short time, appoint my hon. colleague to a portfolio in the cabinet to which he is justly entitled. It has been suggested to me, and I may mention it to the house, that the hon. gentleman who has introduced the subject referred to the very reason why we have not had a member in the cabinet long before now, namely, that they have been too loyal to the government of the day, and not sufficiently loyal to the province. There is a limit to that loyalty, but in order to obviate any more difficulties in that direction, I hope the hon. premier will immediately give my worthy colleague from Victoria a seat in the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—No personal allusions please. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The question brought before the senate by the hon. member from Victoria is one of no little importance, when considered in its broadest sense as affecting the whole Dominion. I may say, however, at the outset, that I hope the day is not far distant when the question of the locality from which any hon. gentleman hails will no longer be considered a qualification either for a portfolio in the government, or as fitting him for a position as an adviser of the crown, whether having a portfolio or not. I am looking forward to the early extinction of those sectional differences which have existed, and are fast, I am happy to say, dying out, since confederation. I do not want to be understood as either advocating or suggesting that any portion of the Dominion should not be represented in the cabinet, everything being equal; but I repeat, that the policy of the present government has been, not only to do justice to every section of Canada, so far as it has been possible for them to meet the wishes of the different localities, but at the same time to ignore the idea of the particular province or locality from

which any individual came being a qualification for appointment either to this house or to the cabinet. While I say that, I repeat now, publicly, what I have stated to members from British Columbia since I have had the responsibility thrown upon my shoulders of being at the head of the government; I hope the time is not far distant when every part of Canada—not because it is a province—should have a representative in the cabinet. In admitting that, I have called attention to this important fact also, that at confederation certain provisions were made for the representation of Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Since confederation that compact has been carried out as far as possible. Quebec has never lost one of its representatives at the council board. In 1878 New Brunswick was deprived of one of its representatives, Nova Scotia retaining the number given to it at the time of union. Prince Edward Island was given representation in the cabinet in the person of the late Hon. J. C. Pope, and Sir Leonard Tilley was the only representative of New Brunswick. Since that time Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have been given representation and Ontario, the largest province in Canada—speaking financially, if I were to adopt the principle which has been advocated by the hon. gentleman from Victoria, it pays the largest amount in the revenue—has been deprived of one of its representatives; but compensation followed as suggested by the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island. There were gentlemen in Ontario who were willing to accept positions in the cabinet without portfolio. It was a matter of pride to them and it was a great advantage to the province to have their advice and assistance in the administration of the country. This is the first time that I have heard that in England, in the formation of any government, the question has ever been considered whether a public man lived in England, in Scotland or in Ireland. We have had viceroys sent to Ireland who were Scotchmen and Englishmen. On some occasions they have been Irishmen—the late Lord Londonderry, for instance. So it has been in the distribution of the different cabinet offices in England—the question of nationality or race, and I am glad to say of religion either at the present day, has never interfered with the calling to the councils of the nation of a man fitted for any position, and I hope the day is far distant when a man's race or creed or place of residence will be considered in England a qualification for a position under the crown. Let us endeavor in this country to follow the example of the old land, and declare that fitness for the position, and experience and ability to administer the affairs of the country, shall be the only recommendations for positions in the cabinet. While I lay that down as a general principle, it is impossible to ignore the fact that a man resident in any distant portion of this Dominion is better qualified to discuss the real wants of that particular locality than a man living two thousand or three thousand miles away from it. The same difficulty which we labor under here has been experienced in the United States. The cabinet there is much smaller than ours, and yet the same diversity of interest exists in the great nation as in our smaller Dominion. In the allotment of the different offices, while their system is quite different to that under which we are governed, they have as a rule taken the men who have rendered the best party services as being best qualified to assist in the administration of affairs.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Hear, hear. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman says hear, hear, and laughs, should the country ever be unfortunate enough to bring the hon. gentleman's party into power, I am sure they will not forget that cardinal principle; and British Columbia ought to be satisfied with the fact that she has such a representative as the hon. gentleman from New Westminster to look after her interests. That would be some compensation for the great losses which my hon. friend from Victoria claims she has suffered. I do not know that it would be profitable for me to inquire into, or discuss the statement made by the hon. gentleman, that the other provinces have been sufficiently powerful to enforce their rights, inferring that if they were not powerful numerically their rights would not be conceded. That is the only logical conclusion at which I can arrive from the hon. gentleman's assertion. I venture to say, and long experience has taught it to me, that the smaller provinces—not the smallest, territorially, but the smallest in representation—such as the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, can combine together and make demands just as earnestly and effectively as they do in Ontario and Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Angers—More so. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am only putting them on a par. Experience has taught me that they do not lack either the energy or the determination to impress upon the members of the government their wants and necessities, and I hesitate not to say that they receive in as great a proportion as do the larger provinces. An expression fell from the lips of my hon. friend from Victoria which I regret. He said that political viceroys, parasites, were sent from the older provinces to occupy positions in the newer ones. When we reflect for a moment that many of those provinces, so far as the Dominion is concerned, are comparatively young—as they themselves say, new—it has been found convenient and necessary in the past to send gentlemen from the older provinces to occupy different positions. That has been done by political parties, I admit. British Columbia had an Ontario man sent out for governor. I have a recollection of but one—I may be wrong—and that was Mr. Richards, who was sent out as governor of the province. If there have been others they escape my mind at the present moment.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Mr. Richards was a resident of British Columbia

for about a year before he was appointed governor.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am not going into the history of how long he was there or why he was appointed to fill that position. The fact is, he was a Canadian, and British Columbia was a portion of Canada. I know a good deal of fault is found because the present administration was appointed to occupy that high and important position in British Columbia. We all know, who know anything of the history of the government of the country, that Mr. Dewdney was as much a British Columbian as any man who lives there to-day. He had lived there the greater portion of his life, and pursued his vocation in that province, and knew, I venture the assertion, as much of its wants and capabilities and resources as any man in the Dominion of Canada. It may be that the Northwest Territories would have some cause of complaint on the ground of his being appointed governor of that part of Canada, but from what I know of his administration, he performed his duties well, and was very acceptable to the people whom he governed for the time being. I do not desire to prolong this debate, but I hope my hon. friend from Victoria will forgive me when I state that, in my humble judgment, the charge he brings against the administration of not looking after and to the interests of British Columbia is not well founded. We have been paying for years large subsidies for steamship services on the Pacific, in order to cultivate a trade between the older lands and our own. While we have been paying towards the development of trade with the Spanish Antilles, the West Indies and other portions of the world in order to bring trade to the Maritime Provinces as much as possible, have we forgotten the Pacific coast in pursuance of that policy? We are paying a large subsidy to-day to build up a trade between Canada and Japan and China.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Why do you not have those steamers call at Victoria as well?

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—If the hon. gentleman had more municipal politics eradicated from that massive brain of his he would have been able to comprehend what I was saying without interrupting me. I say in looking after the interests of the whole Dominion, we first subsidized the magnificent line of steamships to develop—and it is developing to as rapid an extent as could have been anticipated—the trade between Canada and Japan and the Pacific coast. We were spending the money of this Dominion to develop trade in the east and forgetting altogether the trade in the west. We are paying now \$125,000 annually towards a steamship line to develop trade between the Australasian colonies and British Columbia, and in that instance, where I had something to say in connection with the contract, I stipulated that they should call at Victoria. I knew the complaints that had been made in connection with the other steamers, and was desirous that as many sections as possible of the British Columbian coast should receive a proportionate benefit from the establishment of that line. I took care that Victoria, the capital of the country, the most important city in the whole province, should not be overlooked. I do not know that I should have referred to this, had not the hon. gentleman referred to the fact that the Japan and China steamers do not stop there. To the results of that policy I am looking forward with a good deal of expectation, because it has been somewhat of a hobby of mine, with me, as my colleagues know, that Canada shall be made the great highway of the world. I trust the time may not be far distant when the popular route around the globe will be by the fast Atlantic steamship vessels, equal to any of the greyhounds that are now ploughing the sea between England and New York, and across this continent to British Columbia and thence by our own steamship lines to the far east. Experience has shown that as you can draw passenger traffic, and particularly that class of passengers who travel for pleasure, just in proportion to their numbers is the expenditure in the countries through which they travel. Have we forgotten, so far as the revenue of the country would justify, the railway enterprise of British Columbia? I know that when we have mentioned in the past the millions spent in connecting the Pacific coast with the eastern portion of the Dominion, we have been told "Oh, that was for your own benefit; that was for the benefit of the east." I admit that it was to some extent, but was it not just as great an advantage to the British Columbians as it was to those who live in Ontario and on the Atlantic coast?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—Yes, certainly it was. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I go further, and say that had it not been for the union of British Columbia with the older provinces, and the expenditure of that enormous amount of money in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, you would not be to-day in as prosperous a condition as you are, nor would you be collecting that enormous amount of revenue which you now boast of contributing and for which you do not receive a full return from the expenditure of the country. We have also to these fullest extent of our revenue subsidized lines running into the mining districts of British Columbia, and strange to say the only man out of the 84 members of the senate who objected to a subsidy to a road intended to run into that rich mining section to which the hon. gentleman has referred, was a British Columbian; yet we find the very same gentleman rising to-day and telling us that we do not do them justice. When we offered to spend the money of the Dominion—their's just as much as ours—in the opening up or bringing to the markets of the world the great wealth of the Kootenay district, we found a British Columbian strongly protesting against assisting a line to enable the miners in those mountainous districts to carry out the natural wealth of the country. In

saying that I do not wish it to be understood that I refer to the hon. gentleman who brought this question before the house.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—Will the hon. gentleman mention the man who did oppose it.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I mean you.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—That statement is incorrect. I never opposed any grant or aid, or assistance to a road to open up any portion of British Columbia. If the hon. gentleman has reference to a bill that was before the House last year, that was creating a monopoly by which the Canadian Pacific Railway—because it was a Canadian Pacific Railway branch—would not allow any other road to be built within 15 or 20 miles of that line. I objected to granting such extraordinary powers, but so far as opposing a subsidy to any road in British Columbia, that statement is incorrect, and I am certain that the hon. gentleman must have misunderstood the discussion last year.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman must certainly have forgotten.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I have not forgotten.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The Dominion subsidized a road to connect the Kootenay river, just below Nelson, with the Columbia river. Mines were discovered some distance to the north, and it was necessary to run a road from the foot of Arrow lake into the interior in order to reach those rich mines, and when that question came before the House the only opposition it met with, no matter for what reason, was from the hon. gentleman from New Westminster, and the records will show that the statement I make is quite correct. The hon. gentleman says it was because the bill was granting a monopoly, and you may have a road running into the Cariboo mines ere long, in order that they may be opened up with other portions of the country. I readily admit the great wealth of that section and its resources are such that would justify almost any expenditure that might be necessary to develop and open it up. I must take exception, before I sit down, not to the figures which the hon. gentleman has given in the House, but to the accuracy of the figures, but to the deductions and the inferences which he draws from them. Some few years ago, when in the lower House, a somewhat similar question was discussed, an attempt was made to prove that the national policy had not increased the exportation of manufactured and other goods to the extent that had been anticipated. Looking at the trade returns for the same time, I found that the dutiable imports were between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars less than before they came into confederation, but did that prove that these people were any poorer? Did it prove that Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick had deteriorated, or gone back, or were not weatherier today than when they came into the Dominion? For answer you had only to look at the quantity of goods sent from Quebec, Montreal and other portions of the Dominion into those provinces to supply the place of the very articles that they used to import from England. Take the exports into Prince Edward Island alone. The year before she came into confederation she imported and paid duty on goods to the value of \$1,372,500. That was in 1872. In 1894 she had decreased about one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars in her exports, but that is no evidence that she did not consume goods upon which duty had been paid in other portions of the province. We all know that the importations into the province of Quebec, which gave her appearance, from the figures, so large a proportionate amount of duties paid into the Dominion—not so much to-day as it was ten or fifteen years ago—are not consumed in that province. Montreal, the head of ocean navigation, is in that province. Thirty years ago we had scarcely any large importing houses in the province of Ontario, and the consequence was that the goods used to be imported, entered, and duty paid in Montreal, and sent on to the western country, as is done now to a large extent into Manitoba and the North-west Territories; so that if we were to take what Quebec pays per head on her imports, we would be led to believe that she pays more than any other portion of the Dominion. Take the North-west to-day; the returns from customs on importations last year was about eleven thousand dollars; yet we know that the North-west has a population that consumes largely of imported and home manufactured goods. To say that these people do not consume as much as other provinces where agricultural pursuits are followed to a large extent would be to do them an injustice. And it is the same with all other provinces. The people of British Columbia do not devote time and attention to those industries which produce all that is necessary for their sustenance. Their industries, as we know, very properly pointed out, consist in lumbering, fishing and other mining pursuits which do not meet their wants to the same extent as do the productions of other provinces, and hence their importations are much larger. The same remarks, arguments and statements may be applied with equal force to the tonnage. Of course, Ontario could not expect to have that tonnage, unless it is inland tonnage, because it is furnished with the goods which are imported from the west whose tonnage is entered in the Maritime provinces, on the

Pacific as well as on the Atlantic. Now, as for representation in the two Houses, British Columbia certainly stands in a favorable position as the other and smaller provinces. We all know that at the Union the representation was based upon the unit of 65 for Quebec, but British Columbia was allowed enough to make provision when it came into the Dominion, that it should have six representatives, no matter how small the population might be. Prince Edward Island did not take that precaution, and consequently in the redistribution of the representation a few years ago, the little island lost one of its representatives, although it had a larger population than British Columbia has to-day. British Columbia has six and Prince Edward Island only five. I am finding no fault with that, because when you take the population, including the Indians of British Columbia, we find it is about 98,000, giving about 16,333 of a population to each representative. Hence the population of the Dominion has over 21,600 to each. I merely give that to show that in this particular at least, British Columbia has an equal representation with other sections of the Dominion. As to the post office receipts, I venture to say that if any one will examine them, it will be found that in new sections of the country, the settlers have a larger correspondence with their friends whom they have left behind, than in the older portions of the Dominion. Hence the postal revenues of a new province, and particularly a business province like British Columbia, and of the Northwest Territories, are larger in proportion than in the older settlements. It is quite true also that the difficulties in reaching the outposts in those new countries, sparsely settled as many of them are, render it more costly to carry the mail. Hence, it is no argument to say that because it costs so much more to send your mail matter in these new provinces, that they are getting more than their share; but quite the contrary. The conclusion at which my hon. friend arrived was that considering the importance of British Columbia, they should have a representative in the cabinet. The junior member for Halifax referred to positions in the cabinet without portfolio, and he pointed out what is quite true, that in an extensive country like this if a gentleman like my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island has a seat in the cabinet without portfolio, it involves a good deal of expense. There is much force in what the hon. gentleman says, and it is a question whether that should not be remedied in some way. I can only say, in closing my remarks, that I hope there will be no cause for complaint in future, and when it can be done, consistently with the interests of the different sections of the Dominion, every section should be represented in one way or other. But I wish the house to reflect for a moment upon the difficulty, in the formation of any government, of turning men out who have been in the cabinet for a length of time in order to make room for others. Somebody must make way, unless we carry out the other suggestion which was made, of creating a few more portfolios. That would be the easiest way to do it, but I am sure that were my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island in the cabinet, he would find that by the time he met all the demands of parliament, he would come out of it poorer than when he went in. I was going to add that I think there is one gentleman who has had some experience in that matter who will agree with me upon this point more than upon any other utterance I can make on behalf of the government. I can only say to my hon. friend from New Westminster that I rejoice in the fact that British Columbians, since that province has come into confederation, have been loyal and true to the party that they originally—not originally—but always—belonged to; that they never found it necessary, from personal interest or personal ambition, or disappointed speculation, to desert their party and go over to the other side. It is a loyalty that has characterized the members from British Columbia which all must admire, and for which I feel the warmest gratitude, not only as a member of this government, but as an old politician and parliamentarian. It is a pleasure for me to reflect that in all my associations with those gentlemen they have ever had but one principle, so far as the administration of the country was concerned, and that was to adhere loyally to the promises they had made to their constituents, and act consistently with the principles they had always advocated. I have no doubt, when the people, that they will be found just as true and just as loyal to the old flag and the old party and the old policy as they have been in the past.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—The hon. premier referred to a bill that I opposed here—a bill providing for the building of a railway in British Columbia. I have sent for the senate debates, 1893, and the remarks will be found at page 430. It was the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Bill" that was before the house, and upon that occasion I delivered myself in the following way:

As far as the building of that road is concerned, I may say that I am as strongly in favor of it as any hon. gentleman in the house or in this country, and my sole object in moving the amendment of which I have given notice is simply to prevent and to promote the interest of that particular portion of British Columbia which is being fast filled up, owing to the many mining camps and claims that have been discovered there within the last two years. I moved in the railway committee, when the bill was before it, that a certain portion of the second clause should be struck out. I will read the whole clause in order that hon. gentlemen may fully understand how I want the section amended:

"The company may construct and operate a railway between some point on its recent line between Nelson and Robson on the south and Levelstoke on the north, together with such branch or

branches as may from time to time be authorized by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles."

The words that I wish struck out are "together with such branch or branches as may from time to time be authorized by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles."

Hon. gentlemen are aware that in the general railway act the power of building branches to the extent of six miles is given to railway companies. I refer to the railway act of 1886, 49 Vic, chap. 103, sec. 15, subsection 4.

"Any company may construct a branch or branches not exceeding six miles in length from any terminus or station of its railway."

That is the power granted in the general railway act, and I am not aware that this parliament, or any parliament since 1867, has granted powers such as those asked for in this section, other than that granted to the Canadian Pacific railway in their original charter. The 14th section of that act provides, and so on.

It will be seen that I was not opposing the building of a road in British Columbia, or opposing any grant that this government saw fit to make to any road in British Columbia. The contrary I was anxious that this road should be built, no one was more anxious than I was, but at the same time I was anxious that the interests of other portions of the province and of other people should be protected as well as those of the company that was applying for the charter. I am charitable enough to suppose that the hon. premier's memory failed him or he would never have insinuated that I was opposing any grant that this government saw fit to make to any road in British Columbia, or any other undertaking in the Pacific province. I leave it to the house if the tactics of the premier in misrepresenting me in this matter does not strongly savour of ward politics and is the product of everything but a gigantic brain.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I rise to a point of order. I do not object to an explanation, but I do object to a speech.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I was misrepresenting the hon. gentleman, and I intend to call the attention of the house to it. The hon. gentleman and others have continually made the statement on the floor of this house and elsewhere that I was elected to represent a certain party, and I have accordingly, in a public and honorable manner, announced myself as independent in politics, and in the first Parliamentary Companion after I was elected I made use of the following words: "Thoroughly independent in politics, in favor of equitable reciprocity with the United States and the immediate construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway." But when hon. gentlemen have nothing to say to attack me on, they have recourse to misrepresentation. I thank the first minister appears to glory in—

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am not aware that I mentioned the hon. gentleman's name. I spoke of the British Columbians generally. If my remarks did the hon. gentleman any harm, I have no objection that he should have the benefit of them. If what he states is correct—and I am not going to dispute that because it is quite evident he thinks I refer to him—he has been true to his instincts naturally, whatever they may be since he has been in the house, and consequently he occupies the same position as the others who have stuck loyally to the government. He can take just which horn of the dilemma he pleases.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I never was born to be a slave to any government or party.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I am glad my speech brought forth a very forcible Canadian speech from the premier. It has the proper ring but he misunderstood me on one or two points. My whole speech was intended to show that I was finding no fault with the government. I said I was not going to find fault with or arraign the government for what they have done, but I was simply endeavoring to represent the views of the electors. I have no fault to find with the government; but things change in time and what our people want should be done. When I spoke about people holding offices in British Columbia, I referred to minor appointments. Governor Dewdney, reading the hon. Premier's speech, would think that I had referred to him as a person sent there against our wishes. He might have been sent against our wishes, but I did not say a word about him or about Mr. Richards either. I simply had the subordinate offices in my mind. I hope the premier will take that explanation as the correct one. I made no charge against the government, but simply made an advisory speech, without putting forward my own opinion, but giving the opinion of those I represent.

**COWICHAN-ALBERNI ELECTION.**

To the Editor:—We have been waiting very patiently for a long time to hear the result of our late election, whether Mr. Wood or Mr. Huff is to be our next member. Both claim it at present, and the case is in the supreme court for a recount. The general impression is that another election will have to be held, as there were irregularities in the last one, and a polling division in Alberni was not heard from. I believe the Huff men would prefer another election, as we consider a very small victory worse than a defeat. There were plenty of Huff men the last time, but a little negligence in not getting out to vote on election day and one place in Alberni not being heard from left Mr. Huff with only a majority of two. Then the spoiled ballots figured in and made it a tie, the returning officer cast his vote in favor of Mr. Wood and declared him elected. Mr. Huff the same day placed his objections with the returning officer, first, an unfair count, secondly, one polling station in his own district, Alberni, not heard from. The Huff men feel very confident they can land their man in good shape the next time without the casting vote of the returning officer. A HUFF MAN.

Cowichan, July 2.

**UNEXCELLED IN CANADA.**

The New Parliament Buildings Will be a Credit to the Country.

The Architectural Beauty of the Pile is Unsurpassed in America.

Victoria is famed for her climate and great natural beauty; and before long, as an additional attraction, she will be known as possessing one of the handsomest structures in the Dominion of Canada—if not on the continent of America.

A representative of the Times paid a visit of inspection to the new government buildings, fast assuming shape, this morning, and in conversation with Mr. William Pierce, the sculptor, who has been employed on the statues which will adorn the buildings, was informed by that gentleman that the new buildings when completed would not be excelled from the point of architectural beauty by any building on the continent of America. Mr. Pierce's opinion should be worth something—he has been employed on similar work in every city of prominence in the United States and Canada. It is calculated that the exterior work on the main building will have been completed by the latter end of December. The wings upon which work has only just commenced, are not expected to be completed before the fall of '96.

The work has advanced to such a stage, however, that a fair idea may be obtained as to the general appearance of the structure when completed, and a view even now impresses one with the great architectural beauty which is evident on every side. The stone itself is a peculiar one—a pale drab of great hardness—and permits of the most intricate carving, which is a feature everywhere evident. The rear and grand entrances are in a semi-circular condition, but even now exhibit the great beauty of design. In niches on either side of the grand entrance are placed two of the five statues with which the pile will be adorned. The one to the left is that of Sir James Douglas, the pioneer statesman of the province. The work is only partially completed, the finishing touches requiring to be administered after the statues are placed in position. The likeness is an excellent one. The design represents the late Sir James attired in uniform, with medals on breast, etc. The foot is advanced, the hat is held in the right hand, while the left hand grasps a drawn sword upon which the figure leans.

In the opposite niche stands, with head erect—straight as an arrow—the career image of the late Sir Matthew Ballie Begbie, C. J., attorney in chief and governor. Here also the likeness is strikingly lifelike; the well-known features standing out clear and well defined.

Over the entrance on the spandrels will appear the figure of "1857,"—year of completion of this portion of the structure—while griffins, in relief, are below. At the extreme top of the grand entrance, just above the key-stone, is to be placed the coat-of-arms—the crown and lion—carved in stone. Two female figures representing "Art" and "Science" are to be placed at equal distances from the grand entrance on either side. One is now in position and has been nicknamed "Trilby." A seven-foot copper image of Captain George Vancouver will surmount the central dome, which will not be completed for some time yet.

It is possible to inspect details from a point close by, but if one would judge of the beauty of the structure as a whole he must stand at some distance and make a survey—this, however, will not be possible until the giddy brick buildings surrounding are torn down, which will be done immediately upon completion of the new buildings.

Situated upon an ideal site and surrounded by ample grounds, there is no question but that the new provincial parliament buildings will present a most imposing appearance and be a credit to Victoria, the province and the Dominion of Canada.

**A SEASON Of Dread and Fear for Thousands of People.**

If you Would Banish the Blues and All Your Other Distresses Use Paine's Celery Compound.

Yes, this is just the season when we hear men and women lamenting about their half-dead condition. They find that physical and mental energy has deserted them, and they are sinking deeply into the pit of despondency. The hot weather invariably produces thousands of miserable feeble mortals. They lack nerve force, strength and vitality. They are usually tormented by dyspepsia, flatulence, biliousness, heart trouble, constipation, nervousness and sleeplessness, they cannot rest day or night, and life becomes a burden heavy and intolerable.

The great recuperator, strength and health-giver for such weary, worn-out and suffering people is Paine's Celery Compound, now so universally approved of by medical men.

Paine's Celery Compound in its peculiar composition, combines the best producers of healthy and pure blood, the first essential to perfect health, strength and activity. When the great medium is used in summer, languor, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness are permanently banished, and men and women go about their duties with a vim, will and energy that indicate health and robustness. Use Paine's Celery Compound at once, if you would enjoy life in the hot weather.

**NANAIMO NEWS.**

Bifield Inquest—Sudden Death—Earthquake Shock—License Refused.

Nanaimo, July 2.—Dominion Day at Wellington was a great success. There were large crowds from Nanaimo flocking into the district all day, the train facilities being all that could be desired for the advantage of excursionists.

On Sunday the I.O.O.F. of the city and district decorated the graves of departed brethren. The procession was a big one. Rev. Rogers, of Wellington, delivered the address at the cemetery.

Nanaimo, July 3.—Dr. Davis returned from Comox yesterday, where he had been to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Bifield. The jury returned the following verdict: "The cause of Edward Bifield's death was cerebral irritation, caused from the combined results of a fall from a window, undue excitement and the result of a former fracture of the skull."

A shock was plainly felt in this city last night about 7 o'clock which was at once believed to be a disturbance of the terre. Windows rattled and other things were disturbed, but not sufficiently to do any damage.

The death of Catherine, wife of E. McFarlane, took place suddenly early yesterday morning. Deceased had only been married a few months. Her death has caused universal regret.

The licensing board of Comox have been instructed by the attorney-general's department not to issue a license to J. B. Simpson, of Union.

**INTERIOR ITEMS.**

Indians Discover High Grade Gold on Pitt Mountain.

Over 100 mining locations have been made in the Midway district since May 1.

The government is expending \$500 in cutting a trail from Three Forks to tap the claims on the north fork of Carpenter creek.

Development work on the Roseberry, Carre's creek, is being done. It is arsenical gold ore and assays about \$49 to the ton.

Graders on the Kaslo railway are paid \$1.75 per day, and those working on the south of way \$2 to \$2.25.

Aid. Burns has the contract for the erection of a drill hall at New Westminster. The price is \$7,000.

Indians have discovered a vein of high grade gold bearing ore on the Pitt mountains near New Westminster.

There was a clean-up on the Van Winkle hydraulic claim above Lytton, about two weeks ago. As a result of about 10 days' run, the clean-up was a little more than \$400. The clean-up was made to test the efficiency of the sluices, and it was found that they were not in a proper condition to retain all the gold.

**WANTED HELP.**—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards nailed on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission on salary \$65 a month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank who started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. jolt3m-dkw

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WHITEWASHING OF HAGGART

How the Minister of Railways Escaped Censure—Oulmet Got a Promise.

Party Divided Against Itself—Two Cancauses Going on at the Same Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 23.—The past week has been an exciting one in Dominion politics. Ever since Tuesday last the government and its followers have been sitting on a volcano which was expected to explode at any moment and precipitate the downfall of the administration. Nor is the trouble by any means yet over. The difficulty which besets the ministry and the machine is explained in this way: In the early part of the week the debate on the Curran bridge was commenced. Hon. L. H. Davies, who presided over the vote of non-confidence, so framed it as to ensure the minister of railways for his laxity in administering the affairs of the department. The particular charge against the minister was that after the scandal had been discovered, and after it was brought to the attention of the department that Mr. St. Louis and those connected with him had been robbing the government, the ministers and his officers had paid over large sums of money to St. Louis, in fact, nearly enough to construct the work from the beginning had it been economically done. While accepting the responsibility for this Mr. Haggart at the same time got his friends in the house to bring out the fact that he never consented to any of this money being paid and that it was done while Sir Mackenzie Bowell was acting minister of railways during Mr. Haggart's absence in the Southern States, when he was on a trip with Dr. Montague.

At all events the minister of public works, Mr. Oulmet, who is a first cousin of Mr. St. Louis, is at loggerheads with Mr. Haggart. Mr. Oulmet therefore conceived the idea that it would be a good opportunity for him to organize a revolt against the government if a promise was not forthcoming that the school question would be taken up and disposed of this session by granting remedial legislation. If the government refused to give this promise then Mr. Oulmet and his Quebec friends would refuse to vote against the censure of Mr. Haggart. To bring all this about meetings were being held in the apartments of Speaker Ross, who is a French-Canadian with a Scotch name, of the senate.

The English speaking Tories, who are opposed to remedial legislation, commenced holding caucuses on the common side of the house with a view of gathering their forces to combat Mr. Oulmet's move. The result was that about thirty Conservative members from Ontario signified their intention to vote against a remedial bill. Besides this it was calculated that nearly all the members from British Columbia and some of the Northwest and Manitoba representatives would vote against the establishing of the old separate schools in Manitoba. I heard it from one of the leaders of this movement that all the members from British Columbia, except, perhaps, Lt.-Col. Prior, were opposed to remedial legislation. Mr. Prior, who is an avowed Tory, might be persuaded by "My Dear Sir Charles" to vote with the government. There are quite a number of Conservatives from the Maritime Provinces who are against the coercion of Manitoba. So that the task of Mr. Oulmet to get remedial legislation put through all at once is not so easily accomplished as the minister of public works imagines.

When the vote on the Haggart resolution was about to be reached it was shown to Mr. Oulmet by the premier, who is certainly for remedial legislation, and who is as much down on Mr. Haggart as Mr. Oulmet is, that the government could not do anything definite until the official reply was received from Manitoba. It is understood, however, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell assured Mr. Oulmet and his "cabal" that a remedial bill would be introduced if not this session, then another session would be called for that purpose before dissolution. The result was that Mr. Oulmet and his followers all voted with Mr. Haggart. The only exception was Mr. Girouard of Two Mountains, who voted against Mr. Haggart, but who says he did so because he promised his constituents to vote against extravagances of that kind.

Well, Mr. Haggart got his vote over and was whitewashed. It was his chance then to get even with Mr. Oulmet, and for the past two days the minister of railways and canal has been in the house or attending to his legislative duties, but he has been caucusing with some of the Tory members from Ontario with a view of defeating Mr. Oulmet's ambitions. And the story is that he has succeeded and that there will be no remedial legislation this session.

The government therefore cannot move either the one way or the other on this school question. Defeat stares them in the face no matter what they may do. If they give remedial legislation the Ontario Conservatives will revolt, and if they don't give it the French-Canadian ministers will resign. Just what they are to do under this quandary it is difficult to say. It is plain enough that Sir Mackenzie Bowell cannot carry out his original programme by following up the terms of the remedial order and re-establishing the old system of schools prior to 1890 in Manitoba. Even the Roman Catholics do not expect this. The only one, probably, who does is Archbishop Langevin. If Premier Bowell can get away from here without doing anything he will be happy. It may be that he will promise

TWO CANNERIES BURNED.

The Phoenix and Dumfries Canneries Totally Destroyed This Morning.

Loss Will Probably Reach \$80,000—Is Thought to be Fully Insured.

New Westminster, July 3.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Phoenix cannery, adjoining the Phoenix below Sterveston, was discovered on fire. The watchman gave the alarm, but before anything could be done the building was a mass of flames and the fire had spread to the Phoenix. In ten minutes both buildings were beyond saving, and in an hour, so fast did the consuming element do its work, the canneries with all their valuable contents had been burned to the water's edge. In the meantime the fire steamer Surrey had been telephoned for, and with Chief Arkerman aboard she left this city between 3 and 4 o'clock but it did not reach the scene until several hours after the fire had done all the damage it could. Valuable service, however, was rendered by the steamer in extinguishing the blazing ruins. In the Dumfries cannery were stored about 6000 cases of canned salmon, most of which was recently brought from the North. There were also 20,000 cases of salmon cans, nets for four canneries, a lot of fishermen's nets and other valuable stores.

The Phoenix cannery was fully equipped with valuable machinery, and also contained a lot of valuable stock. The loss has not been figured up yet, but it is estimated to run from \$80,000 to \$90,000, and is believed to be well covered by insurance.

That the fire was of incendiary origin there appears to be no doubt, as the Dumfries cannery, in which the conflagration broke out, was used more as a store house than anything else, and was only visited by the employees of the cannery. The hour at which the fire broke out also strengthens the incendiary theory. The cannery store was saved after strenuous efforts. Both canneries were owned by the Anglo-British Columbia Canning Company, and were under the management of W. A. Munro. It will be impossible to rebuild in time to pack this season, but the company's intentions are not known yet.

The body of a female child, newly born, was found in an outhouse this morning by a lad. The police were informed and all preparations were made for an inquest when Dr. Hall turned up and explained the matter. A lady gave birth to the child the night before last, still born, and the family were awaiting the return of the child's father to the city to-day before burying it. The sensation was a lively one while it lasted.

Engineer Watt, of the steamer Surrey, lost two fingers last night by having his hand jammed in the machinery.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

A Preliminary of the Glorious Fourth—Loss \$150,000.

Washington, July 3.—The present price of sterling exchange is said to be fully as high, if not higher, than has been recorded since the war. Notwithstanding this fact the treasury department so far has received no intimation of any probable withdrawals of gold for export and none are looked for in the near future at least.

Lynn, Mass., July 3.—As a result of an explosion of a fire cracker among a stock of fireworks in the hardware store of L. May here this afternoon, the Sagamore hotel was completely gutted by fire, and the adjoining buildings badly damaged by water, entailing a total loss of about \$150,000. Fireman David Upston rescued Sydney Greenwood, an aged man, from the Sagamore hotel, and a domestic found unconscious on the top floor was carried out just before the roof fell in.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 3.—At a meeting of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company a statement was submitted showing that the earnings for eleven months of the current fiscal year, May inclusive, amounted in gross to \$16,100,022, an increase over earnings for a like period of the previous year of \$670,027. For the same period operating expenses were reduced \$411,649, giving a total increase in net earnings for the period mentioned of \$1,081,676.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 3.—The defence in the trial of Bob Fitzsimmons has closed, and the case looks decidedly bright for the defendant. Washington, July 3.—The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports cholera on the increase there but says it is impossible to give the number of cases. He says nineteen deaths occurred in the city from this cause during the week ending June 22.

A WINTER IN PARIS.

Mr. G. T. Fulford's Return From THE WORLD'S GAYEST CITY.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview With Him—Some Statistics and Information of General Value.

Mr. G. T. Fulford, who is understood to have been doing big things in Paris during the past winter and spring, introducing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, reached home of Friday last with his family. Mr. Fulford has taken Mrs. Field's handsome residence in the east end for the summer, and was found there on the evening of his arrival by a Recorder reporter and asked to give an account of himself.

"Well," he said, in reply to a question on the status of the Pink Pills business in France, "of course it isn't altogether an easy matter to introduce a foreign article into a strange market, especially where there is as much conservatism as there. But I don't think we can complain of the progress made, on the whole, and it is gratifying to report that some of the Paris doctors are open to recognize a medicine of which the intrinsic merits can be demonstrated to them. One of the best of them—at Versailles, the Paris suburb where the emperors used to keep their court—has given me a favourable testimonial through the press of the quite wonderful cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in his practice; and the Religieuses, an order of nuns like the Sisters of Charity, have also made an extensive use of Pink Pills in their charitable work, and give strong testimony as to their good effects."

"How do you find business all round?" "Pretty good. We have sold in the last twelve months a little over two million, three hundred and sixty thousand boxes of Pink Pills."

"That is a pretty good order, isn't it?" "It is the best twelve months' business yet. Look for a minute at what the figures mean. If all the pills were turned out into a heap, and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day, and six days a week, the job would take—I have reckoned it—4 years, 21 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes, counting at the rate of 100 a minute. Or, reckoning it another way, it means about a hundred pills for each minute of the twelve months occupied in selling them. Or, if you want further statistics, it is somewhere about two pills a head for the combined adult population of Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, and United States. If the pills sold last year were made up into necklaces fifteen inches long, there would be a necklace for every woman in Canada, and leave some considerable pills over. And very pretty necklaces they would make, if you stop to think of it," said Mr. Fulford, with the air of one who contemplates an artistic triumph in the jewelry line. The reporter stopped to think of it, while Mr. Fulford, in a leading advertisement, urged to glorify the business, but to enable you to make the facts tangible to an ordinary reader.

"Does Great Britain do its share in the business?" asked the reporter. "Yes, I think we have had a record there. The head of a leading advertising agency to whom I showed my figures told me that no business of the kind had ever reached the same dimensions in England in as short a time; for though we have only been working in England about two years, there are at least a sale as Pink Pills, and one of them is over thirty years old, while the other has been at work at least half that time."

"How do you account for the way Pink Pills have jumped in the English market then?" "I cannot attribute it to reasonable logic to anything but the merits of the pills. For, consider, in France, which have been opening up, it cost in advertising somewhere between thirty-five and forty francs to sell every 3 1/2 franc box of pills—first sales at all. Now, it is obvious that if all our sales were first sales, that is to say, if we were selling six to ten dollars on every box sold. It is because the people who have once used Pink Pills use them once again, and recommend them to others, that we begin to see double sales; that is, the case is the same the world over."

"But your advertising has been very extensive?" "Oh, certainly. But exactly for that reason we could never afford to do it if we had to depend on first sales alone. It is the sales on recommendation of those who use the pills that pay, and if the recommendations were not there I would be bankrupt in a very short time. All the same, the advertising is a big item, and I consider the Pink Pills business a public education department on that account alone."

The reporter wanted to know where the education came in. "Through the press. The newspaper press is the greatest educative influence of the day. Where do you suppose the culture of Brockville would be without the Recorder? Now, it's not the two cents a copy that pays for all the interesting and valuable matter that is culled from the ends of the earth in a newspaper; it is the advertisements that pay the biggest part of the bill for news and literary matter. I suppose I have spent about half a million dollars in advertising last year. How much education do you suppose that sum has paid for?"

The reporter was silent in the presence of this educative "miracle" and required further information as to the value of trade. "Was everything lovingly asked, or were there any crumpled roses left in the couch?" "Can't grumble, except in one way. There's a certain amount of substitution in some retail stores, and there is a

men in Manchester, England, that I have had to prosecute on the criminal charge of it."

"But what do the substitutes do—do they duplicate your formula under some other name?" "No, not a bit of it; that is the worst feature of the fraud. No retailer can possibly know what is in Pink Pills; and if he did, he couldn't prepare them in small quantities to sell at a profit. They are not common drugs, and by no means cheap to make. I suppose I have spent anywhere from ten to twelve thousand dollars, since I first took over the trademark, in trying if the formula could be improved, and spent a share of it for nothing."

"What do you mean by 'for nothing'?" "After I acquired the trade mark I saw that if the thing were to be made a success it was imperative that I should have the best tonic pill that could be gotten up. Consequently I obtained the advice and opinion of the most noted men in medicine in Montreal and New York—and expert advice of that sort comes high. I made the changes in my formula suggested by these medical scientists, and the favor with which the public has received the medicine, demonstrates that it is the most perfect blood builder and nerve tonic known. However, I was anxious to still further improve the formula, if that could be done, and have since spent a great deal of money with that end in view. On going to London, two years ago, to place Pink Pills, I went into it again, with the best medical men there, and, as you know, the medical expert is not too friendly to proprietary medicines; and least of all to a good one; and I don't blame the doctors either. It isn't good for business if a man can get for 50 cents medicine that will do him more good than \$50 in doctoring. Consequently, advice came high, but I obtained the best, there is, not only on this continent but in London and Paris. If I were to tell you whom I consulted—but that was an honorable condition that I shouldn't divulge the names on account of professional etiquette—you would recognize them as first-rank men, men whose names are famous all the world over, and talked of by every one. When I went to Paris last winter I placed my formula and a supply of Pink Pills in the hands of one of the most noted doctors in that city for a three months' trial in his practice, with a view to getting suggestions for improvement; at the end of that time his answer was 'leave it alone, it cannot be bettered. You now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine.' This opinion cost me 10,000 francs, but I consider it money well spent, as it determines the fact that the formula for Pink Pills is now as perfect as such a thing can be made. And I'm going back to the question of substitutions and imitations; what I have just told you will show what a poor thing it is for a man who goes to a store for Pink Pills to let something else be pushed in to him in place of them—more especially if it is a worn-out thing like Bland's pills—a formula in the French pharmacopoeia, that has been a back number for years until a few store-keepers tried to push it on the strength of Bland's advertising. You can take it from me that a storekeeper who tells anyone that Bland's pill (which is not proprietary at all, anyone can make it that wants to) is any substitute for Pink Pills is an ignoramus and never ought to be trusted to sell medicine at all. A druggist as ignorant as that certainly isn't fit to put up a prescription, and will poison someone one day."

At this juncture the Island City band put in an appearance to serenade Mr. Fulford and family, and the reporter drifted out among the crowd that had followed to listen to the sweet strains of their music.—Brockville Recorder.

CEDAR HILL SCHOOL.

A Good Attendance at the Closing Exercises—Prizes Awarded.

Friday having been set aside for a school picnic, the closing exercises of Cedar Hill school were held on Thursday. Notwithstanding the busy time in which the examination was held, the parents and visitors assembled in force. The following programme was rendered: Song—"Welcome," pupils; spelling match by 3rd, 4th and 5th classes; recitation, Miss Belle Brownlee; song—"The Mail," primer class; recitation—"Where the Frigate Lies," Christie McKee; song—"Rain Song," school; recitation—"The Gobbler's Tail," Miss Mary Holmes; song—"Out West," 4th and 5th classes; recitation—"Pulling Hard Against the Stream," Archie Brownlee; a geography lesson; a cantata by Miss Irene Pickard, and the Misses Irvin, Miller, Russell, Leeming, Brownlee, Merriman and McRae.

Among the visitors were Trustee Moore and Rev. J. W. Flinton, who addressed the school. The honor and prize list was as follows: Proficiency, Miss Maggie Glendinning; regularity and punctuality, Master F. Miller; deportment, Miss Julia Glendinning; first rank in fourth class, Miss Mabel Miller; first rank in third class, Miss Clara Merriman; first rank in second class, Miss Belle Brownlee.

In the spelling match prizes were won in the 5th class by Miss Irene Pickard and Miss Maggie Glendinning; in the 4th class by Master Archie Brownlee and Master Harold Russell; in the 3rd class, Master Leonard Newcomb. After a round of applause when the teacher announced the picnic to take place on the following day, school closed for the term with a kindly feeling and a general expression of sympathy with the teacher in his work.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail.

Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Many Promising Claims Have Been Staked in Champton Creek Near Trail.

Several More New Companies Have Been Formed—General Mining News.

The Ledger.

Dawson, Craddock, Long and Robillard own two claims, called the Sailor Boy and Humboldt, situated twelve miles up Crawford creek. Eight feet of ore was recently struck on one of them, and an offer has been made to bond the prospect for \$40,000. The ore assays 70 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead.

Still another mining company has been organized at Spokane. This time it is the Great Northern Gold Mining Company, with headquarters in that city. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the trustees named are J. W. Young, U. P. Chamberlain, A. E. J. Percival, N. E. Nazum and J. Robertson. The object is to own, control and maintain mining properties in the United States and West Kootenay.

Articles have been signed for the incorporation of the High Ore Gold Mining and Smelting Company, with \$500,000 capital. The trustees are C. H. Hays, H. L. Rodgers, D. M. McLeod, W. A. Esten, J. H. Ketchum, J. H. Hughes, J. W. Finley, A. G. Railton, and H. I. Bridgman. Permanent headquarters will be at Spokane. This company will carry on a general mining business, and will look to West Kootenay as one of its fields of operation.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company has been ushered into existence in Spokane, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Chas. Theis, G. K. Reed, C. Monteth, S. J. Rosenhaupt, S. H. Mayer, S. Rosenhaupt, S. L. Burbridge and S. D. Waters.

Jack Buchens's locations on Spruce creek, made a few days ago, have touched high water mark in the assays for this season. The figures obtained on Saturday were 566 ounces in silver and \$40 in gold.

W. Thomlinson has compiled a small but exceedingly new map of the country surrounding Slocan lake. A majority of the claims discovered last season and this are shown. It is the only map of the lake district extant and is a valuable help to mining men.

Wm. Murray came down from the Forks Monday to record a location made by him on the north fork of Carpenter creek, adjoining the Blake. The ledge is nine inches wide and of brittle silver—a rarity in the Slocan. It assays from 500 to 1,400 ounces. Billy thinks he has struck a bonanza.

Champion creek, situated 12 miles from Trail, is attracting considerable attention. Many promising claims have been staked. Several high water marks in the assays for this season. The figures obtained on Saturday were 566 ounces in silver and \$40 in gold.

The North Star on Trail creek, will ship ore as soon as a wagon road is built to the mine.

An assay made in Spokane upon a picked sample from the Little Daisy realized \$4,725 in gold.

Nelson Miner. Mr. J. B. Sward, representative of the Ingersoll Drill Company of Montreal and New York, spent several days in Trail in the interest of his firm. Mr. Sward has contracted to put in an Ingersoll-Sargent drill and hoisting plant in the Le Roi mine at Trail creek, and is now figuring with the owners of the property and the manager of the Silver King of this place with a view of putting drills in those mines.

At Hope there is a mine upon which some \$35,000 has been spent but for want of more capital is now idle.

Henry Livingston, who is working a placer claim on Eneas creek in the upper Okanagan country, is reported to have found a \$1,200 nugget on his claim. The gold is mixed with quartz, the whole weighing about twelve pounds. Several other nuggets ranging from \$2 to \$25 each were taken out at the same time. Of course the find has caused a due amount of excitement and the adjacent ground has been located by those who were early in the locality.

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

BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Tuesday's Daily. The St. Andrew's and Caledonian school district will be held on August 24th this year.

There were 21 births, 12 marriages and 10 deaths in Victoria during the month of June.

At the election in Gordon Head school district on Saturday to select a trustee to fill a vacancy on the board, William Dean was elected.

James Fletcher, entomologist of the agricultural department at Ottawa, will address the convention of farmers and fruit growers at Agassiz on July 26.

After the services at Metropolitan Methodist church Sunday night six Japanese, converted at the mission, 140 Johnson street, were baptized by Rev. Solomon Cleaver.

A dispatch from Grant's Pass, Ore., says the north-bound train of the Southern Pacific was robbed last night, and the registered bags from Victoria, B. C., were rifled.

It is now settled beyond a doubt that Dalton McCarthy, M. P. will be in Victoria on July 12th on the occasion of the Orangemen's picnic. He has written the lodge expressing his intention to be present.

George Dickson, who attempted to commit suicide at the outer wharf on Thursday night last, was arraigned in the police court this morning, but as the witnesses were not on hand the case was remanded until Thursday.

One of the bears at the park got loose on Saturday and made things lively for the caretaker and Constable Redgrave, who tried to catch him. They lassoed him and tied him to a tree. In an attempt to get away he choked himself to death.

Thomas Hodges and Miss Annie Skelton were married this morning. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lizzie Skelton. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges left this morning by the Sehome for a tour of the Sound cities.

The question as to whether a lady can hold the position of school trustee in a rural district has been referred to the superintendent of education. In Oak Bay district on Saturday Mrs. M. Cannon, ex-delegate to congress from Utah, and first councillor of the Mormon church, and Mrs. Cannon and Joseph Smith, second councillor and nephew of the prophet, Joseph Smith, who was killed fifty years ago. He is also accompanied by his wife, Elder Woodruff is traveling for his health.

The sealskins forming the catch of the schooner Umbra, shipped from Hakodate to R. P. Bisset & Co. on the steamship Empress of China, were shipped here on the Chamher last night. The skins arrived in very good shape, but the casks, not very good in the first place, were a little battered up. The skins will be repacked here in strong local manufactured casks and shipped from here to London. They will probably be taken to an early date. There are 1,100 skins and they will fill about 25 casks.

As usual a large number of Victorians are celebrating the fourth of July. Close on two thousand people are visiting the Sound cities, while other attractions have also secured their quota. The Kingston last night had over five hundred excursionists for Port Townsend and Seattle, principally the latter city, and this morning the Sehome and Rosalie had between 300 and 400 passengers each. The Islander also took a large number on the first trip and about the same number on the second. Most of those who are spending the day on the American side will return this evening. Several hundred attended the A.O.U.W. picnic at Shawanigan Lake, two trains leaving the city for that pretty resort. The city was pretty well deserted and many of the stores were closed.

Ge. Dickson, charged with attempting suicide, was brought into the police court this morning and part of the evidence in the case taken. Watchman Nichols told the story of the encounter at the outer wharf when Dickson tried to jump overboard. He said Dickson made a run along the wharf and ran nearly 200 feet before he caught him. Dickson clearly declared his intention of jumping overboard, and it was a struggle to restrain him. Dr. Geo. Duncan, who examined Dickson, said that he was not now sure whether he was sane or otherwise, although he had passed the first examination very satisfactorily. The witness could tell better after further examination. The case was then remanded for a week. Dickson denies that he intended to hang himself, with the rope made from shreds of his shirt found in his cell. He told Jailer Allen that he wanted to be sent to jail that he might have food and shelter. He said he had tried to get work and had failed and was reduced to starvation.

FROM ALBERNI Schoopers Maude S and Minnie Got Crews—Mining News.

Alberni, B. C., June 30.—Captain McKell, schooner Maude S, leaves for Behring Sea on July 1. The Minnie leaves the same time with eight canoes.

Mr. George Brown has just arrived from China. He has brought good samples from both quartz and placer claims.

trustees Mrs. Janet Moody and Messrs. R. T. Williams and C. T. Piper were elected for three, two and one years respectively.

The trustee election in Parkville school district resulted in the election of Mrs. Florence H. Davis and William Morrison for two and three years respectively to succeed George Plummer and Henry Pillar.

William L. Challenor, of the firm of Challenor & Mitchell, of this city, was married at Toronto on June 24th to Miss Hattie Elliott Diprose, daughter of Robert Diprose, of Toronto. The wedding took place at Erskine church, Rev. W. A. Hunter, B.A., officiating.

J. H. Warner has presented a fine black bear to the public park at North Saanich. The bear was captured at Alberni and obtained by Mr. John Brethour, who, gazing on the sudden influx of visitors to Sidney yesterday, felt so elated that he shot the bear for "bits," a figure which Mr. Warner at once snatched at.

Canadian Gazette: Although the ecclesiastical dignitaries to whom was entrusted the appointment of a bishop to succeed the late Dr. Sillitoe in the diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia, have not chosen a native Canadian, they have selected a gentleman whose work is well known in Nova Scotia. Dr. John Dart, the new bishop, comes from Higher Broughton, Manchester. He took his B. A. at Oxford in 1867, and his M. A. two years later. After a short experience of colonial church work in Ceylon under Bishop Cloughton, of Colombo, Dr. Dart went in 1867 to Windsor, N. S., to take charge of the University of King's College there, and the following year the college conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. upon him. He remained at Windsor as president of the college until 1885, and during his nine years' residence in Nova Scotia filled the office of Canon of Halifax. The breadth of a continent separates New Westminster and Halifax, but Dr. Dart's experience in Nova Scotia cannot but prove of value to him in his new bishopric on the Pacific.

From Thursday's Daily. The superintendent of education has declared illegal several elections in rural districts where women were elected trustees. The school act only gives to the trustee board the privilege of having women on the trustee board.

W. Stamer, with E. B. Marvin & Co., of Victoria, was arrested a few days ago. He was working around a tin of tar oil with a light when the oil exploded. His face was severely burned. It will be some time before he will be able to be around again.

Richard Carter, Jr., a blacksmith of Comox, has disappeared. Carter left the Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo, on the morning of June 16th, intending to take the train for Victoria, and has not been seen since. He was well-known here, but nobody can be found who saw him here since June 16th.

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MAJORITY REMAINS FIRM

Motion to Rescind Action in the Water Works Contract Matter Defeated.

Original Contract Ordered Signed—Two Important Sewerage Reports.

The majority of the city council stuck to their colors in the filter beds contract matter, rejected a proposal from Contractor John Hagerly and ordered the corporate seal affixed to the contract with Walker, King & Casey at the meeting held last evening. The vote on the matter was unchanged throughout. There were several matters of importance brought up during the evening, including two interesting reports from the sewerage committee. All of the aldermen were present at the meeting and Mayor Teague presided.

The first communication read was the following:

Gentlemen: I am informed that Ald. Macmillan has given notice of his intention to move that new tenders be called for the filter beds contract, in order to supply the cement necessary to do the work. This course I consider is hardly fairly dealing with my tender. Although I am a confident the worthy alderman does not mean to prejudice me in any way, still I think it will have the effect. If the corporation wishes to supply the cement I would respectfully suggest that they deduct the amount of the cement required from the total amount of my tender, which is the price that I have received from a good responsible firm to supply it to me. If you decide to accept this proposition and prefer other security to that which I have already given you in compliance with your advertisement, namely, 5 per cent. deposit, would you accept a bond in twice the contract amount, of ten per cent? This, of course, on the understanding that my check for 5 per cent. would be returned to me in exchange for the bond. Trusting you will not consider these suggestions impertinent.

"JOHN HAGGERTY."

Ald. Wilson moved that the letter be laid on the table for further consideration. Ald. Haggerty seconded, and the motion was agreed to without discussion.

Hales & Bell wrote and submitted a proposal for paving block paving on streets and crossings.

Hales & Bell referred to the street committee to report. Ald. Macmillan, Partridge and Bragg urged that at least a small amount of the work be done if only to try the experiment. They believed it would prove satisfactory.

Richard P. Bell, solicitor for A. J. Bechtel, wrote asking whether the \$420 tender in connection with the encroachment of Rock Day bridge on his property was for the purchase of the land or for the bridge. He would pay the amount was insufficient, and he would not take less than \$500. He would sooner have the bridge moved, and would pay \$100 to that end.

The letter went to the street committee for a report.

Chief Deasy presented his monthly report. He asked advice as to the testing of hose, for which process the department has no proper gauge. He also asked attention to the existence of a lot of dead wires about the city which were a menace to the firemen. He also asked that uniforms be bought for the regular men, and also reported the number of fires in the last month and six weeks. The report went to the fire wardens.

Market Superintendent Johnson reported that during June the market revenue was \$127,900. The report was received. Messrs. Solly, Brown and Richards complained of bunko men from the Canada Paint Company. It was explained that the matter was already being acted upon and the letter was simply referred to the sanitary officer.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$7,000 out of the general revenue, \$314.46 out of the electric light fund, and \$312.04 out of the water works loan. The reports were all passed.

The Home committee reported that Mr. Haggerty, the contractor, would reside at the home, recommended that the application of John Walsh for admission be refused, as there was no room, asked for permission to tear down certain old shacks about the place, and submitted a new series of rules for the government of the home.

Ald. Humphrey and Partridge objected to the Old Men's Home committee having power to discharge an inmate. They believed the committee should have power to suspend, but that the power to discharge should remain in the hands of the council.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan said the rule was an old one, but they personally did not care to insist upon the matter. The former suggested that a special meeting be held to go into the matter, but the latter said the rules should be printed at once. The change asked for was agreed upon and the report and closed rules were adopted.

The sewerage committee recommended that Dr. I. W. Powell be requested to connect his property at Yates and Douglas streets with the sewer, and Dr. G. L. Milne his at the corner of Broughton and Douglas streets at once. The report was received and adopted.

The sewerage committee presented the following report: Your sewerage committee, to whom was referred the application of Messrs. Redfern and Harris for a refund on connections on the east side of Government street, beg to report as follows: We are informed by the city engineer that the sewer on Government street was laid to the west side of the street so as to pass clear of the water tanks which are in the centre of the

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



This arrangement makes a short connection for buildings on the west side of the street and correspondingly lengthens those for buildings on the opposite side, hence the complaint in question, the applicants claiming compensation for extra expense beyond the centre of the street in making connection. We find an amendment to a report of the street committee of September 24th, 1894, passed by the council, which reads as follows: "Where the main sewer is laid on one side of the street, connections must be made so that they can be properly adjusted, that is, that long connections will not have to pay more than short connections, in other words, both sides of the street to pay as if the sewers had been laid in the centre of streets." The Government street sewer was put in previous to the passing of this resolution. The connections first referred to in this report are south of Fort Street. The balance of the connections on this street from Fort street north were put in by the city and have not yet been assessed against the respective properties affected. We are of opinion that the resolutions quoted above affects all connections on Government street alike. We would therefore recommend that the question of compensation to Messrs. Redfern and Harris be left in abeyance until all properties similarly affected be taken into consideration and a general arrangement made equitable to all.

The report was received and adopted after a short discussion.

The sewerage committee reported recommending that the flushing of sewers be left to the direction of the sanitary officer and that the services of the man now employed occasionally for the purpose be dispensed with. Received and adopted.

The sewerage and street committees presented the following joint report: Regarding the question of connecting the new parliament buildings with the city sewerage system, which matter was referred to us, we have the honor to submit the following report: Your committee having thoroughly examined into the matter, and visited the grounds in company with Mr. Rattenbury, architect for the government buildings, and the city engineer, recommend that a sewer be laid from the existing sewer on McClure street to Belleville street, thence along Belleville to Menzies, and that lateral sewers be laid from the Belleville street main along Birdcage Walk and Menzies street, that on Birdcage Walk to extend to a distance of about 300 feet or sufficiently far to sever the parliament buildings, and that on Menzies street to extend to Superior street. These sewers to be constructed so as to form part of the permanent sewerage system. By extending the sewer to Menzies street and up Menzies street to Superior street, not only would a more economical and convenient method of sewerage that the present method be provided for securing the government buildings than would be obtained by extending the sewer along Birdcage Walk only, but provision would also be made for disposing of the drill hall and several other buildings now discharging into the harbor, and is of a nature of numerous and well founded complaints. The approximate cost of the whole of this work is estimated by the city engineer, including a small percentage of rock on Menzies street, at \$30,000, of which amount about \$3,000 would be expended in extending the sewer from Birdcage Walk along Belleville and Menzies streets. As it will be necessary before proceeding with the work to conclude negotiations entered into between the corporation and the trustees of the Douglas estate, regarding the exchange of certain pieces of land for the purpose of straightening and widening Belleville street between McClure and Birdcage Walk, we recommend that his worship the mayor be authorized to have the necessary conveyances made out, and to take such other steps as may be required to complete the transaction forthwith.

The streets committee reported the bridge claim, recommending that it be laid over for a week owing to the absence of the city solicitor. The committee also recommended a number of minor improvements. The report was adopted.

Ald. Macmillan asked what had become of the Johnson-street ravine matter. A conference of the council as a board of health with the property owners had been arranged for but never called. The mayor explained that he would look up the solicitor at once and have the meeting called for an early date.

Ald. Cameron was granted leave to introduce the Tax By-law, 1895.

Ald. Macmillan's motion ratifying the award of the filter beds contract and ordering that the corporate seal be affixed to it was read. It came to a vote at once, and after the ayes had been taken Ald. Humphrey protested against the motion being passed. There was no danger of haste, he said, and there was need of the council getting into a despatcher hole.

Ald. Macmillan offered similar advice. He was opposed to the letting of the work by contract, and brought his motion to purchase the cement in the spirit of concession, to sort of bring the council out of a difficulty.

Ald. Cameron suggested that the two resolutions and Mr. Haggerty's letter be taken up, and the council go into committee.

Ald. Partridge raised the point that Ald. Macmillan voting as he did was out of order in moving for reconsideration.

He passed up a copy of Cushing's Manual, which the mayor declined to accept as an authority.

Ald. Macmillan said that he felt sure of his rights, but if the council did not want to be helped out of a trouble he would not try to force it to it.

Ald. Humphrey said he had heard an alderman say he believed in public meetings and thought the council should be guided by them, and he wanted to say that he believed the public meeting of last week the most convincing he ever heard of.

Ald. McLellan said he had brought in his motion to give the mayor the authority necessary to sign the contract and bring the matter to an issue. He had not changed his mind since the meeting. He did not believe that the real ratepayer had much of a show at such gatherings. He was more certain than ever that Walker, King & Casey were the proper firm to get the contract. He wanted to see a good piece of work done, and every workman and merchant paid dollar for dollar.

Ald. Wilson quoted the Procedure by-law to show that there was a perfect right to move for reconsideration.

The Haggerty letter was also taken up from the table and Ald. Humphrey moved that his suggestions be carried out and Haggerty given the contract. Ald. Williams seconded the motion in an earnest speech.

Ald. Wilson supported the motion and advised the majority to recede from its position. A great deal of trouble and delay in the legal quagmire would be avoided, and he felt sure the work would be successfully carried out.

Ald. Humphrey said that Mr. Haggerty had long ago bid even lower than that proportionately and had been successful. He did not care about a man's character, but wanted to see a good cheap job done.

Ald. Macmillan said he had been twitted about receding from day labor, but as a matter of fact he was as great an advocate of it as ever. He, however, did not believe in trusting day labor to the hands of its enemies. They followed out a general rule of awarding tenders to the lowest tenderer, and as far as he knew had never questioned another tenderer before. Why should they deviate here he could not understand, and could not do anything else conscientiously than vote for the motion of Ald. Humphrey.

Ald. Bragg said that the advice of some of his minority about hurrying up was good, and for that reason he was going to stand by his colors. Sooner than call for fresh tenders he would prefer to have the work go to John Haggerty. He defended the right of the council to pick upon the tender which they regarded as the proper one.

Ald. Cameron said that he had based his original position on the advice of the engineer, had so explained his stand to the public, and was still of the same mind. He was opposed to making any change in the conditions contained in the tenders, and held that if they made any changes everybody should receive the benefit of them. He was not certain about the public meeting, but was relying on public sentiment. The injunction had been threatened for some time but had not been filed, and he believed the majority had acted very fairly.

Ald. Humphrey said he wanted it understood that he did not want Mr. Haggerty's 10 per cent. bonds, but preferred the 5 per cent. cash in the bank.

Ald. Partridge held that the motion was a distinct one and required a notice. The mayor agreed with him, declaring the motion out of order.

Ald. Humphrey said a motion to dispose of the Haggerty letter would be in order and simply changed the first part of the motion.

The motion was then put and lost 4 to 5. Ayes—Ald. Humphrey, Williams, Wilson and Macmillan. Nays—Ald. Hall, Partridge, Cameron, Bragg and McLellan.

Ald. McLellan's motion was then put and carried 5 to 4, the nays simply changing to the ayes.

Ald. Macmillan did not want to press the motion, saying it was simply a farce to put it.

The council then adjourned until Friday evening.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Governor O'Brien Will Close the Legislature Today.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 4.—The legislature will be prorogued to-day, that last duty being the last public official act of Governor O'Brien's career. Much denunciation of the government has been aroused by the passage of a bill last night dividing \$1,000 among seven provisional trustees appointed by the shareholders of the Commercial Bank last winter after the crash. The supreme court discharged those trustees after a fortnight and declined to allow the payment. The court then appointed regular liquidators. Now the government compels the bank to pay the trustees the above sum. No opportunity was given to arouse public opposition to the bill. Tonight there will be an exciting debate over the contingencies bill, which contains allocations of money to the government newspapers and officials at the house in the shape of bonuses for extra services which the opposition will fight to the bitter end.

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

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