

CAPITAL NOTES.

Further Interesting Evidence in the Tarte-McGreavy Investigation - Lively Passages.

Amendments to the Election Law to Make It Plainer and More Workable.

The National Memorial to the Late Premier - The Speaker of the Commons Interviewed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 4.—There was some sensational and interesting evidence in the Tarte-McGreavy investigation, to-day. Owen Murphy was under cross-examination by Mr. Oler for four hours. He said the original statement, containing the charges now under investigation, was published in Mr. Tarte's paper without his consent. Robert McGreavy asked him to sign it. That was in March, 1890. He then said he wanted to show it to Sir John; to prove how his brother had treated him. He went to Tarte and gave him the documents. Tarte pledged himself to secrecy, but asked permission to show the documents to Sir Adolphe Caron. The object was to get the documents into the hands of a witness, but to vindicate Robert McGreavy. Tarte violated his confidence.

A lively spat here took place. Messrs. Edgar and Ross complained that it was not fair to the members of the committee to make such disparaging remarks about the witness or other members as Mr. Caron had been making. For instance, he spoke of "birds of a feather" (laughter). Another Mr. Tarte—it is most impertinent and insulting (loud laughter).

Mr. Caran—I was only speaking to the gentleman beside me. I merely said these two gentlemen (Tarte and Murphy) met together. That's all.

The witness proceeded to state that he first offered McGreavy \$25,000 if he could get the contract for Larkin, Connelly & Co. Mr. Oler produced a cheque, which alone was presented as vouchers for the payment of the five notes referred to, and asked witness if there were any other cheques which might be supposed to have been so used.

Witness having replied in the negative, Mr. Oler showed that two cheques were dated 14th May and 16th June 1893, and were paid about that time, and asked how they could possibly have been applied in payment for notes made subsequently. The contract, he pointed out, was made out only on the 6th June, and the notes were given after that.

Witness said he could not say what these cheques were for.

Mr. Oler called the attention of the committee to the date being the 14th May, the same as the date of Mr. Perley's letter, referring to the obvious mistake in the evidence. This incident, showing inconsistency, created quite a sensation.

The special committee on Election laws, will report in favor of amending the act, for the purpose of simplifying the present and making them uniformly worded sections. A clause making it compulsory for every elector to vote, finds favor with some members, who hold that such provision would tend to abolish bribery. Another proposed clause provides punishment for those accepting bribes, as well as for those giving them.

The Banking and Commerce committee, to-day, killed the bill proposed to incorporate the Canadian Order of Home Circles. The committee were somewhat doubtful about the system of insurance adopted by this organization, and the bill was thrown out by a decided majority.

A deputation of Ottawa gentlemen interviewed the Speaker of the Commons, to-day, relative to the proposed national memorial to Sir John Macdonald, but were advised to see the Premier.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Platform of Industrial Brotherhood of Canada - A New Organization.

The McGreavy Investigation - Lady Macdonald's New Title - Duncan McIntyre and the G. T. E.

Double Scull Race 68.

Careless Use of Firearms.

B. C. Methodist Missions.

A Macdonald Monument.

Murphy's Cross-Examination.

Thomas. The committee adjourned at 2 o'clock, with only a beginning of the cross-examination. It was made apparent that the transactions narrated by Murphy were so numerous and covered so many years that the clearest cross-examiner in Canada does not succeed in puzzling him at some point it will be astonishing.

Lady Macdonald's Patent of Nobility.

On a Charge of Larceny.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., July 4.—Cordingley, formerly of Carberry, who was apprehended at Vancouver, was brought up this morning, before Judge Ryan, for trial on a charge of larceny of goods. On account of the absence of a witness, the case was adjourned until Friday next.

Duncan McIntyre Accepts.

MONTREAL, June 4.—The rumor that Duncan McIntyre had accepted a seat on the board of directors of the Grand Trunk railway is confirmed. The railway men receive the news with approval.

Fire in Guelph.

GUELPH, Ont., July 4.—The Wellington hotel stables were burnt last evening, to the value of \$8,000, insured.

M. Chapleau Convalescing.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who has been ill, made his appearance at a Cabinet council meeting to-day.

Industrial Brotherhood of Canada.

LONDON, Ont., July 4.—The Industrial Brotherhood of Canada, an organization founded at a recent meeting in Woodstock, met in convention in this city to adopt a constitution. The platform of the association is that all money be issued by the national government to the exclusion of bank corporations; that patents be granted to farmers at the lowest possible rates in lieu of excessive mortgage rates; that the surplus population of our towns and cities be offered inducements to settle on Northwest lands; that the government obtain control of all telegraph lines, telegraphs and railways. It also urges, among other things, the prohibition of foreign contract labor, and of expenditure for the importation of immigrants. Obligatory education and rest are also laid down as principles of the brotherhood. The platform furthermore advocates the abolition of bonus granting, and binds its adherents to endeavor to have the present competitive wage system superseded by the co-operative industrial system.

A ROYAL WELCOME.

Kaiser William Greeted by the Prince of Wales Upon His Arrival in England.

His Majesty Expresses His Pleasure at the Cordial Reception.

LONDON, July 4.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern arrived at Sheerness 45 minutes earlier than had been expected, and was alongside the pier before the special train bearing the welcoming party arrived.

All the British princes were the German military uniform, and the Kaiser was arrayed in the uniform of an English admiral. The large crowd, which was kept at a distance by the police, was strangely silent, making no demonstrations in greeting the imperial visitors. The Emperor and the other princes were also shaking hands with the Prince of Wales and saluting him with a kiss, the latter part of the ceremony being omitted in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, but included in the case of the Duke of Connaught. The Emperor received the party on the upper deck, and luncheon was then served in the saloon, while the band played in the forenoon.

The train started half an hour late. Windsor was superbly decorated with flags. The Scots Guards were drawn up at the station to give the Emperor and Empress a military welcome. The Princes of Wales and the other princesses were also at the station, and were introduced to, and welcomed the Kaiser, who responded very simply: "I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in coming here to welcome me to your old country. I am very pleased to find myself so welcome." The little procession of royalty then started in a motor car, with the Emperor and Empress occupying the first carriage. The Life Guards acted as an escort. A halt was made at the Guildhall, where the Emperor presented the Kaiser with the keys of the city, and the authorities, to which the Emperor replied: "I am very much obliged to you for your kind address, and added a few commonplace remarks suitable to the occasion. The Princes of Wales and the other princesses, who have been very kind to us both here and since we ascended the throne, elicited much applause. The rout was thronged with people, who showed considerable enthusiasm.

On the arrival of the Imperial party at Windsor, they were met by the Queen at the state entrance, and Her Majesty warmly embraced both the Kaiser and the Kaiserine.

THE WARM WAVE.

Several Cases of Sun-stroke in California - The Thermometer 108 in the Shade.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 1.—Two farm hands in this county and two laborers in the city died today from sun-stroke. George Foster, a farm hand, working near Rockford, was taken sick yesterday while driving a header wagon in a field, and went to the hospital to-day. At noon to-day he again stricken in the field and died a few hours later.

Another farm hand who died from sun-stroke was John A. Eberole, a Swiss, who was working near French camp. He was in a grain field till the middle of the afternoon, when he went home and died in the evening.

Louis Kleinfelder, employed in a lumber yard, went home suffering from sun-stroke this afternoon and died in the evening. He leaves a wife and children.

The fourth death is that of an unidentified laborer. He fell while walking on Commerce street, and was taken to the hospital, where he died this afternoon. The highest temperature was at the station, where it was 103 in the shade. He died an hour later.

J. M. Drummond, of the H. B. Co., Langley, is in the city.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Arlbert.

The Most Magnificent Spectacle Witnessed at Windsor Castle for Many Years.

The Queen, the Kaiser and Kaiserine, Princes and Princesses Present - The Costumes.

LONDON, July 5.—The wedding of Princess Louise, to-day, was one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed in Windsor. Multitudes from London and other places packed the town since early morning. St. George's chapel was crowded with wedding guests, their brilliant attire presenting a scene of splendor unequalled since the marriage of the late Prince Leopold. Guards of honor were mounted at the castle and in the chapel, and the route down Castle Hill was lined with guards.

First came representatives of the princely houses of Anhalt, Dessau, and the Kaiser, Kaiserine, Prince and Princess of Wales with the Princesses Victoria and Maude, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Connaught, Prince Henry and the Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, and Louise Duchess of Fife, without the baby. The third carriage in the procession contained Prince Arlbert, the bridegroom, and his attendants, then came Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, who received with the wildest applause, acclamation following acclamation. The bride, accompanied by her father, Prince Christian, and young Prince Christian, her brother, followed his Queen. All the carriages had outriders in scarlet liveries. Blasts upon trumpets heralded the royal arrival at the chapel. There the guests were received by the Lord Chamberlain who ushered all of them to their places. This in front of the altar was covered with a magnificent blue carpet, on which rested seats of velvet and gold, for members of the Royal and Imperial families. The seats of the other guests were distinguished by banners of the Knights of the Garter, but there were no other decorations excepting a marvelously beautiful selection of flowers from the royal observatory. The Prince of Wales, who had outriders in scarlet liveries, escorted the Empress, who was in a pea-green motor antique. They were preceded by the Emperor, escorting the Princess of Wales, whose bodies sparkled with German orders, and the Kaiserine, who wore a crown of diamonds. Queen Victoria was attired in simple black, with a coronet of diamonds. The bridegroom came next, with his two brothers, Prince Frederick and Prince Edward. They were followed by the Lord Chamberlain and were soon followed by the bride, her father and brother. The bridal dress was of white, bordered by orange blossoms. The skirt was draped with honiton lace and the girle with white ostrich plumes in their hair. Their skirts were of white satin, with silver girdles, and they carried bouquets of Marshall Niel roses. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the answers of the bridegroom to the questions in the marriage ritual were clear, but those of the bride were indistinct. A striking feature of the display was the appearance of twenty or more veterans, in their quaint uniforms and hooked hats. The newly married couple started immediately after the ceremony for Cliveden, driving in an open carriage with outriders in scarlet liveries. Eton boys having been refused the privilege of dragging the carriage through the streets of their college town, their revenge was taken by the couple by the skilful use of her parasol to ward off the shower, but the Prince had to stand it, and his right eye was closed by the gaudium.

THE KAISER VISITS HOLLAND.

He is Received Upon Arrival by the Young Queen - A Picturesque Incident.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—The flotilla escorting the Emperor of Germany and his party arrived here to-day, accompanied by the Dutch squadron. Upon landing at the dock here the Emperor was received by the Queen, who is only 11 years of age, and by the Queen Regent, Princess Waldeck. The Queen and Queen Regent were surrounded by a brilliant company of ministers, army officers and municipal and other authorities. After a most imposing ceremony of reception, the Imperial guests of Holland were escorted to the harbor in a motor car, during their stay in this city. All the shipping in the harbor and all the main thoroughfares are decorated with flags, and this evening there was a brilliant illumination in honor of the Emperor of Germany.

The route leading from the landing place to the palace was lined with troops and crowded to the utmost with enthusiastic citizens. Her Majesty, who was surrounded by a brilliant escort, was escorted to the palace by the Emperor drove through the city, seemingly well pleased. A picturesque incident was a grand military tattoo by an orchestra of nearly 1,000 men, at 9 o'clock this evening, in the Dom square, rendering "Heil Dir in Siegerland." It was remarkably impressive. The Emperor witnessed all this after the grand banquet at the palace.

PLENTRY OF TIN.

Enormous Receipts of Tin Plate Under the Old Duty.

NEW YORK, June 30.—That part of the McKinley tariff bill which affects the duty on tin plate imported from England will go into effect to-morrow. The present duty is one cent per pound. After to-morrow the duty will be 2 1/2 cents per pound. As a consequence there is much activity among importers, who are anxious to get in their purchases past the customs house officers before to-morrow. Every steamer which has left British ports within the last month has brought over a big cargo of tin plate, and it is estimated that cases filled with tin which have been landed in New York city have been enormous. A reporter made a tour of the West Side stevedocks yesterday, and found that the big liners had discharged all general freight on the other side and had arrived in this port with full cargoes of tin. Several of the boats arrived ahead of their schedule date. The Cunard steamer Servia docked at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She had 28,000 cases of tin. She also brought 657 passengers.

The Runnie of the White Star line, got to her dock about the same time with 50,000 cases of tin. She also brought a large quantity of miscellaneous merchandise. The Cunard line steamer Wyoming got here yesterday, with 100,000 cases of tin. The National line steamer Spenser arrived Sunday with a big cargo of tin. All the companies expect other steamers to arrive by to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Enough tin is at present in the hands of the dealers in this country to make one or two months' supply of the entire fruit crop of California for at least two seasons as well as other articles of tinware. Customs officials do not believe that the tin will last to this time. During the past two months, however, large quantities of it have passed through the custom house.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Financial and Commercial Matters as Exhibited on the Exchanges.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Money closed to-day at 2 per cent; the lowest rate; the highest was 3. Exchange closed steady; the posted rates were 486 and 488; actual rates, 485 @ 487; for demand. Government bonds closed quiet—Currency Sixes, 104 1/2 bid. Pacific Railroad Bonds, 104 1/2 bid. Union Pacific 103 1/2 bid. Union Stock 103 1/2 bid. Central's 107 bid. A slight improvement in the early London market had the effect of strengthening prices here at the opening. Burlington Railroad, 103 1/2 bid. Burlington & Nashville's, 103 1/2 bid. In the first named it was evident that an aggressive "bear" combination was at work, possibly in connection with the expected tin selling operations. The market was foreboded on Friday, and was prepared for by the publication of a bearish article in one of the Sunday newspapers. Louisville and Nashville's, 103 1/2 bid. In connection with to-day's meeting of the stockholders in Louisville. While it was currently believed that the directors would successfully carry through their plan for authorizing a further issue of stock, it is now generally expected that the increase in capitalization must impress existing shareholders unfavorably.

Cables from London report that £1,000,000 went out of the Bank of England for Russia. According to the most reliable sources of information £500,000 more will go to Russia this month, and £15,000,000 will go next month. No other withdrawals of gold from London are expected. It is certain, however, that the gold market must impress existing shareholders unfavorably.

The general market, aside from Burlington and Louisville, was firm, and in most cases fractional advances were recorded. By mid-day even the stocks named partly recovered. In the afternoon a decidedly firmer tone was developed, where the imperial market. Northern Pacific and North American were especially strong, and led the upward movement. It was said that Villard was actively sustaining his own position, but that he would not occasion surprise if Germany, Holland and South America should draw on the Bank of England's great surplus stock.

The English naval officers who were present to welcome the Emperor were amazed at a blunder made by the imperial visitor on entering Sheerness with his yacht, in hoisting his flag as a British admiral at the fore mast of his yacht. The error was corrected, but the incident remained. The Prince of Wales called his nephew on his novel departure in naval etiquette, whereupon he evinced astonishment, having been under the impression that he had followed custom, and that his act was a protestation.

The Sunday Sun, to-day, contains a long editorial welcoming the German Emperor, whom it styles a crowned democrat. It declares that the Emperor's radical need have been a critical condition. The announcement caused a sensation when communicated to the audience, nearly every one shedding tears, the scene being an affecting one. fervent prayers were offered, and the pastor might be spared to continue his long work.

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The Queen and Prince of Wales are among those who have sent letters of condolence to Mr. Gladstone upon the loss of his son. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of 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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 7.
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.
Will Go North Again.
The steamer Danube, Captain Myer, has been chartered by the Imperial authorities to take the British sealing commission, Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, to Behring's Sea, and Dr. Sir George arrived in New York on Sunday.

Burglars at Work.
The enterprising burglar is making his presence felt in Victoria West, his crusade commencing on Wednesday night last, when Mr. Strachan's house was visited. On Friday evening, Mr. Black and his family were away from home, and in their absence \$180 disappeared from the house. The police, as usual, have a clue.

Death of Mrs. S. Harries.
Mrs. Mary Harries, wife of E. Harries, of this city, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, yesterday morning, after an illness of five weeks, preceding a difficult operation, which it was thought might save her life, but under which she succumbed. The deceased was 82 years of age, a faithful and affectionate wife, and mother of four little ones.

The Quicksilver Mines.
The quicksilver mines on Barclay Sound give every promise of being very prolific. Work is being prosecuted in a thorough manner, and a big gang of men are busily engaged in sinking a shaft. All of the ore is of a promising character, and the company anticipate big results. Messrs. Claxton and C. T. Pearson have been in charge of the mines last week, and returned yesterday on the steamer Mystery.

Pearson has Gone.
Quite a number of people are mourning the absence of Edwin Pearson, the jeweller, who kept a store on Government street, here in Victoria. For nearly a year Pearson has been absent from the place mentioned. At the time of his disappearance, about three weeks ago, it is stated that he had a number of watches and rings in his possession, that the owners are now looking for. The last heard of Pearson, he was in East Portland, Oregon.

Old-Time Firemen.
The California Veteran Firemen's Association had a grand reunion at Portland, Oregon, on July 4th. Nearly 200 veterans were present and a grand time was enjoyed. Engineer Atkinson and Mr. T. J. Burns, of Victoria, both of whom belonged to the San Francisco department, were present, and were present, and report a good time generally. The reunion was a big success and the city of Portland outdid itself in doing honor to the veterans.

At the annual meeting of the Shunway & Okanagan Railway Company, held yesterday, in this city, the old board of directors and the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The officers are: President, Capt. P. Larkin; vice-president, M. Lunn; secretary-treasurer, George Riley; board of directors, the officers and T. J. Jones, Jos. Hunter, T. B. Hall and A. E. McQuinn. The Western Lumber and Manufacturing Company have also re-elected last year's board of directors and officers.

Young Men's Institute.
The following officers were installed, on Sunday evening, by the district deputy of Seghers Council No. 85, Young Men's Institute: President, F. M. Lang; first vice-president, W. H. Harris; second vice-president, W. Steele; recording secretary, E. G. McLeod; treasurer, D. McDougall; marshal, H. McLeod; inside sentinel, W. Elliott; outside sentinel, J. Chapman; executive committee, L. Gray, D. Nolan, J. McCarraga, W. Christie and J. G. E. Williams.

Mr. Milne's Block.
The new block on Johnson street, opposite Mr. Saunders', to be built for Mr. A. B. Milne, and tenders for which are advertised by Mr. Hooper, is one of three stories. It will have stone foundations, and contain two commodious stores on the ground floor, their height being fourteen feet. The basement cellar will be nine feet high, the two upper flats being respectively eleven and ten feet. The shop fronts will be of the modified Romanesque order, with iron columns. The two upper stories will be laid out in rooms. A central tower, which means the whole, will be supplied by large, handsome windows, supplemented by a skylight and well.

The Terminus Chanced.
New Westminster speculators are in trouble over a change in the Government's British Columbia terminus. When Nelson Bennett bought the New Westminster Southern railway, it was understood that Liverpool was to be the terminus, and that passenger would be brought from there to the city by ferry. It was expected that this would result in a new town being built on the south side of the river, and some heavy land speculations were entered into on the strength of the arrangement. Now, however, the terminus has been changed to the north side, and the speculators are deeply lamenting the change of terminus.—Tacoma Daily News, 2 July, 1891.

P. C. Agricultural Association.
The prize list of the fifteenth provincial exhibition, under the management of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, to be held in Victoria, on September 29th and four following days, has been issued. It was printed at the Colonist office, and is spoken of as being an excellent production from a typographical point of view. It contains the list of officers of the association, the constitution and regulations by which its operations are governed following which are the prize lists proper. For details there are seven divisions and 81 classes; for horse and dog divisions and 83 classes. In addition to these there are prizes for horsemanship, jumping and horse decoration. Sheep are placed in seven divisions and 28 classes. There are eight divisions of pigs, representing the most popular breeds, 29 classes being devoted to them. The competition for working sheepdogs will be about as usual, numerous entries, and the awards for horses with a prize of \$25, is certain to prove attractive. Of fowls there are 195 classes, pig game specially provided for. In addition, bananas have 39 classes, and for breeding pens of fowls there are prizes under 31 headings. Turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, pigeons, peafowl, singing birds, and rabbits have had numerous prizes placed at their disposal. Butter, cheese, bread, cake and biscuit-making are encouraged by liberal prizes. Miscellaneous is a very large and most comprehensive section, vegetables field produce and fruits—the latter particularly—being well looked after. Plans.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891.
E. H. FLETCHER,
Inspector's Office, P. O. Inspector,
14, 25th June, 1891. 1710-91-W

THOUSANDS OF SEAL SKINS
Brought Back From the Rendezvous of the Victoria Fleet by the Steamer Danube.
The Penelope in Luck—A Native Method of Embalming—The Viva Again Heads the List.
On the 16th of June, at 9 p.m., the C.P.N.C.'s steamer Danube left the outer wharf with coal and supplies for the Victorian sealing fleet, it having been arranged to have her go to a point off Alitak Bay, Kodiak Island, where the sealing fleet was to be, to receive the said stores and to transfer to the Danube the result of the coast catch.

This course had been rendered necessary on account of the unsettled state of affairs concerning the Behring Sea question, as it had been deemed advisable to send up for the skins to guard, in a measure, against loss in case the vessels were seized. Although this proceeding was very expensive, it was thought best to do so. The Danube was packed with seals, with freight, for beside the supplies for the sealing fleet, a good deal of stuff for the canneries and way ports was carried. After a very quick trip up, the steamer reached Kodiak on the 21st of June, and left there the same day for her voyage across the rendezvous, reaching there on the 24th, after a very pleasant trip.

The following schooners were at the rendezvous, with skins to be sent down as listed:
Name of Schooner, No. of Skins, Consignee
Sea Lion, 584, J. Collins
Favorita, 357, W. R. Moss
Walter L. Rich, 519, Geo. Munro
O. G. Cox, 345, E. B. Marvin & Co
Taylor, 445, E. B. Marvin & Co
Kaggle, 421, J. L. Penney
Kendall, 421, E. B. Marvin & Co
Minnie, 373, E. B. Marvin & Co
W. P. Hayward, 424, E. B. Marvin & Co
Umbria, 405, E. B. Marvin & Co
Annie C. Moore, 421, E. B. Marvin & Co
Rafaela, 421, E. B. Marvin & Co
Pioneer, 712, E. B. Marvin & Co
Sappho, 401, E. B. Marvin & Co
May Day, 418, E. B. Marvin & Co
San Diego, 418, E. B. Marvin & Co
Edgar, 418, E. B. Marvin & Co
Beatrice, 138, E. B. Marvin & Co
Oscar and Hatie, 409, J. L. Penney
Arthur A. Brown, 409, J. L. Penney
Triumph, 605, E. B. Marvin & Co
O. H. Tupper, 340, T. Hendry
Ocean Belle, 368, T. Hendry
Hail & Gospel, 368, T. Hendry
Cape Gray, 1261, E. B. Marvin & Co
L. B. Sorenson, 274, W. B. Sorenson
L. B. Sorenson, 274, W. B. Sorenson
Wanderer, 300, M. M. Sorenson
Thistle, 473, T. Hendry
E. B. Marvin, 462, E. B. Marvin
Teresa, 327, E. B. Marvin
Total, 17877 Skins.

Beside the above vessels, the following were reported off Kodiak Bay on the 19th June, but did not gather at the rendezvous:
Annie E. Paint, 151
Rosie Olsen, 80
Kate, 80
The following were spoken by other schooners at different dates, but all very late:
D. E. Rand, 3
Yankee Belle, 519
Lana, 519
Whinnid, 14
Ariel, 0
Of the remainder of the fleet the Beatrice of Victoria sailed from the south side of the Taylor Bank for Kodiak Bay on the 23rd of June. She had at the time 200 seal skins, but took them into the Sea with her. The rest of the original fleet, the Adele, Martha and Mascotte, accounted for, but two former being wrecked, and the latter detained by an explosion, as readers of this paper know.

Beside the Victorian fleet, there were four American sealers at the rendezvous: the Hamilton Lewis, Captain A. McLean; the Alice I. Alger, Captain Alger; and the Henry Dennis, Captain Minor. The Lewis had 470 skins, the Webster about 600, the Hamilton Lewis 750, all being taken by the Webster. The Webster had lost five men by desertion during her stay at Lacy Harbor, before the arrival of the Danube. The steamer was anchored about ten miles out from the land, so that no claim could be made that she had, as the reports of the Webster had, taken seal skins from the United States illegally. She was, in fact, "at sea," although near to the islands. While to the leeward all was right, but one day it blew pretty heavily, and the water was too rough to tramps skins.

PERSONALS.
George Stott, of Winnipeg, is stopping at the Driad.
Hon. C. E. Pooley has returned from California.
Dr. B. Elyea went to New Westminster this morning.
Dr. R. T. Coulson, of San Francisco, is at the Driad.
Samuel M. Robbins, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Driad.
W. P. Blackwood, of Winnipeg, was at the Oriental last evening.
J. M. Kellie, M. P. P. for West Kootenay, left this morning for Revelstoke.
Arthur W. Macgregor, of Washington, D. C., was at the Driad, Sunday.
Capt. T. J. Conner, of the ship Richard the Third, was at the Oriental yesterday.
P. F. Richardson left for the mainland on a business trip by this morning's boat.
A. M. Jones, who is connected with the Dun, Wiman agency, left for the mainland this morning.
Charles J. Malkey and J. G. McGregor, of the U. S. Treasury Department, are in town on official business.
G. C. Mesher returned to the mainland this morning in connection with certain contracts he has undertaken there.
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IN CHAMBERS.
(Before Justice Walker.)
There were three cases in Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Walker. The first was that of Muirhead & Mann, et al. vs. McFadden and Woolley. An application was made by Mr. Woolley to discharge the decision was postponed till to-morrow, until after which the other applications which arise out of the case were also deferred.

FOUND-A-BAY MARE.
CAME to the premises of J. C. Walker, Sooke Bay, on the 10th inst. and left on the 11th inst. on the 12th inst. and left on the 13th inst. and left on the 14th inst. and left on the 15th inst. and left on the 16th inst. and left on the 17th inst. and left on the 18th inst. and left on the 19th inst. and left on the 20th inst. and left on the 21st inst. and left on the 22nd inst. and left on the 23rd inst. and left on the 24th inst. and left on the 25th inst. and left on the 26th inst. and left on the 27th inst. and left on the 28th inst. and left on the 29th inst. and left on the 30th inst. and left on the 31st inst. and left on the 1st inst. and left on the 2nd inst. and left on the 3rd inst. and left on the 4th inst. and left on the 5th inst. and left on the 6th inst. and left on the 7th inst. and left on the 8th inst. and left on the 9th inst. and left on the 10th inst. and left on the 11th inst. and left on the 12th inst. and left on the 13th inst. and left on the 14th inst. and left on the 15th inst. and left 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B. C. BOARD OF TRADE

Annual Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Satisfactory Report Presented and Ordered to be Printed.

Mr. Thomas B. Hall Elected President, With an Efficient Board of Management.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Board room, Bank of B. C. Building.

Mr. Robert Ward, the president, occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. T. B. Hall, vice-president, R. P. Hether, H. F. Heistermann, A. B. Gray, Mr. Miles, M. P. E. Blyth, Nicholas, W. H. Ellis, C. R. Bennett, F. J. Johnston, Charles Hayward, Maurice Ross, Joshua Holland, M. C. Stronach, A. C. Flumerfelt, Gus Leiser, D. R. Ker, T. G. Rayner, Capt. Warren, Capt. Grant, B. Boggs, M. H. Cowan, J. A. T. Eaton, T. C. Sobry, H. Carmichael, and H. T. Palfair.

After the reading of the minutes, the secretary submitted a report on the work done during the past year, which was read by Mr. Miles, M. P. E. Blyth, who stated that he had had the pleasure of being elected president of the Board of Trade for the year 1890-91.

The President submitted a communication, dated Victoria, 3rd July, from H. C. Beaton, representing the Board of Governors of the Imperial and United States authorities who have arranged for a cessation of seal killing in the waters of the British Columbia coast.

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On motion of Mr. Hethermann the report on the work done during the past year, which was read by Mr. Miles, M. P. E. Blyth, was adopted.

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GRAVING DOCK—REQUIRMENTS

The demand for the use of the Dry Dock, at Esquimalt, is fast increasing, and the important conveniences which have been provided for the repair of the dock, which was completed in 1887, are now being replaced by a new and improved structure.

The total number of vessels docked during the year ending June 30, 1891, was 23, with an aggregate tonnage of 28,353 tons.

The Board of Trade, acting upon the suggestions previously made by the Board, have agreed to the purchase of a convenient site on Esquimalt Square, for the sum of \$100,000.

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TRADE AND OUTLOOK

As the commercial capital of the province has more than maintained her position as the center of the returns in the various branches, her contributions in customs and excise duties, have been steadily increasing.

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INSOLVENCY LAW

Continued dissatisfaction has been expressed in the absence of adequate laws, providing for the liquidation of large solvent debtors.

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PAGES

McInnes and the Gravel Improvements Demand China and Japan

The McGreevy Scandal—Contradictory Mood—Territory Chairman

Alleged Seeders Voting Government—Mr. Returning Home

(From Our Own Correspondent) Ottawa, July 6.—The Senator McInnes' amendment Vancouver Dock bill for hours, this afternoon, and deprive the company of a subsidy from the Dominion rejected by 43 to 14.

The Imperial authorities in Canada have decided to make between Vancouver, China and three weeks instead of monthly proposed.

Mr. Murphy was again unfavourably mentioned in the sitting, which was referred to by Mr. McGreevy and the way manner in which Mr. Oiler incidentally mentioned that he had been made to Mr. Thomas McGreevy were Mr. Murphy and Robert McGreevy.

Mr. Barnard leaves for Montreal, Quebec, and other important bill respecting the which practically gives responsibility to the territories. It is also given position on the liquor question, and incorporates the House last year on the subject.

The House was engaged all day in the motion in the free trade bill, which was rejected by a majority of 110, and the bill was referred to the committee on the subject.

Winifred, July 6.—The brought by Attorney-General the Free Press Company open will likely last for the entire year. These Pacific colonies are here there for Martin.

Brewed while B.C. Gananoque, Ont., July 6.—was drowled yesterday while Punch Bowl Creek. Deceased man, and served as an officer in the Crimea and the F. V. A.

Valuable Discoveries—Medicine Hat, July 6.—vein of gas was struck here, and ran 30 feet from the well and was burning brightly on the top of the valley, thus proving an supply. The people of Medicine Hat are very glad.

Northwest Territories—Ottawa, July 6.—Mr. Dev introduced a bill to amend the Territories Act. It provides for the abolition of the legislative council and the assembly; provides for the of jails and penitentiaries; and for any one to have liquor in without a permit in his own territory, respecting the language in accordance with the resolution. The legislative assembly the same power as the provincial legislatures.

Canadian Feared—Toronto, July 6.—A London to the Herald says: It is here that not many more people conferred on Canadians, and it is quite clear that they will be referred where there is the slight chance of a franchise. Mount Stephen nor Lady Macbeirs to their whole time in spite of all that has been said, it is not at all likely that there will be any intention of conferring on Sir John Macdonald.

In Difficulties—Montreal, July 6.—G. F. B. wholesale clothes, have been a demand of assignment of Liabilities, \$100,000.

Obituary—Toronto, July 6.—Carl M. well known musician, died suddenly.

China and Japan—Ottawa, July 6.—The post-ment has been notified by the authorities and instructed that Pacific will take the mail to China and Japan via Vancouver instead of monthly.

Charged with Embezzlement—Ottawa, July 7.—Coleman, a Dominion Express Co. at Smith, been arrested for the alleged embezzlement of \$700, and committed to the F. V. A.

Sir George Baden-Powell has arrived, and is a guest at the Hotel.

Double Scull Challenge—Toronto, July 7.—In a letter, William O'Connor, on behalf

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Meinuls and the Graving Dock—Improvements Demanded in the China and Japan Service.

The McGreevy Scandal—Murphy in a Contradictory Mood—North-West Territory Changes.

Alleged Seceders Voting With the Government—Mr. Barnard Returning Home.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 6.—The Senate discussed Senator Meinuls' amendment to the Vancouver Dock bill for nearly two hours this afternoon, and finally proposed to deprive the company of the right to secure a subsidy from the Dominion government, rejected by 43 to 14.

The Imperial authorities have notified the Canadian Pacific to make the service between Vancouver, China and Japan every three weeks instead of monthly, as originally proposed.

Mr. Murphy was again under Mr. Oler's fire to-day. Little of interest was elicited in the sitting, which was remarkable chiefly for Murphy's contradictions of the evidence and the warty manner in which he answered Mr. Oler incidentally remarked that his aim was to prove that all payments alleged to have been made to Murphy and to Thomas McGreevy were appropriated by Murphy and Robert McGreevy.

Mr. Barnard leaves for home on Friday. Hon. Mr. Dewdney has introduced an important bill respecting the Northwest, which practically gives responsible government to the territories. It abolishes the advisory council, and extends the duration of the Legislative Assembly from two to three years. It also gives power of legislation on the liquor question and issue of licenses, and incorporates the resolution of the House last year on the subject of the dual language.

The House was engaged all day discussing Mr. Mulock's motion in favor of placing binding twine on the free list. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100.

Messrs. Jousas and Sward, two alleged seceders, are voting with the Government.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has contracted with the Canada Copper Company, of Sudbury, to transport 240 carloads of nickel matt, purchased by the United States Government. The shipment comprises 4,800 tons of matt, which will be utilized in the manufacture of nickel steel for the new American cruisers.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The Hon. Mr. Callum and Mr. Kaulbach spoke strongly against Mr. McInnes' proposal. Senator Kaulbach brought Mr. McInnes indignantly to the floor, and stated that T. R. McInnes was entirely misled by hatred of the Canadian Pacific. The bill was eventually read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ingman will ask the House to offer a reward for the best self-acting car coupling, with the view of protecting the lives of railway employees.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Label suit. WINNIPEG, July 6.—The civil libel suit brought by Attorney-General Martin against the Free Press Company opened to-day, and will likely last for the entire week. Northern Pacific officials are here as-give evidence for Martin.

Browned while Bathing. GANANQUE, Ont., July 6.—Paul Lencan was drowned yesterday while swimming in Punch Bowl Creek. Deceased was a Frenchman, and served as an officer in the French army in the Crimea and the Franco-Prussian wars.

Valuable Discovery. MEDICINE HAT, July 6.—Another good vein of gas struck here, Saturday. A pipe was run 30 feet from the top of the well and has been burning steadily for 26 hours, lighting up the town and surrounding valley, thus proving an inexhaustible supply. The people of Medicine Hat are greatly elated over their good luck.

Northwest Territories Act. OTTAWA, July 6.—Mr. Dewdney to-day introduced a bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act. It provides for the election of members of the legislative assembly for three years, the abolition of the advisory council and legal experts. It gives to the assembly control of the liquor question; grants a lump sum of money to the assembly; provides for the establishment of jails and penitentiaries; and it allows for any one to have liquor in his possession without a permit in his own name; section 110, respecting the dual language, is altered in accordance with the resolution of last session. The legislative assembly is given the same power as the provinces with regard to licenses.

Canadian Peacemakers. TORONTO, July 6.—A London cablegram to the Herald says: It is the impression here that not many more peacemakers will be conferred on Canadians, and it is considered quite clear that they will not be conferred where there is the slightest possible chance of their transmission. Neither Lord Mount Stephen nor Lady Macdonald have heirs to whom their title can descend, and in spite of all that has been said on the subject, it is not at all likely that there ever was any intention of conferring a peerage on Sir John Macdonald.

In Difficulties. MONTREAL, July 6.—G. F. Burnett & Co., wholesale clothing, have been served with a demand of assignment by A. F. Gault. Liabilities, \$100,000.

Obituary. TORONTO, July 6.—Carl Martins, the well known musician, died suddenly, this evening.

The China and Japan Bill. OTTAWA, July 7.—The post office department has been notified by the Imperial authorities and instructed the Canadian Pacific to make the mail service with China and Japan via Vancouver tri-weekly instead of monthly.

Charged with Embezzlement. OTTAWA, July 7.—Colman Smith, of Falls, has been arrested for the alleged embezzlement of \$700, and committed to the Perth jail.

Sir George Baden-Powell. OTTAWA, July 7.—Sir George Baden-Powell has arrived, and is a guest at Rideau Hall.

Debate Seals Challenge. TORONTO, July 7.—In a letter to a local paper, William O'Connor, on behalf of Ha-

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

State Banquet at Windsor Castle in Honor of the Kaiser and Kaiserine.

The Hudson Bay Railway. OTTAWA, June 7.—In the Commons, this afternoon, Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that when the Hudson Bay Railway subsidy resolution next came up, he would once again say he will cover O'Connor's money as soon as it is put up.

The Carlow Election—No Hope for the Parnellite Candidate—Leprosy in Ireland.

Corn Brokers Fall. LONDON, July 3.—The liabilities of Alexander & Co., corn brokers, who yesterday failed, amount to £50,000.

Retaining the Queen's English. LONDON, July 3.—The St. James Gazette indulges in a tirade on the ugly spelling which it says ruins the character of the English books printed in America, and says these persons are living in a fool's paradise to believe no injury will result to England from the new copyright law.

JUDICIALLY ELECTRIFIED. After the Executions at Sing Sing—Medical Men Not Anxious to be Interviewed.

SING SING, N.Y., July 7.—Sing Sing is deserted to-night. Almost all the witnesses to the execution have gone to their homes, and the horde of newspaper men that lined the roadway in front of the prison for 24 hours, has dispersed. The local interest in the execution, never very strong, has died out almost entirely. The guard about the prison has been removed and affairs have resumed their customary course.

The Kaiser's Tour. AMSTERDAM, July 3.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany left here for the Hague, this morning. They were accompanied to the station by the Queen and Queen Regent. Great crowds assembled and heartily cheered the imperial party.

A Beal. VIENNA, July 6.—Austrian Archduke Joseph denies that his daughter, the Archduchess Maria, is betrothed to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Rev. Spurgeon's Illness. LONDON, July 6.—The Rev. Dr. Spurgeon is slightly better.

The Divided Skirt. BERLIN, July 6.—The divided skirt is now worn by ladies according to horse-back riding, and who at the riding schools prefer to sit astride. Now that the interest has set in, the ladies wear black silk tights and russet boots, but on cold days wide black velvet breeches are put on over their tights.

A Case of Jealousy. LONDON, July 7.—Some constabulary has been caused at Liphur, a flourishing town in the north of Ireland, having intimate connection with Belfast, by the discovery of a leper among the papers of the town.

The Carlow Election. BERLIN, July 7.—The polling at Carlow to-day was without incident. The Parnellites have little hope as to the result.

State Banquet. LONDON, July 7.—There was a magnificent state banquet in honor of the Kaiser and Kaiserine, in St. George's Hall, Windsor, this evening. All the members of the English and German royal families in England were present, including the Queen, the Kaiser and Kaiserine, the Duke of Wales, and the various princes, excepting of course, the young children. The leading ambassadors were also present, including Count Hatfield, the German and the Russian ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, Lord Salisbury and Lord Kimberley. The guests sat at a table 150 feet long, whereon were displayed gold chandeliers and the royal plate, valued at one million, eight hundred thousand pounds.

Funeral of W. H. Gladstone. LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Gladstone will go to Hawarden to-morrow to attend the funeral of his son.

Free Education Bill. LONDON, July 7.—The Free Education bill was reported to-day, and will pass a third reading to-morrow. The Government accepted certain Liberal amendments, and opposed some from the Conservatives side.

The Chiffra War. PARIS, July 7.—The agents in this city of the Chiffra insurgents say that the advice they have received warrant the confidence that their troops will occupy Santiago within a month. They will require a large campaign supplied with rifles and field guns. The probable plan of the Congressional commanders will be to land between Valparaiso and Serena, crush the main body of Balmaceda's forces, and then march on to Santiago.

A Family Weapon. LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord George Hamilton said that no want of confidence had been expressed as to the utility of the six-inch breech-loading gun, which recently exploded on board the British warship Cordelia during target practice off the Coast of Australia, by which two officers and four seamen were killed and many others injured. The gun had been in use for some years. It was one of the earliest designs of 6-inch breech-loaders. During the target practice the gun had been fired six rounds. Then it was loaded with a full charge and a 34-pound common shell. When the seventh round was fired the gun burst.

An Official Postoffice. PARIS, July 7.—Efforts are being made here to induce President Carnot to visit England. President Carnot favors the organization of an expedition by Borchers to penetrate to African lakes. Krupp has subscribed £500 and presented a field piece to the expedition.

To Get Rid of Bismarck. HAMBURG, July 8.—The Nachrichten declares that the story ascribed by Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, to the effect that the old Emperor William wanted to get rid of Bismarck, is a childish invention. Nevertheless, the statement of Count Münster makes people here the story genuine.

BALCON SCARES AN ELEPHANT.

A Child Trampled to Death Beneath the Beast's Feet.

DENVÉR, Col., July 4.—This afternoon there was an immense crowd at Manhattan Beach to witness a balloon ascension. It was advertised that the children would be given a ride on the back of an elephant there. The animal made two trips and was just returning to the house with eight children on his back when the balloon started up. The huge beast became terribly frightened and began trampling and running about, making frantic efforts to upset the children, who fell off. All but one escaped uninjured.

A Little boy named Johnny Eaton was the victim. He was caught under the elephant's feet and trampled out of all semblance to humanity. The keeper of the elephant stuck a pitchfork in the animal's trunk and was thrown high in the air by the enraged brute, but was not seriously hurt. By this time other attendants managed to secure the elephant with a chain. The parents of the child are nearly frantic with grief.

The Proceedings of the Tariff Committee, to-day, were dramatic in their intensity. Mr. Oler's cross-examination of Murphy is acknowledged to be the finest piece of legal work that was ever seen in a Canadian court. Murphy was up by faring. Mr. Oler secured the witness' admission that he had gone to Mr. McGreevy to secure a change in the south walls, sewer contract. Counsel then picked up Murphy's diary for 1888, and turning to the last page asked if it was not true that he had written, "Murphy hesitated some time, wanting to make an explanation. Mr. Oler pressed for an answer, and finally the witness said it was his handwriting. Mr. Oler then asked, "The next day the witness' sewer has been raised without my permission two feet nine inches." This contradiction of the witness' sworn testimony created a tremendous sensation.

In reply to the statement that Duncan McInnes had resigned the seat on the Grand Trunk Railroad Board of Directors, vacant by the resignation of Sir Robert Gillespie, it should be said four directors were defeated on a show of hands at the last annual meeting of the evening. They had resigned their seats to be filled by friends of Mr. McInnes. These changes point to the organization of a local board of directors in Canada with Mr. McInnes at the head.

Hon. Mr. Laurier stated, in the House to-day, that it was clearly evident from an examination of the Kingston dry dock tenders that Bancroft's tender (the lowest) was in the handwriting of Michael Connor.

The House listened all afternoon and evening to the speeches on Sir Richard Cartwright's budget amendment. Mr. Montague delivered an able and brilliant address. Then Mr. Charlton droned out for the remainder of the evening.

Hon. Mr. Chaplin took his seat in the House of Commons to-day for the first time since his accident.

GALLANT MRS. GRIMWOOD. The Manipur Heroine is to Get the Victoria Cross.

LONDON, July 1.—Mrs. F. St. Clair Grimwood, the widow of Victor Grimwood, the British resident of Manipur, who lost his life during the recent massacre at that place, to-day, visited and had lunch with the Queen by royal command. As a reward for her heroic services during the circumstances, Mrs. Grimwood was promoted and decorated with the red cross. It is rumored the young widow is to receive the Victoria cross. Should this prove the case, it will have been the first woman upon whom this honor, heretofore reserved for soldiers, sailors and marines, has been conferred.

GRASSHOPPERS STOP A TRAIN. Spread Over the Track for Fire Whole Miles.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—A special to the Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: The Rock Island passenger train was stopped last night near Lyman Junction, Colo., by grasshoppers. The insects covered the track for five miles, and two engines were necessary to pull the train through. The crushed bodies making the rails slippery. The engine was two hours in getting the train over the five-mile bar. The grasshoppers have only been hatched two weeks, but it is feared they will mature enough to rise before the corn is hard enough to be safe, and be blown into this state by the northwest wind.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON. LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, is making preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July in a fitting manner at his residence on Cromwell road. Six hundred invitations have been issued for the reception. Among the guests will be a professional musician and composer, The Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Churchill and Senators Spooner and Vance and Congressman Morse are among the invited guests. This is expected to be one of the most brilliant observances which has been seen in London for years.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Sacrifice of Infant Life in England Through Ignorance or Neglect.

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Villagers Leaving Their Homes Near the Mountain.

SACRIFICE OF INFANT LIFE. BIRMINGHAM, July 7.—Coroner Weeks has caused a sensation in the city by declaring that the sacrifice of infant life in England, and that the chief causes of the evil are the ignorance or neglect of mothers and fathers. Above all, he calls attention to the number of cases of so-called accidental overlaying in bed, by which hundreds of infants perish annually. Hardly a day passes, he says, without one or more cases coming to the notice of the authorities. It is doubtful if any large proportion of such cases are really accidental, but, at best, they show carelessness and indifference to casualties. A jury in one such case, to-day, brought in a verdict with a rider attached, in which they allude to the frequency of deaths from neglect, or worse, on the part of parents, and urge that the law be made more stringent, with a view to abating the evil. It is hoped that the action of the coroner, and the jury, taken together, may lead to some movement which will be effective in bringing about a reform of the crying evil referred to.

A Dispatch from Rome says that the villagers on the slope of Mount Vesuvius are abandoning their homes and their vineyards, fearing that one of the great eruptions in the history of the mountain is impending. The earthquake shocks that have always preceded the eruptive outbursts of the volcano in the past have been felt in several parts of Italy, and of late in close proximity to the mountain.

THE KAISER AT WINDSOR. The Kaiser's visit has been attended by deluges, inside and out, at Windsor. There were downpours of rain both yesterday and to-day. The shower to-day badly marred the races at Henley. The Kaiser kept out to the Prince of Wales, every opportunity, as if to refute the rumors that they were not on good terms.

RIOTOUS ITALIANS. Riotous strikes have occurred among the reapers at Velletri, an agricultural town, about 21 miles from Rome. Troops were called out to subdue the rioters, and they shot and wounded several of the strikers. They will report to the Imperial authorities.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES. LONDON, July 8.—The British Admiralty is very sore of the criticisms of the naval manoeuvres published in some of the newspapers on former occasions, and has concluded, it is stated, to permit no newspaper correspondent to accompany the fleet at the coming manoeuvres. This, however, will not prevent the public from getting a thorough account of the affairs, as it is intended to make a regular correspondent, some of the severest criticisms of former manoeuvres come from officers of the fleet, and it will be difficult for the Admiralty to stop the newspapers from deriving information from the same experienced sources.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS. Mr. and Mrs. Parnell propose shortly to give a series of wedding receptions. Owing to the distinguished social position of Mrs. Parnell's family in England, these receptions are not likely to be a failure, as far as English attendance is concerned.

BOOBY'S LATEST SOLEMN. General Booth, the Salvation Army leader, proposes, during his tour of the world, to buy land in the western part of the United States, and to found a social colony in Prague, Bohemia, and the dealings are large.

SUGAR EXCHANGE. A sugar exchange has been opened at Prague, Bohemia, and the dealings are large.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Kaiser's Guildhall Speech. LONDON, July 8.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Lord and Lady Salisbury returned to London to-day after the garden party at Cumberland Lodge.

Truth says the Queen has stipulated that Emperor William of Germany shall write out the speech which he is to make at Guildhall on Friday next, in reply to the address of welcome which will be made there by the Recorder, on the part of the Corporation. After having written out this speech, according to the Emperor's must submit it to the Queen for approval, and read only those parts which have met with Her Majesty's approval.

Conflicts With Slave Dealers. LONDON, July 8.—A series of bloody conflicts took place in January and February on the Upper Congo and Aruwimi, between troops of the Congo state and the Arab slave traders. The latter were everywhere routed and are being put to peace.

Festivities, Heligoland. BERLIN, July 8.—The Kaiser has ordered that the work of fortifying Heligoland shall commence next week, under the direction of the same engineer who fortified Metz.

Jewish Emigration. VIENNA, July 8.—At a conference held at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, to-day, by Baron Hirsch, Herr Franzos, representing the Jews of Berlin, and Dr. Kuranda of this city, it was agreed that the best direction in which to guide the tide of Jewish emigration was towards the Argentine Republic. It was also decided that it was impossible to come to any arrangement by which the emigrating Jews could be allowed to settle in Palestine. Committees have been formed at Odessa and at other ports to carry out the plans of the conference.

The Henley Races. LONDON, July 8.—The Henley races were rowed to-day in a downpour of rain. The weather could not, however, put a damper on the ardor of the crews, who had been in preparation for weeks for the great annual test of the British rowing clubs. The bot-

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Unacquainted with English Customs. LONDON, July 8.—A complaint comes from Windsor that some of the well-born attaches in the suite of the German Kaiser have given serious offence by their impertinence of any disposition to insult the Imperial visitors, and if anarchism were present they kept quiet. At the palace gates the manifestly showed over and over again with great enthusiasm. The guard of honor at the gates consisted of the Coldstream Guards and the ancient Tudor corps, known as the "Boef Eaters."

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Bank Failed for a Million. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6.—Moses Bros., one of the largest and oldest banking houses in Montgomery, failed this morning. Liabilities \$1,000,000, with large assets, but not available. No creditors are preferred. H. A. Sayre, S. M. Lewis and R. S. Snodgrass were appointed trustees.

Two Men Killed and Wounded. BAXTON ROUGE, La., July 6.—A cyclone passed over the lower portion of the town this morning, unroofing houses, tearing up immense trees and carrying pieces of the wreck through the air for many blocks. Boulevard, a wide street, was littered with trees that were torn up by the wind, and pieces of house tops and other timbers.

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The Penitentiary walls were blown down and 10 persons killed and 35 wounded. A factory building was demolished and the hospital and penitentiary are a mass of ruins.

In the city no one was killed, though several persons were seriously injured. Of the 35 injured, five received dangerous wounds. Convicts were at work in the jeans pants factory, in the third story of the north wing, when the storm struck the building and entirely demolished the second and third stories. There were others in the hospital, in the second story, and it is a miracle that they escaped with their lives.

In addition to the north wing, the cell building was unroofed and destroyed. The woman's ward was also unroofed. It is impossible to form any estimate of the damage done to the buildings, as all the property was more or less injured.

In the city at least 50 houses were unroofed and the loss of the property of the members of his family were seriously hurt by the collapse of their house on St. Charles street.

Mrs. Cotton, son and two daughters, living in a brick house on Mari street, opposite D. Wandell's, was injured in the falling of her building. Mrs. Cotton received a dangerous blow on the back of her head, and also internal injuries, while one of the girls was cut on the hip. Mrs. Cotton, it is thought, will recover. There were no others seriously hurt.

Two men were killed and the park yesterday morning, and were not seen again until the middle of the afternoon, when two boys had caught the birds, and the keeper of Paudora Street, brought them to the police station. They were immediately sent back to the park.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891.

WILFULLY BLIND.

The Times says that it cannot believe that the "Colonist is ignorant of Section 46 of the School Act, which defines the duties of school trustees, one of which is to see that the school is conducted according to the rules and regulations." We are not ignorant of the Section to which our contemporary refers, and it is precisely because we are not that we maintain that the trustees have nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with any dispute that may arise between the Principal of the High School and the Superintendent of Education respecting the manner in which the examinations have been conducted. The duties of the trustees related chiefly to the care of school property and to providing the school with fuel, furniture, and such other things as were necessary to keep them in good working order. The complaint with the trustees themselves all along has been that, with the exception of engaging and dismissing teachers, they were wholly without authority in matters relating to the management of the school. Section 46, however, contains this clause: "To visit from time to time, each school under their (the trustees) charge, and to see that it is conducted according to the authorized regulations, and that such school is duly provided with a register."

The reader sees that not one single word is said here about examinations or promotions or disputes between the Superintendent and the Principal. Let us now turn to the rules and regulations, to see what there is in them about examinations requiring the supervision of the Trustees. Here is rule 8 as it is printed in the rules and regulations for the government of the public schools of British Columbia. It is the only one which treats of examinations:

"8. On the last day of each half-year (unless otherwise arranged by the Department) to hold a public examination of his school, of which notice shall be given to the Trustees and to the parents through the pupils. "Provided, however, that in the cities of Nanaimo, New Westminster and Victoria, the semi-annual examinations shall be held during the last week of each session, as follows: Girls' school, Wednesday. Boys' school, Thursday. High school, Friday. "Provided also that in the city of Vancouver the semi-annual examinations shall be held during the last week of each session as follows: Mix Pleasant school, Monday. West school, Tuesday. East school, Wednesday. Central school, Thursday. High school, Friday. "The public examinations of the Ward Schools shall be held alternately during the forenoon of the above mentioned days, and if referred necessary by the establishment of additional Ward Schools, on other days of the last week of each session. "Each teacher in these cities shall be required to attend the other public examinations held after the closing of his school."

It will be observed that the parenthesis in the first paragraph of this regulation shows that the examinations are completely under the control of the Department. But what we wish particularly to direct attention to is, that all that the Trustees have to do with reference to these examinations is to see that they are held on the proper days. Not one word is said in the regulation about the manner in which the examinations are to be conducted, who is to correct them and estimate their value. This is the matter in dispute between the Superintendent and the Principal, and this is the matter on which the rules and regulations are wholly silent. Consequently, if the Trustees had anything at all to do with the examinations, which, in our opinion, is doubtful, they had, certainly, nothing to do with respect to the way in which they were carried on. But, according to the interpretation of the Times itself, the Trustees vent outside their powers when they entertained Mr. McLeod's complaint. It was their duty, the Times says, "to see that the school is conducted according to the rules and regulations," but, as we have seen, there is not a single word in the rules and regulations about the mode of conducting the examinations, therefore they have nothing whatever to do with the disputes and misunderstandings relative to that subject. Mr. McLeod evidently sees the weakness of the Times case, and, to make it appear stronger, quotes a sentence from the Superintendent's report, as if remarks made by the Superintendent are authoritative and have the effect of law, or of rules and regulations formally approved and sanctioned by the Government. The Superintendent certainly stated in his report that "He (the Principal) must also prepare the questions for the promotion examinations." But, according to Mr. McLeod's complaint, the Superintendent thought proper to relieve him of that onerous task. That he had the power to do so, everyone must see who reads sub-section 6 of section 15 of "An Act respecting Schools," which specifies the duties of the Superintendent. Here is the text of that sub-section in full:

"(6) To examine and enquire into, from time to time, the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and give such advice as he may judge proper. "The reader will notice that the means to be taken to conduct this examination and enquiry are not specified. It would be a physical impossibility for him to do all the work himself, and the law leaves him at liberty to adopt any method which he deems most effective. If the Principal of the High School believes that the means adopted by the Superintendent were not fair to him or his pupils, it is clear that the proper

course for him to take was to make his complaint to the Superintendent's official superiors. This is what common sense dictates, and this is what must recommend itself to every right-minded man's sense of justice. Nothing can be more unfair to the Superintendent than to prefer his complaint before a Board of Trustees, who have no jurisdiction in the matter, and have an ex-parte statement published, garnished with senseless but malignant personalities in a partisan newspaper. The Principal can get no redress from the Trustees, and the Times desires nothing better than to have an excuse for vilifying and misrepresenting the Department of Education. If Mr. McLeod does not want to obtain a "temporary gratification of injured feelings," if he is not actuated by "a desire for revenge," what does he want and what are his desires? The Trustees, as he knows, can do nothing for him; the malice and the foolishness of the Trustees do him no good, and he either neglects or refuses to apply to the only tribunal that has power to adjudicate upon his case and to do him justice if he has been treated unjustly.

A FISHERY COMMISSION.

We are glad to learn that the Government now evinces a disposition to set upon the suggestion to appoint a Board of Commissioners to enquire into the way in which the salmon fishery of the province is conducted, to find out, we presume, what is required for its proper regulation. There has been for a long time asking for a Commission composed of competent, impartial and unprejudiced men, who could frame or suggest regulations for the Fraser River fishery, suited to the "conditions under which that business is carried on. We could never see why that very reasonable request was not promptly complied with. Eastern men are altogether unacquainted with the way in which salmon are caught and packed in British Columbia. There is no similar fishery on the other side of the continent, nor, indeed, in the world. It is not to be expected that a fishery of this kind could be properly regulated by men who never saw the Fraser river, and who live thousands of miles from where the salmon are caught. When, after considerable delay, an official of the department was sent to the Fraser, he conducted his enquiry in such a manner as to convince British Columbians that he had no idea of the importance and intricacy of the matter he was sent to enquire into. If intelligent and observant men, who have for many years been engaged in the salmon fishery, find that they still have much to learn, both with regard to the habits of the salmon and the best methods of catching and packing them, what is to be thought of the official, who imagined he "knew it all" after being on the river parts of two or three days? Knowledge that is worth anything is not matched in that way. Besides, Mr. Wilnot was so well satisfied with his own powers of observation and with the infallibility of his own judgment that he entered into no formal enquiry at all. When the result of his flying visit to the Fraser River was seen, we are not surprised that men like the Board of Trade's Committee chafe at his report in terms that are so scathingly severe.

A LAW-ABIDING COMMUNITY.

We are glad to see that the measures taken by the Government of the State of Washington to put a stop to disorder, and to preserve the peace, promise to be followed by the best results. The authorities were rather slow in moving, but when they did take action they were resolute and energetic. They had, too, as we knew, the great majority of the people on their side. The promoters of disorder in that State did not know how weak they were until the disturbances at the coal mines became serious. As soon as the people were convinced that the dispute between the miners at work and the miners out of work would lead to disorder, in which life and property would be in danger, they with one voice demanded that they should be dismissed. The press, of both parties, gave favorable expression to the general feeling. The following article from the Seattle Telegraph is a specimen of how the question was treated by the respectable press of the State. It said:

"It is not a question whether this or that gang of armed men is willing to give up its arms. There is no need of parlaying with these mobs, for in all they are, no matter what they call themselves or are called by their employers. The State is not to make treaties with these law-breakers. The governor has given plain instructions that they must lay down their arms, or be dismissed by the militia. The State's authority must be promptly recognized and obeyed or enforced. If necessary, martial law can be proclaimed in the disaffected regions until obedience is secured. If necessary, force must be employed, and whoever resists or encourages resistance will invite destruction. Any individuals or gangs who put themselves in an attitude of rebellion against the authority of the commonwealth should be summarily dealt with."

A FREE TRADE DEBT.

New South Wales, as most of our readers are aware, has long been a free trade country. In matters of trade and finance it made the Mother Country its model. There was a constant rivalry between that colony and Victoria, which is intensely protectionist. Comparisons were being continually made between the two colonies for the sake of showing the superiority of one system over the other. The free traders declared that the progress of New South Wales was a striking example of the soundness of free trade principles, and the protectionists pointed to the growth and prosperity of Victoria to prove that the protectionist system is the one better calculated to advance the prosperity of the country. The issue, free trade or protection, was, the other day, submitted at a general election to the people of New South Wales themselves, and they, after many years of experience of free trade, decided in favor of protection. The labor question, too, was an element of the contest. If the laboring class in Australia are, as is contended in Canada, ardent disciples of Henry George, the labor vote would have gone to strengthen the free trade party. But it evidently did not. The Opposition (Protectionist) elected fifty-seven members, the Ministerialists (Free Trade), fifty-one; the Labor Party, twenty-six; and the Independents, three. When the parties are divided on the economic question, the Protectionists number seventy-five and the Free Traders sixty-two, giving the Protectionists a majority of thirteen.

This result is a sore blow and a great discouragement to the cause of free trade. It was believed by many that the effects of free trade in New South Wales were so conspicuously more beneficial than those of protection in Victoria that the Victorians would, sooner or later, change their policy and become free traders. But, as our readers see, the reverse has been the case. The change in New South Wales will most probably make the work of confederating the Australian colonies easier. The other

colonies are all, more or less, protectionist, and the free tradition of New South Wales was an obstacle in the way of their coming to an agreement as to the trade policy to be pursued by the new Commonwealth. Some wanted a policy of protection to be made permanent by the Constitution, but the conversion of New South Wales will probably reconcile the colonies to adopt the more sensible plan of leaving the fiscal policy to be decided by the parliamentary majority of the time being.

IN ITS TRUE COLORS.

The Times has abandoned the contention that the Trustees could deal with the matter in dispute between the Superintendent of Education and the Principal of the High School. It has found out that it did not understand either the School Act or the Rules and Regulations. It has, at last, thrown off all disguises and all pretences, and it impudently proceeds to try the Superintendent, having heard only one side of the case, and it coolly asks us to join it in the iniquitous and indecent work it has undertaken. What can be more iniquitous and indecent than to condemn a man unheard? The Times, too, makes itself utterly ridiculous in undertaking to try a case which it is in no sense competent to consider and adjudicate upon. A cap and bells and a coat of motley is the proper garb for such a judge. There is a competent and constitutional tribunal before which Mr. McLeod's complaint can be made. The Times scornfully repudiates that tribunal on the ground of alleged partiality. It is, our contemporary contends, prejudiced against Mr. McLeod and will not treat him fairly, and then, after having said any number of unjust and malicious things against the Superintendent of Education, it solemnly demands the judgment seat and calls upon the parties to appear before it. Even if the Superintendent were weak and foolish enough to acknowledge the authority of his self-constituted judge what kind of treatment could he expect from a review from a journal which has made itself judge, jury, counsel and accuser all in one? If ever a newspaper made a fool of itself the Times has done so in this matter. It has not had the sense or decency to wait until Mr. McLeod's complaint had been heard and pronounced upon by the proper authority, but has denounced the Government before an opportunity was afforded it of taking action in the premises, and condemned the Superintendent without having heard what he has to say for himself. The organ of the Opposition has been both foolish and malignant in this business. Whether it has been more foolish than malignant or has been more malignant than foolish, it is hardly worth while to enquire.

A PRACTICAL STATESMAN.

The advocates of Imperial Federation have hitherto prided themselves on being indefinite and unpractical. They have invariably dealt in generalities which have not always been glittering, and the picture which they have drawn of the future of the Empire has been so dim and indistinct that ordinary people can make neither head nor tail of it. The Federated Empire is therefore still without form and void, and it has remained in this chaotic condition so long that very many doubt whether it is possible to give it shape and to make it practicable. Notwithstanding the general optimism and the almost universal demand for something practical, the Federationists, great and small, boast that they have no out-and-out dried scheme to offer the people of Great Britain and her dependencies.

It is difficult to see what virtue there is in advocating a scheme, year after year, of which its promoters dare not venture to say anything practicable or definite. Lord Salisbury seems to be of this opinion, for two or three weeks ago, in reply to a deputation of the Imperial Federation League who waited upon him "to urge the convocation at the earliest timely date of a conference of the self-governing countries of the Empire, to consider the question of securing to them a real and effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of a united Empire, under conditions which are consistent with the present political constitution of the United Kingdom, and with the self-government possessed by the colonies," he said:

"I quite think that no grave decision in reference to the relations between the colonies of this country ought to be taken, or could be taken, without personal communication with the statesmen who guide the colonies in those matters. But I would venture to lay down, also, as a maxim, that we could not call them to their momentous associations to put them to all the difficulties, and all the risks, and all the cost of coming to this end of the world, unless we are prepared to lay before them, for discussion, some definite scheme of our own. I do not say such a scheme that we must adopt it with a resolution not to recede from it, but that it should be an unalterable determination, but I think it to be a frivolity, almost amounting to an insult, to ask those statesmen to come together, here, without any definite idea of what ought to be done, and with the hope that some scheme would generate itself from the contact of so many distinguished minds. We do not venture to treat foreign countries in such a way. If you summon a conference you have always to lay before them, that they may have some proposition to make to them when they come—and I think the courtesy which, in this matter, is due to foreign countries, is due to our colonies as well. May I venture to make one more further remark, which has been suggested to me by this debate? Lord Brassey, and I think several speakers, latterly claimed it as a virtue on the part of the society, that they had got no out-and-out dried scheme to propose. I think that is an extravagant modesty on their part. I do not know precisely what the meaning of the adjectives may be, but I think we are almost come to the time when schemes should be proposed, and that without them it is not possible to have any conference. The British Premier is clearly of opinion that before you ask a number of gentlemen to dinner, you should take measures to have something for them to eat if they accept your invitation. The Imperial Federationists will, if they are wise, take Lord Salisbury's advice and set upon his suggestion. They will abandon the glory argument and leave off specifying and preparing themselves to show the world how Imperial Federation can be brought about, and how the Empire can be kept together when it is federated."

OUT OF ROPE.

The organ of the Opposition, having made a terrible mess of its last sensational grievance, scolds like a termentag and calls names. Because we refuse to join it in condemning a man who has not been afforded a proper opportunity of answering for himself, it gets angry and abuses us roundly. It says in its tirade: "It has been a common remark of ours, that give the Government all the rope it wants and it would hang itself." If our contemporary was cool enough to think it would see that this is precisely what it refuses to do. It is afraid to allow the grievance, about which it raves, to be enquired into by the Government. In this case it will not let the authorities have a single inch of rope. It evidently believes that if the Government afforded the opportunity to investigate its complaint, it will be found to be frivolous and vexatious. What other reason can it have for ridiculing the idea of having the case out of which it is endeavoring to make political capital tried by the constitutional authorities. If the Times acted on its own principle it would be only too eager to give the Government an opportunity to deal with its pet grievance. It would, to use its own simile, give the Government plenty of rope. That it does not do so shows that it believes in the integrity and impartiality of the Government, and is conscious of the weakness of its own case. It does not want to lose its occupation as a grumbler and a grievance monger, and it consequently is averse to a regular and reasonable settlement of the case which it has taken up with such zeal. It is very short of rope just now.

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VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

most courageous of the subjects of Queen Victoria. Lord Salisbury's practical speech, so replete with common sense, will, no doubt, compel the advocates of Imperial Federation to come down from the clouds. They will have either to abandon their project or prove that it is practicable. Lord Salisbury has only revived the demand for something definite and tangible that practical men have been making for a long time. Till now the response of the Imperial Federationists has been "Definiteness is not necessary, cut and dried schemes would do much more harm than good. You are in too great a hurry; your demand is premature." After what Lord Salisbury has said, excuses for indefiniteness and mistiness, however plausible they may be, will not be accepted.

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THIRTY-TWO EUROPEAN G. Practical Joke Played on the German Exhibition.

To-day's Procession of Trouble Anticipated Anarchists.

THE HENLY REGATTA—Marlboro' House in the Emperor.

THE ROYAL GARDENS. The garden party given at Marlboro' House.